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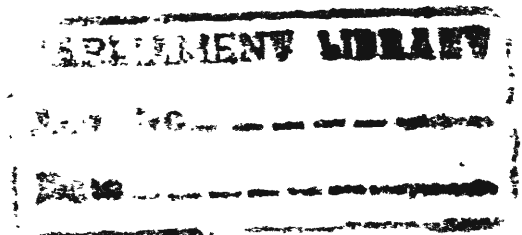
Monday, July 28, 1986

Sravana 6, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XVIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 28, 1986/*Sravana 6,*
1908 (*Saka*)

*The Lok Sabha met at Seven of the
Clock.*

[Mr. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Under rule 32 I have given notice that Question Hour be suspended and that we straightaway proceed to the discussion on the Punjab situation because the situation is so tense and its repercussions are so wide that we are not in a mood to discuss anything except the Punjab situation. I think the Ruling Party members also will agree to this. We can straightaway go to the discussion.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I have also given the notice.

Several hon. Members *rose*.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Curfew has been in force in Delhi for the last two days, people have been killed, there was riot in Delhi, it concerns the Government.

2

The Central Government should come out with a statement. The Punjab incidents had their reaction in Delhi. Let us know what the Delhi Administration was doing ?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : It is true that the Government is working sincerely ; officers too are working sincerely

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : This is the tenth time we are discussing Punjab.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On five occasions I moved this notice and four times it was accepted with the entire support of the ruling Party members also on Punjab and Assam.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever you have given will be accepted, there is no dispute about that.

[*English*]

My friends are also ready to discuss this thing because it touches the heart of everybody.

[*Translation*]

We shall sit together and sort it out, there is no problem in it.

[English]

I have met some of the friends from all sides and we have all decided to start this discussion at 2 O'clock.

There was no problem either on this side or that side. They are all one. Something is going on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We will leave it to your good sense and the good sense of the House.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : This issue touches everybody Professor Saheb, on being totally fed up, an urdu poet has rightly said in the following couplet which I want to quote :—

*Jisne is daur ke insaan ko kitya patda,
Woh mera hi khuda bans yeh mujhe
manzoor nahin
U ke jazbaat tadpe ki yeh kis tarah ki
baat hai.*

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even those who have not followed, are touched.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA READDY : Some people were killed in Delhi riots. Therefore, let us have discussion on Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : Jangaji, that is what we are doing. It is all linked up.

[English]

It is one and the same thing.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): He said that Prof. Madhu Dandavate is a very good person, Have you got any objection to that ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Here he is not a person ; he is a Member of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : Without being a person how can he be a Member of Parliament ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is quite impersonal.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Proposals for Integrated Urban Development Programme

*143. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of proposals for Integrated Urban Development Programme are pending with the Union Government ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals pending and the time by which these will be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) During 1979—85, the target of covering 235 towns under the scheme of Integrated Development of small and medium Towns was fully achieved. It is proposed to cover additional 102 towns under the Scheme during the Seventh Plan. Out of these, 55 towns have been identified and their development proposals sanctioned. The balance will be covered during the remaining plan period on receipt of priorities and recommendations from the State Governments.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : My question was a very straight question as to whether any proposal recommended by the State Government for the development of towns under this scheme is pending with the Central Government or not. The Minister has not made it very clear.

He has only given the figures that have been achieved during the last Plan period and the towns for development which are being taken during the current Five Year Plan. I want to know whether any proposals recommended by the State Government are pending with the Centre or not? If they are pending with the Central Government, what is the number of recommendations pending? Further, I want to know as to how many recommendations have been recommended by the State Government of Maharashtra and how many of them are pending here?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Under the Integrated Urban Development Programme small and medium towns having a population of about one lakh were taken up for development during the last Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 63.57 crores was spent on them during the Sixth Plan. A provision of Rs. 88 crores has been made for this work in the Seventh Plan. So far as the question of receiving recommendations from the State Government is concerned, we have received 18 recommendations from the Maharashtra Government out of which 8 are to be taken up during the current plan.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : According to my information, you have conceived a proposal to cover 8 towns during the first two years. What I want to know from the hon. Minister is how many schemes they are going to take up during the remaining three years?

[*English*]

But my second supplementary is that the policy laid down is that the development of towns under this scheme will be preferably towns with the District Headquarters.

In the last Plan period 235 towns have been benefited. I want to know whether all the District Headquarters which fall under the category of development under this scheme have been covered or not? If

they are not covered, whether the Government intend to develop all the District Headquarters during the current Five Year Plan? If so, what are the steps the Government is likely to take in that direction?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : It is for the State Government to recommend the town they want to be taken up first under the Integrated Urban Development Programme. It is for them to recommend the town to us and we include their proposal in the scheme accordingly.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : I want to know about the criteria that are followed in this regard. If a State Government recommends a District Headquarter for development and sends a proposal to this effect to you, you include it for development under the Integrated Urban Development Programme. Suppose, the development of the town other than the District Headquarter takes place but the development of the District Headquarter does not take place because the recommendation from the State Government is not received; in a situation like this, is their any proposal to take steps for the development of the District Headquarter whether recommendation from the State Government is received or not?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : It is the responsibility of the State Government to recommend the town for development. Our scheme entirely depends on the recommendation of the State Government. During the Sixth Plan, only those schemes were taken up which were recommended by the State Government.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : There are thousands of towns in India. We take up only those towns the population of which is about one lakh(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : He is asking about the Headquarter.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : You might have seen that there used to be only three-four towns in the old districts.

[English]

There were 16 districts only in the whole of Bihar; Now it has been 40 districts.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Ghafoor Sahab, why don't you look at the Speaker. I am very sorry. I assure you that his face is more charming than that of the Member.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : The Central Government has asked the State Government to submit the list of such towns which they want to include in this scheme. But it does not mean that all the towns of the whole of India could be included in this scheme. Because, the number is fixed in the Sixth Plan. We want that only 333 or 340 towns will be selected both under the Sixth and 7th Plan. Now, based upon the population, Maharashtra has to submit the list ; Orissa has to submit the list ; U.P. has to submit the list ; Bihar has to submit the list. But while submitting the list, from the Central Government, it has been clearly mentioned to them that they should give what they want to do with these towns. Whether you want a *Mandi* or a stadium or road or sewerage, all these things are mentioned there. If they send the proposal, then we scrutinise and then we select those towns. It is not for the Central Government to select the towns, that I include Azamgarh or Gorakhpur or this and that. It is for the State Government to send the list and it is for us to choose from among them and say for how many of them we will give. This is the thing.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of towns of Uttar Pradesh in respect of which the proposals for development are pending with him and the period of pendency along with

financial implications thereof? Is he prepared to give priority to these towns for the supply of drinking water so that drinking water and sewerage problems could be solved?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : Sir, in Uttar Pradesh, Jaunpur, Fatehpur, Azamgarh, Hathras, Banda, Barabanki, Rae Bareli, Almorah, Etawah, Ballia, Mahoba, Kasganj, Ghazipur, Sitapur, Mainpuri, Hardoi, Bijnor, Orai, Badaun, Amethi, Kashipur.....

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Sir, also tell us the names of the towns that are to be covered in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : I shall tell that also

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : How can you do it? I have not allowed that: Mr. Krishna Iyer.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Urban development is not receiving the attention which is due to it from the Central Government. There has been only ad hocism. Every town requires development. I want to know this from the hon. Minister. The other day also I had asked this question, but he did not answer. I want to know whether the Government of India have a National Urban Development Policy and if so, what are the details thereof.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already explained. He has covered the whole gamut.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : I can give the list for Andhra Pradesh also, if you like.

MR. SPEAKER : You send the list to him. Do not read it.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : Sir, there are less questions today.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Let him give, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : He will send the list to you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Those who want the information may write to him. Mr. Sinha.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : I want to know whether this proposal of the Central Government includes the other towns also or it is confined only to the district headquarters towns. Secondly, I want to know how many towns in West Bengal are included in this scheme in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

MR. SPEAKER : He will send the reply.

Installation of T.V. Relay Centres in Andhra Pradesh

*144. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new T.V. centres proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh under the Doordarshan expansion programme during the next two years ;

(b) the sites selected for the purpose ; and

(c) the funds allocated for each station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :
(a) to (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b) A low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Produktur is expected to be commissioned into service during 1966. The VII Plan of Doordarshan provides, *inter alia*, for establishment of four low

power (100 W) TV transmitters one each at Adilabad, Ongole, Shrikakulam and Khammam, and replacement of two existing low power (100 W) transmitters, one each at Tirupati and Anantapur, by high power (10 KW) TV transmitters. These transmitters can be installed only in phases depending on the annual allocation of Plan resources, time required by the indigenous manufacturers to supply the necessary equipment and overall priorities. Action for selection of suitable sites for these transmitters has been initiated. Final selection of sites will be made after carrying out technical survey of possible sites in the respective areas.

(c) An outlay of approximately Rs. 270 lakhs has been allocated for each of the high power (10 KW) transmitters and Rs 30 lakhs for each of the low power (100 W) transmitters.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIK REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his statement, the hon. Minister has mentioned about improvement of transmission in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Plan but due to weak transmission, these programmes are not properly received in the interior villages in Andhra Pradesh and there is constant disturbance. Since the Government has chalked out a programme to give education through this medium, it is posing a big problem. Changes should be made in it to make the educational programme a success. I would like to know what steps the hon. Minister is going to take in this regard ?

[English]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : If the Hon. Member is referring to the software part of it in the content of the educational programme, it is done by the UGC, NCERT and other organisations under the SITE programme. If he is referring to the hardware problem, the technical problem, then at one or two places it is true that the reception was not very good. We asked the manufacturers to send their teams. At some places teams have gone and corrective actions have been taken.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANIK REDDY : Have all the State capitals been equipped with T.V. studios and if not, the time by which it will be done ?

[*English*]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As I have stated earlier in the House, in the 7th Plan we have decided to provide full-fledged colour studios at all State capitals.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : In response to your proposal for setting up T.V. Relay Centres in the highly industrialised towns, as a special measure, the managements of the undertakings are ready to bear 50 per cent cost ; for instance Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh.

[*English*]

Are You going to open the TV relay centre at Ramagundam ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : The scheme which I laid on the table of the House is that at places where under the sanctioned plan it is not possible to open a TV centre, if any public sector undertaking or a private industry or anybody comes forward to contribute, we are prepared to have the TV relay centre connected to our national net-work. In response to that in some States we have received proposal, they will be examined added and a consolidated order will be placed.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I would like to know whether the Kondapalli station near Vijayawada is now ready for work and whether its construction has been completed.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : There are two parts, one is where the programme is

produced i.e., a TV studio centre which will be in each State capital during the 7th Plan. The others are only TV relay centres. Today we have 181 TV relay centres all over India. Some of them are high power and some are low power relay centres. What is coming up at the place mentioned by the Hon. Member originally was a low power centre. This is being augmented and increased to 10 K.W. I expect that it will come by the end of this year.

U.S. Offer of Technology to grow
Cheap Oilseed crop

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*146. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :**
**SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-
NAIK :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States of America has offered technology for oilseed crop that can grow very well in pure sea water ;

(b) if so, the proposed area likely to be covered and estimated production of this crop ;

(c) the time by which new variety of this crop will be imported ; and

(d) the States where this crop will be grown ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(DR. G.S. DHILLON) :** (a) to (d) No, Sir. There was no offer of technology to India of raising oilseeds in pure sea water. However, a former U.S. Senator Charles H. Percy, who is the President of a Private Company namely Charles Percy and Associates, Inc. of U.S.A., has made a proposal to undertake cultivation of oil bearing halophyte on a large scale, and by the use of sea water. He did not disclose the identity of the plant and the technology that has been developed for its effective cultivation. In view of the above, the proposal could not be pursued further.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : With a view to reducing oil imports, are the Government prepared to take some steps to increase oilseed production by making use of sea water through new technology ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The plant which is offered i.e. halophyte, there are a number of halophytes available in India. One of our institutions, NBPGR is searching for such plants which bear oil.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has not disclosed the identity of the plant and the technology that has been developed for its cultivation. As a result, one cannot know how oil is extracted ? Is the Government holding consultations with those countries so that it could be used in oilseeds production in our country ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, we have taken up this matter with the American Embassy, besides other countries, but they are not prepared to pass on that technology to us. We had imported its seeds but it led us nowhere.

Serials based on Prominent Religious and social books

*148. **SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan has any scheme to prepare serials based on prominent religious and social books like Ramayana, Mahabharata, etc. ;

(b) if so, the names of the producers of the serials and the time by which these will be completed and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ; and

(c) the time by which these serials will be telecast ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :
(a) to (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) There is no scheme to prepare serials based on religious books. However, Doordarshan has given concept approval for production of serials on the two great epics 'Ramayana' and 'Mahabharata'. The serials will lay stress on the literary and aesthetic aspects of these epics rather than the religious element.

(b) The serial on 'Ramayana' is to be produced by Shri Ramanand Sagar. This serial is presently under production. The serial on 'Mahabharata' will be produced by Shri B.R. Chopra. Doordarshan is awaiting Pilot Programme from him. There is no expenditure on the part of Doordarshan as the cost of production of these serials will be borne by the sponsors of the serials.

(c) The schedule for telecast of these serials is yet to be decided.

[Translation]

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while thanking the hon. Minister for his reply that Doordarshan serials on two great epics 'Ramayana' and 'Mahabharata' are in the process of production, I would like to know from him that keeping in view the apprehension that these days there is a trend to present a distorted version of everything, is some procedure being adopted to check it ? Secondly, while the picturisation of these two epics is currently going on, has some sort of supervision or check been provided at the very stage of their picturisation ? We are afraid, these serials too might prove to be a mockery in the same way as 'Krisnavatar' and 'Natkhat Narad' did. Therefore, keeping in view this apprehension and the past experience,

is Doordarshan making efforts to scrutinize at the very stage of their picturisation of the episodes, the characters and the philosophy and if not, will it do so in future ?

[English]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, as I have said in the written answer it must be made clear that the concept approval has been given for production of 'Ramayana' and 'Mahabharata' serials not based on religious books but as part of our cultural ethos and our social heritage.

Secondly, the hon. Member has mentioned two instances. I will not go into details of those but as far as one of them 'Krishna Avatar' is concerned the producer had produced an outstanding film on Shankracharya. That is why it was assigned to him. Unfortunately he did not come up to the standard. Taking that experience into consideration now we are insisting on not only a pilot being given but minimum four episodes should be given. At any given time four episodes must be with us. They have to undergo Committee's examination. Then only approval will be given. So, an attempt will be rigorously made to see that no such experience is repeated.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : May I know from the hon. Minister the principle and philosophy of the programme that are selected for continuance or discontinuance because the general feeling has grown that some of the serials which are popular and depict some of the hard realities are not being shown to the desired extent whereas serials have been shown which depict the urban elite middle class ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, I know what the hon. Member has in mind. I do not want to say at this stage how much I intervened in that matter. I would like to indicate the guidelines which are already given to the House earlier. During the debate on my Ministry I read out the various programmes and pointed out to the

hon. House that it is not correct to say that all the serials are with urban bias. Earlier they were ; I accepted that position when the things started ; now, it is not correct to say that. You take Ek Kahani, Darpan, Prem Chand stories etc. I can cite a number of examples, where entirely it is rural based.

AN HON. MEMBER : And Nukkad.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Nukkad is also semi-urban at the most. It is not completely urban ; it is semi-urban poor. It is not as if it is all urban.

With regard to the continuance or discontinuance the general principle is that a serial is sanctioned only for 13 episodes. If the concept is of larger serials than 13 serials, at the end of every 13 serials, a review is taken and then it is decided whether it should be continued or not. Certain guidelines are there and they are being followed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the Director who was producing and directing that particular programme, Nukkad, with its social content, had addressed a few days ago a press conference in Delhi complaining that their programme was rated in a sample survey as one of the best—it was admitted even by the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting—and that is being discontinued and after 11th August, that programme would not be shown. Will the Minister kindly reconsider that decision and revive that programme ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : There are two views in this matter. Although it does not arise out of this question, but I must make it clear so that there is no misunderstanding. Originally, this particular serial was approved for 13 episodes and I myself intervened twice and got two extensions. Now, I ask myself a question : "How many times can I intervene?" The pressure will start building up, particularly from Bombay film industry every time for continuation. There must be a limit . . . (interruptions).

There is another aspect also, Since Prof. Madhu Dandavate mentioned my name, I am mentioning it, otherwise I would not have done that. What I did or did not, I do not like to state that in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : You are the representative of the people ; that is why you have intervened. There is no harm in doing it when it is required.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Yes, no harm, that is why I intervened.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why don't you give extension to his interventions ?

MR. SPEAKER : Allowed.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : All I can say is that two extensions have been granted and the general view not only here but elsewhere is that one should discontinue a serial when it is at its height ; when it starts declining, that is not the time to discontinue.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : We are going to celebrate the 40th anniversary of our independence shortly. Is the Minister planning to prepare serials based on prominent leaders and social reformers like Mahatma Gandhi, Netaji Subhash Chander Bose, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Guru Nanak, Bhagat Singh, Rabinder Nath Tagore etc.

Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government is going to instruct all the cinema halls to show compulsorily on 15th August some part of the freedom movement or any leader's life.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : The question is on serials.

MR. SPEAKER : Be considerate to her, she being a lady.

[English]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I will assure the lady hon. Member that we are formulating future programmes for 40th anniversary of independence. At that time, all these suggestions will be taken into account.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIKAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply to the main question, the hon. Minister has stated that the serials 'Ramayana' and 'Mahabharata' will lay stress on the literary and aesthetic aspects of these epics rather than the religious element. Perhaps, that is the reason why you rejected some of the episodes of these epic serials produced by no less a Director than Sagar and ordered their re-shooting. This is what the newspapers have said. But in case you totally ignore the religious aspect it may lead to some tension in the public. Have you tried to arrive at such a decision after due consideration of this aspect ?

[English]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Guidelines already exist in the Doordarshan as to how the question of religion in the programmes should be tackled.

Collection of farm data for
Agricultural price policy

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*151. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been signed between the Union Government and the Food and Agricultural Organisation on collection of farm data for agricultural price policy and resource allocation ;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement ; and

(c) the extent to which it will be beneficial to the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (c) An agreement was signed between FAO and Government of India, under which the FAO has agreed to provide a grant of US \$ 206 thousand for the Project 'Farm Data for Agricultural Price Policy and Resource Allocation'. Under the terms of agreement, the FAO assistance will be utilised to strengthen the analytical network of Agricultural Universities and Agro-Economic Research Centres which are implementing the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops in our country. The assistance from FAO covers materials and supplies, equipment, training and consultancy services. The above Project when implemented will develop appropriate manpower as well as the network of analytical and computing facilities to utilize the store of valuable information for resource use and farm efficiency analysis; decrease considerably the time-lag in releasing cost of production estimates; generate the much needed standard errors of estimate of the average cost of production; and develop the computer programmes necessary to analyse a vast amount of farm level data.

The experience gained as a result of the project is expected to contribute towards upgrading the expertise available in this field.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : According to the statement of the Minister, an agreement has been finalised for a project on farm data for agricultural price policy and resource allocation. Under the terms of this agreement, the cost of cultivation of the principal crops in our country will be the main point of study. So Sir, as you know there has been a continuous imbalance between the prices of agricultural products and industrial products, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the

Government will like to remove this imbalance in the light of the report of this Study Group.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is the effort of the Government to remove the imbalance and therefore the CACP is appointed. And we are fixing the prices on their recommendations.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : I would like to know whether sufficient resources are available in the country for developing agriculture and for raising the agricultural production. If not, when will adequate resources be available for introducing modern scientific methods in agriculture all over the country? When will the new policy of the Government be followed in this regard?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Resource allocation depends on the availability of the total resources in the country. There are many sectors which are of importance and according to the priorities, it is allocated by the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever a question on remunerative price of agricultural produce is asked, the Government just evades it by saying that it is done by the commission. When I asked a question on jute, I was told that there is about a hundred per cent difference in the cost of production of jute amongst the four jute growing States. I only want to know the data on the basis of which the commission fixes the cost of production; does the commission compile that data itself or does it collect the data from the State Governments or some other agencies? What is the basis of this data and how does the commission find out whether the data is correct or otherwise?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Whatever data is collected, it is compiled by the State Governments. (Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : How do they come to know whether the data is correct or not? It involves the interest of the farmers.

[*English*]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : When they have to enquire about the inputs and the cost of production, the Commission has to rely on the State Government for collection of data. It is a very tremendous task and it requires massive efforts and a lot of staff. That can only be done through the State Governments.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : The statistical organisation conducts sample surveys and also checks the data supplied by the States independently.

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in China nearly 20 tonnes of organic manures are applied per hectare in addition to the chemical fertilizers and inorganic fertilizers? This is one of the important factors for increasing the per acre yields there.

If so, what steps the Government propose for more increased production of organic fertilizer in this country among the farmers as well as from the Government side?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I want to supplement and clarify what I have said in reply to the previous question. Sixteen (16) universities in different states and not the State Government are collecting the data on cost of cultivation of various crops for use by the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission.

So far as the supplementary of the hon. Member is concerned it does not arise from the present question. This is regarding the Agricultural Costs and Prices, but he has asked about the manures and chemicals.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : I have not asked regarding the prices. I have asked regarding what steps, the Government propose to take for increased production of organic manures among the little farmers?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It does not pertain to the main question. I need a separate question.

[*Translation*]

**Working of Indian Council of
Agricultural Research**

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*153. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
RAWAT :**

SHRI ANIL BASU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into the working of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in view of a number of suicide cases by its Scientists; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not holding an enquiry?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to hold an inquiry into the working of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

In the wake of suicide committed by Dr. V.H. Shah, Senior Agronomist and Associate Coordinator, All Indian Maize Improvement Project, Indian Agriculture Research Institute in May, 1972, the working of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was studied in depth by an enquiry committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar. On the basis of the recommendations made by that committee, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was completely restructured and its personnel policies were revised with a view to matching them to its objectives as also to meet the aspirations of its employees.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in his suicide note, the scientist, R.R. Patro had held the Director and the Secretary of Indian Council of Agricultural Research responsible for the circumstances that led him to commit suicide ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the copy of the suicide note certainly carries these remarks, but there is no truth in that.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Gajendragadkar Commission and the Supreme Court have severely criticised the working of Indian Council of Agricultural Research ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission have been implemented, but it is in no way connected with the suicide of Shri Patro. There was some problem in the personal life of Shri Patro and—

[*English*]

—he was mentally disturbed when he committed suicide.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know how many suicides have been committed so far and what were the reasons behind the suicides to which the hon. Minister has referred ? Also, how many recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission have been implemented and how many recommendations have not been implemented due to which these suicides are being committed ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, three scientists have so far committed suicide. They are—Dr. Raghavan, Dr. Shah and Dr. S.S. Batra. Besides these three, there are technicians. Shri Patro was not a scientist.

[*English*]

He was in the technical service of ICAR.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we have read in the newspapers, there are mainly two reasons for the suicides committed by the scientists. The first is that during the course of their research, many young and brilliant scientists develop or evolve new techniques and produce their own theories, but when it comes to the publication of their research papers, their immediate boss wants his name to be published, he wants his name to be associated with it, to which the junior scientist resists because that research has been done by him alone.

The other reason is that there are very few promotional avenues in these services and a number of supersessions have also taken place. The brilliant scientists are always victimised. I want to know whether the Government propose to take some steps to save the scientists from these two types of victimisation so that such incidents do not take place in future ? Is it not possible to provide them running grades so that in the event of their not getting promotion they may not stagnate in the grade and get frustrated in the process ?

MR. SPEAKER : They may or may not work, but they must get the grade.

[*English*]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : So far as Mr. Patro is concerned, there was no such problem with him. As I said earlier, he also belonged to the Technical Service of the ICAR. He never researched which was claimed by him, or was claimed by somebody else, as a result of which he was frustrated. That was not the reason. In the case of Mr. Patro, the ICAR administration has shown more sympathy. He met with an accident in 1974 and lost his arm. That was not 'on duty'. But

even then disability allowance was given to him. He was promoted. He was recruited in T-2 Service, and he was promoted to T-6 Service—i.e. a very rapid promotion was given to him. But there were certain reasons which are his family reasons which I do not want to disclose and disturb his family. If you want, I can disclose. It is not in the interest of the family of Mr. Patro; and, therefore, I say he has committed suicide because of personal reasons.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir : I want a half-an-hour discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Question 154—Mr. Kaghuma Reddy is not available. Question 155 : Mr. Mohanbhai Patel is not present; Mr. Chintamani Jena.

Increase in Unemployment

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*155. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges in the country as on 31 December, 1985;

(b) whether the number of unemployed persons is increasing year after year;

(c) if so, the yearly increase in percentage of unemployed persons during the last three years; and

(d) the special measures being taken to provide jobs to the unemployed persons and solve the unemployment problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : It is a long statement. I will have to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : This is not a long statement. Sir, I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : If it had been a long statement, would you have been satisfied ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : No, Sir. If the hon. Minister had read the statement in the House, the House would have known that he was misleading it.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I can read it. I read it now.

(a) to (c) The number of registered job-seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, on the live register of employed exchanges in the country as on 31st December, 1985 is 262.70 lakhs.

The percentage of unemployed persons is available only for 1983 from the Survey of Employment—Unemployment of the 38th Round of NSSO. According to the provisional results of this Survey the percentage of usually unemployed persons (aged 5 years and above) during January-June, 1983 are :

	Percentage of unemployed	
	Rural	Urban
Male	1.45	3.56
Female	0.51	2.45

(d) The Seventh Plan envisages an annual growth rate of 5 per cent in GDP. Besides the sectoral programmes, the package of poverty alleviation programmes such as NREP, RLEGP and IRDP, aimed at giving self-employment and wage employment to the poorer sections of the community will continue on a significant scale during the Seventh Plan. It is expected that additional employment of the order of 40.36 million standard person years would be generated during the Seventh Plan.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : The persons who are engaged in NREP, RLEGP and IRDP, etc their names are not registered with the employment exchanges. If so, how the unemployed problem would be solved in the Seventh Five Year Plan and what is the programme before the government? Is it a fact that under this new educational policy the government has chalked out some programme for self-employment; if so, how many persons are to be employed, according to the new educational policy, in the Seventh Five Year Plan?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : We have two kinds of figures on unemployment. One is the live register with the employment exchange. Our contention is that the people who are registered with the employment exchanges are not necessarily unemployed. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This is outrageous.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: How can you say that?

SHRI SOMENATH CHATTERJEE : This is usual cliché. Nobody knows this. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I say, not necessarily unemployed because the live register of employment exchange is reviewed after every three years. So, even those people who have registered their names with employment exchanges in this period of three years, it is quite possible that they have already got their jobs. Now, in 1972-73, a survey was conducted into these aspects; according to this study it was found that 27 per cent of the people whose names were registered with the employment exchanges, were already employed, 7 per cent of these people who were registered with the employment exchanges were students. So, a survey had been conducted in 1972-73. Now, we propose to do the same kind of survey this year. His second part of the question: whether according to the new educational policy, we are planning for self-employment, yes, Sir. The new educational

policy emphasises on vocationalisation of the educational system, and we are coming with the amendment of the Apprenticeship Act on the vocational training. The Bill is before the House and hopefully we will get it passed this year.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Besides the new educational policy, apart from the persons who will be employed in NREP, RLEGP and IRDP, etc., how many persons who have registered their names with the employment exchanges, would be employed in the Seventh Five Year Plan? Has this Ministry any programme to monitor that the persons who have registered their names with the employment exchanges are to be ensured employment? Is there any deviation in some of the employment exchanges; if so, what is the action the government wants to take?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : As I said, we don't depend on the number of employment exchange figures; we depend on the figures of the Planning Commission. The Seventh Five Year Plan have come out with all the details. Now, the backlog of unemployment at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan (31st March, 1985) was 9.20 million. Now we expect that during the Seventh Five Year Plan, there will be a net addition to the labour force to the tune of 39.38 millions.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is this the figure of unemployed?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Yes, unemployed. Now, the backlog at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan was 9.20 millions, and the net addition to the labour force over and above this backlog will be 39.38 millions. The Plan document contemplates that we would be able to generate additional employment of 40.36 million standard persons per year by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. And, therefore, by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the problem of unemployment will be substantially reduced.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Do you believe that?

SHRI D.N. REDDY : May I know if it has come to the notice of the Government that the employment exchanges are not functioning properly and that they are dens of corruption? Lot of mischief is going on whenever they send lists of candidates for employment. If so, I would like to know what action has been taken by the Government.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : The employment exchanges are run by the State Governments. I have not received any specific complaints against any employment exchange. If the hon. Member brings it to my notice, I will certainly pass it on to the appropriate State Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is a *pucca* Minister !

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Certain State Governments are giving doles to the unemployed people. Will the Government consider a proposal for a national policy on providing doles for the unemployed people? I feel that in addition to the registering at the employment exchanges many big industrialists can be of help in solving the unemployment problem. The Government may think of a national policy on this also.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : No, Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We have just now heard the hon. Minister reeling out huge figures and numbers. At least I did not get the impression that the hon. Labour Minister of this mighty Government is ashamed that there is still a lot of unemployment even at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan in the country.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : Because you had gone to America.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Let us not be flippant over the subject.

I would like to know, whether apart from this NRER, NLEP, RLEGP, etc.,

which you have mentioned, because jobs are not forthcoming, where would the people get jobs, because factories in this country are being closed, in the agricultural sector there is no expansion, and the Government is not allowing jobs being created, the Railways are not recruiting people in their department, and where will the jobs be created? Instead of giving hopes to the people of this country that by the end of the next Plan the problem of unemployment would be solved, the Government should take steps to create more jobs so that the people can come up and try.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : In the Plan document itself it has been mentioned how much employment will be generated in the agricultural sector, how much in the mining sector and so on.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I do not want all that. I want to know where from will the jobs come.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I have the figures, and I can lay them on the Table of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You will lay the Plan document on the Table of the House. I do not want that.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsii. He is absent. Shri Brajamohan Mohanty.

Survey of marine and mineral Resources in Orissa and Bengal coasts

*158. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has undertaken any marine geological survey including mineral exploration in Orissa and Bengal coasts;

(b) if so, the details of the survey;

(c) whether the Sixth Five Year Plan targets of Geological Survey of India for marine geological survey have been achieved; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) to (d) : A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India has carried out marine geological survey within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the Bay of Bengal off the coasts of Orissa and Bengal, with the help of one vessel and two launches. Incidence of heavy minerals of economic importance has been found in the samples collected from the sea bed during the course of seabed mapping by geological and geophysical surveys. While the research vessel was engaged in cruises in the Exclusive Economic Zone of India, the two research launches were engaged in surveys within the territorial waters of the country. Off Orissa and Bengal coasts an area of 0.111 million sq. km. has been covered by geophysical surveys and 0.041 million sq. km. by geological surveys in EEZ since 1983-84 Field Season and 2985 sq. km. within territorial waters since 1984-85 field season. Of 2985 sq. km. within territorial waters, 2205 sq. km. was surveyed in Gopalpur-Puri Sector during 1984-85 and about 780 sq. km. was surveyed in Puri-Devi river sector during 1985-86. Sandy patch off Gopalpur-Puri coast covering an area of approximate 625 sq. km. between seven and thirty metres water depths, contains heavy minerals of economic importance like ilmenite, garnet, sillimanite, zircon, rutile etc. ranging from 2.18 to 18.00 weight percentage.

(c) and (d) GSI has not only completed but exceeded marine geological survey targets fixed for VIth Five Year Plan. Against a total number of cruises, covering an area of 4.92 lakh sq. kms. (approx.) the research vessel and launches

covered 41 number of cruises, covering an area of 5.36 lakh sq. kms.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I want to know exactly the minerals found in each sector, in the Puri sector, in the Gopalpur sector and so on. I want to know specifically the minerals found in the different sectors, separately. What are the minerals found in different sectors ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : During the course of surveys in the coastal water many precious minerals have been located. Ilmenite, monazite, rutile have been located off the Puri Coast in Orissa.

Ilmenite, sillimanite, zircon, rutile and monazite have been located off Gopalpur coast.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Exclusively in the economic zone what are the minerals found ? I want to know the minerals found in the economic zone exclusively. They have not been mentioned. My second question is : Has any attempt been made to exploit the mineral resources in this zone and find out the estimated quantities of minerals and also its economic viability ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : What I have narrated is about the minerals located in territorial waters and exclusive economic zone where a survey has been made. Details have been given in original statement.

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : What about the quantity ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : In my original statement I have mentioned about the quantity. Samples are processed in Laboratories thereafter the details will be known.

[Translation]

Rate of Agricultural Production in India

*160. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the discussions held at the recent National Seminar on 'Science for Social Development' organised by the Indian Association of Advancement of Sciences;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken note of the observations made by the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organisation in India that the main reason for lower rate of agricultural production in India is the lack of coordination between the farmers and the Agricultural Research Institutes; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) So far, the recommendations of the Seminar on 'Science for Social Development' have not been received.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : I thought, my turn would not come.

MR. SPEAKER : Should I ask a supplementary ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmer in the country today is facing a serious financial crisis. Therefore, will the Government in all seriousness and sincerity evolve a policy to provide them help so that they could get a remunerative price for their produce ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We have adopted that policy but the question is not on that.

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Apart from financing the research institutes which they are doing to a very large extent, more than Rs. 100 crores on ICAR and others for agricultural research, how much money they have allocated for extension of the work coming out of the research institutes to the farmers and what do they plan to do in this respect ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The reports are not available with me. But I can inform the hon. Member that there are extension services in States. There is training and visit service which also works very well in a number of States. There is an Extension Division in my Ministry which also guides through farmer melas, etc. This is all extension work.

SHRI BASAVARAJESWARI : Has it come to the notice of the Government that production of rice as per international standard is much lower in the country as compared to other crops; if so, what steps Government proposes to take to augment the present rice production according to international standard ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This question is on a seminar on science for social development. This is not regarding yield or production of rice. Anyhow, I can tell the hon. Member that we have taken up the programme in eastern States for development of rice so that productivity can be increased. There are a number of other programmes which should help the small and marginal farmers who are cultivating paddy.

[*Translation*]

Steps to Increase Production of Oilseeds in Gujarat

*161. SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the demand for edible oils, Government have prepared any scheme to encourage farmers to

increase the production of groundnut and oilseeds in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the financial assistance given or proposed to be given to Gujarat for the purpose ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, National Oilseeds Development Project since 1984-85, in important oilseeds growing States including Gujarat with a view to increasing the production of oilseeds including groundnut. Under the Project, 14 Districts in Gujarat have been identified for intensive development of oilseeds, including groundnut. The Project covers production and distribution of quality seeds, distribution of input-kits, production of *Bhizobium* Culture, conducting large sized demonstrations, providing effective plant protection umbrella and supply of improved Agricultural implements and sprinkler sets.

A sum of Rs. 462.032 lakhs has been sanctioned to Gujarat State during 1986-87. Out of this the share of the Government of India is Rs. 251.016 lakhs and the share of Gujarat State is Rs. 211.016 lakhs.

[Translation]

SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat has submitted a scheme for the development of groundnut and oilseeds cultivation in Gujarat to the Central Government and if so, the details

thereof and what concrete steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by the Centre to implement that scheme ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Strike in Textile Mills in Maharashtra

*142. SHRI VLLAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to State :

(a) the particulars of textile mills in Maharashtra where strike is going on and since when this strike has been continuing ;

(b) the main demands of the employees ;

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry so far to end the strike ; and

(d) the extent of loss suffered due to the strike ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) According to the information received from the Government of Maharashtra, the appropriate authority under I.D. Act, 1947, there is at present no strike in any textile mill in the State.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

New Technique to Increase Agricultural Production

*145. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new technique has been introduced to increase the agricultural production in various parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) the places where this new technique has been introduced and the expected increase in production as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A Statement is given below.

(c) The spread of the technology is undertaken by the State Governments in all potential areas. The improvements in agricultural technologies and techniques have been reflected in the record production of foodgrains, i.e. 152.37 million tonnes in the year 1983-84.

Statement

(a) and (b) The increase in agricultural production is a very broad issue. It involves numerous crops, both foodgrains and cash crops, and requires continuous upgrading of our knowledge and techniques in regard to their cultivation. Very significant technological advances have been made in this country in breeding high yielding varieties of seed, particularly in wheat and paddy, and in developing more scientific use of water, chemical fertilizers and of plant protection measures against pests and diseases. Considerable research has also been done on the appropriate use of manures and bio-fertilizers as well as on the biological methods in pest control. In order to reduce human drudgery and the time involved in various agricultural operations, new improved farm tools and machinery have been developed. Following a considerable expansion of irrigation facilities in the country, both of major and medium projects as well as privately owned minor irrigation works such as energised tube and dug-wells, major improvements have been made in the operational techniques for better water distribution, development of field channels and land improvement. Attention has also been focussed on improving the techniques of farming under rainfed conditions. These include techniques for *in situ* moisture conservation, harvesting of run-off water, and the spread of appropriate cropping patterns that ensure remunerative returns to the farmer even in case of aberrant rainfall conditions.

The new techniques developed in the Agricultural Universities and Research Stations are communicated to the farmers through field level extension services and in most States we have now introduced a systematic training and visit pattern of extension. The modernisation of traditional agriculture involves considerable investment in terms of irrigation, land development, and use of cash inputs. For this reason, credit and marketing networks have been developed to support the farmers' efforts. In brief, there are eight vital inputs to agricultural production—seed, fertilizer, plant protection, machinery, irrigation, extension, credit, and marketing facilities and Government strives to have a symphonic development of newer and better techniques in all these spheres to ensure increase in agricultural production. The search for yet better techniques continues and some of the frontier technologies are tissue culture, biotechnology, genetic engineering.

[English]

Use of Asbestos in Industries

*147. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the international convention recently adopted by the International Labour Organisation Conference restricting the use of asbestos, a mineral which can cause fatal lung diseases ;

(b) whether Government have asked the industries using asbestos to provide adequate protection to workers ; and

(c) if so, when did Government ask the industries to undertake safety measures and what were the instructions issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) The International Labour Organisation in the 72nd Session held in June, 1986, adopted a Convention and Recommendation on safety in the use of Asbestos. The authenticated version of the Convention and Recommendation are awaited.

Industries using asbestos are covered by the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and the rules framed thereunder. As per Section 87 of that Act, the State Governments are the competent authority to make rules specifying manufacturing processes a dangerous operations for purposes of that Act. Central Government had advised the State Governments to specify that "handling and processing of asbestos, manufacture of any article of asbestos and any other process of manufacture or otherwise in which asbestos is used in any form", as a dangerous manufacturing process and had circulated a Model Rule and a Schedule on this subject. These provide for the measures that are called for, for protecting the health of the workers engaged in that industry. In 1984, Central Government had revised the schedule generally on the basis of the ILO Code of Practice on prevention and control of occupational hazards due to asbestos exposure. This revised schedule has also been circulated to State Governments and they have been advised to adopt the revised Schedule. The Governments of Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have incorporated the revised Schedule in their Factory Rules.

Asbestosis is a notifiable disease under the Factories Act, 1948. As per the provisions of that Act, any Inspector of Factories or certifying surgeon, who comes across such a case is required to report the matter to the State Government and the employer concerned so that appropriate preventive and corrective steps could be taken by the persons concerned. Government of India have also framed a model rule on permissible limits of exposure of chemical substance, and exposure to asbestos dust is also covered by this Model Rule. The State Governments have been asked to adopt this Model Rule also in the State Factories Rules.

Proposal to set up Kuttanad Development Authority

*149. SHRI VAKKOM PURU-SHOTHAMAN; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal for the formation of Kuttanad Development Authority for the overall development of Kuttanad which is the rice bowl of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

National Commission for Unorganised Labour

*150. SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Commission to determine the working conditions of labour in the unorganised sector in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.
SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Government is considering the question of setting up a National Commission to go into all aspects of labour working in the unorganised sectors in the country. It is not possible to give any details at this stage.

Setting up of an Iron and Steel Plant in Kerala

*152. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an iron and steel plant in Kerala for processing the iron ore from Kudremukh in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of House Building Contracts by D.D.A.

*154. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies/firms which were granted house building contracts by D.D.A worth more than Rs. 2 crores during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the volume of housing work done by each company/firm during the above period and the basis on which actual payment was received by them ; and

(c) the difference between actual allotment of work and payments made and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) and (b) As in the statements A-I, A-II and A-III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2849/86].

(c) The difference between the payments made and the accepted contract amounts is indicated in the statements. The difference is because works completed in different cases vary as also the dates of award of work and deductions on account of various materials issued by the DDA.

Sugarcane Production

*157. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the per hectare growth and production ratio of different varieties of sugarcane in the country is far below than that of Cuba and other sugarcane growing countries ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether use of gibberellic acid and ethrel can help in yield and quality of promising sugarcane genotypes in Indian agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) The yield of sugarcane per hectare in India is not less than that of Cuba. However, it is lower than that of some countries like Australia, Indonesia, Philippines, Mexico and South Africa.

(b) The countries in which yields are higher than that of India have agro-climatic conditions suited to better sugarcane production. However, in the tropical belt of India, sugarcane yields per hectare compare very well with these countries.

(c) Marginal effect on yield and quality is noticed. But it is not commercially variable.

Suicide Cases in ICAR and its Affiliates

*159. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently one of the Scientists working in the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal an ICAR affiliate committed suicide ;

(b) if so, the details of inquiry made into the case if any ;

(c) whether Government are aware that about 8 to 10 scientists of IARI and ICAR have committed suicide during the last 25 years ;

(d) whether any detailed study had been made or proposed to be made to find out the causes resulting in suicide by senior and junior scientists ; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE :
(DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) and (b) A Technical Assistant T-6 of National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal committed suicide on 11th May, 1986. The police is investigating the case. A Sub-Committee of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been constituted to determine the facts and identify administrative and Scientific lapses, if any, leading to the above incident. The result of the police investigations and the report of the Sub-Committee are awaited.

(c) Three Scientists of ICAR have committed suicide since 1970.

(d) and (e) The Sub-Committee of the Governing Body of ICAR, referred to above has also been asked to make specific suggestions for improvement in procedure and administrative set up, if any, considered necessary:

Agents Cheating People for Employment in Gulf Countries

1290. **SHRI SIMON TIGGA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that over 1500 persons in Bombay are awaiting Gulf Visas ;

(b) if so, the action being taken against manpower agents who are found cheating the people in the name of providing employment in Gulf countries ;

(c) the arrangements made to check such cheating ; and

(d) the number of licences of such agents cancelled during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Monitoring of Central Schemes

1291. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new system of monitoring the Centrally sponsored schemes which are under execution by the States, has been introduced recently so as to streamline the process of execution and to ensure the completion of such schemes in time ; and

(b) if so, the main characteristics of this monitoring system and date of its introduction along with the results from monitoring of scheme in the fields of drinking water supply, irrigation, IRDP and NREP during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b) A Concurrent Evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has been introduced from October, 1985 on a continuing monthly basis. The concurrent evaluation is carried out through 29 reputed research/academic organisations. For this purpose 36 districts are taken up every month, 2 blocks in each district and 20 beneficiaries families in each block—10 old and 10 new. Mainly the income generation aspects are studied in the case of old families and procedural aspects relating to selection etc. in the case of new families. The results of the studies from October, 1985 to March, 1986 are given in the statement given below.

In the case of other centrally sponsored schemes with which this Ministry is concerned viz. NREP, Accelerated Rural Water Supply etc., the usual periodical progress reports are obtained.

Statement

The main findings for the period Oct., 1985 to March 1986 show that poorest of the poor have predominant coverage as compared to other groups of the poor. At the national level, as per records, 99%

eligible families had annual income between Rs. 1—Rs. 3500/-. Only 1% families were having income between Rs. 3601/- to Rs. 4800/-. On the basis of the assessment of annual income of the family at the time of the assistance, by the investigator, in about 7% cases, the annual income of the family was more than Rs. 4000/- which is the cut-off line for the purpose of identification. Regarding the mode of selection, about 60% beneficiaries were selected in the meetings of the Gram Sabha. About 35% beneficiaries were selected by officials and the remaining 5% cases were selected by others who include MP/MLA/VLC/Landlord/Employer and fellow villagers/neighbours.

About 78% beneficiaries have found the assistance sufficient for acquiring their assets. The remaining 22% cases did not find the assistance sufficient. Of these, in about 14% cases, the beneficiaries have met the balance money from their own resources and in the remaining 8% cases, they have met it by borrowings. Of all the beneficiaries of the sample, about 26% received working capital. About 40% did not require any working capital. The remaining 34% required working capital, but did not receive it.

Further, in about 31% cases, the repayment period was less than three years. Assets were found intact in about 70% cases. In the remaining 30% cases, the assets were not intact (i.e. either sold, fully perished, partly perished, defective or others). Continued support and care was given by Government agencies in about 29% cases at the national level. After-care support was not made available in about 39% cases and in about 32% cases, the beneficiaries did not feel need for any such support.

77% cases had additional income from the assets. On the basis of the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400/- about 11% of the old beneficiaries have crossed the poverty line. However, 46% of the beneficiaries have crossed the earlier poverty line of Rs. 3500/-.

Wastage of Fruits and Vegetables

1292: DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of fruits and vegetables produced in the country being wasted for lack of transport, storage and processing facilities ; and

(b) the steps taken to save them from wastage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) No Comprehensive survey/study has been made to estimate the percentage of fruits and vegetables being wasted for lack of transport, storage and processing facilities. It is, however, estimated that such losses may be around 30% of the production of fruits and vegetables.

(b) In order to reduce such losses/wastage, the following steps have been taken by Department of Food :

(i) Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, a public sector undertaking of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, has diversified its activities and taken up processing of fruits and vegetables. The company is already producing various fruit drinks under the brand name 'RASIKA' and is engaged in setting up a fruit processing unit at Bhagalpur in Bihar and a pineapple processing unit at Silchar in Assam. It is also considering proposals to set up some more fruit and vegetables processing units.

(ii) A Company, namely, the North-Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC) has been set up to undertake procurement, marketing and processing of fruits and vegetables produced in that region. The corporation is engaged in setting up a pineapple and orange

processing unit at Kumarghat in Tripura.

- (iii) The Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies is providing financial assistance to Bihar Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation; an undertaking of the Bihar State Government, in setting up a fruit and vegetable processing project. It is proposed to extend such assistance to other State Government undertakings for taking up such projects.
- (iv) Subject to certain conditions, the Government has exempted the fruit and vegetable processing industry from the requirement of licensing so as to encourage growth of the industry.

Programme to Exploit Agricultural Potential in Orissa

1293. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 80 per cent of the total workforce in Orissa is engaged in agriculture and 60 per cent of its domestic product come from it and the State's economic development and poverty eradication is entirely dependent on its agricultural programmes ;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has pleased for multipronged action programme to exploit Orissa's vast untapped agricultural potential ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the programme and efforts of Union Government as per recommendations made by the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to the provisional population totals of the census of India 1981, 81.88 per cent of 'main' workers in rural areas of Orissa were cultivators/agricultural labourers. 60.9 per cent of

the State income (at 1970-71 prices) during 1982-83 was accounted for by 'Agriculture' Allied and Mining sector. As such the state's economic development and poverty eradication is by and large dependent on the growth of the agricultural sector.

(b) and (c) The State Plan envisages a multi pronged strategy for stimulating the growth of agricultural sector in the State which inter alia consists of (a) bringing substantial improvement in the productivity of crops where the current levels of yield are low, (b) intensifying measures for achieving a break-through in rice production, (c) undertaking development of rainfed lands in a scientific manner on the basis of watershed concept to improve production potential of the lands and achieve stability in yield, (d) maximising utilisation of irrigation potential through improved water management and adoption of suitable cropping patterns, (e) expanding scientific crop production system with emphasis on multiple cropping and inter-cropping for minimising risks and maximising farm incomes, (f) improving the input delivery system, and (g) strengthening extension support to curtail the lead time in the evolution of technology and its transfer to the field.

The State is participating in the centrally sponsored scheme relating to special rice production programme which is focused on evolving location specific technology for augmenting rice productivity.

The Committee on Agricultural Productivity in Eastern India appointed by the Reserve Bank of India has made recommendations of far reaching consequence for agricultural development on the basis of an indepth study according to various agro-climatic zones of the State. These recommendations have been accepted by the State Government for suitable action.

Tenancy Rights for Disabled

1294. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 3019 on 17 March, 1986 regarding tenancy rights for disabled and state :

(a) the progress made by the remaining States and Union Territories ; and

(b) the measures taken where there is no progress or unsatisfactory progress ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b) The position is as indicated in the Statement given below.

Statement

(a) Question No. 3019 answered on 17.3.1986 contained information relating to 7 States and 6 Union Territories, namely, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tripura, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry while it was then indicated that the matter was under consideration of Orissa and Uttar Pradesh Governments.

Reports from 5 States Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Tamil Nadu have not been received till now.

Reports of progress made in Orissa and Uttar Pradesh and 8 more States and 3 Union Territories i.e., 10 States, namely, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and Andaman Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Mizoram are as follows :

1. BIHAR :

A Bill has been drafted by the Bihar Government to amend the Bihar Tenancy Act to confer ownership rights on sharecroppers and necessary legislation is expected to be made soon.

2. HARYANA :

All occupancy tenants have been given proprietary rights under the Punjab

Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1953 and the Pepsu Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1954. Most of the other tenants were given proprietary rights under the Punjab Security of Land Tenure Act, 1953 and the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955 and the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972. Revenue record indicating the owner and the cultivator is kept upto-date.

State Government do not consider it necessary to make any changes in the law.

3. KARNATAKA :

State Government have intimated that share-croppers and bargadar system does not prevail in the State. Provisions have been made under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act for conferment of ownership rights on the tenants.

4. KERALA :

Under Section 72 of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, the right, title etc., of the land owner and intermediary in respect of holdings held by tenants, vested in the State free from all encumbrances. When the cultivating tenant becomes entitled to certificate of purchase, the holding the tenant is surveyed and his name brought into account as the registered holder of the land. Section 72 of the Act was brought into force with effect from 1.1.1970. The land tribunals functioning under the Act are conferring ownership rights on tenants of the land cultivated by them. The land tribunals are also bound to initiate suo moto proceedings in cases in which the tenants have not applied for assignment of ownership rights (Jenmom rights). Insecure and informal tenancy does not prevail in the State at present. The existing provisions of the Kerala Land Reforms Act are sufficient for allowing fixity of tenure to the tenants. Out of 38.28 lakh cases received, 38.19 lakh have been disposed of till December, 1985. Of these 25.53 lakh cases were disposed of in favour of tenants. Only 9.252 cases were pending.

5. MEGHALAYA :

Community ownership prevails in the State.

6. NAGALAND :

There is no tenancy system in the State.

7. ORISSA :

The Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960 does not recognise tenancy except for a person under disability and privileged raiyat. Yet as per suggestions made in the Conference of Revenue Ministers, the State Government have decided to make to systematic enumeration to detect the number of concealed tenants and share-croppers with a view to finding out the extent of the problem of spread of informal and oral tenants and to formulate a clear cut policy to bring such tenants on record. Necessary instructions have already been issued to the concerned field officers.

8. RAJASTHAN :

Khatendari rights are conferred on tenants. There is no class of tenants as informal, share-croppers and bargadars in the State.

9. SIKKIM :

The system of share-cropping called adhiadar and Kuddhar exists in the State. Rights of adhiadar and Kuddar are protected under the Cultivators Protection Act, 1975, revised in 1985.

10. UTTAR PRADESH :

Board of Revenue of Uttar Pradesh is considering the details of the survey for the purpose and orders in this regard are expected to be issued shortly. After the results of survey are known needful remedial action will be taken in accordance with the consensus arrived at the Conference.

Union Territories**1. ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS :**

All lands in the Union Territory vest in the Government. No person shall be deemed to have acquired any proprietary rights by occupation, prescription or

conveyance or in any other manner except by a conveyance executed by, or, with the authority of the Government. Sub-letting of agricultural land except in certain conditions as provided in Andaman & Nicobar Islands Land Revenue and Land Reforms Regulation, 1966 makes the tenant as well as the Sub-tenant liable to eviction. There is no provision to confer ownership rights on tenants or sub-tenants.

2. LAKSHADWEEP :

The only system of tenancy viz., the Nadapu tenancy which existed in the Union Territory has been abolished under Section 85 of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Regulation 1965. On 3/4th of the land held by a Nadapu ownership rights were conferred alongwith the trees standing thereon and the remaining 1/4th was settled with the Jenmi or cowledar. There is no system of share-cropping in vogue in the Union Territory.

2. MIZORAM :

Community ownership prevails in the State. There is no system of tenancy.

(b) States have been urged to take measures to implement the consensus arrived at the Revenue Ministers' Conference.

Cotton Production During 1984.85 and 1985.86

1295. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of cotton, State-wise during 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(b) how do these figures compare with those for the previous two years ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to cultivate cotton in other States, where it is feasible, and where it is not grown at present ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA

MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A statement given State-wise production of cotton (lint) during the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 is given below. Figures for 1985-86 have not yet become available from a few principal producing States. However, as per the latest estimates received, all-India

production of cotton during 1985-86 is estimated between 86 and 88 lakh bales.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to extend the cultivation of cotton to other States in the country. Nor any proposal in this regard has been received from the State Governments.

Statement

Production of Cotton

(In lakh bales of 170 kgs. each)

State	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1. Andhra Pradesh	6.2	10.2	9.8
2. Gujarat	15.5	14.4	20.7
3. Haryana	8.4	5.7	6.1
4. Karnataka	5.2	7.2	7.6
5. Madhya Pradesh	3.2	2.1	2.7
6. Maharashtra	16.1	8.1	14.7
7. Punjab	12.2	7.1	12.4
8. Rajasthan	5.5	5.8	4.4
9. Tamil Nadu	2.5	2.6	5.7
10. Others	0.5	0.7	0.5
All-India	75.3	63.9	84.6

Telecast of Film 'Gandhi'

1296. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sir Richard Attenborough's Film 'Gandhi' has so far been shown on the TV national hook-up ;

(b) if no, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether arrangements will be made for the telecast of this film on Mahatma Gandhi's next birth anniversary on the national hook-up ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL)
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The film was not available for telecast earlier. The National Film Development Corporation has now obtained its telecast rights. Doordarshan is negotiating with NFDC for obtaining the film for telecast on or about Mahatma Gandhi's next birthday.

(d) Does not arise.

Newspaper Circulation

1297. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total newspaper circulation at present ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to promote more readership ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) In accordance with the latest information available with the Registrar of Newspapers for India, the combined circulation of newspapers of various periodicity for the year 1984 was 6,11,47,000 copies per publishing day.

(b) As the newspapers are primarily privately owned, it is essentially for the establishments concerned to promote their readership. However, the Government on its part, consistent with its firm belief in the freedom of the Press and its fullest development have been extending a number of concessions especially to small and medium newspapers to help them promote their growth and reach the largest possible number of people.

Allotment of Government Accommodation in Delhi to State Government Employees

1298. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incumbents of different State Governments working in Delhi/New Delhi who have been allotted Government accommodation during 1985-86, State-wise ;

(b) the criteria adopted in providing accommodation to these officials ;

(c) whether criteria have been followed in all the cases where allotments were made ; and

(d) if not, the cases in which exception was made and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) to (d) The allotments are made normally under reciprocal arrangements entered into with the State Governments.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State Government	No. of Qr. allotted during 1985-86
1.	Orissa	2
2.	Punjab	1
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Maharashtra	2
5.	Haryana	1
6.	U.P.	1
7.	Assam	1
8.	M.P.	1
9.	Karnataka	2
10.	Nagaland	2
11.	Kerala	1
TOTAL		17

**Assistance to Kerala for Flood and
Sea Erosion**

1299. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the assistance sought by Kerala
Government and Central assistance
provided to the State during the past five
years to meet the problems of floods and
sea erosion ; and

(b) whether Government propose to
chalk out a permanent programme and
increase the Central assistance to Kerala
in view of usual floods and sea erosion in
the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : (a) The amount sought by
and sanctioned to the Government of
Kerala as central assistance during the
past five years for tackling the problem of
floods and sea erosion is as follows :—

YEAR	AMOUNT SOUGHT	AMOUNT SANCTIONED
	(Rs. in crores)	
1981-82	40.10	8.43
1282-83	34.55	0.11
1983-84	—	—
1984-85	195.15	21.33
1985-86	743.36	134.79

(b) The primary responsibility for
planning and implementation of schemes
under flood control sector rests with the
concerned State Government who under-
take these schemes through the State Plans.
However, in view of the acute problem of
sea erosion and its magnitude in the State
of Kerala Government of India have been
providing central loan assistance to Kerala
only for undertaking these works since
1972-73. Till March, 1986, an assistance
of Rs. 37.12 crores has been provided to
Kerala.

In view of the constraint in resources,
there is no proposal of a hike in the Central
assistance to Kerala.

Accidents in Mines

1300. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the
Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents that took
place in mines in 1985-86 resulting in
death and injuries to mine workers and the
number of victims of such accidents ; and

(b) the remedial measures, if any, taken
to ensure safety of mine workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.
SANGMA) : (a) The number of fatal and
serious accidents that took place in mines
during 1985-86 resulting in death and
injuries are given below :—

	FATAL			SERIOUS	
	No. of accidents	No. of Persons		No. of accidents	No. of persons seriously injured
		Killed	Seriously injured		
Coal	185	217	26	1034	1053
Non-Coal	77	90	3	421	434

Figures are Provisional.

(b) The mines are regularly inspected by the officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety. During inspections, if any breach of safety standards are observed, suitable steps under various provisions of law are taken by way of (i) issue of warning letters/notices to bring to the notice of mine managements the unsafe conditions/practices observed during inspections, (ii) imposition of prohibitory orders, (iii) prosecution of persons responsible, (iv) withdrawal of statutory permissions, (v) suspension of certificates of competence issued to supervisory personnel; Mine Managements also on their part suspend/dismiss delinquent persons.

The concept of workers' participation in safety management has been incorporated in the statute. There is also a system of holding bilateral and tripartite meetings with mine managements to review status of safety in mines.

Release of Newsprint to Malayalam Dailies

1301. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Malayalam dailies to whom newsprint was released in the years 1984 and 1985 ;

(b) the quantum of newsprint released to each of these Malayalam dailies, year-wise ; and

(c) the quantum of newsprint released to medium and small newspapers newspaper-wise and year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) : The requisite information is given in the statement given below.

Statement

Small Newspapers

(Circulation upto 15,000 copies)

Sl. No.	Name of the daily	Newsprint allotted in tonnes	
		1984-85	1985-86
1.	Calicut Times, Calicut	14.28	25.85
2.	Dinavartha, Palghat	48.53	30.41
3.	Elite, Trichur	13.14	9.85
4.	Indian Powran, Alwaye	9.00	15.42
5.	Jayakkody, Sbertallai	29.85	Unestablished
6.	Jai Hind, Cochin	5.57	4.17
7.	Janmabhoomi, Cochin	21.28	56.02
8.	Keralacyan, Cochin	48.13	36.19
9.	Keralanadam, Cochin	17.57	13.17
10.	Kala Premi, Trivandrum	10.43	7.82
11.	Kerala Dhvani, Kottayam	3.76	3.79
12.	Kerala Sree, Alleppey	14.00	10.05
13.	League Times, Calicut	53.12	39.84
14.	Malabar Mail, Cochin	2.45	2.33

15. Munnani, Alleppey	10.43	7.82
16. Puthusakthi, Shertallai	28.15	21.11
17. Pradeepam, Calicut	19.21	14.40
18. Rashtranadam, Kottayam	7.61	5.70
19. Southern Star, Trivandrum	65.00	75.00
20. Super Sonic, Punalur	0.93	Not applied
21. Sahakarana Mekhala, Trivandrum	42.32	41.24
22. Telegraph, Trichur	21.09	21.09
23. Theppantham, Alleppey	50.09	37.56
24. Utharadesam, Kasargod	5.71	4.28
25. Viswakeralam, Quilon	35.86	Unestablished
26. Veekshanam, Cochin	177.37	93.95
27. Yuvabhery, Kottayam	10.07	7.55
28. Yeenadu, Trivandrum	250.93	(Shown under medium category)
29. Sadhvartha, Cochin	Not applied	5.76
30. Telex, Cochin	Not applied	10.50

Medium Newspapers

(Circulation from 15,001 to 50,000 copies)

Sl. No.	Name of the Daily	Newsprint allotted in tonnes	
		1984-85	1985-86
1.	Kerala Pathrika, Trivandrum	427.37	415.79
2.	Kerala Bhushnam, Kottayam	144.78 (ad hoc)	289.78
3.	Kerala Times, Cochin	219.59	222.79
4.	Yeenadu, Trivandrum	Shown undgr small category	267.28
5.	Chandrika, Calicut	428.72	427.33
6.	Janayugam, Quilon	266.60	261.18
7.	Janayugam Calicut	34.61 (ad hoc)	139.96

Big Newspapers

(Circulation above 50,000 copies)

1.	Deepika, Kottayam	1,258.69	1,252.17
2.	Deshabhimani, Calicut	579.07	549.73
3.	Deshabhimani, Cochin	586.72	518.81
4.	Kerala Kaumudi, Trivandrum	2,088.18	2,082.93
5.	Malayala Manorama, Kottayam	5,584.71	5,584.71
6.	Malayala Manorama, Calicut	4,614.32	4,614.32
7.	Malayala Manorama, Cochin	3,408.42	3,408.42
8.	Mathrubhumi, Calicut	3,803.55	3,782.65
9.	Mathrubhumi, Cochin	2,971.16	2,971.16
10.	Mathrubhumi, Trivandrum	2,171.07	2,135.10
11.	Express, Trichur	1,076.59	884.74

[*Translation*]

**Broadcast of News Bulletins in Urdu
from Air Centres in Bihar**

1302. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand was made by a delegation led by the President of the State Citizen Council that news bulletins should be broadcast in Urdu from various AIR Centres in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) and (b) There has been a request for introduction of news in Urdu for the origination of regional news bulletins in Bihar. Taking into account that Stations in Bihar are already relaying news bulletins in Urdu from Delhi and also the fact that in Bihar, there is very wide and full understanding of the Hindi language, it was felt that there was no justification to introduce another news bulletin in Urdu from Bihar. Introduction of a news bulletin in Urdu would also have encroached on the time earmarked for broadcast of local programmes for which there is a constant demand for their increase.

[*English*]

**Documentary Film on V.K. Krishna
Menon for Telecast**

1303. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to make a documentary film on V.K. Krishna Menon for telecast by Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): The matter is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

Production of Milk and Egg

1304. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cattle and hens in the country as on 31 March, 1986 ;

(b) the total production of milk (in tonnes) and the number of eggs produced during the year 1985-86 ;

(c) the number of dairy plants in the cooperative and public sector as on 31 March, 1986 and the quantity of milk (in litres) handled and the quantity of milk powder and baby milk food (in litres) produced by them per day ; and

(d) the activities of Operation Flood-II during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 180.1 million cattle and 64.8 million hens as per the 12th Livestock Census 1977.

(b) The anticipated achievement of milk and eggs produced during 1985-86 were 42.3 million tonnes and 14.527 billion respectively.

(c) There were 169 dairy plants in operation in cooperative and public sectors as in March, 1986. All these plants handled on an average about 130 lakh litres (provisional) of milk per day during the month of March, 1986. About 305 MT (Provisional) of milk powder including infant milk food was manufactured per day during the month of March, 1986.

(d) Under Operation Flood II following activities were carried during 1985-86 ;—

(i) Organisation of Dairy Cooperative Societies.

(ii) Covering of more milksheds.

(iii) Establishment of rural dairy processing capacity and cattle feed compounding capacity.

- (iv) Providing technical inputs like Artificial Insemination services and animal health cover.

[English]

Provision of Catamarans to Fishermen

1305. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) The total number of fishermen living in Prakasam District of coastal Andhra Pradesh who have been provided with catamarans ;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to allot more funds for distribution of catamarans to all the fishermen living in coastal Andhra Pradesh ; and

(c) the number of organisations helping fishermen to earn their livelihood ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Central Government have no scheme for distribution of Catamarans to fishermen.

(c) There are a large number of organisations under Central and State Governments which are helping either directly or indirectly the fishermen to earn their livelihood.

Import of Urea from USSR

1306. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of urea supplied to India by USSR upto May, 1986 out of the total 4,00,000 tonnes agreed upon by both Governments in February, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZER (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) 69,000 tonnes of urea was received from USSR between March and May 1986 against the contract for 4,00,000 tonnes finalised in January 1986.

New Fertilizer Plants in Cooperative Sector

1307. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to set up chemical based fertilizer plants in the cooperative sector during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, where these plants are likely to be set up ; and

(c) to what extent the production of fertilizer will boost up and the demand of the farmers met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) One co-operative sector fertilizer plant, namely, Hazira plant of Krishak Bharati Cooperatives Limited, has commenced production in the first year of Seventh Plan, i.e., in November, 1985. Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited, are setting up another co-operative sector Nitrogenous fertilizer plant at Aonla, District Bareilly in U.P. This plant is expected to be completed by January, 1988.

(c) While Hazira plant has an annual production capacity of 668,000 tonnes of Nitrogen, Aonla plant would have an annual capacity for production of 334,000 tonnes of Nitrogen. Production from these plants would help in meeting the rising demand for fertilizers.

Haldia Fertilizer Plant

1308. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when Haldia Fertilizer Plant was established and whether it has become ready for production ;

(b) what are the capital and revenue expenditure on the plant at present ;

(c) what quantity of fertilizer does the plant produce at present ;

(d) what are the reasons for its failure to produce as per capacity ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to boost up production of the Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The Haldia Fertilizer Project is under implementation and commercial production has not started.

(b) The total expenditure upto 31st March '86 is about Rs. 452 crores and it is of capital nature.

(c) Production during trial runs from November, '85 to June, '86 was :

Urea	—	21,025 MT
Methanol	—	3,108 MT
Nitrophosphate	—	2,023 MT

(d) The plant is still under commissioning. The delay in commissioning has been caused by non-availability of power from the West Bengal State Electricity Board (WBSEB) and frequent equipment breakdowns during commissioning.

(e) A 20 MW gas turbine to meet the urgent power requirements of the plant has been installed. Steps to repair/replace equipments are being taken.

Project Report at Technology Mission for Oilseeds

1309. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals have been finalised for Oilseeds Technology Mission ;

(b) whether the Project Report has been released and circulated to all concerned ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main purpose of the Mission is to help increase domestic production of oilseeds and reduce the import bill. The activities of the Mission have officially started from April, 1986 and will extend up to March, 1990. The Planning Commission has fixed a target of 18 million tonnes of oilseeds by the end of 7th Plan. A standing Committee at the national level, reviews the Project work and performance periodically. The Secretary of Agriculture and Cooperation is the Chairman and Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research the Co-Chairman of this Committee. The Committee has representatives from the concerned Ministries/ Departments like Agriculture, I.C.A.R., CSIR, Biotechnology, Commerce, Food and Civil Supplies, NABARD, Finance, NAFED, Health, Forestry, and seed Agencies like State Farms Corporation of India and National Seeds Corporation etc. A senior Scientist has been appointed as the Director of the Technology Mission to coordinate and implement mission activities and objectives. The Mission has four Sub-Missions on important aspects viz., Technology ; Inputs and Production ; Processing and Post Harvest Technology and Marketing, Pricing and Procurement. These Sub-Missions have to report on the progress of the activities under their charge to the Standing Committee which meets every month.

180 districts distributed in 17 states have been selected on the basis of their contribution to oilseed production as well as the potential for special trust under the mission. All the needed inputs like training and transfer of technology, plant protection chemicals, fertilisers are provided in these districts.

District Action plans are prepared on the basis of constraint analysis. The funds allocated under the National Oilseed Development Project (NODP) will be used for strengthening the existing level of seed production, distribution of inputs kits, supply of plant protection chemicals and equipment etc.

Allotment of flats on the basis of computerised numbers

1310. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether henceforth flats under 1979 Scheme will be allotted by seniority on the basis of the computerised numbers ;

(b) if so, whether the computerised numbers have been communicated individually to the registrants or published in the leading newspapers ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to intimate them their revised computerised numbers ;

(d) whether initially the flats were to be allotted on seniority basis which was changed to draw of lots subsequently ;

(e) if so, the reasons for not keeping the original seniority and for redrawing seniority to the disadvantage of those who got seniority in the first instance ; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to rehash the computerised number and rate in the original seniority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The seniority list is under print and this work is being expedited. There is a proposal to set up a monitor in Vikas Sadan from which the seniority position could be checked by registrants.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No Sir, as the original seniority positions are being maintained in the computerised numbers.

F.A.O. Forecast about Decline to Production of Cereals

1311. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation has forecast a decline in production of cereals in the world ;

(b) whether Food and Agriculture Organisation has made any specific forecast for India and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the estimates of Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) As per the Food Outlook for July, 1986, the forecast for world cereals production in 1986 is placed at 1830 million tonnes by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). This is 14 million tonnes below the last year's record output. There is no specific forecast issued for India by the FAO.

(c) The khariff season of 1986-87 has just commenced and crop sowings are still to be completed in few States. As such, it is too early to make any estimate of the likely production of cereals in India during 1986. However, rabi foodgrains production in 1986 is estimated to be a record, as per the current assessment.

Visit to South Korea by delegation of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

1312. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation including the Chairman-cum Managing Director of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant visited South Korea in August, 1985 to study construction and operation of steel plants ;

(b) whether the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant formulated the revised concept within a period of 15 days after such study ;

(c) whether a note on rationalisation was submitted to Government in September, 1985 and the rationalised concept in December, 1985 ; and

(d) whether the same are still pending consideration ; if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The revised concept was prepared by Visakhapatnam Steel Project

on the basis of the study of the Korean Steel Plant, intensive discussions with the principal consultants Dasturco and the Soviet experts. Thereafter, the basic rationalised concept was prepared in a period of 15 days and submitted to Government in September, 1985. The detailed rationalised revised project proposal was submitted to the Government in December, 1985.

(d) Yes, Sir. The rationalised revised project report was considered in an inter-Ministerial meeting in January, 1986. The Project also had further discussions with the Soviets who have agreed with the proposal. The updated proposal was submitted to the Government in July, 1986, and is under consideration.

Electricity/water dues against M.Ps.

1313. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report in Indian express of May 31, 1986 that 259 sitting M.Ps. have failed to pay water and electricity dues to the New Delhi Municipal Committee ; and

(b) if so, the names of M.Ps. and the amounts payable by them as on 31st March, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes sir.

(b) The names as furnished by NDMC are given in Annexures I to III. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2850/86] The amounts payable by them are :

Category	Amount due to NDMC
	Rs.
Sitting MPs of Rajya Sabha (99)	4,40,070.68
Sitting MPs of Lok Sabha (318)	6,16,799.42
Ex-MPs of Rajya Sabha & Lok Sabha (457)	9,13,239.99

Import of non-ferrous metals

1314. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had constituted an expert group to assess the adverse impact of a large quantity of non-ferrous metals against Rep. licences in the past few months ;

(b) whether such imports have hit the indigenous producers and they are carrying huge inventories leading to liquidity problems ;

(c) if so, the composition of the committee and whether the committee has submitted its recommendations to the Government ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Committee appointed on 16.7.1986 to study the impact of import of non-ferrous metals is not due to submit its report before 15th of August, 1986. The Committee is headed by the Financial Adviser and Additional Secretary, Ministry of Steel and Mines as Chairman and includes Joint Secretary, Department of Mines and a representative each of the Department of Revenue, Department of Commerce, Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices, Director General, Technical Development and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation as members ;

(d) In view of the answer at (b) & (c) above, the question does not arise.

Licence for Steel Plant in Madhya Pradesh

1315. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are issuing industrial licence to M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation for setting up of a steel plant in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether it is in conformity with the policy of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c) M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited had submitted an application for grant of industrial licence for manufacture of hot rolled steel strips in a composite steel project at Raipur, Madhya Pradesh. The proposal has been prima-facie rejected since it did not conform to the existing guidelines for industries.

The company have, [however, represented against the rejection of its application.

Sponge Iron Plant at Vijayanagar in Karnataka

1316. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal was sent to the Centre by Karnataka Government in 1984 for setting up a sponge iron plant at Vijayanagar in Karnataka ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which the decision on the proposal will be taken by the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) No proposal was received from the Government of Karnataka ; however a proposal from the Karnataka State Industries Investment and Development Corporation Ltd. (KSIIDC) was received for setting up a Sponge Iron Plant with a capacity of 150,000 tonnes per annum in the Bellary Hospet area in Karnataka and a Letter of Intent has been granted to KSIIDC Ltd. accordingly. KSIIDC have associated Sponge Iron India Ltd. (SIIL) as a joint sector partner in this venture.

(c) Preparatory work in formulating the project details has already been taken up by SIIL. Action is being taken to establish the coal linkage for the proposed project.

It is too early to say as to when a final decision will be taken by the Government in the matter since a decision can only be taken subsequent to establishment of a satisfactory coal linkage.

Increase in Prices of Vegetables in Delhi

1317. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of vegetables have increased in the capital by 75 to 100 per cent ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the increase in prices of vegetables ; and

(c) whether Government have decided to fix the prices of vegetables and supply them to the common people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A statement showing month-end retail prices of certain vegetables of common use in Delhi from January, 1986 onwards is given below.

(c) No, Sir. Super Bazar, Kendriya Bhandar, Civil Supplies Corporation and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) are however, supplying vegetables of common use like potato and onion through their retail outlets at reasonable prices. NAFED has also built up a buffer stock of potato and onion to be released to the market whenever necessary.

Statement**Statement Showing Month-end Retail Prices of Vegetables of common-use in Delhi
(Rs. Per kg.)**

Vegetables	January	Feb. 86	March	April	May	June	July, 1986	
	1986		1986	1986	1986	1987	4.7	11.7
Potatoes	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Onion	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.20	1.20	1.50
Ladies Finger	7.20	6.60	8.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	5.00	5.00
Tomatoes	3.00	2.00	3.20	4.00	2.80	5.40	6.00	6.00
Brinjals	1.80	1 80	2.20	2.00	2.00	2 20	2.20	2.40

Production and Export of eggs

1318. KUMARI D.K. THARADEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual egg production in the country ;

(b) the quantity exported and the value thereof ;

(c) the share of India in the World Market ; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase egg production and export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The annual egg production in the country has been estimated around 13475 million during 1984-85 and the anticipated achievement during 1985-86 is expected to be 14527 million.

(b) 118 tonnes of eggs valued at Rs. 97 lakhs has been exported during 1984-85.

(c) The share of India in the World market is around 0.015.

(d) In order to increase the egg production in the country efforts are being made to remove the constraints such as

making available the quality chicks, balanced feed at reasonable price and streamlining of marketing of eggs to ensure remunerative price to the producers and reasonable price to the consumers which are standing in the way of growth of poultry production.

The Government has withdrawn the ceiling on the minimum export price to eggs which is expected to increase its export.

**Telecast of World cup Soccer
Tournament**

1319. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the reasons for not telecasting on Doordarshan net work all the matches of World Cup Soccer tournament held in Mexico ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADIL) : Doordarshan had at first decided to take live the final, semi-finals and the match to decide 3rd and 4th places and 12 deferred coverages from the second round onwards. However, in view of the tremendous public interest and demand, Doordarshan subsequently decided to take live all the matches played from 6th June onwards.

Abolition of Octroi Duty

1320. SHRI RANJIT SINGH
GAEKWAD :
SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to abolish Octroi duty in all the States ;

(b) if so, the names of States which have not so far abolished Octroi duty ;

(c) the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government would persuade them to follow suit with other States in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a), (c) and (d) The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

(b) A list is given in the Statement given below.

Statement

List of States where Octroi is being levied :

1. Haryana
2. Jammu and Kashmir
3. Maharashtra
4. Orissa
5. Punjab
6. Rajasthan
7. Uttar Pradesh
8. West Bengal
9. Gujarat

(A policy decision has been taken to abolish the Octroi by August, 1986).

UNION TERRITORIES :

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Delhi
3. Goa, Daman and Diu
4. Pondicherry

Aid to Kerala to strengthen Research in Agriculture

1321. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to aid Kerala Government in the projects to expand the technical know how and to strengthen the research in agriculture ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the aid provided to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research has provided aid to the State of Kerala for agricultural research through 4 ICAR Institutes, 6 Regional/Sub-stations of ICAR Institutes, 41 All India Coordinated Research Project centres, 29 ad-hoc research schemes, 7 sub-projects of the National Agricultural Research Project, 4 Krishi Vigyan Kendras, 4 Operational Research Projects, 1 National Demonstration Centre and 6 Lab to Land Centres located in the State. Besides this, the Kerala Agricultural University has been provided development assistance to strengthen its educational and research capabilities.

[Translation]**Imbalance in Prices of Agriculture Produce and Industrial Products**

1322. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a continuing hiatus between the prices of agricultural and industrial products for a long time ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The terms of

reference of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (earlier known as Agricultural Prices Commission) were revised in March, 1980 and the Commission was required to take into account the changes in the terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors while formulating its price recommendations. Accordingly, the Commission has been keeping in view the changes in the prices of farm products and those of industrial products. According to the Economic Survey, 1985-86, the prices of manufactured products as percent of prices of agricultural products (as measured by index number of wholesale prices, base: 1970-71=100), which were 122.2 in 1980-81 went down to 105.4 in 1984-85, indicating the narrowing down of the gap between the prices of agricultural produce and industrial products.

[*English*]

Functioning of Leh T.V. Transmitter

1323. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the reception of Leh T.V. transmitter around Leh and surrounding villages and Army Camp within a radius of 25 Km. of the T.V. Transmitter ;

(b) if so, when and the agency that conducted the survey ; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to have a better coverage around the 25 Km. area of the Leh transmitter of Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) Reception from the low power TV transmitter at Leh has been checked from time to time by officers of Doordarshan. Its reception within a radius of 25 Km. is reported to be generally satisfactory. However, some pockets within this range may remain uncovered due to the hilly terrain, because propagation of TV signals is by line of sight.

Location of High Breed Milch cow under Operation Flood Programme

1324. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that high value genetically superior breeds of milch animals are located throughout the country, especially in Operation Flood I and II areas, and if so, the details thereof, at the start of the Operation Flood Project in 1970 and in 1985 ;

(b) whether there is a decrease in good milch cattle breed due to failure to adopt any measures or strategy to meet recurrent drought conditions in various States ; and

(c) whether the National Dairy Development Board, the technical arm of Indian Dairy Corporation has developed any strategy to protect Indian breeds apart from imports of cattle, semen and exports of cattlefeed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Important indigenous superior milch and dual purpose breeds of cattle are located in their breeding tracts in Gujarat (Gir and Kankrej), Haryana (Haryana), Rajasthan (Tharparkar and Rathii), Andhra Pradesh (Deoni). High milch breeds of buffaloes are found in Haryana (Murrah) and Gujarat (Mehsana and Surti).

Sahiwal and Red Sindhi (whose breeding tracts have fallen in Pakistan) and some of the above mentioned breeds are being used for breed improvement in other parts of the country also.

Exotic and cross breeds animals have been introduced all over the country including Operation Flood areas for genetic improvement of non-descript indigenous cattle.

At present under Operation Flood there are ten farms in Operation throughout India having genetically superior cattle of various breeds. The details regarding these farms established under Operation Flood and the number of animals therein are as follows :

Name of the Farm	Breed	No. of cows May, 1986
1. Exotic Cattle Farms, Bhattian (Punjab)	Jersey Holstein-Friesian	12 73
2. Model Exotic Animal Farm, Bhiwani (Haryana)	Jersey	57
3. Jersey Cattle Breeding Unit Rae Bareilly (U.P.)	Jersey	54
4. IDC Project, Literacy House, Lucknow (U.P.)	Jersey	52
5. Exotic Nucleus Farm, Bassi Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Jersey Holstein-Friesian	72 7
6. Nucleus Jersey Farm, Ooty (Tamil Nadu)	Jersey	38
7. Bull Mother Farm, IDL Chemicals Hyderabad (AP)	Holstein-Friesian	38
8. Crossbreed Farm, Jalpaiguri (W.B.)	Ongole Ongole X Holstein-Friesian Jersey X Ongole	59
9. Sabarmti Asharam Gaushala Bidaj, Gujarat.	Jersey Jersey X Kanekraj	55 58
10. Jersey Farm. Instt. of Agriculture, Anand (Gujarat)	Jersey	93

(b) No, Sir.

(c) National Dairy Development Board/ Indian Dairy Corporation is extending facilities to the State Dairy Development Cooperative Federations/Unions to follow the breeding policy of Government of India which involves cross-breeding of non-descript indigenous cattle, upgrading of buffaloes and pure breeding of well established Indian Breeds of cattle and buffaloes.

Automation of Steel Plants

1325 SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a plan for automation of all the steel plants in India is being worked out with the assistance of United Nations Industrial Development Organisation ;

(b) if so, the estimated outlay ; and

(c) the other projects for which aid is being offered by UNIDO ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) UNIDO is assisting Steel Authority of India Limited in establishing computer managed maintenance system at its Rourkela Steel Plant, UNIDO is also

assisting Bhilai, Bokaro and Rourkela Plants in setting up partial computerised diagnostic facilities for energy consumption audit, saving and conservation measures.

[*Translation*]

Assistance to Rajasthan for Families Affected by Typhoon

1326. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts affected in Rajasthan by the Typhoon which occurred in May and June, 1986 in the 14 districts of Rajasthan and the extent of damage to life and property as a result thereof ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the typhoon had a speed of 130 Kms. per hour ;

(c) whether any inquiry or survey has been conducted by the Central Government and whether any financial assistance has been provided to the Government of Rajasthan ; and

(d) whether some financial assistance will be provided as relief to the family members of the persons killed in the typhoon and if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to the Memorandum submitted by the Government of Rajasthan, three districts were affected due to severe thunder squall followed by hail-storm which occurred on 16th and 18th May, 1986. The extent of damage is reported as under :

(i) No. of Human lives lost 21

(ii) No. of Houses damaged 6412

(iii) Damage to Government lakhs property Rs. 42 89

(b) The thunder squall had a speed of about 136 Km. per hour.

(c) and (d) A Central Team was deputed to make an assessment of the

damage and need for central assistance. Based on the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 116.62 lakhs has been sanctioned to the State Government. This includes a sum of Rs. 0.42 lakhs for providing ex-gratia payment to the families of the persons who lost their lives at the rate of Rs. 2,000/- each.

[*English*]

Deep sea Fishery Assistance to West Bengal

1327. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government have sought any financial assistance from Central Government for deep-sea fishery ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Question does not arise.

Development of Agriculture in Orissa

1328. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 80 per cent of the total workforce in the State of Orissa is engaged in agriculture and nearly 60 per cent of the States domestic product is accounted for by agriculture ;

(b) whether Government are aware that Orissa has plenty of rainfall and has large surface and groundwater resources, yet the productivity of rice is comparatively low ;

(c) if so, the efforts being made by Union Government for more ambitious programme for the exploitation of ground-water resources etc ; and

(d) whether Union Government propose to seek the assistance of agricultural scientists to make a sustained effort for the development of agriculture which is crucial for reducing poverty in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to the provisional population totals of the Census of India 1981, 81.80 per cent of 'main' workers in rural areas of Orissa were cultivators/agricultural labourers. 60.9 per cent of the State income (at 1970-71 prices) during 1981-82 was accounted for by 'agriculture, allied and mining' sector.

(b) The Government are aware that Orissa has utilisable potential to irrigate about 75 per cent of its cultivable land. The rainfall regime in the State is also favourable for cultivating a large number of crops. However, yield of rice in the State has remained more or less stagnant and is comparatively low.

(c) The Seventh Five Year Plan aims at rapid expansion of the irrigation potential in the State for achieving a breakthrough in the production of rice. Priority has been given to the completion of unfinished projects capable of yielding benefits during the Plan period, particularly in the poorer regions with low and uncertain rainfalls. The Government of India has extended assistance to the State Government in the exploitation of groundwater resources through the centrally sponsored scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production.

(d) The Government of India assists the State Government in strengthening its research, development and extension effort for sustained development of agriculture in the State with a view to reducing the poverty levels.

Microwave Stations in Bihar

1329. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of

microwave stations in Bihar and the help rendered by them in telecasting T.V. programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : At present, no dedicated microwave link is used by Doordarshan in Bihar for telecast of TV programmes. All the transmitters in the State relay programmes put out from Delhi via satellite.

Posting of Labour Attaches in Indian Embassies in Gulf Countries

1330. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to post Labour Attaches in Indian Embassies in Gulf countries to deal with the problems of the Indian migrant workers ;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in this regard ; and

(c) to what extent the problem of Indian workers in the Gulf countries will be solved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Misutilisation of funds in States under NREP & RLEGP

1331. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the funds allotted to States under NREP and RLEGP are not being utilised properly ;

(b) if so, the names of such States ;

(c) whether all the States are furnishing accounts of utilisation of funds ; and

(d) if not, the names of the States which have not furnished the accounts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b) Some deviations from the guidelines have been observed in the implementation of the NREP/RLEGP in different States. However, the overall utilisation of the funds allocated under the programme has generally been satisfactory.

(c) and (d) Accounts of utilisation of funds are furnished by all the States. However, in some cases delays have taken place in furnishing these accounts.

Scheme to Reduce cost of Production of Non-Ferrous Metals

1332. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the output cost of non-ferrous metals in the country to bring it at par with the international price ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and when it is expected to be implemented ;

(c) the extent to which it will help in increasing the production in the country and in competing with the world market ; and

(d) the extent to which it will reduce import of such materials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Government are looking into the possibilities of reduction in the output cost of non-ferrous metals for which consultations are being held with the public sector enterprises producing the metals.

(c) and (d) Do not arise as yet.

Acquisition of Multi-Sensor Aircraft by Geological Survey of India

1333. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Geological Survey of India is acquiring a multi-sensor aircraft from Canada for airborne geophysical surveys in the country despite the fact that an electromagnetic survey system has been developed indigenously and tested by the National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the expenditure involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India has acquired an aircraft from Canada with provision for multi-sensor geophysical system for carrying out aerial geophysical surveys. The indigenous electromagnetic system developed and tested by National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) could not be utilised as NGRI were not given clearance by the appropriate authority to fly the system aboard the particular aircraft available with them. Therefore, the question of non-utilisation of indigenous technology does not arise. Furthermore, the recently acquired aircraft will have frequency domain airborne system and the time domain input system (airborne) of NGRI can be used advantageously as a complementary source of data. However, GSI has approved a project of flights by NGRI using the EM system, on NGRI obtaining requisite clearance, for proving their system.

The total cost of the project with Scintrex, Canada, which includes aircraft on board instrumentation systems, ground based geophysical mapping, relevant training in operations and maintenance amounts to 7,264,000 Canadian Dollars.

Eradication of Superstitious Beliefs

1334. SHRI. SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of T.V. serials telecast by Doordarshan on eradication of superstitious beliefs during the last one year ;

(b) whether any study of the impact of these programmes on the audience has been made by Doordarshan ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make such a study through the agency of Doordarshan or otherwise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) TV serial 'Chhoti Badi Batein' mainly deals with the subject of eradication of superstitious beliefs. A few episodes of 'Rishte Nate' also touched upon similar theme in a different manner.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal.

Exploration of Tuna Fish off Karnataka Coast

1335. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fishery Survey of India has identified a huge concentration of tuna fish on the off, Karnataka coast within the Exclusive Economic Zone of India ;

(b) whether there is excellent scope for the development of tuna fishery, as it is an ideal export item ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A potentially rich tuna fishing ground has been located off Karnataka coast by the Fishery Survey of India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government encourage tuna fishery through acquisition of tuna vessels under various schemes as well as chartering of foreign tuna vessels.

Government also permit employment of foreign technicians for limited period; and provide training of Skippers and Master Fishermen required for tuna vessels and systematic survey of the tuna resources.

Amendment of Employees Provident fund act and Trade Union act

1336. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to amend the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Trade Union Act ; and

(b) if so, the essential features of the proposed amendment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being worked out and it is difficult to spell out the essential features at this stage.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Families of Deceased Servants

1337. SARI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether families of the deceased Government servants are allotted Government accommodation in the same area or are accommodation in far flung areas ;

(b) whether there is any proposal that the bereaved families may be allotted entitled accommodation as per their choice on compassionate grounds ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) In case the eligible dependent of the deceased Government servant is entitled for general pool accommodation, the allotment of the

accommodation in occupation of the deceased officer is regularised in the name of the eligible dependent provided he/she fulfils the conditions or ad-hoc allotment. Otherwise, the eligible dependent will be allotted accommodation one type below his/her entitlement without restriction of locality.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The concession of ad-hoc allotment in the name of the eligible dependent of the government servant who dies while in service is limited to one type below the entitlement of the eligible dependent. The allotment of the quarter in occupation of the deceased officer is also regularised in name of dependent provided he/she fulfils the conditions for ad-hoc allotment. However, if the eligible dependent is not entitled to the same quarter which was in occupation of the deceased government servant and he is entitled to another accommodation, the same is allotted in an area where other government servants are not waiting for allotment in change.

[*Translation*]

Proposal to open new Agricultural University in Madhya Pradesh

1338. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Agricultural Universities in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open another Agricultural University keeping in view the area and population of the State ; and

(c) if so, its location and the time by which it is to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is one Agricultural University in Madhya Pradesh, viz. Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya at Jabalpur.

(b) and (c) There is no formal proposal to start second Agricultural University in

the state. However, the State Government had made a reference to Indian Council of Agricultural Research to establish second Agricultural University in Chattisgarh region.

It is for the State Government to take a decision on the establishment of the second Agricultural University in the State considering the financial resources, the manpower requirements, and the need of the area.

Extension of Minimum Wages to Hospitals

1339. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to revise the minimum wages initially fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 ;

(b) if so, whether hospitals are covered under this Act ; and

(c) if so, the time by which the wages of hospital employees will be revised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) There is a proposal to revise the minimum rates of wages in 36 employments for which the Central Government is the appropriate Government under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(b) and (c) Employment in hospitals does not come under the purview of the Central Government. Therefore, the question of revising minimum wages in this employment by the Central Government does not arise.

[*English*]

New Design for Low Cost Community Water Supply System

1340. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a technological breakthrough towards a rational and simple

for low cost community water supply system has been worked out at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its practical field application ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to introduce this technological breakthrough in that Institute or any other institute in desert areas of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Harnessing of surface runoff in the form of 'Tanka' (an under ground water reservoir) has been successfully developed by the Central Arid Zone Research Institute. The studies conducted at this Institute have revealed that even on sandy terrain, under low rainfall conditions, it is possible to harvest over 2 lakh litres of water from a 2 hectare catchment of compact size having 2-3% slope. Compacting the soil and spray of Janta emulsion followed by sodium carbonate spray has increased the runoff by 75%. The water harvested is sufficient to meet the domestic and livestock requirement of a family of 5 to 7 persons having about 14 livestock. Cost of this reservoir is estimated as Rs. 40,000/- and has a long life with proper maintenance. Experience has revealed that the 'Tanka's' constructed in the Range Management and Soil Conservation areas, in the heart of the desert, have successfully been operating for over 20 years efficiently.

(c) Does not arise.

Sponge Iron Units

1341. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units registered for the manufacture of sponge iron from 1 January 1985 to 1 May, 1986 ;

(b) whether coal linkage to the sponge iron manufacturing units has been found to be inadequate and discouraging ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to assure coal linkage and adequate supply of coal to sponge iron units ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The number of units registered for the production of sponge iron from 1st January, 1985 to 1st May, 1986 is 72.

(b) Some complaints have been received from a few sponge iron units already in production or in various stages of implementation about inadequate supply and poor quality of coal, linkage from particular collieries, and also problems in regard to transportation of coal.

(c) A Linkage Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Steel, with a representative each from the Department of Coal, Planning Commission and Ministry of Railways as Members, for considering and finalising the linkage of coal as well as iron-ore supply to the sponge iron plants being set up in the country.

Amendment to Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

1342. SHRI RAHIM KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is some proposal under consideration of the Union Government to bring the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 at par with the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 provides for a scheme for payment of gratuity, while the EPF Act, 1952 provides for schemes relating to Provident Fund, Family Pension and Deposit Linked Insurance. Since the objectives and the purposes of the two Acts are quite different, the question of bringing the provisions of the two Acts at par does not arise.

[*Translation*]**Coal Based Fertilizer Factory at Korba**

1343. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether work relating to setting up of a fertilizer factory based on coal at Korba, district (Bilaspur) has been completed ;

(b) the amount spent thereon so far and the amount being spent on maintenance etc. every month ; and

(c) whether Government propose to complete it and if so, the time by which it would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The implementation of the Korba fertilizer project was initially held in abeyance due to resource constraints. It was subsequently decided that further implementation of the project should be considered only after the production at the other two coal-based fertilizer plants, at Talcher and Ramagundam, stabilises. Rupees 18.24 crores have been spent on the Korba project upto 31st, May, 1986. A monthly expenditure of about Rs. 2.5 lakhs is incurred towards salaries and wages and maintenance.

[*English*]**Housing Needs in Seventh Plan**

1344. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken/proposed to meet the projected housing needs during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) the measures proposed to mobilise resources for housing ;

(c) other policy changes proposed to remove obstacles in the way of housing activity ;

(d) the concrete measures Government propose to take so that every family may have a house within a definite period of time ; and

(e) in what way the involvement of the people, public sector, private sector and cooperative sector is to be brought about in a big way ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) To meet the growing housing needs, the provisions made in the 7th Five Year Plan are as follows :—

(i) The Public Sector outlay for housing has been stepped up to Rs. 2458.21 crores as against Rs. 1490.87 crores in the 6th Plan ;

(ii) The norms for income eligibility, ceiling cost of construction and ceiling of Govt. loan assistance in respect of various social housing schemes have been revised upwardly ;

(iii) It has been stipulated that the sites and services under EWS Housing in urban areas will be given at cost price, the area of developed land will be restricted to 25 to 30 sq. mt. per house ; and loan of Rs. 5000/- at concessional interest rate will be given.

(iv) Under the Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme for landless workers, a provision of Rs. 577 crores has been made. Of this Rs. 36 crores would be utilised to provide developed house sites of 90 sq. mt. each to 7.2 lakh landless families at the rate of Rs. 500 per family and Rs. 541 crores would be utilised for the provision of construction assistance to 271 lakh families at the rate of Rs. 2000 per family ;

(v) A provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made for setting up a National Housing Bank on the lines of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) so as to facilitate the grant of loans to house-seeking individuals and families ; and

- (vi) The equity of Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), a premier financing institution in public sector has been raised from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 135 crores.

(d) The International Year of Shelter for Homeless (IYSH) objective of providing shelter to all by 2000 A.D. to each family has been accepted by the Government.

(e) The Government proposes to formulate a detailed National Housing Policy in this regard, the details of which are yet to be finalised. Stress is however, always laid on people's involvement and self-help by beneficiaries is encouraged especially for the low income group in the informal sector.

Supply of Inputs to farmers in Eastern Region

1345. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to make available certified seeds, fertiliser, pesticides and other inputs to farmers in the eastern region at subsidised rates;

(b) the number of farmers or acreage of land covered and the amount of subsidy per unit for each of the items; and

(c) whether any arrangement is being made for supply of improved agricultural implements to the farmers of the eastern region for following improved agricultural techniques ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The policy of the Government of India is to ensure that farmers get production inputs like, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides agricultural implements at reasonable prices which they find remunerative to use so that the increase in Agricultural production through modern crop technology proves profitable to farmers. While there is no across the board subsidy on inputs, as such, other

than on fertilizers, subsidy is available to some of the inputs under various Schemes of Government of India the details of which are given in the statement given below.

(c) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, "Establishment of Farmers Agro-Service Centre for custom hiring and popularisation of improved Agricultural implements and handtools" has been offered to 9 States in the Eastern region. The purpose of this Scheme is to popularise the use of improved agricultural implements, handtools through setting up of Farmers Agro-Service Centres, and demonstration of agricultural implements and also to popularise the use of implements and handtools through subsidising the cost of these @ 25% to small farmers, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % to marginal farmers and 50% to the tribal farmers.

Statement

The Government of India is implementing various Schemes under which various inputs are being made available to the farmers at subsidised rates. The Schemes under which subsidies are being provided by the Government on various inputs are described below :

(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Special Rice Production Programme :

This Scheme is being implemented in 37 blocks in Assam, 118 blocks in Bihar, 40 blocks in Madhya Pradesh, 63 blocks in Orissa, 102 blocks in Uttar Pradesh and 70 blocks in West Bengal during the VII Five Year Plan period. The programmes under this Scheme inter-alia include distribution of minikits of seeds and fertilizers free of cost and sale of certified seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and improved agricultural implements at subsidised rates. To motivate farmers for using improved bullock drawn and hand operated implements like plough, seed drill, harrow etc. 50% subsidy will be provided in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the control and eradication of pests and diseases of agricultural importance including weed control in endemic areas for specified pests, diseases and crops :

Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme subsidies on cost of pesticides as well as

operational cost are available for the State Governments and UT Administrations. The Scheme has following three components :

- (a) Eradication of pests and Diseases in Endemic Areas :

Subsidy on operational charges at the ceiling rate of Rs. 6/- per acre for ground operations and Rs. 11/- per acre for aerial operations.

- (b) Control of Special pests of Agricultural Importance.

Subsidy to the extent of 50% on the cost of pesticides in addition to the subsidy on operational charges at the ceiling rate of Rs. 6/- per acre for ground operations.

- (c) Project for Weed Control :

Subsidy to the extent of 25% on the cost of weedicides.

The above subsidies are shared on 50 : 50 basis between the States and the Centre. However, in case of U.Ts. the entire cost is borne by the Centre.

(iii) *Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Establishment of Farmers Agro-Service Centre for custom hiring and popularisation of improved agricultural importance and handtools :*

This Scheme was offered to 9 Selected States including Assam in Eastern region during 6th Plan and first year of 7th Plan. The Scheme includes the following three components :

1. Establishment of Farmers Agro-Service Centres in 600 dry zone blocks of the country.
2. Demonstration of Agricultural implements.
3. Popularisation of implements and hand-tools at subsidised rate of 25%, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % and 50% to small, marginal and tribal farmers respectively.

(iv) *Transport Subsidy on seeds to North-Eastern State :*

This Scheme has been cleared for implementation during 1986-87 on trial basis. Because of special geographical

situation of the North-Eastern States, viz. Assam, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh, National Seeds Corporation (NSC) has been experiencing problems in the movement of these seeds to these North-Eastern States in time. To save on transport, NSC generally moves seeds to States only by rail. As the movement of seeds road costs considerably more than the rail freights, the seed gets moved by rail, which usually takes 2 to 3 months time. About 75%—80% of the seeds supplied to the North-Eastern States are meant for sowing in the rabi season. As there are no conditioned storages in the region, seed sent in advance would deteriorate in the humid climate. Seed can be moved only after the end of the monsoon season, which leaves very little time for rail transport. NSC is, the efore, required to move the seed by road to make it available for Rabi. This Scheme purports to subsidise the cost of difference between rail and road transportation of seeds to these States. In case of Assam cost of different will be subsidised for the 50% of the total quantities moved for Assam whereas for the other six States the differential cost will be subsidised for the 100% of the quantities of the seeds moved to those States.

Funds to States for Drought Prone area Programme

1346. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ,

(a) the amount allocated to different States in 1985-86 and 1986-87 under the Drought Prone Area Programme;

(b) the amount spent by different States in 1985-86;

(c) the names of States which have not spent the full amount allocated; and

(d) the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

(c) According to the information received so far, the total utilisation of funds during 1985-86 has been substan-

tially less than the amounts of allocation in case of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The expenditure incurred in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat is also marginally lower than allocation.

(d) The main reasons are late preparation and submission of annual action plans

by the project authorities which did not leave sufficient time for implementation of approved schemes, less favourable subsidy norms for soil conservation work under DPAP than under State Plan Schemes and lack of requisite expertise on the part of DRDA to plan and execute schemes on watershed basis.

Statement

Amount allocated and expenditure incurred under DPAP.

Name of State	Amount allocated (Rs. in lakhs)		Expenditure during 1985-86 (Rs. in lakhs) (Provisional)
	1985-86	1986-87	
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	828	1035	808
2. Bihar	648	810	532
3. Gujarat	516	645	515
4. Haryana	108	135	126
5. Jammu & Kashmir	156	195	214
6. Karnataka	852	1065	898
7. Madhya Pradesh	588	735	737
8. Maharashtra	888	1110	952
9. Orissa	468	585	410
10. Rajasthan	360	450	236
11. Tamil Nadu	516	645	376
12. Uttar Pradesh	1044	1305	1086
13. West Bengal	408	510	426
TOTAL	7380	9225	7316

Note :—(i) In addition to allocation indicated above, the State Governments had certain Unspent Balances carried over from the previous year which were available for utilisation during 1985-86.

(ii) The expenditure figures are based on the reports submitted by DRDAs and are with reference to total available funds.

(iii) The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are reported to have made some adjustments of outstanding balances (on 1/4/85) during 1985-86 which are not included in expenditure figures given above.

**Telecast of news Regarding ban on
Conversion of Non-Convertible
Debentures into Equity**

1347. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the news regarding ban on conversion of non-convertible debentures into equity was telecast by Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, what was its news value ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The news was telecast in the National English News Bulletins on the 10th July, 1986. It is the endeavour of Doordarshan to telecast all important policy matters of the Government in its news bulletins. This news was taken up as an important decision of the Government.

**Interim relief of Newspapers
Employees**

1348. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of newspapers in the country which have agreed to pay interim relief at the rate of 15 per cent to their employees; and

(b) whether Government propose to initiate action against those newspaper managements which have refused to pay interim relief to their employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) There are 21,784 Newspapers registered with the Registrar of Newspapers as on 31.12.1984.

The orders regarding interim relief for journalists and Non-journalists employees of Newspapers issued by Government are statutory orders. Such statutory orders have to be complied with.

**Ferro-chrome and Ferro-Silicon
Plants**

1349 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Ferro-chrome and Ferro-silicon plants located in the country ;

(b) the capacity of each of the plants ;

(c) whether there is a need to increase the production of these raw materials;

(d) if so, the steps taken to increase the production of Ferro-chrome and Ferro-silicon; and

(e) the target set for the production of these raw materials during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The units producing Ferro-Chrome/Ferro-Silicon in the country alongwith their location and licensed capacity are as under :

S. No.	Name of the Unit	State	Item	Capacity (in tonnes)
1.	M/s. Ferro Alloys Corpn. L'td.	A.P.	Ferro Silicon Ferro Chrome and other Ferro Alloys.	56,000
2.	M/s. Nava Bharat Alloys Ltd.	A.P.	Ferro Silicon	20,000
3.	M/s. Sandur Manganese and Iron Works Ltd.	Karnataka	Ferro Silicon	24,000
4.	M/s. Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Works Ltd.	Karnataka	Ferro Silicon	20,000
5.	M/s. I.D.C. of Orissa	Orissa	Ferro Chrome	10,000
6.	M/s Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys	Orissa	Ferro Silicon	20,000
7.	M/s. V.B.C. Ferro Alloys	A.P.	Ferro Silicon	10,000
8.	M/s. Andhra Pradesh Carbide Ltd.	A.P.	Ferro Silicon	10,000

(c) to (e) The capacity licensed so far for Ferro Chrome and Ferro Silicon is considered adequate to meet the requirements by the end of the Seventh Plan period. Recently however, representations have been received by the Govt. requesting for creation of additional capacity for Ferro Chrome. The matter is presently under consideration.

Inspections by field officers in EPF Organisation

1350. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum monthly quota required for inspection for a Field Officer working in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation;

(b) the number of Field Officers working in Bihar region as on 30 June, 1986 and the number of inspections carried out by each of them during the last three years;

(c) whether the overall performance of some of them had not been quite satisfactory;

(d) whether some of them have been posted recently in a very sensitive place; and

(e) if so, action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) According to the existing norms, the Provident Fund Inspectors in the EPF Organisation are required to carry out 45 inspections in a month.

(b) to (e) These are matters of routine administrative detail, and the time and effort involved in collecting this information is not commensurate with the results sought to be achieved through the question.

[Translation]

Setting up of TV Tower at Jhanjhunu

1351. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the time by which TV tower will be set up at Jhanjhunu in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : The VII Plan of Doordarshan include establishment of a large number of new transmitters, both high and low power. These transmitters can be installed only in phases, depending on the Annual Plan allocations, time required by the indigenous manufacturers to supply the requisite equipment and overall priorities. Commissioning of the proposed transmitter at Jhanjhunu will also depend on these factors.

[English]

Viability of Aluminium project at Ratnagiri

1352. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the reasons for which question of viability of aluminium project at Ratnagiri was not examined before sanctioning the same during the Fifth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : The setting up of an Integrated Alumina/Aluminium Plant at Ratnagiri for manufacture of 50,000 tonnes of Aluminium per annum based on Dhangarwadi Bauxite Mine in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra was sanctioned by the Government on 29.4.1974 at a total estimated cost of Rs. 78.825 crores after examining the viability of the project in the light of the then prevailing circumstances. Subsequently, a review undertaken by the Government indicated that the size of the Ratnagiri Plant would be uneconomical in view of the economies of scale that underwent change with the development of technology in aluminium smelters as well as alumina plants. In the meanwhile, the discovery of East Coast Bauxite Deposits brought about a sea change in the bauxite reserve position of the country. With the coming up of National Aluminium Company (NALCO) into production, the country is going to be surplus in both Alumina/Aluminium in the next couple of years, whereas the international prices of these commodities have been depressed because of a world wide surplus situation.

Placed in this situation and known constraints of resources, there was hardly any possibility of the West Coast Bauxite Deposit getting priority for exploitation in the Central public sector. In the circumstances, the Ratnagiri Project could not be implemented.

Upward/downward trend in Production of Agriculture Product

1353. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the names of the States which have shown an upward trend in production of agricultural products and those States which have shown a decline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Production of foodgrains in 1985-86 is anticipated to show a rise over that of the previous year in most of the States except Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, which had been affected adversely due to drought conditions in Kharif, 1985. Production of major oilseeds, however, has declined considerably in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. Production of cotton is reported to have shown a rise in almost all the major producing States except Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. The shortfall in case of Gujarat is only marginal. Output of jute and mesta has increased substantially in all the major producing States during the current year.

Production of milk and eggs is also reported to have shown an upward trend in almost all the States during 1985-86 as compared to the previous year.

New TV Relay Centres in Gujarat

1354. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have sent any proposal to open new T.V. relay centres in the State ;

(b) if so, the names of the places and the action taken by Union Government thereon ; and

(c) the time by which TV relay centres will be provided in those places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Gujarat had proposed provision of TV service in the districts of Kachchh, Panch Mahals, Banaskantha, the Dangs and Sabarkantha. Parts of Sabarkantha and Panch Mahals districts are covered by the high power (10KW) TV transmitter at Ahmedabad. Within the resources available, replacement of the low power (100W) transmitter at Bhuj (under implementation) by a high power (10KW) transmitter and setting up 8 new low power (100W) TV transmitters one each at Godhra, Palanpur, Ahwa, Veraval, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Amreli and Valsad have been included in the VII Plan. These transmitters can be installed only in phases, depending on the annual allocation of Plan resources, time required by the indigenous manufacturers to supply the requisite equipment and overall priorities.

Demolition of Shops by Delhi Development Authority in Laxmi Nagar, Delhi

1356. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether on 26 June, 1986 Delhi Development Authority's demolition squad demolished some shops with police help in Laxmi Nagar, near Priya Darshini Vihar, Delhi-110092 ;

(b) whether any notice was served on them ;

(c) whether Government are aware that the shops existed there for more than 15 years and they were demolished without any written order from any authority ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the action taken against the persons responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The Delhi Development Authority demolished some shops in Laxmi Nagar near Priya Darshini Vihar, Delhi on 25th June, 1986. The shops were unauthorisedly constructed on land which was acquired and physical possession of which was taken over by Land Acquisition Collector/DDA on 21.10.70 and placed at the disposal of DDA. This land was acquired for the construction of school and road. DDA do not serve any legal notice for the removal of encroachments as per prevalent practice.

(e) Does not arise.

Technology to boost Production of Mustard and Rapeseed

1357. **SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the States where output of rapeseed and mustard is increasing ;

(b) whether Government have sought the assistance of Indian Scientists to utilise proper technology to increase the production of rapeseed and mustard in the country ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The production of rapeseed and mustard has been showing a positive growth in Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal

(b) and (c) The Scientists under the All India Coordinated Research Projects on Oilseed Crops including that of Rapeseed and Mustard are already working to increase the production of Rapeseed and Mustard in the country. High Yielding varieties and package of technology have already been developed by these scientists. However, greater emphasis is being laid during the 7th Plan to incorporate disease and pest resistance specially to white rust, alternaria blight and aphids in rapeseed mustard. The funds allocated under the

National Oilseed Development Project are being utilized for strengthening the existing level of seed production, distribution of input kits, supply of plant protection chemicals and equipments for rapeseed-mustard.

Casual Labour in IDC, NDDB and Mother Dairy

1359. **DR. A.K. PATEL :**

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of casual labour engaged for the last three years by some public sector units in Delhi such as Indian Dairy Corporation, National Dairy Development Board and Mother Dairy and also those hired through private contractors ;

(b) whether this policy of engaging casual labour conforms to the guidelines issued by Government/Bureau of Public Enterprises ;

(c) the guidelines in this regard and the steps being taken accordingly ; and

(d) how many posts are of casual nature in each of them and since how long ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of TV relay Centres in Orissa

1360. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government of Orissa have sent proposal to open T.V. relay centres in the State ; and

(b) if so, the names of the places suggested and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Orissa had proposed setting up of a high power (10KW) transmitter at Bhawanipatna, 1 KW transmitters one each at Balasore, Baripada, Phulbani, Keonjhar and low power (100KW) transmitters one each at Sundergarh and Bolangir, besides upgradation of existing transmitters at Berhampur, Rourkela, Koraput and Sambalpur. Within the resources available, replacement of the low power (100KW) transmitter at Bhawanipatna (under implementation) by a high power (10KW) transmitter and setting up eight new low power (100KW) transmitters one each at Baripada, Sundergarh, Baleshwar, Keonjhar, Bolangir, Phulbani, Jeypore and Chatrapur are included in the VII Plan.

**Provision of full time radio
Correspondents at District
Headquarters**

1361. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the district headquarters are proposed to be provided with full time radio correspondent who may also

assist in T V. news transmission during the Seventh Five Year Plan, in view of the rapid expansion of the Radio and T.V. network during this period ;

(b) if so, the likely date by which it would be done ; and

(c) the number of district headquarters at present having full time radio correspondents, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(i) No, Sir. At present, AIR has full time correspondents at 70 places in the country other than Delhi. There are more than 420 districts in the country and all may not be having adequate news fall to warrant the appointment of full time correspondents. In more important districts part-time correspondents are functioning. For Doordarshan which is a visual medium there is no proposal to appoint full time correspondents in all the districts who could send visual news clips. Doordarshan obtains such material through its arrangements with the TV news agencies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The required information is given in the Statement given below.

Statement

Statewise List of Districts Where AIR full time Correspondents are posted

S. No.	Name of the State	S. No.	Place
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Hyderabad
		2.	Vijayawada
		3.	Visakhapatnam
2.	Assam	4.	Gauhati
		5.	Silchar
		6.	Dibrugarh
		7.	Tezpur
3.	Bihar	8.	Patna
		9.	Ranchi
		10.	Dhanbad
		11.	Muzaffarpur

S. No.	Name of the State	S. No.	Place
4.	Gujarat	12.	Ahmedabad
		13.	Bhuj (Kutch)
		14.	Rajkot
5.	Himachal Pradesh	15.	Shimla
		16.	Dharamshala
6.	Haryana	17.	Rohtak
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.	Srinagar
		19.	Jammu
		20.	Leh
		21.	Anantnag
8.	Karnataka	22.	Bangalore
		23.	Dharwar
		24.	Belgaum
9.	Kerala	25.	Trivandrum
		26.	Calicut
		27.	Cochin
10.	Madhya Pradesh	28.	Bhopal
		29.	Indore
		30.	Raipur
		31.	Rewa
11.	Maharashtra	32.	Bombay
		33.	Pune
		34.	Nagpur
		35.	Aurangabad
12.	Manipur	36.	Imphal
13.	Meghalaya	37.	Shillong
14.	Nagaland	38.	Kohima
15.	Punjab	39.	Jalandhar
		40.	Amritsar
		41.	Patiala
16.	Orissa	42.	Cuttack
		43.	Sambalpur
17.	Rajasthan	44.	Jaipur
		45.	Jodhpur
		46.	Udaipur
18.	Tamilnadu	47.	Madras
		48.	Tiruchirappally
		49.	Coimbatore
		50.	Madurai
19.	Tripura	51.	Agartala

S. No.	Name of the States	S. No.	Place
20.	Uttar Pradesh	52.	Lucknow
		53.	Gorakhpur
		54.	Agra
		55.	Kanpur
		56.	Pauri Garhwal
		57.	Varanasi
		58.	Allahabad
21.	West Bengal	59.	Calcutta (2)
		60.	Kurseong
		61.	Darjeeling
22.	Andaman & Nicobar	62.	Port Blair
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	63.	Itanagar
24.	Chandigarh	64.	Chandigarh (2)
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	65.	Panaji
26.	Mizoram	66.	Aizwal
27.	Pondicherry	67.	Pondicherry
28.	Sikkim	68.	Gangtok
Total :		<u>68 + 2 = 70</u>	

Crop Insurance Scheme

1362. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the States and Union Territories have introduced the crop insurance scheme to safeguard the interests of the farmers ;

(b) if not the names of the States which have introduced the scheme alongwith the names of such States which are still to be persuaded to introduce the scheme ;

(c) the salient features of the insurance scheme and whether it has regional variations or is uniform for all the States ; and

(d) the details of regional variations, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b)

The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme was commended to all State Governments and Union Territories in May, 1985 for adoption from Kharif, 1985 season. Fourteen States and four Union Territories have so far introduced the Scheme in their areas. These are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Pondicherry, and Goa, Daman & Diu. Eight States and five Union Territories namely ; Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Mizoram have not so far introduced the scheme.

(c) and (d) The scheme is linked with crop loans issued to the farmers by the financing institutions namely Co-operatives, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks for raising the specified crops namely wheat, paddy, pulses, oilseeds and

millet. The amount of sum insured per farmer is 150% of the crop loan. The insurance charge (i.e. premium) is 1% of the sum insured for pulses and oilseeds and 2% for wheat, paddy and millets. It is being operated on area basis under which all the insured farmers within a selected unit area are eligible for compensation if the actual yield of that area during the insured season falls below the threshold yield fixed for that area. The threshold yield of an area is eighty per cent of the average yield of the area during the preceding five years. Half of the insurance charges payable by the small and marginal farmers are subsidised jointly by Central and State Governments.

The Scheme is uniform for all the State and Union Territories.

Expansion of Veterinary Services in Hill States/Regions

1363. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for the expansion of veterinary services, specially in the hill States/regions where the livestock population exceeds the human population ;

(b) the norms for the sanction of veterinary dispensaries, hospitals and research institutions during the Seventh Plan period in such regions ;

(c) the number of veterinary dispensaries, hospitals, research institutions opened in the first year of the Seventh Plan in the hill States/regions ; and

(d) whether any liberal approach would be formulated and adopted in this regard during the remaining years of the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Among the Hill States/Union Territories of the country namely Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, and Tripura-livestock population (excluding poultry) exceeds human population only in Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh. Norms for establishing veterinary hospitals, dispensaries, etc. vary from State to State. For example, in Himachal Pradesh the livestock population, distance from existing institution and geographical location of a particular place are taken into account while opening a new institution, whereas in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh it is on livestock population basis, and in Mizoram veterinary services are proposed to be streamlined by converting three district headquarters into nine divisions. During the Seventh Plan, new veterinary aid institutions like polyclinics, hospitals, dispensaries, etc. are proposed to be opened and existing units strengthened.

(c) and (d) The number of veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and aid centres anticipated to have been opened during the first year of the Seventh Plan (1985-86) in the above States and Union Territories as per State/Union Territory Plan documents/direct information from them is as follows ;

State/U.T	New Veterinary institutions anticipated to have been opened during 1985-86		
	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Aid Centres
1	2	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir	1	48	—
Himachal Pradesh	12	26	—
Uttar Pradesh	18	—	22
Sikkim	1	—	7
West Bengal *	—	2	4
Assam	—	11	22

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	—	1	5
Nagaland	—	—	2
Mizoram	1	3	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—
Manipur	3	3	2
Tripura	1	2	15

*Hill regions only

**Included under hospitals

For carrying out research in animal health and production, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established a research complex for the north-eastern region at Shillong (Meghalaya). The regional research stations of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute located at Palampur (Himachal Pradesh), Mukteswar (Uttar Pradesh) and Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) cater to the research needs of these regions.

During the Seventh Plan, a national research centre for 'Yak' and another for 'Mithun' are being established in Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland respectively. In addition, the States and the Union Territories are expected to set up veterinary institutions like hospitals, dispensaries and aid centres as per targets and financial allocations.

Promotion of Panchayati Raj Institutions

1364. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for the promotion of Panchayati Raj institutions ;

(b) the assistance given for training to the Panchayati Raj functionaries/officials drawn from various States at the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad during the past three years ;

(c) the names of various schemes under which training is imparted ;

(d) whether Regional Centres of the National Institute are proposed to be set up ;

(e) if so, the programme for setting up of such centres ; and

(f) whether any model legislation is also under contemplation to provide guidelines for the Panchayati Raj bodies in the various States as also to ensure the holding of Panchayat elections at regular intervals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Panchayati Raj as a State subject under the Constitution. The States are responsible for setting up Panchayatiraj institutions and to make legislative provisions for the same. The Government of India have been emphasising upon the States to strengthen Panchayatiraj institutions by holding periodic elections and investing them with inadequate financial resources and powers and promote their active involvement and participation in the implementation of rural development programmes. The Prime Minister has written to Chief Ministers of States in August, 1985 also in this regard.

(b) and (c) Government of India accord high priority to the training of Panchayati-raj functionaries and officials. During the last three years the NIRD Hyderabad has been conducting courses for Panchayati-raj functionaries the expenditure for which was met from the overall grants-in-aid sanctioned to NIRD by Government of India. In the 7th Five Year Plan a new scheme titled 'Training of Panchayati-raj functionaries' has been launched with an outlay of 38.20 lakhs. During 1986-87

ten courses/seminars are proposed to be organised for Panchayatiraj functionaries at NIRD, Hyderabad. Of these one course has already been organised in June, 86.

(d) and (e) NIRD, Hyderabad has one regional Centre at Gauwahati. There is no proposal to set up any other regional centre of the NIRD.

(f) Since there is no uniform system of Panchayatiraj obtaining throughout the country as Panchayatiraj has evolved differently in various States due to historical and geographical reasons it is not contemplated to circulate a model legislation on Panchayatiraj.

Distribution of Surplus Land to Landless

1365. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the distribution of surplus land to the landless has fallen short of the target and if so, how much ;

(b) the State-wise details of distribution of surplus land to the landless during the last financial year ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to fulfil the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Under the 20 Point Programme the target for distribution of ceiling surplus land for the States/U.Ts fixed for the year 1985-86 was 1,25,180 acres. Against this target a total of 1,09,245 acres of land was distributed which is an achievement of 87.27 per cent.

(b) The State-wise details of distribution of surplus land in the year 1985-86 given in the Statement given below.

(c) Government of India have impressed upon the States to take appropriate measures to speedily distribute ceiling surplus land and fulfil the targets.

Statement

Targets and Achievements under Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land (Area in Acres)

State/UT	1985 86	
	Target	Achievement
1. Andhra Pradesh	24,000	16,469
2. Assam	11,000	2,196
3. Bihar	20,000	17,194
4. Gujarat	12,000	12,579
5. Haryana	1,000	1,368
6. Karnataka	2,500	956
7. Kerala	1,500	1,248
8. Madhya Pradesh	1,500	2,451
9. Maharashtra	10,000	12,982
10. Manipur	250	251
11. Orissa	7,000	8,646
12. Punjab	60	1,715
13. Rajasthan	10,000	10,505
14. Tamil Nadu	3,000	3,077
15. Tripura	100	7

1	2	3
16. Uttar Pradesh	1,000	3,635
17. West Bengal	20,000	13,652
18. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	120	246
19. Delhi	50	42
20. Pondicherry	100	26
TOTAL	1,25,180	1,09,245

Shortfall in Implementation of IRDP

1366. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a shortfall in the target in the case of Integrated Rural Development programme during the last 10 months and if so, how much ;

(b) the details of the programmes undertaken under the IRDP, last year, State-wise ;

(c) the details of the shortfall, State-wise ; and

(d) the reasons for the shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) No, Sir. In IRDP we mainly go by the annual targets. Against

the target of 24.7 lakh families to be assisted during 1985-86 under the programme, 30.61 lakh families have actually been assisted.

(b) to (d) A statement showing the achievement of targets State-wise is given below. It will be seen that in most of the cases the targets have been achieved. Only in the case of Assam, Kerala, Meghalaya, Lakshadweep and Mizoram, there has been some shortfall to the extent of 15.01%, 17%, 10.89%, 7.67% and 32.75% respectively. These are negligible except in the case of Mizoram where there are some basic problems like lack of infrastructural facilities, absence of technical staff etc.

Under IRDP any scheme in the primary, Secondary or tertiary sector can be taken up according to the local endowments. The details of such schemes are not compiled.

Statement

Physical Progress under IRDP during 1985-86

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Target 1985-86 (Nos.)	Achievement (Nos.)	% to target
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144000	180115	125.08
2.	Assam	61000	51843	84.99
3.	Bihar	310000	421135	135.85
4.	Gujarat	94000	101275	107.74
5.	Haryana	28000	48496	173.20
6.	Himachal Pradesh	31000	33553	108.24
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	33000	41329	125.24
8.	Karnataka	105000	148794	141.71

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kerala	86000	71376	83.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	222000	249591	112.43
11.	Maharashtra	150000	190174	126.78
12.	Manipur	6000	7487	124.78
13.	Meghalaya	8000	7129	89.11
14.	Nagaland	5500	7525	136.82
15.	Orissa	114400	173427	151.60
16.	Punjab	39000	64612	165.67
17.	Rajasthan	83000	140503	169.28
18.	Sikkim	847	2185	257.97
19.	Tamil Nadu	186000	209696	112.74
20.	Tripura	10000	14148	141.48
21.	Uttar Pradesh	543000	580802	106.96
22.	West Bengal	190000	287052	151.08
23.	A & N Islands	737	742	100.68
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	7500	11358	151.44
25.	Chandigarh	100	116	116.00
26.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	600	677	112.83
27.	Delhi	1293	2146	165.97
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4000	7052	176.30
29.	Lakshadweep	600	554	92.33
30.	Mizoram	3900	2623	67.25
31.	Pondicherry	2202	3142	142.69
All India :		2470679	3060657	123.88

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

1367. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether rehabilitation of bonded labour has fallen short of target during the last ten months and if so, how much ;

(b) the State-wise details of the rehabilitation of bonded labour during the above period ; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to fulfil the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.

SANGMA) : (a) to (c) Against a target for rehabilitation of 27,945 bonded labourers fixed for 1985-86, the State Governments have reported rehabilitation of 21,673 bonded labourers during the year, the overall achievement being 78%. During the first two months 1986-87 (April and May, 1986) 2402 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated as against a target of 1184 bonded labourers for the period. A Statement giving the State-wise position is given below.

The State Governments have been requested to pursue the programme of rehabilitation of bonded labourers vigorously and ensure that the target fixed for 1986-87 is achieved fully.

Statement

Name of the State	During 1985-86		April and May, 1986-87	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. Andhra Pradesh	2000	3957	120	1122
2. Bihar	501	535	21	—
3. Gujarat	17	19	—	—
4. Haryana	295	295	—	—
5. Karnataka	9250	4009	384	238
6. Madhya Pradesh	2000	779	60	—
7. Maharashtra	250	307	6	—
8. Orissa	7500	5385	293	483
9. Rajasthan	1032	1079	24	14
10. Tamil Nadu	1100	1109	36	—
11. Uttar Pradesh	4000	4199	240	545
Total :—	27,945	21,673	1,184	2,402

Incidents of Gas Leakags

1368. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of gas leakage incidents during each of the last three years and the names and locations of the industries wherein they occurred ;

(b) the number of casualties in each case ; and

(c) the precautionary steps enforced in this regard during the above period and outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected.

**Installation of TV transmitter at
Buldana**

1369. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to instal a TV transmitter at Buldana in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, whether it will be installed during the year 1986 ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Installation of a low power (100 W) TV relay transmitter at Buldana is included in the VII Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Installation of a large number of new transmitters, both high and low power, is included in the VII Plan. Installation of these transmitters can be carried out only in phases, depending on the Annual Plan allocations, time needed by the indigenous manufacturers to supply the required equipment and overall priorities. Installation of the proposed transmitter at Buldana will depend on the factors mentioned above.

**Loss to Steel Authority of India
Limited**

1370. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the cumulative loss sustained so far by the Steel Authority of India (SAIL)

and the total investment made in the Steel Plants under it ;

(b) the reasons for such heavy losses and the steps taken to reduce them ;

(c) the total stock of finished products in terms of money lying with the SAIL as per latest information available with Government ; and

(d) how it is proposed to dispose it off ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The cumulative loss of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) as on 31st March, 1985 was Rs. 324.10 crores. The total investment in the Steel Plants of SAIL as on that date in the form of share capital and the long-term loans amounted to Rs. 5916.58 crores.

(b) SAIL incurred losses in some years mainly because cost escalations were not fully compensated by price increases, high accumulation of inventories of finished goods in some years due to recessionary market for steel leading to higher incidence of interest burden and planned cut back in production. The following measures have been/are being taken to reduce the losses :—

(1) SAIL Plants are endeavouring to :

- (i) increase total production and also production of demand oriented products by diversifying product-mix ;
- (ii) upgrade the technological regimes as well as adopting to the extent possible, latest technologies at the time of modernisation/expansion of the projects ;
- (iii) improve techno-economic parameters ;
- (iv) improve yields of by-products and attain better recovery of waste and secondary arisings ;
- (v) reduce inventories and working capital ;
- (vi) improve maintenance of plant and equipment for better availability ;

(vii) optimise captive power generation and energy conservation ;

(viii) ensure adequate inputs and of the right quality ;

(ix) modernise and refurbishing of existing ageing and obsolescent plants/equipments ; and

(x) intensify research and development efforts ;

(2) The expenditure on overtime, demurrage are being controlled through strict budgetary limits.

(3) Change in work culture conducive to higher production and productivity is being effected.

(4) Cost control devices and cost reduction measures have been made more effective.

(i) There is regular monitoring of cost of production at plant level. The variances are brought to the notice of shop level management and discussed for corrective action.

(ii) The cost statements are being analysed at the Corporate Office and observations on the adverse trends, wherever noticed, are brought to the notice of plant management for correction action.

(c) The ground stock of saleable steel at the integrated steel plants and stockyard of SAIL (excluding IFSCO) as on 30th June, 1986 are estimated to gross sale value of Rs. 429 crores.

(d) The measures taken by SAIL to stimulate sales and reduce the stocks include :

—Intensive customer contact work with assurances of committed deliveries within specified time schedules.

—Selective credit facility.

—Package deals—both instant and forward—for promoting sale of non-moving items.

**Import of Mancozeb Karathane and
Kalthane of Technical Grade by
M/s Indofil Limited**

**1371. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that M/s. Indofil Limited have imported Mancozeb Karathane and Kalthane of technical grade ;

(b) if so, the quantity of each item imported during the last three years ;

(c) whether the company's imports have been in violation of rules as the company has not been registered under the Insecticides Act, 1968 ; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the company for committing such a violation of rule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by M/s Indofil Chemicals Limited, the following quantities of these chemicals were imported by them during the last three years :—

(MT in Tech. Crade)

Year	Mancozeb	Karathane	Kelthane
1983-84	48.97	21.99	53.66
1984-85	474.58	10.12	67.50
1985-86	100.00	—	75.00

(c) The Company holds registration certificates for the import of Mancozeb and Kelthane, but they do not hold a registration certificate for the import of Karathane. The import of Karathane was, therefore, in violation of the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

(d) Action has already been initiated against the company for the violation of the Insecticides Act in importing Karathane without a valid registration.

[Translation]

**Single Super Phosphate Unit in
Faizabad District**

1372. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any licence has been issued in private sector for manufacturing Single Super Phosphate in Faizabad district ; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Shri Durga Bansal has been issued a Letter of Intent on 19.9.1985 for the manufacture of Single Super Phosphate—66,000 TPA and Sulphuric Acid—33,000 TPA in Faizabad district. The Letter of Intent is initially valid for a period of one year i.e. upto 18.9.1986. The party is reported to have taken the following effective steps in implementing the same :

- (i) A new company under the name and style of M/s. Durga Bansal Fertilizers Limited has been incorporated on 16.10.1985 and certificate of incorporation has been issued by the Registrar of Companies, Uttar Pradesh, in this regard ;
- (ii) Director of Industries, Uttar Pradesh, has confirmed that the site of the project has been approved from the environmental angle by the competent authority i.e. Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board ;
- (iii) The application for funding of the project has been made with the financial institutions ;
- (iv) The site of the project has been finalised at village Mangari, Teh. Bikapur, District Faizabad ; and
- (v) Consultants have been appointed for supply of plant and machinery on a turn-key basis.

**Supply of Polluted Water in South
Delhi**

1373. DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that polluted water is being supplied to many colonies in South Delhi ;

(b) whether any action has been taken so far by Government in the matter ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The quality of water is checked and monitored right from raw-water at the Treatment Plants to the tail end at the consumer's tap. Sometimes individual complaints of dirty water are received, which are investigated and promptly attended to.

[English]

Scarcity of Drinking Water

1374. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any detailed study of the problem of drinking water scarcity which has become acute recently ;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the villages facing acute drinking water scarcity ; and

(c) The reasons identified for water scarcity in different parts and remedial steps being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (c) Surveys have been conducted and are being conducted to identify villages in the country facing the problem of safe drinking water. As per criteria adopted by the Central Government, problem villages are those where (a) safe source of drinking water is located at a distance of more than 16 kms. and in the case of hilly areas at an elevation difference of 100 meters or where it is available at a depth of more than 15 meters (b) where the available drinking water is characterised by the presence of toxicity, chemical contamination, brackishness, etc. and (c) where pathogenic organisms are present in drinking water. State-wise details of villages having the problem of drinking water supply at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan are given in the Statement given below. The provision of safe drinking water problem villages forms Point No. 8 of the 20 Point Programme and the subject is a part of the Minimum Needs Programme which is being implemented by the State Governments. Under the Minimum Needs Programme, the State Governments formulate, make financial provision for and implement drinking water supply scheme in identified villages. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing them financial assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. In the Seventh Plan MNP provision in the State Sector in this respect is Rs. 2253.25 crores and Rs. 1201.22 crores under the Central Sector ARWSP.

Statement

Rural Water Supply Programme

**Coverage of Problem Villages during Sixth Plan
(1980—85)**

State/UT.	No. of Problem villages as on 1.4.1980	No. of Problem villages covered (1980—85) (Tentative)	Spillover to Seventh Plan	Percent Spillover
1. Andhra Pradesh	8206	8094 @	112	1.36
2. Assam	15743	8654	7089	45.03
3. Bihar	15194	14172 @	1022	6.73

1	2	3	4	5
4. Gujarat	5318	4492@	826	15.53
5. Haryana	2440	2122	1318	38.31
6. Himachal Pradesh	7815	4997@	2818	36.05
7. Jammu & Kashmir	4698	2028	2670	56.83
8. Karnataka	15456	15443@	13	0.08
9. Kerala	1158	1142@	16	1.38
10. Madhya Pradesh	24944	23845@	1099	4.41
11. Maharashtra	12935	12016@	919	7.10
12. Manipur	1212	819@	393	32.43
13. Meghalaya	2927	690@	2237	76.43
14. Nagaland	649	424	225	34.67
15. Orissa	23616	22357@	1259	5.33
16. Punjab	1767	537	1230	69.61
17. Rajasthan	19803	16043@	3760	18.99
18. Sikkim	296	212@	84	28.38
19. Tamil Nadu	6649	6649@	NIL	—
20. Tripura	2800	2486	314	11.21
21. Uttar Pradesh	28505	27143@	1362	4.78
22. West Bengal	25243	15628@	9615	38.09
23. A.N. Island	173	173@	NIL	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1740	1467	273	15.69
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
26. Delhi	99*	89	NIL	—
27. D&N Haveli	—	—	—	—
28. G.D. & Diu	66**	64	NIL	—
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	214	127@	87	40.65
31. Pondicherry	118	111	7	5.93
Total	230784	192024	38748	16.78

* Delhi : Out of 99 Villages 3 villages transferred to DDA and 7 villages deserted.

** Goa : Out of 66 villages 2 villages will be submerged under Salauli Project.

@ Includes partially covered villages also.

Anti-Poverty Programmes Targets

1375. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-
NAIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for the families to be brought above the poverty line in each State under the anti-poverty programmes during the year 1985-86 ; and

(b) the number of families brought above the poverty line State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b) A statement indicating statewide target fixed and families assisted under IRDP during 1985-86 is given below. Against the target of 24.7 lakh families, 30.61 lakh families have been assisted. However, bringing the families above the poverty line is a gradual and continuing process and it will take time before the impact of the programme and beneficiary families can be assessed.

Statement

Physical Progress under IRDP during 1985-86

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Target 1985-86 (Nos.)	Achivement (Nos.)	% to target
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144000	180115	125.08
2.	Assam	61000	51843	84.99
3.	Bihar	310000	421135	135.85
4.	Gujarat	94000	101275	107.74
5.	Haryana	28000	48496	173.20
6.	Himachal Pradesh	31000	33553	108.24
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	33000	41329	125.24
8.	Karnataka	105000	148794	141.71
9.	Kerala	86000	71376	83.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	222000	249591	112.43
11.	Maharashtra	150000	190174	126.78
12.	Manipur	6000	7487	124.78
13.	Meghalaya	8000	7129	89.11
14.	Nagaland	5500	7525	136.82
15.	Orissa	114400	173427	151.60
16.	Punjab	39000	64612	165.67
17.	Rajasthan	83000	140503	169.28
18.	Sikkim	847	2185	257.97
19.	Tamil Nadu	186000	209696	112.74
20.	Tripura	10000	14148	141.48
21.	Uttar Pradesh	543000	580802	106.96
22.	West Bengal	190000	287052	151.08
23.	A & N Islands	737	742	100.68
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	7500	11358	151.44
25.	Chandigarh	100	116	116.00
26.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	600	677	112.83
27.	Delhi	1293	2146	165.97
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4000	7052	176.30
29.	Lakshadweep	600	554	92.33
30.	Mizoram	3900	2623	67.25
31.	Pondicherry	2202	3142	142.69
All India :		2470679	3060657	123.88

Shortage of Drinking Water

1376. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the projected requirement of drinking water in Delhi and other parts of the country by the end of this century and the supply position thereof ;

(b) the details of plan/scheme under consideration of the Union Government to meet the increasing requirement keeping in view the expected rise in population ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that water supply remains fit for human consumption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Under the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Programme projections were made only for the year 1971 under which the target was to cover the entire urban and rural population with safe water supply at the level of service of an average of 140 lpcd for the areas to be covered by piped water supply and a service level of 40 lpcd for areas to be covered by public stand posts and hand pumps.

The above targets have, however, been scaled down as the result of the Mid-Decade Review. The revised targets are as follows :

Water Supply	Population Coverage (percentage)
Urban	90
Rural	85

As far as Delhi is concerned, the present level of water supply is 397 mgd against a requirement of 472 mgd for a population of 62.02 lakhs. The projected demand for the year 2001 AD is 1024 mgd for a projected population of 128 lakhs.

(b) Water supply being a State subject, schemes have to be formulated & executed by the States by making necessary provisions in their budgets. However, in

view of the importance attached to the subject by the International Community, Government of India has launched the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme in April, 1981 in collaboration with the States/U.Ts. for providing safe drinking water to 100% of the population by March, 1991. Accordingly, plan provisions for this sector have been stepped up in successive plans and in the VIIIth Plan the following outlays have been approved :

	State Sector Outlay	Central Sector Outly
	(Rs. in crores)	
Urban Water Supply	2935.64 (including sanitation)	Nil
Rural Water Supply	2253.25	1201.22

As already indicated the revised Decade goals aim at a coverage of only 90% of the population in the urban areas and 85% of the population in the rural areas by March, 1991 mainly because of financial constraints facing the country. The above coverage takes into account the expected rise in the population during the period. To explore the low cost technological solutions to supply of drinking water to villages, a Technology Mission for drinking water in villages and related water management is being set up.

(c) Well defined water quality standards have already been laid-down both by this Ministry and the Indian Standards Institution for the State Governments to follow in providing safe drinking water to the population. In the Mid Decade Review Conference held in October, 1985 it has further been emphasised to provide adequate laboratory facilities for the analysis of water atleast for the basic minimum parameters in all the water treatment plants. The States have been requested to implement the above recommendation.

Newspaper Published in the Country

1378. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of newspapers published in India and the number of newspapers registered in 1984-85 and 1985-86 ; and

(b) the procedure of getting title clearance for newspapers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) .

(a) Registrar of Newspapers for India maintains the requisite data on calendar year basis. The total number of newspapers registered as on 31.12.1984 and 31.12.85 were 21,784 and 22,648 respectively. The number of newspapers registered during the years 1984 and 1985 were 1,239 and 1,050 respectively.

(b) The detailed procedure for clearance of titles for newspapers is laid down in Sections 5 and 6 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, read with Rule 3 of the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules, 1956.

**Central Assistance to Hailstorm
Affected Districts of Maharashtra**

1379. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether heavy damages had been caused due to hailstorm in Maharashtra in the month of March, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the districts affected ;

(c) whether any Central team was deputed for making on-the spot study of the situation and assessing the need for central assistance ; and

(d) if so, the findings of the team and the amount of central assistance provided to the affected districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Some parts of thirteen districts of Maharashtra were affected in varying degree due to hailstorm which hit the State during February and March, 1986. These thirteen districts are : Amravati, Nagpur, Wardha, Akola, Yavatmal, Jalgaon, Dhule,

Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Buldhana, Parbhani and Nanded.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Based on the report of the Central Team and recommendations of High Level Committee on Relief thereon, Central assistance of Rs. 41.84 lakh has been sanctioned to the Govt. of Maharashtra on 13.6.86. The districtwise allocation of Central assistance is made by the State Government.

**News-Item "Milk Scheme Critic
in EEC-WB Team"**

1380. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a report appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dated 17 July, 1986 entitled "Milk Scheme Critic in EEC-WB team" about the composition of EEC Team for evaluation of Operation Flood I, II & III ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(Report dated 14th July, 1986).

(b) A Joint EEC/World Bank Review Mission on Operation Flood II and Appraisal Mission on Operation Flood III of which Mr. P. Terhal is a Member, is already in the country. The Government has no comments on the news-item.

[*Translation*]

**Scheme to Educate People About Use
of Fertilizers**

1381. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme to educate the people about the use of fertilizers is being extended to different parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the places already covered and of those proposed to be covered under this scheme, separately ; and

(c) the number of persons likely to get benefit from this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir The farmers in different parts of the country are being educated about the usage of fertilizer alongwith other crop development techniques, through scheduled visits by village extension workers under training and visit (T&V) system of agricultural extension. The training & visit system of extension is in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and will be introduced in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. Besides, there is an intensive fertilizer promotion campaign being implemented in 104 selected districts by the fertilizer manufacturers. The manufacturers in these selected districts educate the farmers on fertilizer use through block demonstrations, training of farmers, organising Kissan Melas, advising farmers on soil testing and through the distribution of technical literature. These programmes benefit a large segment of the farming community.

Foreign Assistance for Development of Cities

1382. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that credit has been sought from the world market for development and improvement of the cities ;

(b) if so, the estimated amount to be made available during the current financial year ; and

(c) the names of cities likely to be developed and improved with this amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) In the assessment of resources for the Seventh Plan, account has been taken of the possible inflow of external assistance likely to be available for the Plan as a whole. It is not possible to precisely quantify the external assistance which would be available for the Urban Development Sector. To supplement these resources a continuing dialogue is maintained with the World Bank for possible assistance for Urban Development projects. The details of cities/towns to be covered under the projects and the likely assistance will be known only after finalisation of project agreements.

[English]

Crop Insurance Scheme

1383. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of damages which are covered by the Crop Insurance Scheme ;

(b) whether sugarcane, cotton, fruits, pulses and vegetables crops are covered ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme covers all risks except war and nuclear risks.

(b) Pulses are already covered in the Scheme. Sugarcane, cotton, fruits and vegetables are not covered in the scheme.

(c) Lack of reliable data based on crop cutting experiments is a major constraint in extending the coverage to crops other than paddy, wheat, millets, pulses and oilseeds.

[*Translation*]**Functioning of Air Station at Faizabad,
U.P.**

1384. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the likely date by which the All India Radio station at Faizabad, U.P. will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : The new F.M. Radio station (2×3 KW) at Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh, is expected to start functioning by end of March 1990.

Non-introduction of National seeds project in Narendra Dev Agricultural University

1385. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the national seeds project which is being run with World Bank assistance has been introduced in the Narendra Dev Agricultural University;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the 'Seeds Processing Plant' required for implementation of this project is being installed in the said University; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology was included under the National Seeds Project Phase-II which was implemented with the World Bank assistance.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Two seed processing plants—one for foundation seeds and the other for breeder seeds have been installed and commissioned in the said University.

(d) Does not arise.

**Veterinary college in Narendra Dev
Agricultural University**

1386. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which a veterinary college is proposed to be opened in the Narendra Dev Agricultural University, Faizabad;

(b) whether it is proposed to shift the college from Faizabad to Gorakhpur or any other place, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) It is within the purview of the Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to start a College of Veterinary Science.

[*English*]**Construction of houses by DDA**

1387. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has set forth any targets for construction of housing units for 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in achieving the targets; and

(c) the reasons for slow progress and the steps taken to boost the housing construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The target fixed for construction of housing units for 1985-86 and 1986-87 is one lakh each.

(b) The number of houses ready for allotment as on 1.3.86 was 32460. 83357 houses are under various stages of

construction of which 42354 are expected to be completed during the current financial year.

(c) Reasons for slow progress are mainly the financial constraints. DDA is trying to boost its finances to achieve the targets.

Changes in Steel Distribution Procedure

1388. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce changes in steel distribution procedure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective in view ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) Guidelines with regard to the distribution of iron and steel are still under review.

Cultivation of Quinua

1389. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7916 on 28 April, 1986 regarding cultivation of quinua and state :

(a) the progress made so far to popularise the cultivation of quinua in the country;

(b) the States where it has been tried for cultivation; and

(c) how far it has been found successful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The germplasm of Quinoa introduced from France, Bolivia, USA and East Germany by National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources was tested in different stations, namely,

Pantnagar, Hyderabad, Shimla and Lucknow. The assessment of performance of Quinoa and its comparison with Amarnath show that Quinoa did not out-yield grain Amarnath.

(b) Quinoa had been sent to research institutes in Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for conducting experimental studies.

(c) Quinoa was found to be growing very well as a Rabi crop in New Delhi but could not be grown in place of wheat as a winter crop. However, it can be grown as a promising leafy vegetable.

Mini Steel Plants in M.P.

1390. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mini-steel plants set up in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the number of steel plants out of them which have started production so far;

(c) the total quantum of different kinds of steel produced by each of these mini-steel plants annually; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on each plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No mini-steel plants have been set up in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Additional ICAR Units for Conducting Research on Agriculture and Fisheries

1391. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research proposes to open regional or State-wise research institutes for conducting extensive agricultural research and research on fishery and marine products in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research proposes to open research institutes and National Research Centres during Seventh Five Year Plan, to solve problems emerging from accelerated growth in agriculture, animal sciences and fisheries.

(b) The new Institutes and National Research Centres proposed to be opened during the Seventh Five Year Plan are :—

A. Institutes

(a) *Agriculture*

- (i) Central Institutes for Temperate Horticulture.
- (ii) Central Institute for Post Harvest Engineering and Technology.
- (iii) Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture.

(b) *Animal Sciences*

National Institute of Animal Genetics.

(c) *Fisheries*

- (i) Brackish Water Fish Culture Institute.
- (ii) Central Institute of Fresh Water Agriculture.

B. National Research Centres (NRC)

(a) *Agriculture*

- (i) National Biotechnology Centre for Crop Science.
- (ii) NRC for Sorghum
- (iii) NRC for Allied Fibres
- (iv) NRC for Banana

(v) NRC for Soybean

(vi) NRC for Citrus

(vii) NRC for Arid Horticulture

(viii) NRC for Medicinal & Aromatic Plants.

(ix) NRC for Spices

(x) NRC for Onion & Garlic

(xi) NRC for Cashew

(xii) NRC for Orchids

(xiii) NRC for Weed Control

(xiv) NRC for Agro Forestry

(xv) Water Technology Centre for Eastern Region.

(b) *Animal Sciences*

(i) NRC on Meat and Meat Products Technology.

(ii) National Biotechnology Centre on Animal Health.

(iii) National Biotechnology Centre on Animal Production.

(c) *Fisheries*

NRC for Cold Water Fisheries.

(c) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Control on Civic bodies in Delhi

1392. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been considered by his Ministry to control civic bodies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider the question of removing direct control of the Union Government on the bodies responsible for the development of Delhi; like DDA, DTC Super Bazar etc.; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A proposal for the transfer of administrative control of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi

Municipal Committee from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Ministry of Urban Development is under consideration. The transfer is proposed keeping in view the fact that Urban Development has of late assumed great importance and is required to ensure that the development of the Capital city maintains desired direction and pace. This makes it necessary that all the local bodies which are primarily concerned with the development and maintenance of the city, are placed under unified control of the Ministry of Urban Development.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Minimum wages for Agricultural Workers

1393. SHRI CHINTMANI JENA :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHVWA:
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the present rates of minimum wages prescribed by Government for agricultural workers;

(b) when these rates were revised last;

(c) whether it is a fact that the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act are not being implemented in many States and the agricultural workers are not paid the wages as prescribed by the Government;

(d) whether Government have received any representation in this respect; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The present rates of minimum wages for unskilled agricultural workers prescribed by the Central Government vary from Rs. 8.50 to Rs 12.75 per day, according to areas. The rates were last revised on the 12th February, 1985.

(c) to (e) All the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations are making efforts to ensure that workers are not paid less than the prescribed minimum wages. There are, however, reports that in some States the prescribed minimum wages are not being paid to the agricultural workers. The Central Government has been advising all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations from time to time to strengthen their enforcement machinery and, if necessary take the assistance of the Officers of other departments like Revenue, Panchayat, Cooperation etc. and set up Implementation Committees at various levels to oversee implementation. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have also been advised to ensure better enforcement by periodic inspections, prosecution of defaulters and speedy settlement of claims. The Central Government has also started a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on pilot basis under which financial assistance would be given in the first instance to four States i.e. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Manipur to appoint Rural Labour Inspectors in blocks where the proportion of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes agricultural workers is large, for enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act.

Loss in Coconut Productivity due to root wilt Disease

1394. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how much loss is caused to coconut growers due to root wilt disease;

(b) the steps taken to control this disease and the results achieved; and

(c) what help is given to coconut growers having suffered loss in coconut productivity due to root wilt disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : According to a survey the loss caused to coconut growers due to root wilt disease is estimated to be roughly 968 million nuts per annum.

(b) Research is being carried out by the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (ICAR) to identify the cause of the disease and to evolve control measures. Their studies have revealed constant association of *Micoplasma* like organism with this disease. Management practices like manuring, irrigation, intercropping and control of leaf spot improve the yield. Disease affected coconut palms are cut and removed to prevent spread of the disease.

(c) Coconut Development Board is providing subsidy at the rate of Rs. 75/- for each palm cut and removed. So far 2.48 lakh diseased palms have been removed and a sum of Rs. 93 lakhs has been spent by the Coconut Development Board. An area of 66000 ha. has been rejuvenated and 15 lakh seedlings have been distributed under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Shifting of Public Sector Offices from Delhi

1395. D.R. G.S. RAJHANS :
SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have finally taken a decision to shift some of its public sector offices in Delhi to the adjoining States as reported in the Indian Express dated 4 July, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the offices are likely to be shifted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The NCR Planning Board has under its consideration a draft interim plan for the development of the National Capital Region which contains package of measures for achieving the NCR objective. These are still under discussion. The details will be known only after the draft plan is approved by the Board and is notified for inviting public objections etc. However, the general question of shifting of offices

of Public Sector Undertakings and Government Companies out of Delhi is receiving attention of the Government.

Estimates of jute crop Production

1396. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest estimates of the jute crop production for the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been any increase or decrease in the area under jute crop;

(c) whether jute productivity has shown any improvement;

(d) whether any trend towards diversion from jute to other crops in the jute-growing States is discernible; and

(e) whether any State Government has offered any incentive for such diversion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A table giving State-wise production of jute in 1985-86 is given below :—

State	Production in lakh bales of 180 Kgs each
West Bengal	73.9
Bihar	17.1
Assam	11.8
Orissa	4.8
Others	1.9
ALL-INDIA	109.5

(b) and (c) Both area and Productivity of jute have shown increase during 1985-86.

(d) and (e) Information is awaited from the States.

Construction of Hotel in Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex

1397. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :

DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on the building of a five-star hotel by the Delhi Development Authority in the Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex in New Delhi;

(b) the estimated amount to be spent for its completion and when would it be completed and commissioned;

(c) whether the construction of this hotel at present is at a stand-still and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any decision about the use of this hotel in a particular manner has been taken by Government and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the estimated loss on account of delay in its completion, in terms of loss of earnings and cumulative interest on money invested; and

(f) the estimated earnings from this hotel in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) DDA initially constructed a building known as 'Players Block' alongside the Indira Gandhi Stadium which was at one time proposed to be used a hotel. An amount of Rs. 5.76 crores has so far been spent on its construction.

(b) to (f) It has been decided to use the building for setting up a hospital dealing *inter-alia* with certain super specialities to cater to the needs of the Delhi Citizens especially medical and health needs of economically weaker sections and the low income groups. Delhi Administration has already invited offers for this purpose through public notice issued in the local newspapers. The construction of the building is now at a stand still. Costs involved in and time required for completion of the building will depend on the finalisation of the use. As such there is no question of loss in the past. As regards the profit in future it will depend on the utilisation of the building. The C&AG has, however, assessed about Rs. 63 lakhs as interest (at 12% per annum) on the funds blocked in the building.

Mapping of land and sea area by Geological Survey of India

1398. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the area of land and sea already mapped by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) the time by which Geological mapping is likely to be completed;

(c) whether any mineral deposits of commercially exploitable character have been identified in such mapping; and

(d) if so, the time by which these deposits are likely to come under commercial exploitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Geological Survey of India has systematically mapped an area of 2.191 million sq. km. out of the total land area of 3.287 million sq. km. of the country. In the sea, an area of about 0.778 million sq. km. out of 2 million sq. km. of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and 0.03 million sq. km. within territorial waters of India have been covered by GSI in reconnaissance seabed mapping by Geological and geophysical methods.

(b) Geological mapping of the entire land area is likely to be completed by 1955. In seabed mapping of EEZ reconnaissance geological and geophysical surveys are likely to be completed by 1994.

(c) Yes, Sir. Majority of the identified onshore deposits of copper, lead-zinc bauxite, coal, chromite, iron-ore, limestone/dolomite, manganese, magnesite, Phosphorite, tin, tungsten etc. have been located as a result of the systematic geological mapping and follow up systematic prospecting and regional exploration by Geological Survey of India. No off shore deposits of commercially exploitable nature have yet been identified. However indications of placer minerals have been found off the coasts of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Maharashtra.

(d) Many of the on shore identified deposits are being commercially exploited

by Public Sector Undertakings like Hindustan Zinc Limited, Hindustan Copper Ltd. SAIL, National Mineral Development Corporation, Coal India Ltd., Bharat Aluminium Company, National Aluminium Company, Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd., Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Manganese Ore India Ltd., etc. Some deposits are also exploited in private sector. The question of commercial exploitation of off-shore mineral occurrences does not arise at this stage.

Revision of subsidy under IRDP

1399. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to revise the subsidy amount to be given under the Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Programme Implementation has accepted the revised subsidy amount;

(d) the budget provision for the purpose of poverty alleviation for 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86; and

(e) whether the targets fixed for beneficiaries to cross the poverty line are being achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) No, Sir. The VI Plan pattern of subsidy assistance, viz. 25% for small farmers, 33-1/3% for marginal farmers, Agricultural labourers and rural artisans and 50% for tribal participants, continues. The subsidy ceiling of Rs. 3000 in non-DPAP areas, Rs. 4000 in DPAP areas and Rs. 5000 for tribal participants also continues.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of the position stated in reply to (a).

(d) A budget provision of Rs. 287.50 crores has been made in the central budget for IRDP for the year 1986-87. The budget provision for the year 1985-86 was 212.50 crores.

(e) Yes, Sir. During 1985-86 against the target to assist 24.7 lakh families, 30.61 lakh families have been assisted.

Proposal to bring Municipal Corporation of Delhi/New Delhi Municipal Committee under Ministry of Urban Development

1400. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to bring Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee under his Ministry is being considered ;

(b) if so, the objectives with which it is being done ; and

(c) whether Ministry of Home Affairs has cleared the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) A proposal for the transfer of administrative control of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Ministry of Urban Development is under consideration. The transfer is proposed keeping in view the fact that Urban Development has of late assumed great importance and is required to ensure that the development of the Capital city maintains desired direction and pace. This makes it necessary that all the local bodies which are primarily concerned with the development and maintenance of the city, are placed under unified control of the Ministry of Urban Development.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Suggestion to Scrap D.D.A.

1401. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received some representations suggesting scrapping of Delhi Development Authority ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up some other organisation in place of the D.D.A. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) One such representation was received from the Honorary Secretary of All Tenants Association, New Delhi.

(b) and (c) In view of the enormity and multiplicity of the functions performed by the Delhi Development Authority and the criticism of its working, it is proposed to streamline its functioning. For this purpose, the services of an expert agency have been engaged by the D.D.A. The agency is expected to submit its report shortly.

Registration for Residential and Commercial Units

1402. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes for which registration has been done by bodies under the Union Government for residential and industrial units during the last ten years showing the numbers registered and the number of allotments made, area in each case, year-wise in each category separately; and

(b) in how many cases the above schemes were withdrawn, giving reasons for the same and showing when the registration was made and when it was withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Plant for making Salt Water Fit for Drinking in West Bengal

1403. DR. PHULRENU GUHA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a plant for making salt water fit for drinking in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to provide pure drinking water to the people ; and

(c) the cost of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) According to the Government of West Bengal, there is no such proposal to set up a plant for making salt water fit for drinking in West Bengal.

(b) Does not arise. However, it may be stated that the problem of salt water in the State is solved by varying the depth of aquifer to be tapped to get potable drinking water.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Labour in Foreign Countries

1404. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries where Indian workers have gone to work as labourers ; and

(b) the number of persons who went abroad during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Majority of Indian workers go to work particularly in the Middle East, viz. Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, Iraq, Libya, etc.

(b) Total number of workers granted emigration clearance for overseas employment is 2,24,995 in 1983, 2,05,922 in 1984 and 1,63,035 in 1985.

Royalty of Minerals found in Bihar

1405. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of minerals found in Bihar ;

(b) the quantity of minerals taken out from Bihar during the last three years ;

(c) the rate of royalty paid to the Government of Bihar for each mineral with the year in which the royalty was fixed ;

(d) whether Union Government intend to increase the royalty ;

(e) if so, by what time and the details thereof ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) Information is given in the Statement-I given below.

(b) Information regarding minerals taken out from any State including Bihar is not collected and also not maintained.

(c) Information regarding rates of royalty is given in the Statement-II given below.

Royalty on minerals was revised last on 23.7.81 except on the minerals specified below.

Mineral	Date of last revision
Coal and sand for stowing	13.2.1981
Iron ore & copper ore	12.6.1978
Manganese	1.1.1979
Magnesite	13.2.1979
Mica, semi-precious stones (except diamond and agate), ilmenite, nickel	1.4.1975

(d) to (f) For the purpose of revision in the rates of royalty on minerals, the

Central Government constituted a Study Group in November, 1984. The Study Group submitted its report in December, 1985. The recommendations of the Study Group are under active consideration of the Government.

Statement-I

The important minerals found in Bihar are :

1. Asbestos.
2. Barytes.
3. Bauxite.
4. Chromite.
5. Coal.
6. Copper ore.
7. Dolomite.
8. Felspar.
9. Fire clay.
10. Graphite.
11. Kaol in (China clay).
12. Kyanite.
13. Iron ore.
14. Limestone.
15. Manganese ore.
16. Mica.
17. Gehre.
18. Pyrites.
19. Quartzite.
20. Quartz & silica sand.
21. Silver.
22. Steatite.
23. Sand.

Statement-II

(Rupees per tonne unless otherwise stated)

MINERALS	EXISTING RATES OF ROYALTY
1	2
1. Bauxite	8.00
2. Chromite (a) containing 48% Cr ₂ O ₃ and above	50.00

1	2
(b) containing less than 48% Cr ₂ O ₃ and more than 40% Cr ₂ O ₃	25.00
(c) containing less than 40% Cr ₂ O ₃	15.00
3. Copper Ore	4.00
	per unit per cent of copper metal per tonne of ore and on pro-rata basis.
4. Gold	2.00
	per one gram of gold per tonne of ore and pro rata basis.
5. Ilmenite	6.00
6. Iron ore	
(i) Ore lumps :	
(a) with 65% Fe and above	4.00
(b) with 62% Fe and more but less than 65% Fe	3.00
(c) with 60% Fe or more but less than 62% Fe	2.00
(d) with less than 60% Fe	1.50
(ii) Ore fines :	
(A) Fines (including natural fines and fines produced incidental to mining and sizing of ore)	
(a) with 65% Fe or more	2.50
(b) with 62% Fe or more but less than 65% Fe	1.50
(c) with less than 62% Fe	1.00
(B) Concentrates prepared by beneficiations and/concentration of low grade ore; containing 40% Fe or less	0.50
7. Manganese ore	
(a) manganese dioxide (containing 78% or more MnO ₂ and 4% or below Fe)	30.00
(b) 46% Mn and above	12.00
(c) 35% Mn and above but below 46% Mn	7.50

1	2
(d) below 35% Mn but above 25% Mn	5.00
(e) 25% Mn or below	2.00
8. Rutile	70.00
9. Silver	100.00
	Per Kg. of metal.
10. Asbestos	
(a) Chrysotile	250.00
(b) Amphibole	15.00
11. Apatite & Rock Phosphate	
(a) ore with 25% or more P ₂ O ₅	15.00
(b) ore with less than 25% P ₂ O ₅	10.00
12. Barytes	
(a) white (including snow white and super snow white)	15.00
(b) off colour	8.00
13. China clay also called Kaolin (including ball clay and white shale)	
(a) crude	4.00
(b) Processed (including washed)	18.00
14. Dolomite	5.00
15. Felspar	4.00
16. Fireclay (including plastic, pipe, lithographic and natural (pozzolanic clay))	4.00
17. Graphite	
(a) with 80% or more fixed carbon	50.00
(b) with 40% or more fixed carbon but less than 80% fixed carbon	30.00
(c) with less than 40% fixed carbon	12.00
18. Kyanite	30.00
19. Limestone (including lime Kankar)	4.50
20. Magnesite	6.00
21. Mica	
(a) crude	8.00 per 100 kg.
(b) trimmed mica of qualities other than heavy stained dense stained, or spotted second quality	16.00 per 100 kg.

(c) trimmed mica of heavy stained, dense stained or spotted second quality	8.40 per 100 kg.
(d) waste and scrap mica	2.80 per 100 kg.
(e) waste rounds	3.50 per 100 kg.
22. Ochre	5.00
23. Pyrite	0.12
	per unit per cent of sulphur per tonne of ore and on pro rata basis.
24. Quartz and silica sand	2.50
25. Quartzite	2.50
26. Steatite/talc/soapstone	8.00
27. Vermiculite	4.00
28. Coal :	
(i) Group I Coals :	
(a) Coking Coal Steel Grade-I Steel Grade II Washery Grade I	
(b) Hand picked Coal produced in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh Meghalaya and Nagaland.	7.00
(ii) Group II Coals :	
(a) Coking Coal Washery Grade II Coking Coal Washery Grade III	
(b) Semi-coking coal grade I Semi-coking coal grade II	
(c) Non-coking coal grade A Non-coking coal grade B	6.50
(d) Ungraded R.O.M. Coal produced in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland	
(iii) Group III Coals :	
(a) Coking Coal Washery Grade IV	5.50
(b) Non-coking coal Grade C	
(iv) Group IV Coals :	
Non-coking coal Grade D	4.30
Non-coking coal Grade E	
(v) Group V Coals :	
Non-coking coal Grade F	2.50
Non-coking coal Grade G	
(vi) Group VI Coals :	5.00
Coal produced in Andhra Pradesh (Singrani Collieries Company Limited.	
29. All other minerals; not herein- before specified.	10% of sale price at pit's head.

[*Translation*]

Export of Indian Films

1406. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a steep decline in the export of Indian films during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any effective steps to promote exports of Indian films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decline in the export of Indian films is mainly due to (i) Video technology and (ii) Video Piracy. Due to advent of video, video cassettes—both legal and pirated, are available in overseas markets. This has seriously affected the theatre attendance of Indian films abroad and resulted in closure of theatres in many established traditional areas including Middle East countries where major export receipts depended on theatrical exploitation.

(c) The National Film Development Corporation which is the canalising agency for export of *inter alia* exposed cinematographs films (feature films) excluding low budget films produced at a cost not exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs, has adopted the following important measures to promote the export of Indian films :

(i) The Corporation participates in (a) film festivals and film markets abroad and (b) business delegations to foreign countries.

(ii) Prospective buyers—individuals as well as State agencies, are invited to participate in the Film Markets organised on the occasion of International Film Festivals and Filmotsava held in India.

(iii) Foreign delegations are invited and encouraged to visit India to view Indian Films for selection and purchase for their countries.

(iv) The Corporation has entered into exclusive agency agreement with the State Agencies of some countries.

(v) The Corporation has established a Regional Office in London to increase the export.

(vi) Festivals of Indian films arranged in various countries under the Cultural Exchange Programme or otherwise create an interest in Indian films abroad.

(vii) The Corporation has constituted Film Export Advisory Committees at Madras, Calcutta and Central Film Export Advisory Committee in Bombay jointly with Film Industry to devise steps to be taken to boost exports. This Committee has *inter alia* recommended opening of offices at New York and Cairo for catering to U.S.A./Canada and Middle East/Africa Market. The Committee have also suggested that video rights should be sold territory-wise instead of present practice of selling video rights to a single buyer otherwise.

[*English*]

Grabbing of Gram Sabha Land in Trans-Yamuna Area, Delhi

1407. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some vacant land of Gram Sabha in trans-Yamuna area of Delhi-32 has been grabbed by bad elements ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Complaint with local police and special police cell have been lodged. Action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised/Occupants) Act 1971 has also been taken. Demolitions have been carried out in some of the areas.

Changes in Cropping Pattern

1408. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for changing the cropping pattern in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of alternative crops proposed to be grown in the traditional rice and wheat growing areas in the country ;

(c) whether some areas have also been identified to grow cash crops like coffee, tea, rubber etc., where climatic conditions are favourable ; and

(d) the details of the programme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government makes continuing effort, within the framework of its Five Year Plan, to maximise agricultural productivity and induce farmers to move towards socio-economically optimal patterns in the context of the prevailing agro-climatic regimes in various areas of the country.

(b) to (d) Soil profiles, their irrigability status, availability of irrigation resources and rainfall variability patterns are important physical parameters in the determination of cropping patterns in a particular zone. Another set of important parameters relate to the costs and returns in cultivating competing crops.

A High Level Expert Group appointed by the Government of India is examining the depth of question of developing optimal cropping patterns in various agro-climatic zones of the country keeping all the above

factors in view. The report of this Expert Group will provide guidelines to the States in identifying appropriate cropping patterns for various zones and will also suggest measures necessary for motivating the farmers to adopt cropping patterns identified as such.

[Translation]

Development of iron ore mines

1409. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for development of iron ore mines in the country ; and

(b) if so, details of the steps taken in Bihar in this regard during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Bokaro Steel Limited has commissioned Meghahatuburu Iron Ore Mines in the State of Bihar with a capacity of 5 million tonnes of run of mine ore per year.

[English]

Distribution of mini kits to farmers in Bihar

1410. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken during the Sixth Plan period to distribute mini kits of seeds and fertilizers to small and marginal farmers in Bihar for increasing production under the Centrally sponsored scheme ;

(b) the actual achievements vis-a-vis the targets laid down for the purpose in the Sixth Plan ;

(c) whether the targets have been achieved, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the targets laid down for the purpose in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(e) the amount allocated for the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In 1983-84, a programme of free distribution of minikits of seeds and fertilizers for oilseeds and pulses production to the small and marginal farmers was launched under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production in all the States including Bihar.

(b) Against the target of 4.70 lakh minikits the actual achievement as reported by the Bihar Government was 2.83 lakh during the Sixth Plan period.

(c) The reasons for shortfall as reported by the State Government are :

(i) Late start of the programme during 1983-84.

(ii) Non-availability of certified seeds.

(d) The proposed annual target under this scheme for distribution of minikits of seeds of oilseeds, pulses and coarse-grains is 400 in each block during the Seventh Plan.

(e) Under this scheme an annual outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh per block has been earmarked for distribution of minikits of seeds of oilseeds, pulses and coarse-grains. This will be equally shared between the State Government and the Government of India.

Casualty due to sun-stroke

1412. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether this year sun heat has broken all the previous records of this decade ;

(b) if so, the number of persons who died as a result of sun-stroke, State-wise ;

(c) the number of persons admitted in the hospitals in the country, State-wise, whose lives were saved ; and

(d) the details of guideline issued/expected to be issued by Government for general information of the public in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, on receipt.

Holding of 'inputs fortnight' to educate farmers to increase agricultural production

1413. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines to the State Governments to hold 'input fortnights' in the States to educate the farmers about various aspects of new agricultural technology ;

(b) if so, the details of such guidelines ;

(c) the expected benefits that will be extended to the farmers and the extent to which such meetings will improve the agricultural production in the country ; and

(d) the financial and other assistance that will be provided to the States to make the scheme a success ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In May, 1986 the State Governments were requested to organise inputs fortnight in the months of June/July, 1986 during the Khariff season. They were

requested that these fortnights should be observed in every block in the State and if possible even at sub-block levels by organising gatherings of farmers (Kisan Melas) where the concerned Departments/Organisations dealing with inputs could explain various activities being taken up by them to support agricultural operations. They were also requested that there should also be a display of good quality inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, agricultural implements and literature, charts and pictures etc., for the information of the farmers. They were also advised that the representatives of the cooperative institutions including cooperative and commercial banks should also be requested to participate in these fortnights and farmers should be encouraged to raise issues and seek clarifications regarding various difficulties being faced by them for obtaining credit, inputs etc. It was suggested to the State Governments that ideally about 75% of the time should be utilised for such question-answer sessions.

(c) The purpose of these fortnights is normally to bring to the notice of the farmers various aspects of the new technology evolved in the field of agriculture and also to make them aware about the arrangements made by the various Departments for providing the required inputs like seeds, fertilizers, credit and agricultural implements etc. It is expected that observance of these fortnights would succeed in promoting the awareness among the farmers about the various services being made available to them. The increased utilisation of these facilities by the increasing number of farmers would go a long way in increasing the agricultural production in the country.

(d) No financial assistance is being extended to the State Governments for the observance of these fortnights. However, the Government of India has clearly indicated its willingness to provide any type of guidance for making these fortnights a success.

Internal Grievance Management system in Industry

1414. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a well defined internal grievance management system in the industry for quick justice ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such system expected to be set up in the country ; and

(c) the suggestions which are under consideration to make workers participation in management a successful one ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Section 9-C of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which has provisions for setting up a Grievance Settlement Authority by an employer has not been enforced. A meeting to consider the draft rules for setting up a Grievance Settlement Authority was convened on 4th September, 1984, at which it was decided inter-alia that it would be advantageous to study the functioning of the existing Grievance Redressal Mechanism about which the National Labour Institute would undertake a study and hold a seminar. The seminar was held on 19th-20th June, 1986.

(c) The suggestions which have been made to secure greater participation of workers and management include periodical review of the implementation of the Scheme in undertakings by the administrative Ministries/Departments, joint training for the 'managers' and 'workers', evaluation studies in certain undertakings, etc.

Setting up of Balco's Bauxite mining Project in Orissa

1415. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether tribals have been strongly resisting setting up of public sector BALCO's bauxite mining project in Sambalpur district of Orissa ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the estimated number of people likely to be affected by the setting up of the project ; and

(d) the manner in which Government propose to resettle the affected people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The implementation of Gandhamardan Bauxite Mining Project of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) in Orissa was taken up after Government's approval in July, 1982. Recently public concern has been voiced and certain representations were made to Government against implementation of this project due to apprehension of environmental and ecological problems. Some tribals also are among those who resorted to agitational approach which continued sporadically.

(c) and (b) The tribal population in 63 villages within a radius of 10Kms of the mine site is 15,673 out of a total population of 25,516 (Census 1981). Out of a total forest area of about 20,000 hectares of Gandhamardan Hill range, an area of 162 hectares would be required for the Gandhamardan Project of BALCO. Necessary clearances under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have been duly obtained by BALCO. The interest of the local tribals would not be adversely affected by acquisition of this limited area of forest.

There are 12 families who have been displaced by land acquisition. In case of another 214 families, only a part of their land holdings have been acquired for the Project. The affected people have been paid compensation as determined by the State Government. Moreover, some of them will be provided gainful employment in the Project as per guidelines of the Government of India.

Gas leakage from Rourkela Steel Plant

1416. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORB : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a worker was recently killed and several others were injured in a gas leakage from an old captive power station at the Rourkela Steel Plant ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the result of the inquiry made by Government and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. On June 17, 1986, one employee of Steel Authority of India Limited died and 8 other persons (two employees of SAIL and six contract workers) were affected as a result of an incident in the old captive power plant of Rourkela Steel Plant in what may have been a case of gas leakage.

The Inspector of Factories has conducted statutory investigations under the Indian Factories Act, 1948, and his findings about the incident are awaited.

The Fatal Accident Investigation and Enquiry Committee of the Plant has also enquired into the incident and their report is also awaited.

Pending receipt of the enquiry reports, the plant has taken various safety measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents in the future.

The widow of the deceased has been offered employment and she is expected to join shortly. Compensation payable to the successors of the deceased under the Workmen's Compensation Act has been deposited with the Commissioner of Compensation.

Derivation of Milk Production Statistics

1417. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at present there are no accurate methods for arriving at correct production figures of many a farm produce, especially milk ;

(b) whether Jha Committee has also commented on this aspect and if so, what are their observations ;

(c) the basis on which milk production figures are being derived each year, by States and districts ; and

(d) whether continued gifts of milk and milk products and commercial imports of milk and milk products indicate our milk production figures to be unreliable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute has developed suitable methodology for the reliable estimates of various farm products such as milk, eggs, wool and meat.

(b) The Jha Committee has observed that there is need for improving both the methodology and the instruments for collection of relevant data.

(c) The production of milk is estimated by the State/U.T. Governments and discussed in the Annual Plan meeting in the Planning Commission and is reflected in their Plan Documents. Milk production estimates are mainly based on the number of milch animals and their average milk yield per milch animal per day.

(d) There is no commercial import of milk products. The share of gifted milk products in country's milk production is expected to decline in future.

High Prices of Fruits and Vegetables in Mother Dairy and Super Bazar

1418. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is abundance of supplies of fruits and vegetables this year due to improved production and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Super Bazars and Mother Dairy retail outlets are selling these products at very high price, compared to what producers actually get, due to middlemen ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Mother Dairy prices are higher than those of Super Bazar due to higher profits for middlemen or leakage by staff (Statesman dated 27th June, 1986) ; and

(d) whether any study of prices of vegetables and fruits paid to farmers and their sale price in Delhi has been made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no report to indicate that this supplies of fruits and vegetables are unusually higher this year.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Application of ETT

1419. SHRI P. R. KUMARAM-ANGALM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Embryo Transplantation technology (ETT) has been in use in this country for the past ten years ;

(b) if so, what has been its impact/practical application in the field of agriculture and number of such embryos transplanted successfully so far ; and

(c) whether this technology is being used in other countries also, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. Some research trials have been only recently initiated at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, the National Dairy Development Board, a few Agricultural Universities and at the National Institute of Immunology in collaboration with the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are reports that in a number of advanced countries, e.g. U.S.A., U.K., Australia, embryo transfer in cattle and other species has been taken up on a commercial scale, although the technical and economic feasibility of its large scale application is not very favourable.

Production Vis-a-Vis Requirement of Milk

1420. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of milk production in the country at present ;

(b) the estimated demand for milk in the country by 1990 ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the demand of milk in the country cannot be met fully if the production of milk remains at the present rate ; and

(d) if so, the changes proposed to be brought in the technology and organisational structure in the field of Dairy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Average annual growth rate of milk production in the country was about 6.4 per cent during the period 1979-80 to 1984-85.

(b) The estimated demand for milk in the country by 1990 will be 51.4 million tonnes as estimated by the working group on Demand and Supply Projections and Improvement of Agricultural Statistics set up for the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) The demand of 51.4 million tonnes of milk in 1990 is likely to be achieved at the present rate of milk production.

Launching of Telemeters

1421. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to launch telemeters to measure the viewers' response to programmes on T.V. ;

(b) if so, the financial implications of his programme ;

(c) the year in which such telemeters are going to be launched ; and

(d) the detailed programme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) At present, there is no proposal to launch telemeters by Doordarshan.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Coverage of Population by AIR

1422. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of population to be covered by AIR during the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the plan of the Government for Orissa State during first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The percentage of population to be covered by end of March 1987 is expected to be 94.69, as against 90.27 at beginning of the 7th Plan.

(b) New Radio Stations are proposed to be set up at Bhawanipatna, Behrampur, Baripada, Rourkela and Bolangir, in the 7th Plan. In the first year of the Plan, sites for these stations have been surveyed and identified, and action for taking over of these sites from the State Govt., has been initiated. In addition, action on a 6th Plan Scheme for setting up a new local Radio Station at Keonjhar, which is to be ready by March 1987 is also in hand.

Deposits of Precious Stones in Orissa

1423. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any deposits of precious stones have been found in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which mining in these places will be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As a result of surveys carried out by the Geological Survey of India and the Directorate of Geology & Mining of Orissa, precious and semi-precious stones namely emerald, aquamarine, topaz, garnet, sapphire and some other varieties of beryl have been found at several scattered locations in the districts of Bolangir, Kalahandi, Phulbani, Sambalpur and Dhenkanal. M/s. Orissa Mining Corporation Limited (OMC) has already taken up exploratory mining in Birmaharajpur and Sangamara areas in the Bolangir district and Dhamjhor area of Kalahandi district and has plans to take up exploratory mining in other important locations during this year. State Government has set up purchase centres to purchase gems/one from local people to check its sale to outsiders and has also reserved specified areas in the districts of Bolangir, Sambalpur and Kalahandi where occurrences of precious and semi-precious stones have been found/known to occur for exploitation by the public sector.

Implementation of N.C.R. Plan

1424. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the implementation of the National Capital Region Plan and the development of the ring towns ;

(b) the funds earmarked for this plan for the year 1986-87 by the Central and the State Governments, separately ; and

(c) whether any central agency to monitor the implementation of the National Capital Region Project has been set up ; if so, its role and the extent of control over spending of money by the various States exercised by it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The National Capital Region Plan has not yet been prepared and published. An interim

development plan has been prepared, which is still under discussion by the National Capital Region Planning Board.

(b) A sum of Rs. 4.25 crores has been provided for the on-going NCR schemes during 1986-87. State-wise earmarking will be done in accordance with project proposals that may be submitted by the States concerned.

(c) No, Sir. The National Capital Region Planning Board is fully empowered to co-ordinate that enforcement and implementation of the NCR Plan by the States concerned as also to arrange for and oversee the financing of selected development projects in the NCR.

Cess on Commercial and Residential Premises

1425. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for imposing a cess on all the commercial and residential premises coming up within the National Capital Region for developing the tele-communications network ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a suggestion for including the cost of development of telecommunication facilities in the sale price of developed plots is under examination by a group constituted by the Planning Committee of the National Capital Region Planning Board.

Drought and Flood Prone Areas

1426. KUMAR D.K. THARADEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of country's area usually affected by drought and floods, separately, State-wise ;

(b) the steps being taken/contemplated to reduce this area ; and

(c) the extent to which the affected area is likely to be reduced by the end of 2000 A.D. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Percentage figures of the area usually affected by drought and floods have not been compiled. However, a statement indicating the state-wise cropped area affected by drought in the last two years i.e. 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the current year is given in Statement I given below. Another statement indicating the State-wise average area affected by flood during the period 1953 to 1985 is given in the Statement II given below.

(b) To reduce the incidence and intensity of drought, a number of long-term measures have been initiated. These are—Increasing the irrigated area, Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme and Soil Water Conservation Programmes. The structural measures for flood control are planned and executed primarily, by the State Governments from own Plans. The Centre provides block loans and grants for this sector and the individual schemes are implemented by the States depending on the availability of the funds and their inter-se priority. For reducing areas affected by flood, structural measures like construction of embankments drainage channels, town protection works,

raising of villages have been taken up. Under National Programme of flood control which was launched in 1954, till the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, an expenditure of around Rs. 1750 crores has been incurred under this sector. An area of 13 million ha., out of an estimated flood prone area of 40 million ha., (of which protectable area is assessed as 32 million ha.) has been provided reasonable degree of protection by following structural works :

Embankments	— 14162 Kms.,
Drainage channels	— 26119 Kms.,
Town protection works	— 375 Nos.,
Villages raised	— 4696 Nos.

The Central Government has also been providing special loan assistance for flood control works in Brahmaputra valley to Government of Assam, for anti-sea erosion works to Government of Kerala, and for flood control component of Rengali Dam project to Orissa. The outlay approved during Seventh Five Year Plan under this sector is Rs. 947.31 crores.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the extent by which area affected by flood, and drought is likely to be reduced by 2000 A.D. since progress of Irrigation schemes and extent of Flood Prone Area to be protected would depend upon outlays that the State Governments would make available for these schemes.

Statement-I

Statement showing the extent of crop area affected due to drought during the year 1984-85

Sl. No.	States	(In lakh hec)
		1984-85
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49.05
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1.98
3.	Karnataka	38.74
4.	Madhya Pradesh	52.45
5.	Maharashtra	83.93
6.	Orissa	13.83
7.	Rajasthan	40.32
8.	Uttar Pradesh	40.54
	Total	320.84

Statement showing the extent of crop area affected due to drought during the year 1985-86.

(In Lakh Hec.)

Sl No.	States	1985-86
PRE-MONSOON		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.04
2.	Haryana	0 85
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3.41
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.31
5.	Karnataka	53.20
6.	Madhya Pradesh	14.95
7.	Maharashtra	58.88
8.	Punjab	0.40
9.	Uttar Pradesh	10.65
	Total :	153.69
POST-MONSOON		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.70
2.	Gujarat	75.76
3.	Maharashtra	34.73
4.	Madhya Pradesh	15.00
5.	Karnataka	44.24
6.	Rajasthan	93.39
7.	Pondicherry	0.10
8.	Kerala	0.18
	Total :	282.10
	GRAND TOTAL :	435.79

Statement Showing the Extent of Crop Area Affected due to Drought During the Year 1986-87

(Rs. in lakh Ha.)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.51
2.	Gujarat	10.75
3.	Karnataka	18.90
4.	Maharashtra	34.73
5.	Rajasthan	91.22
6.	Tripura	0.15
7.	Madhya Pradesh	15.00
		190.26

Statement-II

Statement showing State-wise average area affected by floods during the period 1953 to 1985 as reported by States.

(Area in lakh ha.)

Sl.	Name of State	Average area affected during 1953-1985
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.7
2.	Assam	8.9
3.	Bihar	14.1
4.	Gujarat	2.8
5.	Haryana	2.1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.1
8.	Karnataka	0.2
9.	Kerala	2.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.5
11.	Maharashtra	0.3
12.	Manipur	0.1
13.	Meghalaya	0.01
14.	Orissa	6.9
15.	Punjab	2.4
16.	Rajasthan	3.1
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.8
18.	Tripura	0.4
19.	Uttar Pradesh	24.4
20.	West Bengal	8.1
21.	Delhi	0.1
22.	Pondicherry	0.02
	Total	79.33
		(say) 7.9 million ha.

Model Horticulture Development Centre

1427. KUMARI D.K. THARADEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a model Horticulture Development Centre in each Block to educate farmers on modernising production and improving quality of horticulture produce; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal under the consideration of Government of India to set up model horticulture development centre in each block.

Skilled Labour Export Corporation

1428. KUMARI D.K THARADEVI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a skilled Labour Export Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) State Governments of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi have already set up Manpower Export Corporation.

Statement

Statement showing details of amount spent, number of beneficiaries/employment generated unnder the various schemes for 1985-86.

Programme	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of families benefited/ Employment generated
IRDP	982.65	71376 (No. of beneficiaries)

Implementation of Programmes for Rural and Tribal Development in Kerala

1429. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when latest study/survey was made to ascertain the extent of successful implementation of the various programmes of Union Government for rural and tribal development in the State of Kerala i.e. IRDP, NREP, RLEGP and ITDP;

(b) the amounts spent, number of persons/families benefited in respect of each programme implemented in Kerala State; and

(c) whether any effort have been made by the Government of Kerala to ensure complete utilization of the funds allotted for such programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) As per the State Government latest study was a Concurrent evaluation of IRDP conducted in June, 1986 of two blocks in Trivandrum district. Under NREP, the last study conducted was by the State Planning Board in 1983-84. In respect of RLEGP no studies have been conducted so far. As regards ITDP, the Ministry of Welfare has reported that they have received an evaluation report of Attappaddy ITDP conducted by Tribal Research Institute, Kerala in January, 1985.

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) All efforts have been made for complete utilisation of funds through preparation of Annual Action Plans, fixation of quarterly targets, prescription of a calendar of action and monitoring through periodical review meetings.

NREP	1808.53	72.34 (Lakh Mandays)
RLEGP	2096.61	77.62 (Lakh Mandays)
ITDP	103.28	3039 (No. of beneficiaries)

Source : State Government.

Utilisation of funds under DPAP States

1430. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government to monitor and ensure full utilisation of funds allocated under the Drought Prone Area Programme to various States;

(b) whether any sum was allocated to the State of Kerala during 1985-86 for drought relief measures; and

(c) if so, the details of the amount advanced and spent by the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50% sharing basis between the Central Government and the States concerned. For monitoring of physical achievements and financial progress made under the programme, monthly, quarterly and six monthly reports have been prescribed which are required to be sent by DRDAs/State Governments. These reports as well as observations made by Central Government officers during field visits together with Audit reports, fund utilisation certificates, special reports obtained from State Governments as and when felt necessary and discussion with State Government officers, form the basis of periodical reviews of the performance of programme in States. If the pace of implementation of programme is not found to be satisfactory, the State Governments are requested to take corrective action. Release of further instalments of Central assistance is withheld if the utilisation of available funds by the State Governments is found to be poor.

(b) and (c) The State of Kerala is not covered by D.P.A.P.

Utilization of funds allotted for Flood Relief in Kerala

1431. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allotted to Kerala during 1985-86 for flood relief;

(b) whether the Union Government have monitored and asked for timely reports from the State Government about the utilisation of the said funds;

(c) whether any complaint/allegation has been received by Union Government about diversion of funds; and

(d) whether Government are satisfied with the utilization of flood relief funds by the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A total ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 134.79 crores was sanctioned to the Government of Kerala during 1985-86 for flood relief.

(b) to (d) The Government of Kerala was required to furnish periodical returns of expenditure against this sanction. The reports received from the State Government of Kerala do not indicate any diversion of funds.

Assistance to States for flood relief

1432. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have been adversely affected by heavy rains in June, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the State affected so far due to floods and the extent of losses caused ;

(c) whether there has been any request from the affected States for assistance ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**AND COOPERATION (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) and (b) The States of Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have been affected by floods due to heavy rains so far. A statement indicating the State-wise extent of damages as reported by the State Governments is given below.

(c) and (d) No request for Central assistance has been received so far from these States for relief in the areas affected by floods/heavy rains.

Statement

Statement Indicating damage due to heavy rains/floods based on the Reports Received from the State Governments/UTs upto 25.7.86 (Tentative)

S. No.	Name of State	No. of distts. affected	No. of villages affected	Area affected (in lakh ha)	Population affected (lakh)	Damage to crops		Damage to Houses Nos. damage	Cattle lost Nos.	Human lives lost	Damage to public utilities
						Area in lakh ha.	Value in Rs. lakhs				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Assam	NR	NR	0.03	0.01	Neg.	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
2.	Bihar	4	1263	5.46	20.91	0.28	NR	3626	NR	3	NR
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	126	2	5	NR
4.	Karnataka	NR	NR	Neg.	NR	Neg.	0.50	59	22	16	0.95
5.	Uttar Pradesh	19	501	0.91	1.70	0.23	NR	234	105	45	NR
6.	West Bengal	2	NR	NR	0.16	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
7.	Orissa	3	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
8.	Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
		28	1764	6.40	22.78	0.51	0.50	4045	139	69	0.95

NR—Not reported

Neg—Negligible

Expert committee on working of fertilizer plants

1433. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an inter-ministerial expert committee has suggested stiffer capacity utilisation norms for relatively new and highly capital intensive fertilizer plants for the purpose of fixing the retention prices ;

(b) whether the Committee made an in-depth study of the working of eleven selected plants ;

(c) if so, the suggestions made by the committee ; and

(d) the extent to which these suggestions have been accepted and implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATVAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A Working Group constituted by the Inter-Ministerial Committee analysed the working of 25 fertilizer plants.

(c) The major recommendations of the Committee are given in the statement given below.

(d) No decision has been taken on the recommendations of the Committee so far.

Statement

Recommendation of the High Level Inter-Ministerial Committee on Fertilizer Retention Price Scheme

The major recommendations of the Committee are as follows :—

1. (a) For existing plants, retention price of Urea be fixed on grouping of direct costs relating to feedstock and individual capital related costs based on historical cost of fixed assets and the actual pattern of financing ;

(b) There should be a separate group for sick units for which retention prices would be worked out based on 70 per cent capacity utilisation for Ammonia plant against 80 per cent as at present ;

(c) For coal-based plants at Ramagundam and Talcher, 60 per cent of the original capacity can continue to be adopted till the long-term measures required to restore capacity are completed.

2. For new plants starting from Thal, a system of tariff adjusted import parity price could be adopted from the next pricing period. In the meantime, retention prices for them would be fixed on group direct costs plus individual capital-related costs.

3. From the next pricing period, possibilities may be explored of adopting a normative pattern of financing (debt-equity ratio, say, 2.5 : 1).

4. At that stage, design/guarantee norms may be adopted for computation of direct costs, for which the industry may be encouraged to undertake balancing investment.

5. The feasibility of applying tariff adjusted parity pricing scheme to these units can also be considered at that time.

6. A competent organisation may be asked to look into the question of introducing a system of allowing only actual tax liability in computing post-tax return, or reduction in the rate of return.

7. Appropriate indexation of inflation rate in the cost of inputs with the price of end products would be necessary.

8. Updating of the data on costs of various inputs adopted by the Committee would be necessary before considering implementation of the guidelines suggested by the Committee.

Computer Technology for Water Supply and Sewerage Systems

1434. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are encouraging the use of computer technology in designing of water supply and sewerage system in the country ;

(b) whether Government had sanctioned Rs. 10 lakhs to States and Union Territories for the purchase of 20 microcomputers for the purpose ; and

(c) if so, how many States have so far utilised the funds and the time by which the States are likely to implement the scheme initiated by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India has so far sanctioned grants in-aid of Rs. 12 lakhs to 18 State Governments and 2 Union territories for purchase of 24 micro-computers for designing of Urban Water Supply and sewerage systems in the country. Government's liability is limited to Fifty percent of the cost of the computer subject to a ceiling of Rs. 75,000/- per compute .

(c) As per information received so far, one State Govt. has fully utilised the funds released and 2 State Governments have reported that they have placed orders. The State Govts. and Union territories are required to utilise the grants during the current financial year.

Government of India has already conducted 2 training courses on micro-computer technology in collaboration with the UNDP/World Bank for the benefit of PHE Engineers of the State Governments and Union territories so that they are able to implement the schemes immediately.

Dutch Assistance for Production of Flower and Vegetable seeds

1435. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether negotiations for setting up of a project for production of seeds of flowers and vegetables with Dutch assistance are under way ;

(b) whether any agreement in this regard has been signed ; and

(c) if so, the main features of the agreement and by what time the agreement is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Advertisement of Products on TV and AIR

1436. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Doordarshan and All India Radio continue to advertise the products of manufacturers against whom MRTI Commission is investigating cases of monopolistic, restrictive or unfair trade practices ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to co-ordinate between the two agencies and ensure that such products are not advertised till the finalisation of the cases against them ; and

(c) whether before accepting any advertisement, there is any proposal to get a report as to whether the text proposed to be advertised is in consonance with the quality of the products desired to be advertised to ensure that the consumers are not fleeced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) and (b) The supposition in part (a) is not correct. Whenever MRTI Commission gives a decision or an injunction immediate action is taken to withdraw the advertisements of the products of the manufacturer.

(c) All advertisements are accepted only after careful scrutiny keeping in view the prescribed provisions of the Commercial Codes of AIR/Doordarshan for safeguarding the interests of the consumer.

Voluntary Fishing Holiday

1437. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the voluntary fishing holiday implemented by Indian fishermen from April to June, 1986 on the eastern coast ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the foreign charter fishing boats did not observe such a holiday ; and

(c) whether any action is proposed to be taken against violation of this agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A section of the fishing industry is reported to have observed a non-fishing period from 15th April to 15th June, 1986.

(b) As per the existing charter terms and conditions, chartered foreign fishing vessels are not required to observe any non-fishing period.

(c) The question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Resources for raising Agricultural Production

1438. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether sufficient resources are available in the country for developing agriculture and raising agricultural production ;

(b) if not, when adequate resources would be available for introducing modern scientific methods in agriculture all over the country ; and

(c) the new policy of Government to be followed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Within the overall limits set by available resources and relative priorities of programmes under various sectors, the outlay for the Agriculture sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan has been fixed at Rs. 10,573.62 crores. The Plan represents a comprehensive strategy for agricultural development aimed at achieving a growth rate of 4 per cent per year in agricultural production. When

Agriculture is viewed in a wider context including Rural Development, Irrigation & Flood Control and Special Area Programmes, the outlay would come to about Rs. 39,771.18 crores.

Introduction of modern scientific methods is a continuous process. The main thrust of the Seventh Plan will be on acceleration of the pace of modernisation of agriculture in areas which have been slow in adopting modern scientific methods as also development of dryland farming by introduction of improved techniques. In particular, the Seventh Plan would continue to attach high priority for (i) bridging the gap between proven potential and the actual yields through adaptive research, (ii) evolving inter-cropping and multiple-cropping systems, (iii) biological fixation of nitrogen to increase fertiliser-use efficiency, and (iv) evolving varieties of seeds which are resistant against pests and diseases.

[*English*]

External Assistance for Black Bengal Goat Breeding Farms in Orissa

1439. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for setting up of Central/Centrally sponsored mutton type Black Bengal Goat Breeding farm in Orissa with external assistance has been received and if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) whether the proposal has been submitted by the Government of Orissa and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No proposal for setting up of Central/Centrally sponsored mutton type Black Bengal Goat Breeding farm from Orissa with external assistance has been received in this Ministry.

(b) No such proposal has been submitted by Government of Orissa to the Ministry.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Wheat to Agricultural Labourers in Lieu of Cash Under NREP

1440. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the entire wheat supplied to the State Governments by the Union Government at Rs. 1.50 per kg under the National Rural Employment Programme was distributed by the State Governments at the same rate among the agricultural labourers ;

(b) whether with a view to provide adequate relief to the agricultural labourers, Government will formulate a policy of supplying wheat to them at subsidised rates every year in lieu of cash under the above programme ; and

(c) if so when, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) to (c) It was decided to distribute foodgrains under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme at subsidised rates with effect from 16th January, 1984. The subsidised rate for wheat was fixed at Rs. 1.50 per kg. and for common, fine and superfine varieties of rice at Rs. 1.85, Rs. 1.95 and Rs. 2.10 per kg. respectively. As per this decision the entire quantity of wheat and rice supplied to the States under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is being distributed at the prescribed rates. This scheme of providing foodgrains at subsidised rates under these programmes is continuing and therefore no new policy formulation on this point is needed for the present.

[*English*]

Revision of Rates of Royalty on Minerals

1441. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to revise the royalty rates on the various minerals ;

(b) whether there is a proposal to abolish taxes on minerals by the State Governments so as to bring about uniform prices of the minerals throughout the country ; and

(c) the royalty collected and paid to the various States during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government has not received any information in this regard from the State Governments.

(c) The collection of royalty is done by the State Governments. The question of payment of royalty to the State Governments by the Central Government does not arise.

Clearance of World Bank Aided Gujarat Rural Road Project

1442. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GABKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rs. 190 crore World Bank aided Gujarat Rural Roads Project is pending for clearance ;

(b) if so, since how long it is pending ; and

(c) the hurdles in its clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. The present total cost of the project is however, Rs. 204.7 crores.

(b) The Project was posed to the World Bank in 1983. Since then the State Government has conducted a number of economic evaluation studies for the various road works included in the project at the instance of the various World Bank Missions. Final clearance from World Bank for negotiations was received in September, 1985.

(c) Certain stipulations set by the World Bank as pre-conditions to negotiation are under consideration of Government.

Installation of Low Power Transmitters

1443. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to instal very low power transmitter in various remote locations of the country ;

(b) whether these VLPTs are different from 100 watt low power transmitters installed in the country in the first phase of television expansion programme ;

(c) whether these VLPTs are ideal for relay of programmes to hilly areas, remote locations and isolated Islands that to are sparsely populated ;

(d) whether Doordarshan has placed orders for 70 VLPTs for Seventh Five Year Plan with the Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd ; and

(e) if so, number of places where VLPTs are proposed to be set up in Gujarat during the Seventh Plan Period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Very Low Power Transmitters (VLPTs) are of 10 Watt power output. They will mostly operate on non-conventional sources of energy like solar power.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) So far, orders for 17 VLPTs and associated equipment have been placed on M/s Gujarat Communications and Electronics Limited, Baroda,

(e) None. However, installation of low power (100W) transmitters at eight places in Gujarat is included in the VII Plan.

Policy for Import and Export of Feature Films

1444. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether his Ministry has laid down any policy/guidelines with regard to the import and export of feature films ;

(b) whether any changes were made in the policy/guidelines during the last three years ; and

(c) the number of feature films proposed to be imported and exported during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) In accordance with the provisions contained in the Import and Export Policy of the Government of India with regard to feature films issued by the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have made the connected Policy for the import of foreign feature films, their distribution and pricing.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Feature films are imported into India by various agencies. As regards exports, films are exported from India by private exporters. It is, therefore, not possible to make a realistic forecast of the number of feature films proposed to be imported and exported during 1986-87. However, on the basis of the past trend, it is expected that about 200 feature films will be imported and 475 films (title-wise) will be exported from the country during 1986-87.

Long Term Policy for Oilseeds

1445. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a long term policy on oilseeds if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether Government also propose to announce procurement price of oilseeds in advance ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether hydrogenation of oil destroys/alters the useful ingredients ; if so, the corrective steps taken ;

(e) whether ICAR proposes to bring out a catalogue of oil-seeds varieties released during the last three years, for the use of farmers and farmer groups; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Government of India envisages to increase the oilseeds production rapidly through its policies and programmes. Keeping this in view a target of 180 lakh tonnes of oilseed production has been proposed at the end of 7th Plan period. A Technology Mission on oilseed has also been constituted to achieve the long term goals.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India announces the minimum support price of important oilseeds every year. Efforts are made to announce the support price timely.

(d) Yes Sir. It affects the quality of oil nutritionally. To improve the situation, strict quality control is being adhered to.

(e) and (f) I.C.A.R. brings out publications from time to time which include oilseed varieties for adoption by the farmers.

[Translation]

Production of Staple Foodgrains

1446. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of each of the staple foodgrains in tonnes during the financial year 1985-86 ;

(b) the production of various oilseeds, separately, in tonnes during the year 1985-86 ;

(c) the production of sugarcane, jute and mesta in tonnes/bales during the year 1985-86 ;

(d) the average per hectare yield of rice, wheat, maize, barley, pulses, sugarcane in the country ; and

(e) the production of fruits, green vegetables and potato in tonnes during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) Final estimates of production of foodgrains, oilseeds and other crops for 1985-86 have not yet been received from all the States. It is, therefore, not possible to give item-wise production and productivity of the principal crops during crop year 1985-86. However, as per latest assessment, the production of principal crops at all-India level is currently assessed as follows :

(Million tonnes)

Crop	Anticipated production
Rice	63.0 — 63.5
Wheat	46.5 — 47.0
Coarse cereals	26.0 — 26.5
Pulses	12.5
Total foodgrains	148.0 — 149.5
Oilseeds	11.6
Sugarcane	175.0
Jute & Mesta *	12.6

*Production in million bales of 180 kgs each.

(e) Production of fruits and green vegetables are not on the forecast fold at present, except for a few crops such as potato, garlic, tapioca, banana, sweet potato and onion. The production estimates for above crops for 1985-86 have not yet become available from all the States.

[English]

Production of Barley

1447. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the decline in the production of barley in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase barley production during the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) All-India production of barley has steadily declined from 2.29 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 1.54 million tonnes in 1984-85, mainly due to shrinkage in area. However, in 1985-86, area and production of barley are expected to rise,

(c) As about 50 per cent of barley crop is raised under rainfed conditions, efforts will be made for conservation of soil moisture and its efficient utilisation by adoption of dry farming techniques. Further, for increasing the productivity of barley, newly identified varieties with high yield potential would be supplied to the farmers free of cost under the Central Sector minikit programme for barley.

Revitalisation of Cooperative Movement

1448. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main deficiencies in the cooperative movement and their causes ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to revitalise ; and strengthen the cooperative movement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Cooperative Movement has been in operation for more than eight decades in the country. During the period, while the overall progress of cooperatives has impressive, certain areas of weaknesses have also emerged. These relate to regional and sectoral imbalances, structural inadequacies, ineffective members, participation, credit delinquency, un-economic operations and management deficiency.

These weaknesses arise primarily for want of dedicated and enlightened cooperative leadership and uneven agricultural development.

(b) The revitalisation and strengthening of the cooperative movement is an essential aspect of the Five Year Plan efforts relating to Cooperative Development. The measures taken in this behalf include re-organisation of cooperative societies, financial and technical support, special programmes for cooperatively less developed areas, promotion of cooperative for weaker sections, modernising cooperative training and education programmes, and providing technological support to facilitate operational and management efficiency.

"Cooperative Societies" is a State subject and State Governments take measures for promotion, development and strengthening of cooperatives in their jurisdiction.

Development of Ancillary Industries

1449. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given direction to the Steel Authority of India to encourage the establishment and development of ancillary industries by each public sector steel plant ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by each steel plant in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir, Government has issued directions to all its public sector undertakings to encourage the establishment and development of ancillary industries.

(b) The steps taken by the Steel Plants for encouraging ancillary/small scale industries, inter-alia, include :

—appointment of full time senior officers by each Plant to look after the development of ancillary/small scale industries in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

—providing technical know-how and guidance for development of items required by the Plants.

—rendering assistance in procurement of critical raw materials for manufacture of items ordered on them.

- identification of items from time to time for development by the small scale/ancillary industries.
- entering into long-term contract with the small scale/ancillary industries for the items which have been successfully developed by them.
- constitution of Plant Level Advisory Committees consisting of representatives from the concerned State Governments/Director of Small Scale Industries and also from Small Scale Industries' Association.

Sugarcane Cultivation during Seventh Plan

1450. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have any scheme to bring more area under sugarcane cultivation during Seventh Five Year Plan ;
- (b) if so, the State-wise targets set therefor ;
- (c) whether any new incentives are proposed to be given to the farmers to grow more sugarcane ; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) At present there is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme to increase area under sugarcane.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) In order to increase the production and productivity of sugarcane, the Government of India is supporting the measures of the State Governments to provide incentives to the farmers by way of subsidy on good quality seed cane, irrigation, fertilizer, plant protection measures, credit facilities, link road etc. Apart from these incentives, higher prices for sugarcane are also being offered to the farmers.

Awareness Campaign Regarding AIDS through Doordarshan and AIR

1451. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start awareness campaign to prevent spreading of AIDS in the country through Doordarshan and AIR ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) AIR and Doordarshan have already launched an awareness campaign in this regard.

2. The Stations of AIR at State capitals have been arranging informative/educative type of programme every week from May 1986. These recordings are made use of by the other Stations in the concerned States. In addition, material and information regarding preventive methods etc. received from Directorate General, Health Services, are also made use of in the different programmes. Spots on the subject produced by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity are also being broadcast from Delhi and relayed by other Stations.

3 Doordarshan has also been telecasting from May 1986 interview and discussion programmes. A message from the Deputy Minister for Health was telecast in the National Programme on 9.5.86. In Doordarshan's telecasts also information regarding precautions and preventive methods are conveyed to the viewers. In addition, Doordarshan Kendras are also displaying captions indicating the precautions to be observed. Information on the subject are also telecast in other suitable programmes like "Ghar Bahar", "Mahilaon Ke Liye", etc.

Exploitation of Gold Mines

1452. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of gold mines in the country as on 31st March, 1986 ;

(b) the grade of gold deposits in different gold mines ; and

(c) the steps taken to exploit those gold mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) and (c) Bharat Gold Mines Limited, a Govt. of India Undertaking is operating four mines viz. Nundydroog Mine, Champion Reef Mine, and Mysore Mine in Kolar District of Karnataka and Yeppamana Mine in Anantpur District of Andhra Pradesh. Hutti Gold Mines Company Ltd., a State Govt. of Karnataka Undertaking is also operating Hutti Gold Mines in Raichur District and Mangalur gold mine in Gulbarga District of Karnataka State.

(b) The average grade of gold extracted during 1985-86 from the mines of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. and Hutti Gold Mines Ltd. is given below :

1. *Bharat Gold Mines Limited*

	Grade of gold (gms. per tonne)
(i) Nundydroog mine	2.77
(ii) Champion Reef mine	4.34
(iii) Mysore mine	2.98
(iv) Yeppamana mine	2.83

2. *Hutti Gold Mines Limited*

(i) Hutti gold mine	5.56
(ii) Mangalur Gold mine	2.62

Employees covered under EPF in Bihar Region

1453. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of establishments that are covered under the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 in Bihar region as on 30 June, 1986

and the total number of employees working therein ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the percentage of the provident fund members is very low in this region in comparison with the other regional offices ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to ensure that all eligible employees are enrolled for the membership from the due dates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) 5152 establishments (170 exempted and 4982 unexempted) with 6,41,183 subscribers were covered under the EPF Act in the Bihar Region as on 30th June, 1986.

(b) The membership of the Employees' Provident Fund in any region is governed by the provisions of the Act. There is no question of membership being compared on an inter-regional basis.

(c) With reference to reply in (b) above, where establishments are found to be coming within the purview of the Act, steps are taken to cover eligible employees.

Central assistance to Municipal Councils in States

1454. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the district Municipal Councils in States find it difficult to undertake public amenity plans like stadia, public garden and other such facilities for want of grant-in-aid from Government ;

(b) whether Union Government propose to consider the question of encouraging such schemes by extending 50 per cent subsidy and directing the State Governments to extend similar subsidy for such schemes;

(c) if so, the details of the proposals which are under the consideration of Union Government ; and

(d) the other steps contemplated by Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a)&(b) The Central Govt. is not aware of the difficulties being experienced by the Municipal Councils in this regard. This concerns the State Govts. However, the Ministry of Human Resource Development have a Scheme of grants to State Sports Councils, etc. for development of Sports and games under which financial assistance is rendered to state sports Councils, registered voluntary organisations, local/district authorities for construction of stadia, swimming pools, sports complexes; etc. The quantum of assistance is limited to 50% of the total actual cost or Rs. 5 lakhs whichever is less, per project in the case of stadia and swimming pools and 25% of the total actual cost or Rs. 20 lakhs whichever is less per project in the case of sports complexes.

(c) No fresh proposal has been received so far during 1986-87.

(d) Does not arise.

Installation of TV tower in Panaji

1455. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the TV transmitter at Panaji has been commissioned on its full rated power of 10 KW ;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay ; and

(c) the time by which it is expected to be on its full rated power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :
(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) The reason is the delay in completion of the civil works of the tower, due to unavoidable circumstances.

(c) End August, 1986.

TV Serial "Nukkad"

1456. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of series completed by TV serial Nukkad ;

(b) whether there is a demand for the extension of the serial ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have decided to grant extension to the serial ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) 36 episodes of the serial 'Nukkad' have been telecast upto 21st July, 1986 and three more episodes are to be telecast.

(b) The Producers have requested for extension.

(c) No, Sir.

Production and export of Ores

1457. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) which it is more advantageous in the overall interests of the country and to its economy to export ores or finished metal and products ;

(b) whether the availability of ores on the basis of known deposits and present usage and exports has been worked out and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) how long different types of ores are expected to last ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) It is normally more advantageous to export finished metal and products because of the value addition. However; in view of the large reserves of many important ores in the country and the large capital investment required for setting up capacities for the production of finished metal and products, some ores are being exported to earn foreign exchange.

(b) and (c) A statement indicating recoverable reserves, depletion, projected production and balance life in respect of major minerals is given below;

Statement
Life Indices of known Mineral Reserves at the Projected Rates of Depletion

Sl. No.	Mineral	3	4	5	6	7
		Recoverable reserves as on 1.1.1980 (million tonnes)	Depletion during 1980-84 (million tonnes)	Recoverable reserves as on 1.1.1995 (million tonnes)	Projected production during 1994-95 (million tonnes)	Balance life at 1994-95 level of production (years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bauxites ²	2,157	51	2,106	7	301
2.	Chromote ³					
	(i) Total all grades	135	6	129	0.93	139
	(ii) Presently mineable (all grades)	52	6	46	0.93	49
3.	Coal					
	(i) Cokings	6,629	563	6,006	65	93
	(ii) Non-coking	32,357	2,168	30,189	260	116
4.	Copper					
	(i) Only producing mines and projects	1.95	0.78	1.17	0.065	18
	(ii) All economic and marginally economic deposits	3.15	0.78	2.37	0.065	36
5.	Dolomite ⁵	2,867	51	2,816	5.68	496
	Useable grade					
6.	Gold	79,300 Kg	40,300 Kg	39,000 Kg	4,000 Kg.	10
7.	Iron Ore					
	(a) Haematite					
	(i) High grade (+65% Fe)	749	229.96	519	16	32
	(ii) Medium Grade (62-65% Fe)	6,090	447.54	5,642	31	182
	(iii) Low grade (-62% Fe)	2,937	282.91	2,654	27	98

(b) Useable grade magnetite	771	64	707	24	29
8. Kyanite	1.43	0.65	0.78	0.054	14
9. Lead					
(i) Producing/developing mines	1.687	0.522	1.165	0.059	20
(ii) All deposits	2.746	0.522	2.234	0.059	38
10. Limestone ^a (SMS Grade)					
(i) Overall reserve	1,033	23	1,010	1.85	446
(ii) Reserve in present supply base	189	23	166	1.85	90
11. Magnesite LIFE INDEX NOT ESTIMATED DUE TO NON-AVAILABILITY OF DEFINITE FIGURES OF GRADEWISE RESERVES					
12. Manganese Ore					
(i) High grade	20	8	12	0.79	15
(ii) Low grade	54	13	41	1.34	31
13. Pyrites	95	4	91	0.61	149
14. Rock phosphate and apatite					
(i) Useable grade (+20% P ₂ O ₅)	97	16	81	1.4	58
(ii) Only High grade	20	12	8	1.1	7
15. Sillimanite					
(i) Massive	0.213	0.116	0.097	0.013	7
(ii) Beach Sand	11.49	0.377	11.116	0.037	300
16. Zinc					
(i) Producing/developing mines	6.845	1.403	5.442	0.152	36
(ii) All deposits	9.045	1.403	7.640	0.152	50

[*Translation*]

Agricultural Production in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

1458. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural production in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is not increasing as the farmers of these States being poor, cannot make use of modern implements and fertilizers ;

(b) if so, whether Union Government would make available agricultural inputs to these poor farmers at cheap rates or on easy instalments ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The production of foodgrains in Uttar Pradesh has increased from 249.5 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 to 302.7 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. In the Bihar State during the same corresponding period the foodgrains production increased from 99.1 lakh tonnes to 103.2 lakh tonnes ;

(b) Agricultural inputs such as pesticides, fertilisers, improved agricultural implements and handtools are supplied to small, marginal and tribal farmers at subsidised rates through governmental programmes ;

(c) In view of the reply to part (b), the question does not arise.

[*English*]

TV Addiction

1459. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a growing trend of people becoming T.V. addict, particularly among young generation and city dwellers, detracting their attention from essential and constructive work ; and

(b) if so, whether any survey is proposed to be undertaken in this regard to enable Government to take suitable precautionary steps in this regard so as to ensure balanced use of TV ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Doordarshan have not conducted any specific survey in this respect. However, a survey conducted among children in Delhi and Madras indicated that they skillfully adjust their daily time-table in order to watch programmes of their interest.

(b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

Promotion of Marine Fisheries in Kerala

1460. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government for the promotion of marine fishery trade in the country ;

(b) the schemes undertaken for the development of coastal infrastructure ;

(c) the steps taken for development of coastal areas in Kerala for promotion of marine fishery ; and

(d) the total annual allocations for the last three years ; year-wise for the promotion of marine fishing trade and the development of coastal infrastructure relating to marine fishing in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Some of the important steps taken by Government for the promotion of Marine Fishery Trade in the country including State of Kerala are as follows :

(i) Construction of major and minor fishing harbours and landing centres.

(ii) Introduction of mechanised boats including beach landing craft and deep sea fishing vessels.

(iii) Motorisation of traditional fishing craft.

(iv) Fishermen Welfare Schemes, such as Group Accident Insurance Scheme and National Welfare Fund for Fishermen Society:

(v) Survey of Marine Fishery Resources, training of fishery operatives and development of new products.

(d) The allocation of funds is made schemewise and not Statewise. The total allocation for Marine Fishery Scheme by

the Government of India for the last three years is as follows :

Year	Outlay Rs. lakhs
1983-84	1578.60
1984-85	2396.90
1985-86	2302.00

Out of the above outlay for Marine Fisheries, the following is the year-wise and State-wise release of Central assistance to Maritime States and Union Territories during the last three years for the development of coastal infrastructure of fishing harbours and landing centres :

(Rupees in lakhs)

	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Andhra Pradesh	100.00	35.00	157.65
Gujarat	129.97	180.25	186.12
Kerala	128.00	62.48	44.70
Tamil Nadu	65.10	190.44	74.20
Maharashtra	5.00	92.00	5.00
Karnataka	—	6.00	0.47
Orissa	—	11.22	2.78
West Bengal	40.00	38.61	38.12
Pondicherry	—	10.00	—

Voluntary Retirement Scheme in SAIL

1461. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the voluntary retirement scheme has been finalised by the Steel Authority of India Limited ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) Steel Authority of India Limited has proposed a new voluntary retirement scheme to supersede the existing scheme. The proposed scheme is under the consideration of Government, details will be available after it is approved.

Absorption of Contract Staff Artists of AIR and Doordarshan

1462. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision about the absorption of contract staff artists of AIR and Doordarshan as regular Government employees ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government took a decision in 1982 that non-performing

categories of erstwhile Staff Artists, who are doing duties comparable to regular Government servants, would be given an option to become regular Government servants. Options were called for from all such Staff Artists.

The options in respect of Staff Artists to be equated with Group 'A' and Group 'C' regular Government servants were screened and orders converting them into regular Government servants have since been issued. The screening of Staff Artists to be equated with Group 'B' Government servants is currently under process.

Evaluation of Performance of NFDC

1463. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed any Committee to evaluate the performance of the National Film Development Corporation Limited ;

(b) if so, when it was appointed ;

(c) the composition of the Committee and its terms of reference ;

(d) the time by which the Committee is expected to submit its report ; and

(e) if the report has already been submitted, what are its findings and recommendations and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) to (e) The Government had appointed Dr. Asok Mitra, ICS (Retd.) on 15.1.1986 to enquire into the functioning and performance of the National Film Development Corporation. According to the terms of reference for the enquiry, he was to enquire into the functioning and performance of the National Film Development Corporation from its inception, i.e. 11th April, 1980 to 2nd January, 1986. He was in particular to enquire into the following :

- (a) The extent to which the Corporation had succeeded in fulfilling the objectives for which it was set up, specially in promotional activities like improving the quality of films, export of Indian films, distribution and exhibition of quality films, theatre construction programme etc.
- (b) financial management and performance of the Corporation ; and
- (c) personnel management and administrative performance of the Corporation.

Dr. Mitra submitted his report to the Government on 14.5.1986. It contains his observations about the performance of the Corporation in the past and also suggestions for improvement in its functioning. The report is under consideration of the Government.

Criteria for Setting up of TV Centres

1465. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed any priority or criteria for opening TV centres in the country during Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) and (b) The criteria for selecting locations for TV centres include various factors like extent of resultant coverage to rural and urban population, service to backward, remote and border areas, availability of TV coverage from transmitters in the adjoining areas, and availability of facilities for linkage with Programme Production Centres and other infrastructural facilities.

[*Translation*]

Agro-Industries Corporation in States

1466. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state the value of business transacted by State Agro-Industries Corporations during the financial year 1985-86, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA

MAKWANA) : There are 17 State Agro-Industries Corporations in the country which were set up as a joint venture of the Government of India and the respective State Governments. The requisite information has been received from ten State Agro-Industries Corporations as given below :

S. No.	Name of the State Agro-Industries Corporation	Value of business transacted during the financial year 1985-86 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6800.00
2.	Gujarat	3500.00
3.	Haryana	490.33
4.	Himachal Pradesh	832.27
5.	Kerala	234.00
6.	Karnataka	4183.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1991.00
8.	Maharashtra	10047.99
9.	Orissa	811.80
10.	Uttar Pradesh	11199.00

The information from the following States is awaited :

1. Assam
2. Bihar
3. Jammu & Kashmir
4. Punjab
5. Rajasthan
6. Tamil Nadu
7. West Bengal.

Profit/Loss of Public Sector Fertilizer Units

1467. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the net loss suffered or net profit earned by each public sector Fertilizer Corporation/Company during the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): A Statement is given below.

Statement

Statement showing net loss suffered or net profit earned by Public Sector Fertilizer Corporations during 1985-86.

		(Rs./crores)	
S. No.	Name of the PSU	Profit (+)/Loss (—)	
		during 1985-86. (Provisional)	
1.	National Fertilizers Limited.	(+)	37.60
2.	Fertilizer & Chemicals Travancore Limited.	(+)	7.50
3.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited.	(+)	30.00
4.	Madras Fertilizers Limited.	(—)	5.35
5.	Projects & Development India Limited.	(+)	0.30
6.	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Limited.	(+)	0.95
7.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited.	(—)	128.60
8.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited.	(—)	72.70
Total :		(—)	130.30

Agriculture Crops Insured

1468. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of crops insured during the year 1985-86 ;

(b) the value of crops insured and its percentage to the value of total agricultural crops ; and

(c) the number of cattle insured during the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) ; (a) The crops covered

under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme during the year 1985-86 were : paddy, groundnut, jowar, maize, ragi, bajra, urad, gram, red-gram, green-gram, black-gram, castor, gingelly, tur, sesamum, wheat, rape and mustard, oilseeds, summer groundnut, safflower, sunflower, winter paddy, summer paddy, masoor, pea, pulses and other oil-seeds

(b) The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme is linked with crop loans and not with the actual value of the crops insured. The sum insured per farmer is 150% of the crop loan issued by the financing institutions (Co-operatives, Commercial banks, and Regional Rural Banks) for raising the specified crops. Details regarding total value of crops insured and

its per-centage to the value of total agricultural crops are not collected, and are, therefore, not available. However, a business of Rs. 540.81 and Rs. 228.33 crores as sum insured was booked in Kharif 1985 and Rabi 1985-86 respectively.

(c) The total number of cattle insured during 1985-86 under the various cattle insurance schemes was 158.41 lakh.

[English]

Drough Relief to Andhra Pradesh

1469. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central team which visited the drought affected districts of Andhra Pradesh has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, whether based on its report Government have released drought assistance to Andhra Pradesh ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A ceiling of expenditure of Rs 40.05 crores has been sanctioned to the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 18th July, 1986 for tackling drought.

(c) Does not arise.

Single Window Scheme

1470. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether experimental implementation of Single Window System of granting fertilisers, loans and pesticides at the doorsteps of farmers in the country is being implemented in any district of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the results of the experiment ;

(c) basing on the results of the experiment, when the Union Government would accord sanction to the Single Window System as envisaged by the Government of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Single Window Scheme for credit delivery to the farmers from the cooperative sector in Andhra Pradesh has not been taken up for implementation so far in any district of the State.

(b) to (d) In view of answer to part (a) above, do not arise.

Biotechnology Programmes in IARI, NDRI and IVRI

1471. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Biotechnology Programmes were under-taken at Indian Agricultural Research Institute, National Dairy Research Institute and Indian Veterinary Research Institute in the newly emerging areas of genetic engineering and if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) the new plants, microbes and livestock created so far in order to evolve productive disease free strains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

Biotechnology Programmes are being under-taken at Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) and Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) in the newly emerging areas of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology. The ICAR has decided to set up three Biotechnology centres during the Seventh Plan, one each at IARI, NDRI, and IVRI, respectively, for Crop Sciences, Animal Health and Animal Production. These centres would function as part of these Institutes. Specific mandate of these centres is given below :

(i) *National Biotechnology Centre for Crop Sciences (IARI)*

- (a) Eukaryotic genome organization and gene expression.
- (b) Organization [and expression of Organelle genome.
- (c) Microbial nitrogen fixation.
- (d) Plant cell genetic minipulation.
- (e) Micropropagation.

(ii) *National Biotechnology Centre for Animal Production (NDRI)*

- (a) Bioconversion of organic wastes.
- (b) Immunological biotechniques in reproduction and fertility improvement of cattle and buffalo.

(iii) *National Biotechnology Centre for Animal Health (IVRI)*

- (a) Recombinant DNA Technique for Genetic Engineering for Development of Vaccines and Improvement in Animal Production.
- (b) Embryo Transfer Technology and Engineering.
- (c) Development of Monoclonal/Hybridomas for Immunodiagnosis.
- (d) Haemoprotesta Research for better Immunodiagnosis, Immunoprophylaxis using above techniques.
- (e) Immunobiology of Animal Tumors.
- (f) Immunobiology of Reproduction.

(b) Experimental material with desired genetic characteristics has been created both in plants and microbes. Genetic engineering work in the atmospheric nitrogen fixing bacteria, Rhizobium, is also being done. Attempts would be made to work on disease free organisms/strains.

Comprehensive Policy for Floods and Droughts

1472. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a comprehensive policy to contain the natural calamities like floods and droughts ;

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposed policy ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) India is afflicted by one form of natural calamity or other because of long coast line and variegated agroclimatic conditions. No degree of human efforts can prevent occurrence of natural calamities. The administration of relief for drought and flood and implementation of Programmes relating to these natural calamities are the responsibility of the State Governments. However, various steps have been taken by the Government of India to reduce the incidence and intensity of natural calamities. In the case of drought a number of long-term measures have been taken by the Government. These include increasing irrigated areas, Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme, Soil and Water Conservation Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Afforestation, etc. As regards controlling adverse affects of flood, the planning and execution of various flood protection works is done by State Government. These measures include construction of new embankments, drainage channels, raising of villages etc. The Central Government has prepared a Model Bill for Flood Plain Zoning and is persuading the States to introduce suitable legislation to check un-planned activities in the flood plains so as to reduce damage potential. The Central Government has also constituted the Ganga Flood Control Commission and Brahamaputra Board for preparing a comprehensive Plan of flood control in these basins.

Supply of Safe Drinking Water in Country

1473. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the achievement made by Government under the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade launched in April, 1981 when an estimated 395 million or about 58.7 per cent of our total population was without safe water supply—362 million in rural areas and 33 million in urban areas ; and

(b) whether Government propose to seek the involvement of international bodies like the UNICEF in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The achievement made in coverage of population with drinking water supply facilities (as on 31.3.85) under International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme is given as under :

Water Supply	Population (in million)	Percentage coverage of total population
(a) Urban	127.229	72.9%
(b) Rural	313.556	56.2%

(b) Involvement of UNICEF in regard to provision of drinking water supply is mostly meant for providing support assistance for rural water supply programme in the form of supply of materials, etc. As far as urban water supply is concerned involvement of UNICEF is almost nil. However, international agencies such as, UNDP, World Bank and other bilateral agencies are already being involved for achieving the target coverage under International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme.

Financial Allocation for Agriculture in Seventh Plan to Orissa

1474. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial allocation made to agriculture sector for Orissa in Seventh Plan Period Programme-wise ; and

(b) the allocation of above during Annual Plan, 1986-87 for Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A Statement is given below

Statement

Financial Allocation for Agriculture in Orissa

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Head of Development	Seventh Plan (1985—90)	1986-87 Annual Plan
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Crop Husbandry including Dryland/Rainfed Farming and Small and Marginal Farmers Schemes	9225	1633
2.	Soil & Water Conservation	1300	250
3.	Animal Husbandry	1400	490
4.	Dairy Development	100	75
5.	Fisheries	1260	500
6.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	400	75

1	2	3	4
7.	Cooperation	5000	1135
8.	Agricultural Research & Education	600	125
9.	Marketing	110	23
10.	Storage & Warehousing	60	16
11.	Forestry	4500	1280
	Total :	<u>23955</u>	<u>5512</u>

**Representations Against Chairman
Wage Board for Journalists and
Non-Journalists**

1475. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received some representations and protest notes against the Chairman of the Wage Board for Journalists and non-Journalists ; and

(b) if so, the details of the demands made by the Delhi Union of Journalists and the Delhi State Newspapers Employees Federation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.
SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representations demanded that :—

(i) The Chairman of the Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-Journalists Newspaper Employees be replaced by a judge of Supreme Court ;

(ii) The independent members be replaced by impartial independent members.

**Deputation of Officials abroad in
Connection with Agricultural
Exhibition**

1477. SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether officers facing vigilance enquiries are allowed to go abroad on official duty ;

(b) whether some such officers of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation were sent abroad during the last three months to a Middle-East country to organise an agricultural exhibition ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for sending such officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : (a) Officers are deputed abroad for official duty taking into account the requirements of work. If an officer facing vigilance enquiry is not under suspension, he is treated as on duty for all purposes and may be required to tour within the country or abroad.

(b) and (c) No Sir. However, three Officers—one from the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and two from Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) were deputed to Doha from 8th to 17th February, 1986 to organise this Ministry's

participation in the Indian trade exhibition there. All the Officers deal with the subject matter and were selected on merit because they were considered the most suitable for organising Ministry's participation in the exhibition.

Foodgrains Production during 1985-86 and 1986-87

1478. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets fixed for foodgrains production in the country during 1985-86, could not be achieved;

(b) if so, the names of the States where there was low production of rice, wheat and other foodgrains and the extent to which there was low production;

(c) the steps taken by Government to make up this shortage during the year 1986-87 both in production and procurement of foodgrains; and

(d) the target fixed for a buffer stock of foodgrains in the country for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) As per latest available estimates, the anticipated achievement vis-a-vis target of foodgrains production in the country for 1985-86 is as under:—

Crop	Target	(Million tonnes)	
		Anticipated	Achievement
Rice	63.5	63.0	— 63.5
Wheat	49.2	46.5	— 47.0
Coarse-grains	33.0	26.0	— 26.5
Pulses	13.5	12.5	—
Foodgrains	159.2	148.0	— 149.5

As the final estimates of production have not been received from all the States, it is not possible to indicate precisely the extent of shortfall at present.

(c) The steps to increase foodgrains production include (i) expansion of area under high yielding varieties, (ii) increased use of quality seeds, (iii) increased and efficient use of fertilisers (iv) scientific water management, (v) adequate plant protection measures (vi) stabilisation of crop production in drought prone areas through dry farming technology and (vii) vigorous extension efforts for optimum utilisation of improved technology.

The procurement of wheat and rice during the current season is satisfactory and the stocks are in excess of what is required under the operational requirement and the existing buffer stocking policy.

(d) As per the buffer stocking policy of the Government, the size of the buffer stock to be maintained by the public agencies should be 10 million tonnes-comprising of 5 million tonnes of wheat and 5 million tonnes of rice. This buffer stock would be over and above the operational stock which, on different dates of the year, would range between the lowest figure of 6.5 million tonnes on 1st April and the highest figure of 11.4 million tonnes on 1st July of the year.

Allocation of funds to Kerala for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

1479. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the Central assistance given to each town selected for coverage under the scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns during 1985-86?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The Central assistance given to towns in Kerala under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns during 1985-86 is as under:—

	Name of Town	Rs. in lakhs
1.	Kottayam	6.80
2.	Changanacherry	12.50

3.	Tellicherry	8.00
4.	Badagara	5.00
5.	Mallapuram	9.80
6.	Thodupuzha	20.00
7.	Manjeri	20.00

	Total :	82.10

Telecast of Nepali Films

1480. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to telecast the Nepali film produced in India ; and

(b) if so, from when and the details of the film which have been selected for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) As per the present policy of Doordarshan, only National Award winning best films in the different regional languages and also those entered in the Indian Panorama of Film Festivals from 1985 and onwards are eligible for telecast in the National Network of Doordarshan. No Nepali film so far produced in India fulfils this criteria.

(b) Does not arise.

Violation of safety Measures by Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation

1481. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news published in the "Financial Express" dated 2 June, 1986 concerning safety at the Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation mines ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation ; and

(d) the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The stones mines of Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation are regularly inspected by Officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety. During inspections, conditions were found to be dangerous in 5 Stone mines and therefore orders under Section 22 of the Mines Act, 1952 were issued. Out of these five mines, two mines have since ceased to work. Management of the Corporation were directed by the officers of Directorate General of Mines Safety to improve the working conditions in the remaining mines. However, it was found that mining operations were continuing in the Rajokari Stone mine without rectifying the defects. Two prosecutions cases have been instituted against the concerned officials in this connection.

Delhi Administration has intimated that steps are being taken by the Corporation to improve the working conditions.

Legislation in States on Minimum Wages to Agricultural Workers

1482. SHRI P.A. ANTONY Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) how many States have Legislation on minimum wages to Agricultural workers in the unorganised sector ; and

(b) the State-wise break up of these minimum wages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) All the States/Union Territories except Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Lakshadweep have prescribed minimum wages for agricultural workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement
Statement of minimum wages in agriculture (for unskilled workers)
as fixed by the Central Government and reported by the state
Governments/Administrations

1	2	3	4
Name of the State.	Date from which effective	Rates of wages	Remarks
1. Central Government	12.2.55	Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 12.75 according to areas.	
2. Andhra Pradesh	7.9.53	Rs. 7.00 to Rs. 18.00 per day according to areas and nature of work.	
3. Assam	22.2.55	Rs. 12.50 per day.	
4. Bihar	12.04.52	5 Kg. paddy or any other kind of grain of the same value besides one time nashta or Rs. 8.50 in cash.	Draft notification proposing revision issued on 13.4.55.
5. Gujarat	02.10.52	Rs. 9.00 per day or Rs. 3,200/- per year.	Steps to revise the minimum wages are being taken
6. Haryana	1.1.56	Rs. 13.46 with meals and Rs. 17.46 without meals.	Minimum wages are linked to consumer Price Index.
7. Himachal Pradesh	25.1.56	Rs. 12.00 per day	Workers are entitled to 12½% to 25% higher wages in certain areas.
8. Jammu & Kashmir	7.7.54	Rs. 10.50 per day.	
9. Karnataka	30.1.55	Rs. 9.50 to Rs. 14.00 per day according to class of work and type of land.	
10. Kerala	24.5.54	Rs 12.00 per day for light work and Rs. 15.00 per day for hard work.	

1	2	3	4
11. Madhya Pradesh	1.1.82	Rs. 7.00 plus Special Allowance per day linked to C.P.I. compiled half-yearly. The wages have been increased w.e.f. 1.7.85 at the rate of Rs. 9.19 per day.	The rate of Special Allowance is 45 paise per month per point for every point rise in the average CPI No. above 447 (1960=100).
12. Maharashtra	1.2.83	Rs. 6.00 to Rs. 10.00 per day according to areas.	Revision is under consideration.
13. Manipur	2.3.83	Rs. 10.00 to Rs. 10.50 per day according to areas.	
14. Meghalaya	1.10.85	Rs. 11.00 per day.	
15. Nagaland	1.2.84	Rs. 10.00 per day.	
16. Orissa	5.11.84	Rs. 7.50 per day.	
17. Punjab	1.4.86	Rs. 14.40 with meals and Rs. 17.40 without meals.	
18. Rajasthan	16.1.85	Rs. 11.00 per day.	
19. Sikkim		Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has not yet been extended to the State. However, the State Govt. has fixed by executive orders minimum wages for an unskilled worker at Rs. 11.00 per day w.e.f. 1.4.1985.	
20. Tamil Nadu	5.4.83	Rs. 8.00 per day for employees engaged in sowing, plucking of seedlings or weeding and Rs. 10.00 to Rs. 11.00 per day for other operations.	Constitution of Advisory Committee for the revision of minimum wages is under consideration.
21. Tripura.	12.3.84	Rs. 10.00 per day.	
22. Uttar Pradesh	13.7.83	Rs. 8.00 to Rs. 9.50 per day according to areas.	
23. West Bengal		N.A	

24. Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	19.8.84	Rs. 10.60 per day.
25. Arunachal Pradesh	1.1.84	Rs. 11.00 to Rs. 12.00 per day according to areas (by executive order).
26. Chandigarh	12.4.82	Rs. 14.60 per day w.e.f. 12.4.82 and Rs. 17.72 w.e.f. 1.1.86.
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	3.9.83	Rs. 9.00 per day.
28. Delhi Admn.	15.10.85	Rs. 15.90 per day.
29. Goa, Daman & Diu.	2.10.83	Rs. 6.75 per day.
30. Pondicherry.		
(i) Mahe region.	4.8.83	Rs. 7.45 to Rs. 9.20 per day according to nature of work.
(ii) Yanam region	5.4.83	Rs. 10.00 per day.
(iii) Pondicherry	28.11.83	Rs. 8.00 per day.
(iv) Karaikal.	5.8.82	Rs. 7.00 per day.

These minimum rates of wages are linked with CPI Number. Neutralisation is at the rate of 4 paise per point on the rise or fall of CPI Nos. (Punjab series).

Revision is under consideration.

**Utilization of Production Capacity
by Fertilizer Units**

1483. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Sector Fertilizer Units operate at 60 per cent capacity whereas those in Private Sector operate at 80 per cent capacity ;

(b) whether nearly Seven Public Sector units are non-viable in their operation ;

(c) if so, the net loss incurred by each of them so far ;

(d) whether Government propose to make these units viable through greater capacity utilisation and other means ;

(e) if so, whether a crash plan to achieve the objective has been drawn up ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) In 1985-86, the overall capacity utilisation of public sector fertilizer plants was about 61% while the private sector plants operated at well over 80%.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Cumulative loss suffered by each of the seven public sector fertilizer units till 31.3.1986, is indicated below :—

Name of Unit	Loss (Rs. in crores)
Fertilizer Corporation of India	
1. Gorakhpur	68.08
2. Sindri	387.58
3. Ramagundam	82.56
4. Talcher	188.14
Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation	
5. Namrup	125.31
6. Durgapur	185.74
7. Barauni	145.48

(d) to (f) Government have constituted a Task Force to go into the working of these seven units and suggest suitable remedial measures to improve their performance.

Mine at Rangpo in Sikkim

1484. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the only mine in operation at Rangpo in Sikkim is running at a loss ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) The Sikkim Mining Corporation located at Rangpo, Sikkim, has shown profits in its operations during 1984-85 and 1985-86, though it made losses earlier.

(b) Does not arise.

**Equal Wages for men and women in
Tea Gardens in Assam**

1485. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that equal wages are not given for the same work to men and women in tea gardens in Assam ; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) According to the wage agreement published in Tea Statistics 1983-84 by the Tea Board Calcutta, men and women are not given equal wages for the same work in tea gardens in Assam.

(b) The State Government of Assam have been requested to look into the matter and take suitable action under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

Revised cost of Visakhapatnam Steel Township

1486. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the approved cost for Visakhapatnam Steel Township as per Fourth Quarter 1981 prices and the revised estimated cost as per 1985 First Quarter prices ;

(b) the number of houses planned to be constructed, already constructed and under construction together with the expenditure incurred thereon so far ;

(c) the total amount paid by way of compensation to the persons whose lands have been acquired so far ;

(a) Approved cost	=Rs. 65.81 crores	(IV quarter 1981 prices)
Proposed cost under rationalised revised concept proposals.	=Rs. 138.70 crores	(I quarter 1985 prices)
(b) Planned for construction	=10,000	
Already constructed (including Hostel Accommodation)	=2,293	
Under construction	=1,501	
Expenditure incurred till June 1986	=Rs. 50.60 crores.	

(c) Rs. 7.49 crores as per information given by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Rs. 7.6 crores as assessed and proposed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to Visakhapatnam Steel Project.

(e) The suggestion is under consideration.

(f) The information is being collected from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(d) the amount which would have to be paid to them as per the suggestion of the Andhra Pradesh State Government for ex-gratia payment ;

(e) whether Union Government have not agreed to the suggestion of the Andhra Pradesh Government for withdrawal of the appeals filed by the plant management and the State Government in 1980 ; and

(f) the amount spent so far in the construction of the rehabilitation colonies for the displaced persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K C. PANT) :

Fire in Bokaro Steel Plant

1487. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether equipment and electrical cables worth several crores of rupees were destroyed in a major fire that broke out in the Bokaro Plant on 10 July, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details of the losses suffered and the reasons of the fire ; and

(c) the preventive measures taken to check recurrence of such incidents in future in any of the steel plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) A fire broke out in the early hours of 11th July, 1986, in the Captive Power Plant of the Bokaro Steel Plant. Survey showed that there was damage to the relay room, control panels cables and air conditioning and ventilation systems. The extent of loss is being assessed and the exact loss will be known only after the assessment is completed. An Enquiry Committee, under the Chairmanship of Member (Thermal), Central Electricity Authority, has been constituted to enquire into the incident. The Committee is expected to submit its report within the shortest possible time.

Steps that are further required to be taken at Bokaro or at other plants to avoid recurrence of such incidents will be determined after the Enquiry report is received.

Introduction of Sky Train in Delhi

1488. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Delhi Administration for introduction of "Sky Train" in the capital ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal the time by which it is expected to be given a clearance by Government the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon and when it is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of Sky Train in Hyderabad

1489. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased state ;

(a) whether a proposal for introduction of a Sky Train in Hyderabad on the pattern of Delhi is under consideration of Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Water Logging

1490. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether at the National Symposium held in March, 1986 on Drainage organised by the CSSRI, Government were cautioned against the proposal to bring nearly 28 million hectares under major irrigation while the entire area lay in the humid zone with a substantial level of sweet ground water, resulting in rise in water level and creating water logging problems ;

(b) if so, what effective remedial steps have been taken ;

(c) whether the Plan in this regard is proposed to be modified to meet this situation ; and

(d) how much dryland area is being brought under irrigation during this plan giving details of the projects and amounts likely to be spent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) One of the key note speakers, at the Seminar organised in March, 1986, mentioned that spreading canal irrigation in the humid regions can be very damaging.

(b) and (c) The 7th Plan programmes of the Water Resources Ministry have given due consideration to the provision of adequate drainage systems in irrigation projects.

(d) The irrigation potential of 68 million hectares was created by the year

1984-85. In the VII Plan, it is expected to achieve a total irrigation potential of 80.79 million hectares with an outlay of Rs. 16978 crores.

Import of Coking Coal

1491. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of imports of coking coal during the last five years showing quantity and cost with names of countries from where imported ;

(b) whether the demand of steel sector is not being fully met by Coal India Ltd. ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken to improve the working taken to improve the working of Coal India Ltd. to stop imports ; and

(d) the improvement in the position during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) Information on imports by SAIL is contained in the Statement given below.

(b) Coal India Limited is not in a position to fully meet the coking coal requirements of the steel sector.

(c) Production of coking coal by Coal India Limited has been inadequate to meet the full requirements of the steel industry. In order to augment supplies, Coal India Limited has been taking up new projects of coking coal mines and also expediting the commissioning of washeries.

(d) During the year 1985-86, the gap between demand of coking coal by SAIL and indigenous availability was estimated at about 15 million tonnes. However, due to lower indigenous availability than earlier envisaged, SAIL had to import 2.03 million tonnes of coking coal in 1985-86 to meet its requirements.

Statement

Details of Coking Coal Imported by SAIL

Year	Countries and Quantity in million Tonnes				Total	
	Australia	Canada	U.S.A.	Poland	Quantity imported in million tonnes	C&F Value (approx.) Rs. in crores
	1981-82	0.470	0.088	0.089	—	0.647
1982-83	1.292	0.063	0.026	—	1.381	124.5
1983-84	0.264	—	—	0.199	0.463	37.5
1984-85	0.665	—	—	—	0.665	55.8
1985-86	1.974	—	—	0.060	2.034	161.8

Accidents in Coal Mines

1492. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents in coal mines during the year 1984-85 and 1986 till date and the number of deaths and permanently crippled ; and

(b) the steps taken to bring down the rate of accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI. P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The number of accidents in coal mines during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 (upto June) are given below ;

PERIOD	1984	1985	1986* (Upto June)
A. FATAL ACCIDENTS			
(i) Number of accidents	160	176	84
(ii) Number of persons killed	176	204	104
(iii) Number of persons seriously injured	35	31	8
B. SERIOUS ACCIDENTS			
(i) Number of accidents	1196	1007	510
(ii) Number of seriously injured	1201	1029	521

* Provisional

(b) Adequate provisions exist in the Mines Act, 1952 and Rules and Regulations framed thereunder which the managements are required to comply with. In addition, the Director General of Mines Safety issues guidelines to mine managements from time to time in the form of circulars for adopting safety measures. Mines are periodically inspected by the officers of the D.G.M.S. The managements, are directed to rectify defects noticed during inspections, within specified time. In case of serious violations, notices and prohibitory orders under Section 22 of the Mines Act are issued. Prosecution cases are also instituted in the Courts of Law for violations of the provisions of the Act and Rules.

Delay in Steel Projects

1493. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the

Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some major Steel Projects have been delayed ;

(b) if so, the number of such Steel Projects ;

(c) the causes of the delay ; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The approved schedule and the likely dates of commissioning of on-going major schemes are given below :

Unit/Scheme	Commissioning Schedule	
	As originally envisaged.	Likely
1. Bokaro Steel Plant		
(i) 4 MT Expansion excluding Cold Rolling Mills.	June, 1979	December, 1986
4 MT Expansion with Cold Rolling Mills.	Dec., 1982	February, 1988
(ii) Captive Power Plant :		
2nd Unit	June, 1983	September, 1986*
3rd Unit	Dec., 1983	March, 1987*

1	2	3
2. <i>Bhilai Steel Plant</i> 4 MT Expansion Ph. II	June, 1983	January, 1988
3. <i>Alloy Steels Plant</i> Stage II Expansion	January, 1985	June, 1987
4. <i>Rourkela Steel Plant</i> <i>Captive Power Plant</i> Unit-I	December, 1984	September, 1986
Unit-II	June, 1985	March, 1987
5. <i>Durgapur Steel Plant :</i> <i>Captive Power Plant</i> Unit—I	September, 1982	August, 1986
Unit—II	March, 1983	March, 1987
6 <i>Visakhapatnam Steel Plant ;</i> Stage I	1986	December, 1988
Stage II	1988	June, 1990

* These schedules are likely to get effected due to a recent accident.

(c) The reasons for delay primarily are failure on the part of equipment suppliers and construction agencies to keep to the time schedules and constraint of funds.

(d) Frequent review meetings are held at various levels with the agencies engaged in supplies and erection. Meetings are held by the Project authorities, SAIL Corporate Office and Department of Steel. In addition, the performance of the various public sector undertakings engaged in equipment supply and construction are brought to the notice of the concerned Ministries so as to improve the performance of these undertakings.

SAIL has decided to set up integrated project management teams in each plant. This will facilitate better coordination of Project work and quicker decisions by the Project Manager. This new arrangement has been set up at Durgapur and will be extended to other plant, also.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY
TO USQ NO. 3957 DATED MARCH 24,
1986 REGARDING SHARING OF
EXPERTISE IN COMMUNICATION AND
MEDIA**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :**
On page 1 of the Statement laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in reply to parts (b) and (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 3957 answered on 24.3.86 furnishing information on the Post-graduate Diploma Course in Journalism for Developing Countries, the word "September" appearing in the paragraph a (i) (a) of the said Statement may kindly be read as "August".

Reasons for delay.

The fact that the error had inadvertently crept in the reply given was confirmed only after the House had adjourned sine die at the end of the Budget Session,

[Shri V.N. Gadgil]

1986 ; hence, the delay in making this correction, which is regretted.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What has happened now ?

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura);
What has happened in Delhi.....

MR. SPEAKER : They are doing it.

[English]

We are doing it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : But it should not be mixed up with the Punjab situation.

MR. SPEAKER : It is the fall out of the same thing.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is something different. It is a failure of law and administration in Delhi. That aspect should be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall discuss it...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Mr. Speaker Sir, Bharatiya Janata Party in Delhi....

MR. SPEAKER ; Shri Jai Prakash, I have not allowed you.

*(Interruptions)

Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal, I have not allowed you.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, what has happened in Delhi is separate. He should come out with a statement.

* Not recorded.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, at what time is the statement going to be made ? Is it coming just now ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The statement will be made today.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it coming just now, Sir, or will it be prior to the discussion ?.....(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is a total failure of law and administration in Delhi.....(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The statement on Delhi will be coming up at 12 O'clock ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Both will be taken up simultaneously.

(Interruptions)

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : The Home Minister must make a statement.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Madam, what are you doing ? The statement is being made today.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Have you finalised that the discussion will be at two O'clock ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Today itself both things will be taken up simultaneously.

[English]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : Sir, I have given a notice of Privilege Motion on Health Minister's statement on the incidence of AIDS in India....

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Chinta Mohan, you raise it under rule 115.

[*English*]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : It is a hoax. I want a statement from the Minister.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You are not listening to me. It does not come under privilege.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir, will you ask the Minister of State for Internal Security whether he is going to make a statement on Delhi ?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : He will do so.

—————

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Annual Administration Report of and Statement re : Review on DDA for 1984-85 and Annual Accounts of and Review on Audited Accounts of DDA for 1984-85 etc.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1984-85 under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1984-85.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1984-85 together

with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

- (iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1984-85.

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2827/86]

Review on and Annual Report of Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. Bangalore for 1985-86 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86.
- (2) Annual Report of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2828/86]

Notifications under Payment of wages Act and Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Payment of Wages (Mines) Amendment Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 136 in Gazette of India dated the

[Shri P.A. Sangma]

15th February, 1986, under sub-section (6) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. [Placed in Library—See No. LT 2829/86.]

- (2) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 347 in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1986, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library See No. LT 2830/86].

Review on and Annual Report of Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd. Hyderabad for 1982-83, of Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. Ahmedabad for 1983-84 and of National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd., New Delhi for 1984-85 etc.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): On behalf of Shri Yogendra Makwana, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :
- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2831/86].
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Gujarat

Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1983-84.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1983-84 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2832/86].

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Limited New Delhi for the year 1984-85.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2833/86].

12.05 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to Report the following message received

from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1986, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th July, 1986.”

MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1986, as passed by Rajaya Sabha.

12.05½ hrs.

**FINANCIAL COMMITTEES (1985-86)
—A REVIEW**

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Hindi and English versions of the “Financial Committees (1985-86)—A review”.
12 06 hrs,

12.06 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Thirty-fourth Report

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighth Report of the Committee (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Commerce—Tobacco Board.

12.06½ hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1986-87

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1986-87.

12.07 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : RACISM AND APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shiv Shanker.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Shall I make the statement, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : India has consistently opposed the policy of racialism and apartheid practised by the Government of South Africa
(Interruptions).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, he has come.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, do I continue or.....(Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Let him read the statement. Why should you bother ?

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : You cannot change the horses in the midstream.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Let him read. It is for you that we take all the trouble.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : India has consistently opposed the policy of racialism and apartheid practised by the Government of South Africa. Over 80 years ago Mahatma Gandhi raised his voice against the immorality, inhumanity and injustice of apartheid. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru spearheaded the international struggle for racial equality and majority rule in South Africa. This tradition has remained the sheet anchor of India's policy against apartheid.

From the very moment the people of India gained control over their destiny, the opposition to apartheid began to be manifested in specific decisions of Government of India. The Interim Government of India in July 1946 banned all trade with South Africa even though it meant a loss of 5% of India's export trade at that time. We withdrew our High Commissioner in the same year and finally closed down our trade office in South Africa. This was followed by other decisions such as banning of overflights of its territory by South African registered aircraft, severance of shipping links cutting of economic, cultural, and consular links. In 1977 India acceded to the Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and in 1981 enacted the Anti-Apartheid Act.

Our national actions against apartheid have been matched by our efforts to mobilise the international community against Pretoria's policies. India was the first country to take the issue of racial discrimination in South Africa to the United Nations as early as 1946. We sponsored, alongwith other countries, the first Resolution in the UN General Assembly in 1962 calling for sanctions against South Africa. Similarly India has consistently campaigned in other fora, notably the Non-Aligned Movement and the Commonwealth. The Non-Aligned Movement today stands solidly behind the call for universal, comprehensive mandatory sanctions. Within the Commonwealth, largely due to efforts of India and other like-minded countries, some progress has been

made towards the acceptance of the principle of sanctions, even though the movement is slower than we would have wished.

At their meeting in the Bahamas in October 1985, the Commonwealth Heads of Government adopted the Nassau Accord which calls upon the Pretoria Government to declare that it would dismantle the system of apartheid, terminate the existing state of emergency, release immediately and unconditionally Nelson Mandela and others, establish political freedom and to initiate a process of dialogue across lines of colour, politics and religion. Besides, the Accord prescribed a certain number of economic and other measures against South Africa to be adopted and applied by all the members of the Commonwealth. In pursuance of the Accord, the President of Zambia and the Prime Ministers of Australia, the Bahamas, Canada, India, U.K. and Zimbabwe appointed a 7-member group known as 'Eminent Persons Group'. It included distinguished individuals from India, Australia, U.K., Canada, Nigeria, Tanzania and Barbados. Its specific task was to contact all the parties in South Africa and initiate a process of dialogue which might eventually lead to the dismantlement of apartheid. This group visited South Africa and a number of Frontline States and submitted its report in June this year. The report was unanimous. It admitted failure to initiate the process of dialogue and concluded that the Government of South Africa was not genuinely interested in dismantling the system of apartheid. The report clearly brings out the intransigence of the Pretoria regime and its rejections of the reasonable suggestions made by the EPG to initiate the process of negotiations.

After the publication of the Eminent Persons' Group report, public opinion all over the world has become convinced that stronger measures against Pretoria are the only peaceful alternative to violence in South Africa. In May the EEC Summit discussed this question and decided, inspite of the desire of several members to apply sanctions, to send its Council President Sir Geoffrey Howe to South Africa and some neighbouring countries. This step has led to serious disappointment and

apprehensions among the leaders of the Frontline States and the liberation movements in South Africa. President Reagan in his latest statement, as the British Prime Minister earlier, has taken a clear position against sanctions characterising them as ineffective.

At the mini summit of the Commonwealth in London from August 3-5, 1986, which is being held in pursuance of the Nassau Accord, the Eminent Persons' Group report will be discussed. The Nassau Accord stipulates that in the event of lack of progress towards any of the objectives mentioned in the Accord, the leaders will meet to discuss the next stage of action. It is, therefore, inevitable that the question of application of further measures and sanctions against South Africa will come up.

India's opposition to apartheid, her belief in the imperative of mandatory comprehensive sanctions against South Africa in order to pressurise it to dismantle the system and her support for the struggle of the people of South Africa is constant, steadfast and unwavering. "Apartheid" as our Prime Minister has said "cannot be reformed. It must be eliminated". The peaceful means to do it is to apply comprehensive universal mandatory sanctions against the South African Government. The alternative is violence, bloodbath and destruction in the region. These are articles of faith with us and we shall continue to articulate these beliefs on every occasion. We hope that we shall succeed in persuading all the nations of the world that sanctions against the racial regime of South Africa is imperative and urgent.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, there is not a word of condemnation about American attitude and against what President Reagan has said.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): In view of the fact that Mini Summit is taking place, in view of the recent developments in South Africa and in view of our boycott of the Commonwealth Games, we should discuss it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No problem. You can give it in writing. We can discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee. No problem.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I have a submission. Hon. Members would no doubt like to discuss this subject. They could perhaps do so more effectively after the Mini Summit in London so that we could report back the conclusions and give more details and seek the guidance of the House at that time.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Submissions under Rule 377.

12.12 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Demand for more funds for repair of roads on borders of Jammu, Poonch and Rajauri districts and construction of bridge over Aik Nallah in Jammu district.

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): A number of roads on the borders of districts Jammu, Poonch and Rajouri which are maintained by Border Roads Organisation are in a dilapidated condition. There is a need to construct a bridge on Aik Nallah near village Arnia, Teh. R.S. Pura Distt. Jammu to connect the roads as it is creating great inconvenience to the inhabitants of that area.

I would like to urge the Government of India to provide more funds for the repair of those roads and construction of Bridge on Aik Nallah.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make a submission before reading the matter under rule 377.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is not possible. You can only read it.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a leader of Pakistan.

(Interruptions)

Can we not mention it here ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, you are not allowed to do so now. You have to read only what has been written by you and approved by us.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Pakistan....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow you.

[Translation]

If you break the rule then it is the same for me as well as for you.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, can we not even mention about him here ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, you cannot. You can talk to me in this regard.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : There is no bar in the rules as such.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Your objection is over-ruled. My ruling is final. There cannot be any appeal. If there is anything, you can discuss. You are always welcome.

[Translation]

(ii) Need to give moral support to the democratic forces in Pakistan working for restoration of democracy there

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Whereas on the one hand the people and the Government of India want and are constantly striving to establish cordial and friendly relations with Pakistan on the other hand; the Government of Pakistan is trying to create instability in India by interfering in her internal affairs. Now the Government of India has evidence of Pakistan's support to terrorists in Punjab. There are training

centres in Pakistan which impart training to the terrorists. Pakistani infiltrators have been captured in Punjab and Kashmir. Pakistan has intensified her military activities also along the Indo-Pak border.

India must keep in mind its past experiences with Pakistan that whenever the military rulers of Pakistan felt that there was a great urge for restoration of democracy in the country, they diverted the attention of the people by starting military skirmishes and an atmosphere of war with India. The Pakistani Military regime is facing the same situation at present also.

The sympathies of the Indian public are with the Pakistani public which is struggling for the restoration of democracy. I request the Government of India to give moral support to the democratic forces in Pakistan struggling for restoration of democracy there.

[English]

(iii) Demand for taking preventive measures to save Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh from recurring famines permanently

[English]

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh has suffered heavily through successive ravages of famine and apprehensions were expressed that this district is likely to turn into a desert as the average rainfall is very low, insufficient and highly erratic. Irrigation sources are very meagre and only 13% of land is irrigated. Rest is either rainfed or irrigated through wells. Due to the continuous failure of rains all the wells have dried up. Migration of labour from the district and cattle being driven to the slaughter houses have become common feature of this district.

Moved by the miserable plight of the people, journalists in the district went on hunger strike for three days to draw the attention of the Central and State Governments. State Government has allotted a special fund of Rs. 5 crores for famine relief for the district. This cannot even

touch the fringe of the problem. It is requested that Central Government may take up this district as a special case and allot sufficient funds for famine eradication on a massive scale for afforestation, for soil conservation, for construction of percolation tanks, check dams, repair the breach tanks. industrialise the district on a big scale, impart education freely by opening and constructing schools and colleges, improve the roads and sanitary and health conditions of the people and devise such other ways and means to eradicate famine from this district permanently and save 30 lakhs of population of this district from total extinction.

(iv) Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Orissa to meet heavy losses caused by floods

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Continuous rainfall for more than two weeks in the month of June is something unheard of. But it has been the peculiar feature of this year's monsoon in some parts of the country including Orissa. In Orissa it started raining on June 11 with the onslaught of monsoon and went on almost incessantly till 28th June recording rainfall ranging from 500 to 800 m.m. at different places. Such continuous heavy rainfall at the first phase of the monsoon very adversely affected the agricultural operations. Besides, it caused floods and damaged a large number of houses. Loss thus caused should be properly assessed and necessary assistance be provided to the State by the Union Government without delay.

12.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Further, about 50 per cent of the annual average rainfall having already been there in the State it is quite natural for the peasantry to be apprehensive about failure of the monsoon in the coming months resulting in serious drought situation. What is, therefore, required is keeping close watch over the situation in Orissa and elsewhere and making necessary preparations right from now in order to effectively meet any eventuality that may fall upon us.

(v) Demand for both short term and long term measures to meet power Crisis in Delhi

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Power considered to be the backbone of both industry and trade has also now become an essential need for every household. There is no doubt as we march ahead towards the 21st century, more need of power will be there. Accordingly, we shall have to meet this requirement. However, our experience, particularly these days, of the Capital is totally different. In the Capital today it is just a power vacuum for the small traders and shopkeepers. In the name of power cuts and heavy load sheddings, power is being denied to even the small scale sector and thereby it has almost been crippled. No new connections to even small traders like Atta Chakkiwalas are being given in the Capital. How long this is going to continue? The Government should come out before this House to immediately announce short term as well as long term measures to solve the power crisis in the Capital.

(vi) Demand for Central Government's clearance of the cotton monopoly scheme for another ten years

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Government of Maharashtra have asked the Central Government to clear cotton monopoly scheme for another ten years. This scheme is in operation for the last 13 years in the State. It has helped the poor cultivators to grow more cotton and sell it at a reasonable rate. This scheme has become popular with the cultivators. Cotton being the cash crop in most of the areas in Maharashtra, it is essential that the above scheme should be cleared by the Central Government soon. A period of 10 years is necessary.

It is, therefore, requested that the Central Government may clear this scheme to dispel the doubts from the cultivators' mind.

(vii) Demands for increasing rebate days from 30 to 60 for handloom sales in a year

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, previously rebate was given for 60 days for Handlooms sales retail as well as wholesale and rebate amount was shared between Government of India and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis. But now the rebate days have been reduced to 30 in a year. Handloom production and sales is badly hit by this new policy resulting in unemployment and under-employment of Handloom weavers. Government of India also refused to share the rate on 50 : 50 basis with States regarding wholesale. Government of India is willing to share only 25%. This is also not fair. Major share in sales is only from wholesales of primary Handloom weavers Cooperative Societies. Co optex is not doing wholesale business for the past two years.

Most sales of Handloom are during rebate days. Consumers even bride and bridegroom parties wait for rebate days to purchase wedding clothes. Generally in our country, consumers are not only accustomed to but also they are attracted by consumer goods merchants by announcement of rebate even by Textile Mills. In addition, there is cost handicap due to wage increase.

Sale of Cooptex for 1985-86, that is upto 3.6.1986 is Rs. 191 crores. For ensuing Deepavali, it expects sale for Rs. 60 crores. According to the present limited rebate days, only eight days could be allotted to Puja and Deepavali holidays and it would be impossible to achieve the sale target at the rate of Rs. 4 crores per day. Primary societies in Tamil Nadu cannot participate in Handloom Expos. Hence, it is prayed that the rebate days have to be revived to 60 days.

12.23 hrs.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
CESS BILL—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we will take up item No. 11 ; Further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill-Clause 2. Shri Mool Chand Daga—not present.

Do you want to reply, to the amendment moved by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : Most of the points I have already covered in my speech. We cannot accede to her proposed amendment, nor to that of Shri Madhav Reddi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the House agrees, I shall put all the amendments moved to clauses 2 together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 1,6,7 and 17 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill”.
The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3 Levy and Collection of cess on payments made towards import of technology

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee—not present.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 22,—

for “five per cent.”

substitute “fifteen per cent.” (8)

Page 2, line 23,—

after “technology” insert—

“and plant and equipment” (9)

Page 2, line 26,—

after “technology” insert—

“and plant and equipment” (10)

Page 2,—

after line 28, insert—

“(3) The cess shall be payable on all payments by way of

recurring royalties for the technology already imported by an industrial concern.

- (4) The cess shall be payable on all payments of remaining instalments of the cost of plant and equipments imported on instalment basis by an industrial concern." (11)

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba) : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

"after line 24, insert—

"Provided that import of technology shall be allowed on the condition that—

(a) it will not result in retrenchment of the employees, employed at the time of import of technology with the industrial concern ; and

(b) additional employment potential shall be created." (22)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, this amendment relates to the quantum of cess to be imposed. My amendment is regarding raising the cess from 5% to 15% on all payments made towards the import of technology.

I think this is the minimum that we should collect.

SHRI D.B. PATIL : My intention in moving that amendment is that the import of technology should be allowed only under the condition that there should be no retrenchment as well as some additional employment potential would be created. I move this amendment only because our country has got more human resources and for the present we are not in a position to use all those resources and in view of the fact that the import of technology is likely to result in unemployment. So, I moved.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : That apprehension is not well-based that there would be unemployment and, therefore, we cannot accept the amendment.

So far as the amendment of Shri C. Madhav Reddi is concerned, the cess initially has been kept at 5%. I have already said that after three years, we will review the whole scheme. At that time, it can be considered if found proper. I cannot accede to the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the amendments to Clause 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 8 to 11 and 22 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill. :
The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 crediting proceeds of cess to consolidated Fund of India

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 32 to 34—

Omit "from out of such proceeds (after deducting the cost of collection), such sums of money as it may think fit."

(12)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 30 to 32—

for "the Consolidated Fund of India, and the Central Government may, if Parliament by appropriation made by law in this behalf so provides."

Substitute—

"the public account and the Central Government may" (18)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : While replying to the debate, the hon. Minister promised that the entire cess collected will be utilised only for the purpose for which it has been collected. But while the intention of the Government is very clear in his speech, that is not reflected in the Clause itself. I do not think there is any objection in amending the Clause in such a

Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

say that the entire proceeds collected are transferred to the venture capital fund.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What have suggested is that the proceeds of the cess are not attached. The cess should be utilised for the purpose for which it is collected. It is not necessary that it should be deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India and then again it should be brought before the Parliament and the Bill when it is passed, then it can be spent. This will consume time. The proceeds of the cess levied and collected under Section 3 shall first be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and the Central Government may, if Parliament by appropriation made by law in this behalf so provides, pay to the Development Bank. I said it is not necessary that the cess should be collected and it should be spent for that purpose. It should not be brought before the House. If he agrees all right. Otherwise, he has made up his mind not to accept it. Once the Bill is prepared by the bureaucrats, then hardly the Minister changes his mind. If he changes; it is well and good.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : That is not the correct position. I have already said in my speech also, that after deducting the expenditure over the collection of the cess, the cess itself is meant for the purpose for which it is created and so far as Mr. Daga's amendment is concerned, IDBI cannot put the cess. Government can put the amendment. Government collects the cess. It first goes to the Consolidated Fund of India and thereafter only, it can be transferred by appropriation and, therefore, with a view to having financial regularity, it is only put to Consolidated Fund of India. But certainly whatever collection is made after a deduction, will go to IDBI for venture capital fund.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the amendments to Clause 4 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 12 and 18 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.
clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 (Application of Fund)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 5, —

*after "industrial concerns" insert —
"or research units developing any
technology" (13)*

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA ; I beg to move :

Page 3, line 3, —

*for "Development Bank" substitute—
"Central Government" (20)*

Page 3, line 7, —

add at the end—

*"and the fund shall be audited by
the Comptroller and Auditor
General of India." (21)*

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Here again the hon. Minister has said that the cess collected will be utilised only for the development of the technology by an industrial concern and the cess proceeds are not intended to be used for the development of research even though the Bill makes it clear that the cess is intended for developing research and development in the country. Here a distinction is being made between utilisation of the cess for development of research and the utilisation of the cess for development of industries and for application of the technology by an industrial concern. My amendment seeks to make it clear that the fund should also go to research units which want to put up a pilot plant to test the technology which they develop. It so happens that sometimes the technology is not fully developed and no industrial concern will come forward and take the technology and because the research unit does not have funds, it cannot test the technology on a pilot scale. My amendment creates the scope for such units also to utilise the fund for developing the technology on a pilot scale.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I have moved two amendments to this clause. I say why 'in the opinion of the Development Bank'. Why not the Central Government because after all the Central Government can guide or issue instructions. The Bank is to after all carry out the instructions of the Central Government. They have said Development Bank. Now instead of the Development Bank, 'to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with the measure and facilities which, in the opinion of the Development Bank', I say why not 'in the opinion of the Central Government'? Why do you depend on the Development Bank. If the Central Government gives a guidance, if the hon. Minister gives a guidance and says that the money should be spent for that purpose or the money should be utilised for that technology or for imported the technology, then he can give guidance or he can give instructions. That is one thing.

Second thing which I say that the whole thing should be audited by the Comptroller & Auditor General. That is very necessary. Sometimes the accounts are audited by Chartered Accountants I say that it is better that it should be audited by the Auditor General.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : So far as auditing and other things are concerned, there is a well laid down machinery and it will be doing along with the other cess and expenditure of the IDBI.

So far as Mr. Madhav Reddi's question is concerned, I appreciate the spirit behind the amendment. It would be seen that 'industrial concern' as defined in the IDBI Act is shown and so far as the IDBI Act is concerned, it has also got included, any concern engaged in research or development of any process or product. Therefore, in that clause if you read it is stated that 'industrial concerns attempting commercial applications of indigenous technology or adapting imported technology to wider domestic applications.' So there is an inherent research aspect also involved in this. So there is no question of specifically mentioning it separately. Therefore, I cannot accept the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I will put all the amendments to clause 6 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 13, 20 and 21 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 6 stand parts of the Bill.

The motion was adopted,

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause-7—Power of Central Government to Exempt)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I beg to move :

Page 3, lines 11 and 12, —

for "exempt any industrial concern from the payment of the cess payable"

Substitute—

"reduce the cess payable by an industrial concern" (14)

The total exemption is not desirable. Through my amendment, I want that there should be scope for reduction but not complete exemption.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I have already stated in my speech that this is only a last thing that would be resorted to by the Government and that too in selective cases. I also give some illustrations about what type of cases should be considered. But exemption would not be available to the profit making concerns, but concerns which have got a viable financial position. So, there is no question from reducing from 5 per cent to 2 per cent. If you make it, it does not make any sense. I am sorry that I cannot accept the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Madhav Reddi to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 14 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause-9—(Penalty for non-Payment of Cess)

SHRI D.B. PATIL : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 23, —

omit "not exceeding" (16)

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I beg to move :

Page 3, —line 23, —

for "five" substitute "ten" (23)

SHRI D.B. PATIL : Sir, it has been provided in the Bill that the penalty for non-payment of cess would be up to 5 times. The general consensus of the House was, penalty is very lenient. I would suggest that instead of "up to 5 times", it should be 5 times. It should be the consensus of the House. I hope the amendment will be accepted.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I have already placed my amendments for enhancement of penalty. Therefore I cannot accept.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 16 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"Page 3, — line 23, —

for "five substitute "ten" (23)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

Clause 9, as amended, stand Part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

Clause 9, as amended was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Madhav Raddi, are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : It is only a consequential amendment.

Since my main amendment has not been accepted, there is no point in my moving this to the title.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Titles have been abolished long back, Sir. How can you have Long Title ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is some other title.

The question is :

"That the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Let me thank the Minister for having accepted my amendment.

12.40 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1986
AND
COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up items 12, 13 and 14 together.

Shri Sode Ramaiah.....Not here. Dr. A.K. Patel.....Not present. Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav.....Not present. Prof. Satyagopal Misra.....Not here. Shri Narayan Choubey.....Not here. Shri Indragjit Gupta.....Not present. Shri C. Janga Reddy.....Not present. Shri Ananda Pathak... ..Not here. Shri Amal Datta.....Not present. Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in fact what I had to say, I anticipated this and I have already said all that when the introduction of the Bill was going on.

The most important aspect of this problem is that the entire philosophy and attitude of the Government has been extremely anti-democratic. It is not merely that the Constitution has to be accepted, but the spirit of the Constitution has to be accepted. When article 123 lays down certain procedures, when the Commissions of Inquiry Act prescribes certain limitations for presentation of the Report before the House of the People, the entire idea is that there should be some restraint and constraint on the Government while promulgating Ordinances. I do not want to repeat what I said while opposing the introduction of this particular Bill, but I would only say that, if you carefully go through the document prepared by the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha on Ordinances, you will find rulings right from the First Lok Sabha upto the present Lok Sabha : you find the ruling of Shri G.V. Mavalankar, you find the ruling again of Dr. G.S. Dhillon, again you find two succeeding observations by the Speaker...

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : They are quite old now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you cannot grasp an old things, what can we do ?

[*English*]

Again, coming to Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, he has made it clear on two occasions. Then you have the correspondence between the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Shri G.V. Mavalankar. All this correspondence and all the rulings of the Speakers, including the ruling of the present Speaker made it explicitly clear that Ordinances are a weapon that has to be used sparingly; it cannot be used indiscriminately. You will be shocked and surprised to know that, on one occasion in the inter-Session period, ten Ordinances were promulgated and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs came before this House and sought permission to see that they were endorsed. Dr. Dhillon was sitting in the Chair; he was Speaker then, and even at this stage he can contradict me if I am making any wrong statement. He made it explicitly clear, "I agree with my predecessors; this particular weapon of Ordinance cannot be used; I express my displeasure". These precedents and the correspondence between the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru being explicitly clear, really speaking, the present Government ought to have taken cognizance of the fact that they should not try to indulge in this exercise. They may say that exigencies of the situation demanded that they should bring in such an Ordinance. I do not want to repeat those dates. In fact, I took it for granted that, since so many names were preceding mine, somebody would surely put forward the entire case and, therefore, I did not bring all these documents giving dates on which ordinances were promulgated, the day on which Lok Sabha was actually adjourned, the date on which it was prorogued, the day on which the Rajya Sabha was prorogued.

One of the former Secretary Generals of the Lok Sabha Shri S.L. Shukdher had

[Prof. Madhu Daddavate]

already made an observation that though it is said that when the two Houses of the Parliament are not in session in that inter-session period ordinances can be actually promulgated if the President is convinced that the situation warrants it. Taking advantage of the technicality that when two Houses are not in session—they found that the Lok Sabha is already adjourned and prorogued, Rajya Sabha is adjourned but not prorogued—taking only the cover behind this technicality they tried to utilise the Constitution but not its spirit. They accepted the Constitution and rejected its spirit. It is like accepting the bottle and rejecting its content. That is what they did. Therefore, Mr. Shakti had publicly suggested in one of the seminars that they could have actually, since Rajya Sabha was not prorogued, convened the session, placed the matter before them and could have said that since the Lok Sabha is not in session we move a motion that the ordinance may be promulgated. That way democratic conventions could have been accepted.

But more than that, knowing fully well that only a few days are left for the Lok Sabha to adjourn and actually the six months period after the submission of the report—Thakkar Commission report for instance—would be completed, before the adjournment of the Lok Sabha they did not come before the Parliament: At that time even Rajya Sabha also was in session. It could have been possible for them to bring the contents of this ordinance before the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. To do that, it needs democratic spirit, not merely democratic pretensions. What is needed is democratic spirit. That spirit is lacking with this Government. So, actually we found that they allowed the Lok Sabha to adjourn its session, they allowed the Rajya Sabha also to adjourn and then tried stealthily. Most of the sins that this Government have committed, they have always committed in stealth.

It was not a surprise that many ordinances during the emergency were promulgated in the darkness of the night when people were asleep, when the Parliament was not meeting and when many Members

of Parliament were in jail. In the darkness of the night they committed the sin of bringing and promulgating many ordinances. Mid-night rule—that was how this Government was described. Again they want to carry on the same tradition.

Therefore, I feel that it is not just a technicality. They knew it very well that actually six months period would be completed only a few days after the Lok Sabha was over and before the adjournment of the Lok Sabha it would have been possible for this Government to bring a legislation and try to explain to the Members of Parliament after all they have a majority but they are afraid even of the democratic discussions. They know that with the convincing majority at their disposal, whatever they want to pass, they can get it passed in this Lok Sabha. (*Interruptions*)...

Not at all. The young gentleman has not gone through the proceedings of this House. Only last week we discussed the problem of communalism. I initiated the discussion and Sir, I do not say it in my praise, the Home Minister who actually concluded the debate said that the opposition and the ruling party carried on this debate cutting across the party line and tried to evolve a consensus.

We do not consider every problem from a partisan angle. For instance when there was a bonus law which said that 8.33% bonus should be granted and that had been the demand of the working class, did you find the opposition coming forward and saying that we do not accept this 8.33% bonus because we belong to opposition? We have never taken that attitude. No party worth its salt, which is a democratic party does that. More than that, we stand for the interest of the common man. So we have never taken the anti-people attitude. But the ruling party is indulged in that attitude.

They know that the entire press condemned this ordinance and the tendency to promulgate ordinances day in and day out. Even those journals which were always supporting this Government wrote strong editorials condemning this Govern-

ment and pointing out what Shri Mavalankar, Shri Dhillon and the present Speaker has said. They reminded the correspondence between the first Prime Minister and the first Speaker of Lok Sabha. But they have become so immune to the criticism that whatever the Members may say and whatever the Members of the Opposition may say, they say, you may say whatever you want to say but we shall go the way we want to go" and that is how they are proceeding further. That is some sort of insensitivity that they have developed.

Sir, the democracy does not depend merely on minority and majority. Democracy depends on the vigilance of the Opposition and the sensitivity of the ruling party. That is how combining the blend of these two qualities builds the democracy in the country. Unfortunately they have completely lost this sensitivity to the public criticism, press criticism and whatever is happening. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I was saying what your Government had done when you were in power.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not only we did not issue such Ordinance but also the Ordinances which were converted into disastrous laws we got them annulled. The famous 42nd Constitution amendment which was nothing else but a tyrannical Ordinance converted into law we got it annulled and many procedures which were detrimental to democracy we got them removed. Sir, only his memory is weak. I am not blaming him. He is an old member of the young Congress.

Therefore, I want to point out that it is on the basis of these violations of democratic traditions and conventions and even rulings and observations of the Speaker that we are totally opposing this ordinance. It is not the question of only one Ordinance. Take, for instance, the Thakkar Commission's report. I have no

the least doubt. Why do they want to take the liberty of keeping these reports away from the Parliament ?

While making these observations the hon. Minister for State for Internal Security said that we are not taking the absolute powers to ourselves. "Even this notification which is issued has to be approved by the Parliamentary majority in this House and, therefore, ultimately there is a safety valve. I want to point out to him one significant event. They had promulgated the Emergency and when they wanted the Emergency to be continued a resolution was brought in this House and this House—when we were in jail—by majority decided that the darkest Emergency should be continued. That was done technically with the majority vote in this Parliament. But was it justified ? They themselves realised that it was not justified and it was not for nothing that in the very first debate that took place on the Motion of Thanks to the President to which Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi replied that "we did not feel the pulse of the people in 1977 and, therefore, we went out of office." Then he said that Janata Party did not understand the pulse of the people in 1980 and, therefore, they went out of office. He said, "we will not commit the mistakes of the past." So impliedly he had admitted that it was a mistake committed in promulgating the Emergency then. But that Emergency was continued with the vote of this very Parliament. Of course, by keeping many of us in jail and gagging our voice but the voice gagged is not the voice destroyed. Even a gagged voice has its own vibrancy and that voice rose to a crescendo in 1977 and we tried to see that even the procedures and the Constitutional provisions of the Emergency were changed.

Therefore, all that I am pointing out to you is that this particular argument of the Minister of State that even if notifications are issued they will come before this House and it is only with democratic vote of this Parliament that ultimately the confirmation takes place. But I would say there can be parliamentary majorities which can accept wrong things. That is why even in Keshava Nand Bharati's case the

Prof. Madhu Dandavate] judgement had said that no doubt according to Article 368 any Clause of the Constitution can be amended but they said that amending Constitution is one thing and destroying it is another and, therefore, even with two-third majority the basic features of the Constitution cannot be obliterated. That is the saving phase for our democracy.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Sir, are we not discussing the three motions together? There is only one motion before the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Therefore, on the basis of all the arguments that I have put forward, I would strongly plead for the Statutory Resolution disapproving the tyrannical and disastrous Ordinance which would be the darkest and the blackest Ordinance that has ever been promulgated.

I hope and trust that whatever be the sins, omissions and commissions of the Ministry, this House by majority will pass this Statutory Resolution and reject the Ordinance. With these words, I beg to move :

“That this House disapproves of the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1986) promulgated by the President on the 14th May, 1986.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : On behalf of S. Bata Singh, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, be taken into consideration.

Sir, this Bill seeks to replace the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 promulgated on the 14th May, 1986. We seek to insert two sub-sections, sub-section (5) and sub-section (6) in Section 3 of the Act.

When the Bill was first passed by this Parliament in 1952, it did not contain sub-section (4). Sub-section (4) was introduced in 1971. I have gone through the proceedings of the Select Committee which advised the introduction of sub-section (4). I find that what prevailed upon the Select Committee was only that if so much money is spent on a Commission of Inquiry, it is but proper that the report should be placed before Parliament and Government should tell the Parliament what action has been taken on the Report. There does not seem to have been any greater discussion beyond this one principle which the Select Committee has put in its Report.

13 hrs.

For the last 15 years we have worked this Act after sub-section (4) was introduced. Based upon our experience on the working of the Act, Government now feels that we should have sub-section (5) and sub-section (6). Hon. Members would have read sub-sections (5) and (6) and I will answer specific points after they have made their valuable observations. But let me once again state this. It is true that there has been immediately after the Ordinance was promulgated some amount of criticism but may I say with great respect that the criticism was based upon an inadequate appreciation of the provisions of sub-section (5) and sub-section (6). My hon. friend is an eminent lawyer and I am sure he has read it very carefully. What do sub-sections (5) and (6) say? Sub-section (5) is an example of a claim made by Government to something akin to privilege, which is something very well known in a court of law. A claim of privilege made in a court of law is an executive claim disposed of by a judicial determination.(interruptions) Here we make a claim that for these reasons we cannot place this part of the report or the whole of the report before Parliament and we come to Parliament invoking one of the four grounds.

Each one of these grounds has its reflection in the Constitution itself and I will be able to show the Articles in the constitution. Each one of them is a well-defined phrase. Each one of them has a content and each

one of them has received judicial interpretation. And these are not flimsy or frivolous grounds which we may invoke. These grounds are grounds which are found in Article 19 of the Constitution. On these grounds, when we make a claim, when the Executive makes a claim, it is the Parliament which decides, I, Sir, am far far junior than Prof. Madhu Dandavate on the question of how Parliament shall work, but I know of no Parliament which will decide on the basis of a parliamentary minority. All I know is that Parliament will decide only on the basis of parliamentary majority.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Allow me for a second Sir. There are histories in the parliamentary democracy in which not by majority or minority, decisions have been taken. Sometimes a single voice which has raised a question by reason is enough. You see, even the ruling party in the House of Commons have responded and the measures have been withdrawn. There have been enough instances.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This assumes that there will be no voice of reason on the side of the majority, an assumption which I cannot accept. We have come forward and said, "If Parliament has to know, yes, Parliament will know." But Parliament will decide whether the notification is valid or not. That is all what Sub-section 6 says. I will most humbly urge hon. members to kindly read once again with me, Sub-section 5 and Sub-section 6, to see the spirit of the two subsections. It is not a case where matters are being kept away from Parliament. On the contrary, it is a case where we will have to come to Parliament and subject ourselves to the wisdom and judgment of the Parliament.

Sir, I would commend this Bill for the consideration of this august House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motions moved :

"This House disapproves of the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance

No. 6 of 1986) promulgated by the President on the 14th May, 1986."

"That the Bill further to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 be taken into consideration."

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : What about Item No. 14 ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : All that is together.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you want to, you can move Item No. 14.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : We have no objection if Item No. 14 is discussed separately. This item can be taken up, once the Bill is passed. There is no hurry about it. It is mentioned that all the items should be taken up together. That is not correct. What we should do is this. First we discuss these items 12 and 13 and after the Bill is passed, we can take up Item No. 14. That is the logical consequence.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : To me also it appears more logical.

(Interruptions)

But I am entirely in your hands Sir. If you want me, I will move it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You move it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : How can he move it ? I am opposing it. Before he moves, I have to oppose it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I would submit that we discuss items 12 and 13 first. For Item No. 14 you will see in the preamble that Sub-section 6 of Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, assumes that the Act has been passed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : (Bolpur) : No, no. The Act of 1952 is already amended by the Ordinance... (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : How can item 14 be taken up, till 12 and 13 are disposed of ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : That is what I am saying. Item 12 and 13 may be discussed first and then Item 14 may be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now adjourn for Lunch.

13 04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minute past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : May I say that the Home Minister will come to this House shortly ? He is still answering the clarifications in the Rajya Sabha. With your kind permission may I read the two statements ?

On behalf of the Home Minister, may I make the statement regarding the situation in Punjab ?

14.03½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE : KILLING OF SOME PERSONS TRAVELLING BY BUS FROM MUKTSAR TO CHANDIGARH ON 25.7.1986

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : My colleague informed the House on 25th July, 1986 about the

ghastly killing of innocent persons travelling in a bus which left Muktsar for Chandigarh at 5.00 A.M. on 25th July, 1986. On getting the information about this incident I immediately left for Punjab for visiting the scene of the incident. Now more facts about the incident have become available. The ill-fated bus started from Muktsar for Chandigarh at 5.00 A.M. on 25th July, 1986 carrying about 75 passengers. Four armed terrorists boarded the bus from the starting point. When the bus reached near village Labaniawali, the terrorists hijacked the bus towards Kaniawali village. The terrorists shot at 21 passengers resulting in death of 14 persons and injury to 7 persons belonging to two communities. After committing the crime the culprits escaped in a tractor. Police Officers rushed to the scene of the incident. Combining operations by para-military forces and the police were started to apprehend the culprits. All the police stations in the State have been alerted and intensive police patrolling is being conducted. Raids are also being carried out on the possible hide outs of extremists. The neighbouring States have also been alerted for apprehension of the culprits.

The State Government have announced an ex-gratia grant of Rs. 20,000/- to the next of kin of the persons killed and Rs. 1,000/- plus medical expenses to each person injured in the incident.

I have discussed the matter with the Chief Minister of Punjab and have asked him to take immediate steps to track down the terrorists involved in this case.

At the request of the State Government a Flag March by the Army is being arranged at Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Pathankot, Fategarh Churian, Batala and Tarn Taran.

All efforts are being made to nab the culprits involved in this incident. The Government is fully determined to curb terrorist activities and to bring such elements to book. Under no circumstances will such activities be tolerated. I request the Hon'ble Members and Leaders of various parties and organisations to cooperate in maintaining peace and harmony in the State.

14.06 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : THE INCIDENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE IN SOME PARTS OF DELHI ON 26.7 1986

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM). Sir on behalf of S. Buta Singh, I beg to make the following statement.

I wish to inform the Hon'ble House about some unfortunate incidents which occurred in some parts of Delhi on 26th July, 1986.

The news of the incident near Muktsar on 25th July, 1986 had resulted in tension in some parts of Delhi on that day itself.

Keeping in view the prevailing situation, steps were taken to deploy police pickets in sensitive areas. Intensive patrolling was also carried out in these areas.

On 26th July, 1986 at about 8.00 A.M., a crowd of about 1,000 persons which gathered at Tilak Nagar Chowk, started shouting slogans and blocked the traffic. The police managed to disperse the crowd by using force, and some persons were arrested.

The crowd which dispersed from here started collecting in several other places in that area. The violent mob indulged in arson at some places and was dispersed by police using tear gas. Where the tear gas did not have the desired effect, the police had to resort to firing. Curfew was immediately imposed in the area and additional force was rushed in. 5 persons were killed and 47 injured in the Police firing/violence. Cases have been registered and 69 persons were arrested.

There were other minor incidents reported from some other parts of Delhi regarding stoppage of vehicles, pelting of stones etc. The police, however, managed to disperse the mob and arrested 15 persons.

A number of steps were taken immediately to bring the situation under control. Several columns of the Army staged a Flag march in the affected areas of West district and some areas of East district. Prohibitory orders under sec. 144 Cr. p.c. have been promulgated in the entire Union Territory of Delhi. Additional force has been deployed in the sensitive areas. Senior officers have been put on duty round-the-clock to supervise the security arrangements.

I along with Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Air Vice Marshal H.L. Kapur, Lt. Governor of Delhi and Shri Jag Pravech Chandra, Chief Executive Councillor took a round of the affected areas to take stock of the situation. We made an appeal to the people of these areas to maintain complete harmony and peace.

The Government is determined to come down with a heavy hand on anybody indulging in violence. Strict orders have been issued to concerned authorities in this regard.

People of Delhi have always been peace-loving and co-operative. I would appeal to all Members of this House as well as to all communities and sections of public to strive and maintain communal harmony and peace.

14.08 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : SITUATION IN PUNJAB

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We now take up item No. 6—Discussion under Rule 193.

Before Prof. Dandavate takes the floor, may I say a few words with his permission, and the permission of the House ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (Rajapur) : Sir, you always have the privilege to do so....

MR. SPEAKER ; It is not a privilege. I just want to say something.

[Mr. Speaker]

[Translation]

Four days back, we discussed this matter and there was unanimity among the hon. Members that we have to eradicate this cancer of communalism. Now what remains to be said is that there are certain people who are always engaged in conspiracies; they are mentally ill while there are some people who do not understand as to what they are doing. They have to be told that in this way they are helping those who want to make them tools. I mean the terrorist. They are holding us to ransom. By creating such circumstances, we are jeopardising the unity of our country. We should not become a tool in their hands.

The second point which I would like to dilate upon is that the hon. Members of both the sides are sitting here and should discuss this matter jointly. That day also I appealed and today also I repeat that it is not a question of one individual or one party. We have to discuss it jointly and unitedly at one platform. I appeal to you to root out this cancer somehow or other. Time is ticking very fast and the future will not afford us a chance to take steps to eradicate this evil.

What is most important is that we have witnessed many sacrifices being made on the altar of freedom; we have fought tooth and nail for achieving it and many of our brothers have become martyrs. The freedom-fighters whom we worship today have not given us this precious gift to be squandered in this way. We should not misuse it. I am reminded of an urdu couplet :

*Jab te dekha hai keh who log bhi
hain jambakaf,*

Naa-ahal bhi hain jambakaf,

*Mujhe palmaane uthaane se hayaa
aati hai.*

If the people who do not deserve even to touch the wine-cup start lifting it to the lips, I shall feel ashamed even to touch that cup.

Today, you all should put your shoulder to the wheel and do something. The problems before us is very serious. It causes us immense agony. Today, even those who condemn them, pay them tributes later on. They even call them martyrs and thereby sully the word martyr. Do not give them so much freedom lest the soul of the martyrs should writhe in pain; do not give them so much freedom lest it should create tumult; lest we too should say tomorrow that to be a martyr is a sin. Therefore, do not give them such liberty that even the freedom is jeopardized.

*Sir jhukakar salaam kariye mein kei
harj nahin,*

*Magar sir itna na jhukao keh
dastaar gir pade.*

You all do whatever you possibly can do for the country. Buta Singh Ji, I think, the hon. Members on this side as well as on that side are ready to lend strength to your elbow. Everybody will be prepared to make a common cause with those who want to do something, whether by words or by deeds, for the freedom of the country.

Today, one who works against the interests of the country neither deserves to remain a citizen of India, nor has any right to be a leader. After all, for how long will they continue to shake the foundations of our freedom. Prof. Sahab now you have to do it.

[English]

You are much better suited to say all these things. You are more learned than I. You take the Floor and do it and give the direction in which we will see some light through this debate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, I, once again, rise to initiate discussion on the situation in Punjab. I am raising this discussion on the eve of ghastly news about the massacre of innocent passengers in a bus near Muktsar. When I hear such ugly pieces of news, I am reminded of the fear that in the bleeding of Punjab today; every dawn

brings the threat of a new massacre and every dusk brings the feeling of anguish that we may not live to see the next dawn. Now that is the tragedy of Punjab and that is the tragedy of those who surround this land of Punjab.

On this occasion—even if it might look slightly odd I would like to take the House back to 1947 for one very specific reason. In 1947, we saw the tragic spectacle of the partition of the country.

Mountbatten talks took place. And there was one old man in this country who told the national leadership that "You can carry on talks with Mountbatten to the bitter end, but only bear one message in mind, that India's unity and integrity is non-negotiable." Only one old man sounded that warning. And that was the only man that was isolated. We were very keen to see freedom, we were very keen to have the transfer of power, we did not want to have one more fight for independence and in our weaker moment we surrendered and the weakness of a few meant a tragedy for generations to come.

I want to warn this House, and when I warn, it is a warning to myself and a warning to the Government. I want to warn. "You carry on talks, you have accords, you have joint meetings, you have tripartite talks, but through all these talks, let a single thread move, that we can negotiate on any legitimate demand, but as far as Khalistan is concerned, it is non-negotiable to the bitter end." That must be the lesson that must be told to all.

Sir, once we failed in 1947 to listen to the sound voice of an old man. Let us not commit that mistake again. After so many years even now that old voice rings in our ears and if we decide that Khalistan is non-negotiable, everything else can be negotiable, but not Khalistan, and anything that will contribute to Khalistan that will be non-negotiable. That must be made clear. I will not quarrel with the Government. You negotiate and let there be tripartite talks. We have also participated in them. But only one thing: That Khalistan is non-negotiable.

In that context let me also point out one more point. It may be slightly controversial. But I believe that there will be a consensus on that also.

There are glib talks and more from the supporters of the extremists and more after the Mizoram agreement. They have not understood the spirit. They say, "Now Punjab and Kashmir must be put on par and just as Article 370 of the Constitution is applicable to Kashmir, let that Article 370 be applicable to Punjab also." I would warn the entire House and the Government that there is deeper meaning and significance behind this demand for application of Article 370 to Punjab. Kashmir had a particular historic significance. There was a problem of accession. There were disintegrating forces. The entire territory was to be kept within the jurisdiction of India with the willing cooperation of the people and the fears in their minds were to be removed and therefore was born Article 370. And, we all insist that it should not be misused in Kashmir also. So, for certain historical reasons that Article 370 has been devised, specifically for Kashmir.

Sir, look at the debates of the Constituent Assembly. Look at what Dr. Ambedkar said about Article 370. Fortunately, I had the privilege and honour to work in an institution which was headed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and I have in our library a copy of the Constitution in which in his own hand writing Dr. B. R. Ambedkar had written down his own comments on various Articles what is likely to be the trouble in future about those articles. In his own hand writing he had put down in that copy which is available in the Siddhartha College Library, Bombay, that "there may be demands for the repetition of this Article in the other States. It is a thing that must be taken note of. This is the only exception that we have made due to certain historical perspectives and situation. It must not be repeated. Otherwise it will be fraught with danger."

And, therefore, I want to sound warning again that let us not tamper with that Article 370 vis-a-vis the different provinces. We should not let the

Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

exceptionally historic case to be applied to all the States. Remember, that this will sow the seeds of disintegration in the country and I hope and trust that this will be avoided.

Sir, there is a background of so many problems. I had myself initiated a debate on Punjab on three occasions in this very House. And, therefore, what I said in the past I do not want to repeat. In fact, that has become, to a great extent, irrelevant. For instance, the rounds of tripartite talks—Government, opposition and Akali Dal—then failure of the talks, consequent terrorism by extremists led by Bhinderanwale, Constitution burning programme, Blue-Star Operation, Punjab Accord, all these are things of past history. I do not think we may deal much with these. All these issues had been repeatedly discussed. We had expressed our views. Some consensus had emerged, some criticism was levelled. The Government can very well take note of that.

There is a question of Punjab Accord. I do not know, in this Accord, which component is called accord and which remains as a discord. One does not know what has been happening about the Accord. All the cartoonists, who have drawn the pictures of the Accord, have shown a mesh and the weave and one enters the weave, one does not know how to come out. Sometimes, one marries in a hurry and repents at leisure. In the case of Accord, in various clauses a time frame was prepared. I know, it was hurriedly done by our young Prime Minister in cooperation with the leaders of the Akali Dal and then there was an urgency to see that the issue is settled as expeditiously as possible and, therefore, in good faith certain things were mentioned in the Accord. Some time frame was also fixed under the impression that the things will settle down, there will be relaxation of tensions and in the new relaxed atmosphere, without tension, probably in a given frame of time, it will be possible to sort out that issue. With that optimistic note certain time frame was built up. But we find that that has been disturbed. There was a provision

of Chandigarh, when it is to be transferred, if Chandigarh goes to Punjab in lieu of Chandigarh which particular areas of Punjab are to be transferred to Haryana, to work out all those details a commission was already provided for that. There was a provision for another commission in which the question of territorial boundary between Haryana and Punjab was to be sorted out. Certain dates were mentioned. I have the full text of that Accord. I do not want to bother the House by quoting various dates that were already prescribed for transfer of Chandigarh, for settling the water problem, for settling the disputes, all these time frames have been given in this Accord. I do not want to take the time of the House by repeating those dates which were mentioned. When the dates were mentioned, if those dates were to be kept in mind and the results produced in a definite time frame, it was necessary that expeditiously certain actions ought to have been proceeded. The date for the transfer of Chandigarh came nearer. And then the commission starts. Then it founders on certain rocks. Then it finds certain types of terms of reference that have been formulated in terms of geographic contiguity and linguistic homogeneity. Some of them are creating the problems. First we frame the terms of reference and while implementing that we find that there are certain difficulties. The meaning of geographic contiguity was already known in the dictionary. When they started finding out the position of various villages and the languages, then the question came up. No *modus operandi* was mentioned whether you take the former census figures or whether you go to interviewing the people and find out which language do they speak. And some times, more than the language even the religion plays an upper hand. Therefore, sometimes, when a man says that his language is Hindi, he tells it in Punjabi that his mother tongue is Hindi. All such comic situations also developed. Therefore, tensions rose and we felt that once again we were in trouble as no results could be produced in time. Then out of that another commission is born. And when I look at the story of the birth of these commissions one after another, I am reminded of a famous Arabian story which we learnt in our childhood in which one story ends and another

of the end of one story begins another, other story ends and out of that end begins another story. Like that story after story of the commissions started. And the commissions also found difficulties. After accepting the assignments, then they found that the terms of reference were beyond their ability and capacity to fulfil. And strangely enough one commission recommends another commission and, therefore, the story of the commissions goes on. Therefore, one does not know what is the position. We had the opportunity to talk to the Chief Minister of Punjab only some time back and he clarified certain positions. But even after that one did not know out of the accord how much survives and how much dies. One really is constrained to find out what has happened. And as regards the time frame, I think that the time frame is completely changed. Sometimes the five-year plan is completed in seven years. Like that, our plan frame is being changed and as a result of that, certain tensions mount up and we do not realise while fixing up the time frame that if at all this time schedule is disturbed, in that case that might act as the further provocation, not only genuine provocation, but the extremists who are interested in exploiting the discontent among the people, will go and tell the population, "Did we not tell you?" The philosophy of the extremists today after the accord is, "Did we not tell you that nothing will come out of this?" They have vested interest in the non-fulfilment of the accord. We have a noble interest in the implementation of the accord so that everything is done in a manner by which the tensions will be relaxed, not that we would accept everything that has been said in the accord. I do not think those who started drafting the accord, had got the monopoly of wisdom, otherwise their case would have been referred to the MRTP Commission. I do not think they command the monopoly of wisdom. On the basis of commonsense and people's sentiments and legitimate demands, they tried to put forward in the accord various terms and tried to implement them. But, Sir, difficulties have arisen. Today, what is the strategy of the extremists? Don't be under the impression that they are interested in taking life 'A' or life 'B'. There is a method in their madness. Today, the extremists want

to terrorise as an exercise of blackmail. They want to create a situation over and over again. Therefore, without disturbing anybody's sentiments again, let me take you back to 1947 when the bloodshed was started. The bloodshed was created to build up a pressure under the impression that politicians will get frightened of blood and ultimately they will surrender. Gandhi was the greatest exponent of peace and non-violence but in one of his writings in '*Hartal*' he said, "I am an apostle of peace and non-violence. I abhor violence. I abhor bloodshed. But I am not frightened of bloodshed." He said, "Even if I see the blood of a million, I will not change my perspective and under the threat of violence my conscience will not yield." That is what Gandhi had said. This is the lesson that is to be learnt. And the day extremists understand this feeling of the people of India, of its government of its Opposition, I tell you extremists will not dare act in a manner by which they will take away the innocent lives. They feel that this constant provocation, terrorisation, killing the innocent people, will drive a feeling among the people—and they themselves said this—"Does not matter. Give them whatever they want but let us live in peace". No doubt, peace is necessary, no doubt, tranquillity is necessary, but I do not want to purchase peace and tranquillity at the cost of the unity and integrity of the country. That is the point that must be stressed by the rulers of this country, the Opposition in the country, the Press in the country and all those who have the goodwill at heart. And if that message is driven home to the extremists, they will give up this futile exercise of killing the people.

Sir, they are building up the pressure for Khalistan. Strong administrative measures are no doubt necessary. In the modern world where there is violence, there is the power of the State that has to be utilised, there are administrative powers which are to be utilised, but at the same time I would make a friendly suggestion to the Government and also to my friends in the Akali Dal that please do not act in a manner by which innocent people are unwittingly driven into the folds of the extremists. I will give an instance—an do not misunderstand me. Today, I d

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not approve of the policy that Tohra or Badal Ji are pursuing. But I remember the day there was a time when Badal Ji was supposed to be the friend of the non-Sikhs as well as the Sikhs in Punjab. When this accord was signed, I had told Sant Longowal Ji—he was alive at that time—that, “Sant Sahib, with all respect to you, it is good that you have tried to arrive at an accord.” But my humble suggestion would have been to you—you met us so many times. We met in tripartite talks but when you went to the negotiating table, you had not got time to consult anyone of us. We have no grouse. But only I would like to make a friendly suggestion—conduct the talk in such a manner and let the modus operandi be such that wider sections of your party will be taken into confidence and some out of frustration and discontent do not move over to extremists. I would have been extremely happy at that time, not now. I would have been extremely happy at that time. And once I told the Prime Minister also and I can tell you what was his difficulty. At that time had Mr. Badal also would have been taken along with Mr. Barnala and other Members who went for negotiations with the Prime Minister, probably there would have been no feeling of humiliation, no feeling of fault and injury and probably the politics would have been different. But anyway even if there are justifiable reasons, wrong actions cannot be justified. There are questions which S/Shri Badal and Tohra are taking up to-day and since they are not making all the issues explicitly clear, I would not recommend that you go and start negotiations with them also. But originally that mistake was committed. On this issue I do not want to blame the Prime Minister because his difficulty was that he was talking to the leaders of the Akali Dal. Prime Minister's one problem was that he was not to decide who should come for negotiations. It is Akali Dal that has to decide who should come for negotiations. He cannot tell them 'X' or 'Y'. Otherwise it would be alleged that he wanted particularly to pick and choose while conducting negotiations with the Akali Dal that he wanted to include someone

feel and I would like to remind the Akali Dal with all friendship to them that this was a practical mistake that you committed and you drove some people more and more away from you who had a sober image and it is the tragedy of our politics—some of the most sober people become most bitter and bitterness is the cause of frustration and wrong actions. That is what is happening in this country. That could have been avoided.

Sir, coming to the role of foreign powers including Pakistan I want to draw the attention of this House to a statement made by the Chief Minister of Punjab. It is not a statement made by some journalist or some opposition member. It is a statement publicly made in a Press Conference by the Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Barnala. He is an old friend of ours, a colleague of mine in the Cabinet. I have a great respect for his ability but this Chief Minister has made a public statement in the Press Conference.

“I have concrete evidence to show that Pakistan has a hand in strengthening the terrorists and extremists activities in Punjab and elsewhere in India.”

I would request the Union Home Minister to sit with the Chief Minister of Punjab and try to find out what concrete evidence is there. We must mobilise public opinion inside and outside the country—that here is the country which is trying to intervene in the internal affairs of the country. Even when we do not intervene, we have to face allegation from outside and here when intervention is taking place even our case is going unrepresented. So, I would like the hon. Home Minister to go deep into this problem and try to find out what is happening in this direction and once the facts are ascertained, they can be exposed in various international forums.

To-day we witness retaliatory violence. On communal question and social questions, “tooth for tooth” and “eye for eye” has never been the philosophy of this country. I would like to warn

through the forum of this Parliament that if we follow the philosophy and accept the philosophy—tooth for tooth and eye for eye, we will be led to a society—toothless and eyeless which will have no sense of direction, and persuasion at all. And, therefore, this has to be rejected. Create a situation in which retaliatory violence can be eliminated altogether. I do not justify the retaliatory violence and at the same time you must see that there is no backlash and therefore situation must be so built up that there will be no room for retaliatory violence. No doubt, Army will be used. No doubt, CRP forces will have to be used, internal police force will have to be used, public opinion will have to be built up, but at the same time the situation will be created by which retaliatory violence will be ruled out. Sir, knowing my limitations on this issue, I will not go into details. But I am trying to bring to the notice of the Home Minister a very sensitive issue born out of the cruel murder of Mrs. Gandhi, the Prime Minister of this country. Sir, we might have political differences. But who would not condemn such an atrocious act—the Guards of the Prime Minister killing the Prime Minister? Here I want to share some information. And here are the foreigners involved. I would like the hon. Home Minister to go into the problem and try to find out whether he can get the details. I would just quote the instance on the basis of the experience of some individuals outside India. Sir, the day late Madam Indira Gandhi was killed, you know probably that some one was there to take the television interview. Ustinov was there. The television interview of Mrs. Gandhi was already fixed. Sir, there is one Member of the Parliament who belonged to the First Parliament. From him I have got a written letter with his signature. He was a former diplomat also. And he told me: On 31st of October 1984 when he was in Birmingham and when he got up in the morning at 6 AM local time—add to that 5½ hours or 6 hours—when he got up in the morning and switched on the television he saw a telecast programme. In that television film he says: I saw a person other than the two security guards putting a stungun on Beant Singh's shoulder and firing. The next moment Prime Minister

Indira Gandhi shrieked and fell dead. This has been shown in Birmingham. Many Indians have seen. Now this Member of Parliament, the Member of First Lok Sabha has given me in writing that "I myself saw it on the television."

Sir, if this is the truth, in addition to the extremists inside the country, inside the premises of the Prime Minister's House, there are also some other force behind it—might be foreigners or their stooges—and they are also equally responsible for the heinous act.

Sir, the letter which I have got is no a defamatory letter. It is not an allegation against anyone. Nobody's name mentioned. And therefore if you permit, I will only read 5 lines of that.

MR. SPEAKER : Send it, please.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE ; It only for confirmation.

He says :

"Dear Madhu,

On 31st October, 1984 I was in Birmingham House."

MR. SPEAKER : It might be hanging the trial there. You better send it to the Home Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVAT will do that.

Only I want to tell you. There is a single allegation against any one Government. No allegation against citizen.

MR. SPEAKER : You can send Letter to him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVAT Even if it is pending in the High Court long as you do not enter into contract I thought it can be done.

(Interruptions)

You need not give the ruling accept Speaker's ruling.

Sir, we must find out whether foreign powers and foreign agents

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collusion with the extremists in this country, are putting out any game of de-stabilisation and you must find out the truth. I think the entire House will be one on this question. On that there is no difference of opinion. And therefore that should be investigated and the truth found out.

Sir, while concluding, I will say that there can be only two-fold strategy to deal with the situation. There is no sense in going through the various Articles of the Accord and what happened, past history and historical significance. But I would say that there must be twin elements in our policy, flexibility in dealing with the legitimate demands but firmness in dealing with the extremist violence and the demand for the division of the country and the creation of a sovereign State of Khalistan. And if these two strands are kept in mind, —flexibility reconciled with firmness, flexibility in dealing with the legitimate problems, border problems, water problems,—but firmness in dealing with the extremists very clearly, no matter how many Accords are signed, there is no question of Khalistan, and the division of the country. One division that has taken place in 1947 is the final division of India and no further division of India will take place. If that is the one commitment, understanding given to the people making various demands, I think, it will be possible even today to salvage the situation and the entire nation will rise as one man in defending the unity and the integrity of India and at the same time give due justice to the people of Punjab. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : I can only describe it in Sanskrit :

*Vajradapi Kathorani, Mriduni
Kusumadapi*

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would start by paying homage to the memory of all those who have laid down their lives on this issue. On the 28th March, the 5th April, the 7th April and 9th April in Muktsar and in Delhi—all those who laid down their lives were innocent Indian

citizens. They laid down their lives so that this country will remain one. They, were working in farms and factories; working in tea stalls or in grocery shops catering to the needs of the people and supporting their families. Sir, they were going in scooters and cars to celebrate in some families festivals or mourning, and yet they themselves fell to the assassins' bullets so that this country may remain one and there may be no Khalistan. It is unfortunate that arms are still out in Punjab—sten guns, 0.455 and other machine guns are still firing at the innocent people. It is unfortunate that the hearths and homes are still being torn. It is unfortunate still that peace and tranquility has to crawl and run after to find shelter. And that is, therefore, the matter in this House for debate today. When we are discussing this matter, this communal distrust which is there in Punjab in the dark tunnel from where we are trying to find a way, it is necessary at this time that we should find out and reply to this question : How long this will continue? This question must be replied in this House, outside in Punjab, by politicians and also the forces who have been charged with the responsibility of catching the extremists.

Sir, the Baranala Government are still short of those efforts which can eliminate the terrorists and the extremists. The Prime Minister is leaving no stone unturned to settle this issue. And we here, Sir, are thinking again after the last debate when Prof. Madhu Dandavate and I spoke, to find out a way. Sir, with this threat of various conspiracies that are there in this country we have to answer this question : How long and how we will be able to do this? Who will win, whether the terror or the peace, tolerance or the militance, prosperity or destruction, integrity of this country or the division? And, therefore, it is necessary that we must reply this question. The reply is unanimous, unequivocal and strong that this country will remain one, there will be no Khalistan in this country come what may. This is the reply of this House, this is the reply of the people in this country. Therefore, it is essential that we must locate those who are behind this. Who are they? Are they only the extremists of Punjab? Are some of them terrorists who are trying to

take the innocent lives or are there forces behind this? It is now known as Dandavate quoted; so also the Chief Minister of Punjab, so also we all know that there is a force behind this. The immediate and the important one, the greatest criminal is the Pakistan Government—the Pakistan Government who has got training and indoctrination centres in Pakistan. There are disclosures that have come through the six extremists who were caught. They clearly established that Pakistan is training them. Sir, Pakistan is like a smuggler in this. They are giving financial support. The persons in Pakistan High Commission in the United Kingdom are openly supporting the Khalistan movement and extremists. The TV programme in March 1986 and the interview of Jagjit Singh Chauhan on 4th April—they all indicate and clearly establish that foreign hands, that of Pakistan and behind them one of the great Super Powers are there who are trying to dismember this country. And, therefore, Sir, we say, come what may—**one Pakistan, hundreds of Pakistans and their Godfathers, super-powers with their F-16s—they cannot do again in this country any harm and we shall remain one.** The question is this. How shall we do it?

Sir, this threat to our country from the extremists and also from the foreign powers and their various plans of conspiracy will be thwarted under the leadership of our Prime Minister. Sir, we are the largest democracy. But we are proud to have amongst us the youngest Prime Minister in the world with determination, forward looking, matching ability to settle the scores with the conspirators great hope, this country has. And, therefore, we feel that in future to come, we shall be able to fight this and will be able to keep our country one.

Sir, the reply shall be, we shall not permit terrorism to succeed to the detriment of peace and progress. Sir, no terrorist movement ever in the world has succeeded in its aim. And for this, Sir, it is essential that our hon Prime Minister must double, re-double, treble and make four-time his energy always, in order to settle these scores. Let him every, sunrise, have this force doubled so that the

following evening and the night may not have fears suspicions and distrust for the minority community in Punjab and for others in the country. It is clear that the Prime Minister's determination is there to settle those issues. Every time he has set the deadline; he has made the Parties to take task to settle and, he had the Punjab Accord, in right time. While saying that, possibly I do not know what my friend meant in saying that he hurriedly had this agreement. I would like to amend that. Perhaps it was easy for the Prime Minister to follow the old policy. The old policy is known. But the great effort that he made was, I feel, that he wanted to have a departure from the old policy, to take the people into confidence, to take Punjab into confidence, "Look, I am prepared to depart from the old policy, take you into confidence and to have a new path chalked out." Therefore, what I feel is this, it was not a hurried Accord or an accord which has been taken hurriedly. But it was a well-thought plan made by the Prime Minister to have a departure. . .

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : What was the old policy?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: My friend, Shri Jaipal Reddy is asking, what was the old policy. Wonderful. I need not tell him. If I have to train him and tell him, what it was, I may say that he must know about it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The old policy he meant was, not to take the country into confidence.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : What a fantasy from the hon. Member And I need not be diverted by the fantasy from the serious issue that we are discussing now.

Therefore, I say that the Prime Minister's well-thought out policy was to have a departure from the old policy in regard to Punjab and to take the people into confidence and to have an agreement and implement it. His earnestness shows that from time to time, not only at the political level but at the administrative

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level also, he is trying to change the personnel, in appointing the new Governor —22nd possibly after independence— possibly new Director General and also the Commissions. Our friend, Mr. Madhu has said about the commissions like the Arabian Nights stories. The Arabian Nights stories were once good for the children. Now, Sir, the children do not want to hear the night stories at all. There were stories out of fantasies which have no legs with the earthly things. Today even the small children; who play with Patton tanks and Sabre jets and also Vikrant, want to have stories which have some legs on the earth. And, therefore, to say the Commission as the Arabian Nights would not suit. It is not correct. The Prime Minister every time took it seriously. If there is no transfer of Chandigarh, it is because the Chief Minister of Punjab had the problem. It is because the Prime Minister has to see the whole country and there are other States which are also involved in this. Because there are some territories to be transferred to Haryana. Because there is water issue which is a vital thing both for Punjab and Haryana. And, therefore, the Prime Minister's seriousness is known, is seen, on every occasion when he fixes a deadline, when he makes a task force and yet, the problem arises and, therefore, it could not be done. And, therefore, we feel that the earnestness is very clear and is seen there in that.

The new policy in Punjab about the terrorist on the administrative level is showing results. The new Police Chief has been in a position to apprehend the culprits, Nakodar, Rampal, Taran Taran, Gurumukh of Muchaki Kolan and many others. That has been done. But the fact remains that the police force is under difficult circumstances. They are neither equipped nor used to guerrilla war. They fight in the open and yet it is known that the forces are on the chase and they are on the heel. Yet Muktsar happens. That is unfortunate and it happens because anywhere in the world, terrorists who strike on the ground, on surprise, for some time, they look like succeeding. But it does not happen always. Nowhere the terrorists have won the last battle. It shall not

happen in this country as well. And, therefore, we see it that apart from that (*Interruptions*).

You have a love for the Governor. I know where it comes from. Your old love and enmity is known. Therefore, you forget about it. You speak whatever you wish about your old Governor.

Apart from that, the police force has a difficulty. It has to work as preventive and protective force. 1,000 VIPs in Punjab have to be protected. Only 20% are left for the all-out attack or to react against the terrorists. Even in Delhi, there are about 500 to be protected. About 100 are the top ones. This is protective, preventive, and also curfew operation force. Also this 20% are fairly enough fight the battle. I hope the Home Minister will take note of it and see that in this all-out fight, they are equipped, they are strengthened, they are supported to do that. That is one aspect of it. But I do not emphasise on that aspect only.

I come to the next part and that is political side. On the political side, we must have the will to fight it. I think the will is there. But I want to emphasise two points. Unfortunately, the Akali party itself is torn amongst itself. The Akali Government itself has got a gang of four who talk of all sort of statements against the security forces. Shri Barnala has the will. But people question it. I do not. I support him. But I hasten to add that the will of Mr. Barnala must be sanctified in the fire of determination to make it steel, to strike at the enemies so that it can have results. We want results and that should be there but, at the same time, we see that his colleagues are giving unworthy statements and trying to demoralise, trying to pull down their brilliant officer Robeiro who has done marvellous job in Punjab—these Ministers are trying to pull him down. Why? What is the reason? The Chief Minister must explain this. I know he wants that the terrorists must go. He wants that this country must win. But why these Ministers are allowed to demoralise the police force in that State? And, therefore, people ask Barnala, I too, and all my colleagues in

this House, if he has the will, then he must demonstrate this by asking his colleagues to behave in a proper manner so that what he says, he means.

The second part I would like to say and that is this. That is the dissidents in the Akalis have given an offer. Every offer is welcome. Offer is welcome. But is it genuine? Is it due to the fact that the Chief Minister, Mr Barnala, could get his candidate elected to the Rajya Sabha? Is it because he could get his government's confidence established? Is it genuine from the side of Badal and Tohra? If it is so, why put impossible conditions? Let him prove that they are not with the extremists. Let them prove that they are honestly trying to be with the forces of peace and progress in the country. But that is not the question. The genuine reaction is not there. It is not possible for us to believe. We will believe the day they are able to establish their genuineness. However, we would believe him if it is established that he does not want to undermine the government of the Chief Minister and that he retains the confidence. So I would say that it is not possible for us to believe the dissidents.

One thing is forgotten, and that is important. What is the significance of the Punjab Accord? According to me, the significance of the Punjab Accord to this, that it has tried to decommunalise and de-mystify the secular urge and the honest feeling of the peasantry of the Punjab to give it a political, economic and cultural base so that they may prosper in their own land. That is the important thing that the Prime Minister has done—to try to de-communalise the politics in Punjab and de-mystify the ideology of religion but unfortunately it has not been understood properly by the Akalis. But since they go on trying to use communalism for gaining power and they want to rule, they are not prepared to understand it. The game of the dissidents is very clear, the game of the extremists is very clear and that is to control the Golden Temple, Tohra should have the SGPC and Badal should be the Chief Minister of Punjab. This is the plan that the dissidents want—to divide the booty among themselves. But Badal and Tohra should not forget one

thing. Once the Golden Temple comes under the control of the extremists, they will not be on the throne, either in the SGPC or in the government. Therefore: this plan must not be allowed to succeed.

I request in this country let religion be separated from politics. Let no mosque, no temple, on Gurudwara be used for this purpose. There should be no headquarters of any political party in any temple be it Shiva Sena or in the mosque be it the Muslim League or in the Gurudwara be it the Akalis. It is time to cry a halt to this. In Punjab it must be stopped. Let them have a separate headquarters. Let not the innocent people in the name of religion be cheated. This is what happened in Punjab and I request the Home Minister to think over this that we should not extend government help in this religious activity which directly leads to political activity. Therefore, it is essential for us that we should think over this. If Barnala Government is sincere, why do they participate, their leaders and workers participate in the Bhog ceremonies of those extremists who have killed, 10, 20 or 30? I hope their leader who is sitting by my side will clarify this. Why do they participate in the Bhog ceremonies? ...

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Not a single leader under the leadership of Sardar Surjit Singh Barnala has ever joined or gone to the Bhog ceremony of any extremists.

15 hrs.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am very happy to have this clarification. But the facts are there that the Akali Leader of the dissident group and some in the Government group have participated in it. It is all right if they have not participated. Let them not do it henceforward. That would be nice. Let them clearly say that in the Government—both inside and outside the Government—they would not do such things. It is now time for us to say that we should do our best to stop this politics of religion more and politics less. I want to emphasise this. It is time, now, for us to say that we shall fight

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with all at our command to see that the innocent people of Punjab are not massacred. It is time for us to say that dissidence would not succeed. It is time for us to say that this House on this Monday, the 28th July, 1986, gives the Prime Minister the full support to fight this menace to give all help to the peaceful forces in Punjab to fight the battle, the battle, that is being fought in Punjab is not for Punjab but for the entire country, for the unity and integrity of the country.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary; I give you 10 minutes.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, many times before this, we discussed this problem of Punjab and the question of the unity and integrity of our country. But to-day again we are discussing the same. Sometimes, I feel whether the discussion in this House makes any impact outside. But we do not have any option here but to talk. We all condemn what has happened in Muktsar; what has happened in this Capital City. But to my mind, perhaps, where we are failing is this that we are not taking one aspect very seriously. That is that there is a conspiracy to destabilise India and the happenings like this are either part of this or abetting this conspiracy. We have been demanding for long to expose elements, the enemies of our country abroad who are trying to disintegrate our Motherland. But not a single instance can I remember where the Government has come forward and has said something concretely about this. So the first thing I must demand is this : let there be a White Paper on the foreign involvement the affairs in Punjab and other parts of our country.

Second thing is, while debating this—the happenings at Muktsar and what we call the backlash in Delhi—the point very clear to us is as to what the enemies of our country are wanting. Willingly, knowingly or un-knowingly, some organisa-

tions and some sections of our people are helping them. I have information. It is good that the Delhi riots were pacified; were curbed with very quick intervention of the Central Government. No doubt about it. The Central Government has acted swiftly. I have a word of appreciation for this. It proves that non-sponsored riots can be curbed very quickly. But the point that comes to our mind is that one month ago, the Lt. Governor of Delhi called a meeting of all parties. In that meeting many political parties, including our party, drew the attention of the Lt. Governor to the fact that inflammatory leaf-lets and pamphlets were being issued—in that particular area in Tilak Nagar where I do not know, maybe to show national integration, but that is too much. There it was done. The Victims of the 1984 riots and migrants who migrated from Punjab were kept together there. In that particular area, tension was mounting up. This particular aspect was brought to the notice of the Lt. Governor. But what happened? What preventive action was taken in that connection? When I have a good word for the Central Government, the allegations are also there that police did not act in a manner that they should have. We discussed here for four days the communal situation in our country. There, the behaviour of the police came under criticism, not all but some of them. But the basic question is: why do the police not act in a manner that they should act? Then the question of training came. I do not know what sort of training you are going to give. Are you going to tell them that, when they are in police service, they do not have any religion, they cannot be partial? Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad was saying about separating religion from politics. Do you know how to do it? Akail Dal talk of Panthic unity. Panthic unity may be there; I have no objection to that; but the question is whether the Panthic unity should be allowed to be extended to the disunity of our country. Our Party was very happy when we heard that Mr. Barnala took action to flush out the terrorists from the Golden Temple. Then why was it that the Chief Minister had to go to Gurdwara to dust the shoes? In one's individual capacity, one may go. But he was the Chief Minister. The

question is whether the State authorities are to succumb to this kind of religious obscurantism. That is what I want to know. It is not only Akali Dal ; I can cite many more examples. Let everybody ask himself the question as to why this kind of thing is happening. Everybody is saying : separate religion from politics. But who is doing it ? When you say that we have to honour and encourage the religious sentiments and that is the secularism of our country, I say that that is the breeding-ground for this kind of fundamentalism. They take it as a different path for attaining religious peace of something. I do not know. You say, mix with everybody, but they say, do not mix with everybody. Extermists take it as different path for the same mission. Anyway, I am not going into all that.

There are two or three good points also which I have noted in the situation. Though very horrifying reports came, including the report on Muktsar incident, from Punjab, and cities also, one good symptom was there. In the villages of Punjab, the communities are not fighting with each other. Only the terrorists are trying to create a situation of panic. That is a very good sign. And I have a good word for the Haryana Chief Minister also. The repercussions of the Muktsar incident did not take place in Haryana. I congratulate the people of Haryana. Here in Delhi also, with administrative efficiency, the riots could have been prevented ; some measures could have been taken earlier. I am not going into all those details also. That point is this. Of course, many Members have asked me as to why we supported the Accord. We supported the Accord with the understanding that it would help in bringing peace, it would re-establish the unity of the people. But the Accord has been taken most lightly, I must say. Take, for instance, the transfer of Chandigarh. It appeared to us very simple that Chandigarh would go to Punjab and some Hindi-speaking areas would go to Haryana. But now we see how complicated it is. Commissions are appointed. For what ? To complicate the situation or to ease the situation ? I do not know. Is it 'Desai Commission' or Desai Authority ? We do not know...

AN HON. MEMBER : It will be referred to another Commission.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I must say one thing. The Venkataramaiah Commission could identify 40,000 acres of land that should go to Haryana and they said that Chandigarh could be transferred and that the remaining 25,000 acres of land could be detected later on. We must tell the people of Haryana that the whole country is going to compensate Haryana—as they are going to part with Chandigarh—by way of helping them in getting a capital much better than Chandigarh. It is India which is the concern of all of us. We are not taking side of either Punjab or Haryana.

I do not want to use many harsh words to criticize so many things which are very unpleasant and undesirable. But I would say one thing about the construction of SYL canal. It was the responsibility of the Akali Dal, it was the responsibility of Mr. Barnala. Chandigarh would go to them, no doubt. But why didn't he himself go there to supervise the construction of SYL canal ? That would create confidence among the people of Haryana. They are in genuine need of water. They would understand that they are not only bothered in certain sectarian demands, but they are demanding something genuine and democratic. That was not done.

I have a word to say about migration. Migration is taking place not in a big way ; but it appears that some people are going out. But the point is that the Akali party, as they are in power, should have taken it not only as a law and order problem but also as a question of building unity. I would like to know whether Akali volunteers will go and work in the villages where minorities live. Why don't they put up day and night vigilance and assure them that nothing will happen ? In that we are going to support them. We have very little, we do not have a big party there ; but we are assuring them all help as that is there in our party. It is for all the political parties that we have to go there and see that those who have migrated will go back to their State.

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

Now that you are raising your hand I would say that the main concern is how to raise the unity of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : It is raising a united voice!

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I told Mr. Janga Reddy that I would criticize his party also. It was not at all right to call for *Deihi bundh* today. We had a call for the *bundh* in support of the textile workers' strike. That is there for the workers. We withdrew that in view of the situation prevailing here. This irresponsible behaviour is an aberration and worsen the situation. We have to act in a responsible manner. The Central Government has the responsibility to see that the Accord is implemented. Do it immediately. Otherwise it may be too late and I do not know whether with all our efforts we could save the situation.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL (Chandigarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir : Only last week when I participated in the debate on communal tension, I paid tribute to the Barnala Government. I congratulated the Government. The reason was that the Government was doing its best to curb terrorism. I thought, as everybody else thought in Punjab that terrorists are on the run, that steps have been taken to break the back of terrorism. We were all very happy.

But Sir, then the Mutksar event happened. Speaking with a very heavy heart I would say that it is a very very sad incident—brutal, unparalleled in the history of even Punjab which has witnessed such incidents earlier also.

The situation has completely changed. I very much wanted to speak objectively. But it seems that it is not possible to speak objectively. I must speak subjectively. Although I represent Chandigarh, I live in Chandigarh, I should take the House into confidence that all my relatives live in Punjab. One of my daughters is in Amritsar. Another daughter of mine is in Patiala, my brother's family and my

sister's family are also in Punjab. Another daughter of mine is at Ludhiana. My daughter-in-law comes from Ferozepore. Sir, I do not know how to face them. I just do not know. The girls come to me. The relations come to me and they ask, "Mr. Kaushal, how long?" I have no answer to that.

Sir, I know all my friends are worried. They have shown the greatest concern. They have a highly constructive attitude no doubt about it. The whole country has great concern. But, Sir, we have very little idea about the fear, the panic, the terror and the insecurity in which each citizen of Punjab especially of one community is living. Nobody is sure. People go in a bus, in a deluxe bus to Chandigarh and we know what happened.

Sir, it is true we have to talk from higher angles. Undoubtedly we have to. We are in Parliament. We have to. We have to take the debate on an ideological level. But the question arises who is responsible for maintaining law and order. It is not the Centre. Centre is straining its back to give all possible help to the Government. What else the Centre can do? Now Barnala Governments. If Barnala Government fails to discharge its primary duty then we all know what a democratic Government should do.

Sir, when elections took place we were all very happy. We thought that the people of Punjab have put their faith in a party which will be able to bring peace to the State. We were all very happy. We all know that Akali party never had more than 35 seats and we all know why this time the Akali party had 72 seats. It was primarily because of the attitude of the Congress party. The Congress party very much wanted the Akali party to come into power. (Interruptions) It was known to everybody and later on we have demonstrated when the elected Government came to power. The Central Government has done its very best to help that Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE ; By saying this you are creating more problems for the Akali party at the hands of the extremists.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL :

I do not know whether I am creating problem or stating the truth. I am speaking the truth for the benefit of the House and the benefit of the country. We must know that we have a vested interest in peace in Punjab. At any cost we want peace in Punjab. We want the Barnala Government to succeed because if the Barnala Government does not succeed in spite of the best efforts of all the political parties and all the help which the Centre is giving then, Sir, what could happen? Why is the Barnala Government not succeeding? Are we not bound to put that question? The reason is much too obvious. The Barnala Government is not in a position to curb those forces which are out to pull down that Government. We know it. There are forces—their own party men.

Undoubtedly, as Prof. Dandavate said, we had great respect for Badal. He was known to be a person who enjoyed the maximum confidence of Hindus. What is his attitude today? He wants to pull down the Government of the Akali party which is a duly elected Government of the people. He wants to pull down that Government. Are we not aware that the extremist forces and the secessionist forces are getting a lot of sustenance from his attitude? Are we not aware of that? It has been stated by more than one speaker. A highly condemnable tendency has arisen, the killers, the terrorists have been killing innocent people without any rhyme or reason. Unfortunately, the so-called leaders go on attending the bhog ceremonies and make the terrorists martyrs. If that is so and the Barnala Government is not in a position to take action against them, who is responsible? The hon. speaker has made a reference to it. Have the people whose activities are against the very concept of citizenship of the country, any right to enjoy all the freedoms which the country has guaranteed? I still implore the Barnala Government to rise to the occasion. History will not excuse that Government if they are not in a position to completely crush terrorism, the type of terrorism which has recently come. People were asked to sit in the bus, bow their heads and then one by one all of them were killed.

The question arises what has happened to the Accord. Who is responsible for the non-implementation of the Accord and will the successful implementation of the Accord stop terrorism? Well, on that various views may be held, but on one matter there is unanimity. Prof. Dandavate has also said so. The terrorists have a vital interest in the non-implementation of the Accord. They do not want the Accord to succeed. Therefore, to go on saying that the terrorism is continuing because Accord has not succeeded is a misnomer. They do not want the Accord to succeed. On the other hand, their very act is known to all of us. They killed Longowal, the person who entered into an Accord. They killed him. Why? They do not want the Accord to succeed. The Akali Party, the whole of the Party, had ratified the Accord during the life time of Sant Longowal. Later on what happened? Why all this dissidence? Again, Barnala was elected unanimously. Why then all this dissidence? Are they really behaving like patriots, are they behaving as they should, are they behaving as the elected representatives of the people?

I have tried to keep silent over these issues. As I said, I have a very very anguished heart.

Regarding Chandigarh so much has been said. Everybody thought that if Chandigarh had gone to Punjab on 26th January, peace would have descended on Punjab. I did not raise even my little finger to say that Chandigarh should not go to Punjab because I always felt that it was in the larger interest of the country that the Accord should succeed and Chandigarh may go to Punjab. I take the House into confidence and say that almost all the people of Chandigarh, overwhelming majority, almost everybody want Chandigarh to stay as a Union Territory. But I said, it is all right. After all, it is going to remain a part of the same country. We are going to Punjab now does it matter? But what has happened now? Everybody is asking the same question, "Mr. Kaushal, do you want us to go to the Punjab, where the life of the people is totally unsafe?" What answer have I got? They say, "You want us to go to the Punjab where the administration is functioning in such a way!" In Chandigarh

[Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal]

garh, comparatively, there is peace, almost full peace. Why? Because there is a different set of administration in Chandigarh. Now, are we not justified in asking the Prime Minister to please transfer Chandigarh after peace has come to Punjab and that we do not stand in the way of implementing the award. We do want the award to be implemented in letter and spirit. We only asked not to throw us into the burning fire because Punjab is on fire. It is a very legitimate demand on our part. Therefore, so far as the matter of Chandigarh is concerned, I do not want to go into all the niceties of the Commissions. But I have been following the whole thing very closely because it concerns me particularly. What could those poor Commissions do? You draft the terms of reference in such a way and the Commission being a judicial commission, when faced with such a situation, what can it do? Why don't the political parties come together? That is the only way. We know about it in the courts every day. Sometimes the judges say, "Mr. Kaushal, you have all our sympathy, but the case will be against you." We may have all the sympathy of the Commission, but no verdict. How can the verdict be given, unless the totality of the circumstances is taken into consideration by the Commission? Now, Sir, the latest position is that the Commission has quantified the area as 70,000 acres. Well, quantification is there. But now the Punjab Government says that they have no area to give. What is all this? Still, is the Centre to be blamed for all this? I just do not know.

Therefore my submission to the House is this. Today, the main thing is not the accord. Saner elements have started saying that the accord is not the main issue. The relevant thing is the maintenance of peace and law and order. I am happy when my friends on the opposite have said that the Delhi Administration has moved quickly and that it saw to it that things did not take an ugly turn. Well, that is what we want every administration to do. A journalist has put a very interesting question as to where these terrorists evaporate. For that matter, not only the journalist, but everybody is asking the same question. Where

do they go? They come and kill ten persons or twenty persons and escape on a motorbike. After all they cannot vanish into thin air. The answer which the journalist gave in his own paper was very clear. He says that obviously they have their sympathisers and the moment they enter somebody's house, they find their friends; they are their sympathisers. Who are they? They are their friends; they are their relations. And then there are political people behind them. We all know about it. Again I say that I do not want to say any such thing which may embarrass anybody. But we do know that influential people, political people and people in services, they all patronise them. Unless the whole population raises its voice against terrorism, it is not possible to root it out. We have been saying so for such a long time. You will have to do it and that is the point.

Now, for that matter, all I can say is this. The various political parties have to put their heads together and their local units have to come forward. Joint Committees have to take the responsibility of maintaining peace in a particular area. We cannot achieve success by peace marches alone as we have been doing for quite some time. We have done it before. *Mohalla* Committees were formed and respectable people of that *Mohalla* headed the committees. Young men took the responsibility on themselves. In various streets and various sectors of the town, we should have these joint committees of all the political parties. There should not be any question of Hindu or Sikh there, because it is the vested interest of each one of us to have peace in Punjab. I quite agree with Prof. Madhu Dandavate and I am actually very happy with the way in which he has put things. He says Khalistan is not negotiable. He says; nobody should talk of Article 370. I quite agree with him. All these are fundamentals. But Sir, the main thing is that we should take care of other fundamentals. I do want the Barnala Government to act swiftly against all those forces which are trying to weaken him; all these friends—his erstwhile friends—who now unfortunately pose a great threat and who want to pull down the Barnala Government for their own selfish ends. I very much wish that Barnala Government would succeed.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, such horrifying incidents are taking place in Punjab and our greatest concern is about the terror and panic prevailing there. Such a situation has to be avoided. First of all, I have to congratulate and in fact appreciate the action taken by the hon. Prime Minister in order to assist the Barnala Government in maintaining the law and order situation. It is terrific to note that the terrorists were carrying with them walkie-talkie at the time of the incident. How the terrorists were allowed to carry arms with them when they were travelling in the bus? That has not been questioned and has not been replied by the Barnala Government. But anyhow, Mr. Rebeiro, the man who takes care of the law and order situation in Punjab, we thought that when he was posted as Director-General of Police there, the law and order situation will improve and peace will also be maintained. But after he took charge, the law and order situation in Punjab came bad to worse. Even today also, I asked a question to Shri Barnala during lunch time that some of his cabinet colleagues and MLAs of his Party also are acting hand in glove with the terrorists. How are you going to control it? If the law and order situation has to be controlled, first we have to control our colleagues. We have to control our party people. But, he is unable to control his own party people. So, here in this House Shri Azad was telling that religion and politics should be separated. But, anyhow, I want to tell you Sir, legitimacy is more important in a democracy than legality. So, one should be legitimate to the people. When he took charge as the Chief Minister of that State, he made an oath to the people that law and order would be maintained and a peaceful situation will prevail over Punjab, but for so many months, we see hardly a day passes without a murder in Punjab. That is the situation. Such horrifying incidents are taking place. Even the other day, we were discussing communal violence and today again we are discussing the very same problem here. Sir, everyday, even in this august House also, we have to discuss violence, terror, panic in the country. So such a situation has to be avoided. I request the hon. Prime Minister that he must

rise to the occasion and see that terrorism once for all is stopped.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole House is considering a very serious problem at present for which you set the trend. Sir, I think, we are all very sentimental people. We had thought that on 24th July, this year, which would be the occasion of the first anniversary of the Punjab Accord, a whiff of fresh air will blow into the country, bringing new hopes along with it. We were in search of a better future but when we heard that on 25th July the terrorists had gunned down 14 or 15 people then all our hopes were dashed to the ground, and it became imperative to discuss the Punjab issue once again. I want to submit that the people should show patience and exercise restraint at this juncture. The fact that this is a testing time for our country, cannot be contradicted. We can also not contradict what some of the newspapers have said in their editorials or what our intellectuals have said that violence cannot be curbed with mob violence. I would like to quote the comments of a prominent journalist that reaction to the incidents (in Punjab) is being expressed everywhere and we are discussing the issue with a heavy heart. A large number of Members in this House are connected with Punjab's past as well as its present. They are familiar with the psyche of Punjab and its problems. Prof. Madhu Dandavate had initiated the discussion and made a thought provoking speech.

Sir, I want to make a very serious submission in the House and would request Shri Buta Singh, to ensure that my point reaches the Prime Minister and all the people from every walk of life. You must pose a question to them—regardless of the fact whether he is a professor or a school-teacher, a student or a Member of Parliament, an occupant of the highest office or the lowest one—what according to him should be the future of the country? In the present situation, we cannot disregard anybody. Some of the victims of the terrorist attack are present in the

[Shri Balkavi Bairagi]

House. Hon. Shri Bhatia, who narrowly escaped an attempt on his life is also present here. It has to be settled whether this place actually serves the purpose of the highest body or not. Because, when we hold discussions here, we feel satisfied with our performance here but as soon as we go outside, we realise our error.

Sir, I want to raise one or two points here. A prominent leader in Punjab has given a statement that if any harm is caused to any Sikh outside Punjab, Government will be responsible for that. I was expecting that he would also add that he would take the responsibility for the safety of the non-Sikhs living in Punjab ; but he did not do so.

Sir, a political weapon being used in Punjab these days is to alienate Sikhs from non-Sikhs. This tendency should be curbed first at the political level and then with the assistance of the Army and the police. We should make all efforts to safeguard the unity and the integrity of the country and we should never compromise on that ground. Moreover, the Government should enter into political dialogue with the political parties having some political philosophy. But if you enter into dialogue with those who are spreading terrorism in Punjab, who are killing innocent people, it would pose threat to the very unity and integrity of the nation.

I am happy that the Hon. Prime Minister has an open mind on this issue. We desire the success of the Barnala Government. We pray for their success every day. Shri Kaushal has given the inside picture and we want that the Government should be successful. But aspersions are being cast on us on account of the ruling party and this calls for fresh approach to the matter and we should not hesitate to do so. What can the Army and the police do ? The Army and police can only create conditions conducive to political settlement, but they cannot take any final decision. The question of Punjab can be settled only at the political level and there can be no alternative to it. The terrorists were jubilant after the assassination of Sant Longowal, as the

Accord was finalised between him and the Government. They were glad that one of the parties to the Accord had been eliminated and were challenging the Centre to make the Accord a success on their own. Mr. Speaker, Sir, they eliminated one party to the Accord and now they are waiting to disintegrate the nation. I am not going to make any wrong use of the time that you have allotted to me. I want to make a point in the House as well as to the world. This is not a new turn of events, but is a part of a deep-rooted conspiracy. In the last two hundred years, India has been divided once every fifty years. Our history bears testimony to it. Sometimes it has been divided on the pretext of Pakistan or Burma or Sri Lanka. On an average, it has been divided every fifty years. However, in the current fifty years period, it is for the first time that the country has increased in size instead of being reduced. Goa, Daman, Diu, Pondicherry and Sikkim were integrated into the Indian Union. When this happened, the foreign powers perhaps tried to conjecture as to why the country was growing larger in size. Hence, there is a deep rooted conspiracy to disintegrate the country, and some fundamentalist elements are helping in this task. It has to be decided in this House today whether their conspiracy would succeed or our efforts would be successful. This must be decided regardless of the price that we have to pay for it. The country shall not be allowed to be fragmented at any cost. As I have already said, it is a deep rooted conspiracy and we have to face the challenge boldly. We had hoped for a whiff of fresh air on the occasion of the first anniversary of Sant Longowal—Rajiv Accord, but our hopes were dashed to the ground. We should, of course feel concerned about the incidents in Punjab but we should not lose heart. In spite of their best efforts to divide the Hindus and the Sikhs, they were not successful. Only day before yesterday, they tried to spark off riots between the Hindus and the Muslims, but they failed in their attempt. The newspapers bear testimony to the fact that the common people in the riot-hit areas had wanted to maintain peace and harmony. The people of the whole

country want to remain united. I would like to recite only four lines from a poem, which I have myself written. I would also like to say to every man—be they farmers, workers, traders, students, politicians or the President of India. I hope they would understand them in true sense, I am reciting as Poet Balkavi Bairagi,

*Ek phool ki pankhurliyan aapas me
yoon la rengi,*

*Halvaneeyat hamri parvan yoon
charengi*

*To matam karegi mitti, khushboo
udas hogi*

*Kardhon pe malyon ke gulshan ki
lash hogi.*

What can be said more. I would urge the Government that it must be strict and firm. It is being suggested that the Accord has failed. But I would like to know whether there could have been a better accord. I want to ask every citizen of this country as to why do they not talk with the relatives. The list of names of the parents and relatives of the terrorists could be published and a dialogue could be held with them and in their own language. I am convinced that a solution will be found. We cannot allow any kind of madness to flourish at any cost. The entire House is strongly committed to it. The people of this country have also solemnly pledged that they would not allow this country to disintegrate. I thank you for giving me the time to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't worry, we shall not allow that.

[English]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala) : Mr. Speaker, Sir we have discussed the Punjab situation, we have discussed the Punjab problem so many times and it is evading solution.

The talks on Punjab Accord were there, but it is unfortunate that some political initiative was taken by our worthy Prime Minister last year. He

reached a settlement with Sant Longowalji and after that a sigh of relief was there. For some time there was a little lull. There was peace in Punjab. But that accord is sent to the dustbin. We have just seen the anniversary of that accord on 24th July but not even a single clause of that accord is visible as being implemented, perhaps commission after commission has taken the place of that accord. The time limit which was fixed for those clauses of the accord, they remain to be fulfilled and implemented.

The Punjab problem is not only a problem of Punjab now. This has acquired the dimensions of a national problem. This is not merely an administrative and law and order problem, this has become a psychological and political problem. So, I agree with Bairagiji that this can be sorted out not with force we all condemn killings, and shedding of human blood, innocent blood, wherever it is ; we should condemn it. The whole nation, whether we are Sikhs or Hindus—there is no question of Hindu blood, human blood is human blood—whether it is there in Muktsar or in any corner of Punjab or whether it is Delhi or in any part of the country, we must condemn its shedding and it has to be dealt with a heavy hand and we have to deal with firmly those people who believe in this fury of violence.

I, on behalf of the Akali Dal, on behalf of my party, I can say with responsibility that the Akali Dal is against violence of any kind. The Akali Dal is a staunch believer in the national integrity of the country. We have spent, we have sacrificed our lives for the freedom of this country, to maintain its freedom and integrity. It will be the duty of every body in this country to safeguard the freedom and integrity of our country. But the Punjabis feel discriminate on various issues, whether it is the river waters issue, where all the laws, national and international laws are thrown to the winds and commission after commission is constituted.

To give this need-based water, we are not against Haryana or Rajasthan. We are for everybody. But we do not want that everything should be done at the cost

[Shri Charanjit Singh Walia]

of Punjab. If we are to compensate, then there is a talk that this country is one. When there was bifurcation of the States on linguistic basis, the capital was given to the parent State. But in the case of Punjab, Chandigarh has become a moot point. When it was meant for Punjab, why should it not be given to Punjab? If Haryana is to be compensated, there are very big States like UP, you can give one district from UP... (*Interruptions*) After all that area is not going out of India. We are not going to give to any other country, but we are giving it to a neighbouring State.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : Why should UP given it? You are a part of the Punjab... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA : I request my hon. colleagues that they should have some patience while listening to some point of view. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur) : Why should you bring in U.P. ? You must confine your comments to your own State... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mishraji, you should not lose temper. (*Interruptions*)

I want that you should not say any such thing—there is an Urdu couplet :

Jahan mein insaan ki haden gar is tarah ghatati rahin,

To is sarhade zameen par had hi had rah jayagi

Nothing will be left. Now you may resume.

[*English*]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA : We listen to so many things without interruptions. So many things are spoken against us. So many things are spoken against our community, our Punjab. But we sit here and listen to everything... (*Interruptions*) When they were speaking, nobody interrupted them whether anybody liked it or not.

After all, that part of the State is not going to another country. There is a mutual adjustment, if you want to compensate Haryana... (*Interruptions*)

I think, our worthy Prime Minister took a political initiative last year. I do not know what are the blocks or obstacles in his way. He should have the political will to implement his Accord.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : How ?

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA : He should have the political will to implement his own accord. If he cannot implement his own accord, how can he advise others to do or not to do such and such things.

I agree with my colleagues that extremism and terrorism should not be allowed to function in this country. It should be curbed with iron hands. But if our Prime Minister can talk to insurgents like Laldenga and sign accord with him, he should also talk to those who believe in one India. We are against Khalistan. We have repeatedly said it so many times. No Punjabi speaks for Khalistan. No Punjabi is for Khalistan. We will curb it. We will not allow Khalistan to be built and the country to be divided. But if within that framework talks can be held with anybody, these should be held and some lasting solution to this problem be found out. With these words I thank you very much.

SHRI M.R. SAIKIA (Nowgong) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House discussed the situation in Punjab on previous occasions and is also discussing today. We have had certain discussions about the prevailing conditions in Punjab. Though I believe that the Barnala Government is trying to deal with the law and order problem sincerely and honestly, but the measures taken by the State Government have not succeeded to bring back normalcy in Punjab. There are, on an average, two to three killings everyday, besides bank robberies and armoury raids. Also these anti-national activities of the terrorists have created the problem of migration of a particular section of community in Punjab. Very recently,

the most sensitive and ghastly killings of fifteen innocent bus passengers on 25th July clearly indicate the gravity of the situation prevailing in Punjab. This has created sensation not only in Punjab but throughout the country. The most surprising fact is this that everyday almost all the killings take place on public roads, in market places in broad daylight and the culprits easily manage to escape. How can they escape from the spot so easily? To my mind, it appears that perhaps the administration of the State Government is crippled for want of proper informers and thereby people have been demoralised. We know it very well that the terrorists and the criminals are very much resourceful and their activities enjoy the support of those beyond our frontiers. We also know that terrorism has been instigated and encouraged by foreign agents and also by certain elements from within the country who are out to divide us, to divide the Sikhs and Hindus, to divide Hindus and Muslims, on communal lines. This is a most dangerous situation. It is really dangerous for the maintenance of our national integrity, sovereignty and democracy. If the House feels that it is really a dangerous situation and is dangerous for our sovereignty, dangerous for our functional democracy and dangerous for our national integrity, then I appeal to all the Members of this House, irrespective of their political colour and creed, and also to all the political, social and religious leaders, to join us with the feeling of oneness. We should stand united and identify those elements, those culprits who are responsible for creating such situations. The Government should come forward and take drastic steps vigorously, courageously, to deal with the anti-social forces and to crush them for all times to come and also we may demand from the Government to take care of such anti-social forces, and national forces from the very beginning.

16 hrs.

The other day ghastly incident took place in Punjab. Immediately after that violence broke out in some areas in Delhi. I must appreciate that prompt action was taken in Delhi to contain violence. But at the same time I must say that there have been lapses on the part of the Delhi

Administration. Why could the Administration not anticipate that such and such a thing might take place in Delhi because of Punjab incident? Rather than taking preventive action, Delhi Administration allowed some people to hold demonstrations which resulted in violence in Delhi. I also urge upon the Government to take drastic steps and action against those who are responsible for not taking the issues seriously. This is my earnest request to the Government of India.

We must not forget that if such things are allowed to take place here and there including Delhi, I am afraid this might lead to serious consequences in Punjab. Therefore, I must say with all the force at my command that Central Government should come forward to take immediate drastic steps against the officers responsible for committing such lapses so that such things do not take place again in Delhi.

I have to say something regarding Punjab accord. Punjab accord is one of the contributing factors for the conditions prevailing in Punjab—because of non-implementation of the accord. Moreover, frequent changes are made in terms of reference particularly with regard to the areas proposed to be transferred from Punjab to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh which created confusion in the minds of the people. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to express its view in clear terms with regard to this matter and take some positive steps for early implementation of the Accord.

[Translation]

SHRI R.L. BHAGIA (Amritsar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I thank you for providing us an opportunity to discuss the situation of the Punjab in the House today. There has not been any debate in the House when any party or leader did not cast aspersions on each other. But, today we find that they are unanimous on the situation in Punjab.

Today, the people in Punjab are fighting for their lives. It seems that this debate will bring out some suggestions which will be helpful in improving the situation in Punjab. Today's debate is about the killing of the bus-passengers at Muktsar on 25th July.

[Shri R.L. Bhatia]

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

The persons behind these killings wanted to achieve their objective through Hindu-Sikh or Hindu-Muslim divide. But they failed to achieve their objectives in the past and will not succeed in future also because the people of India and Punjab have not succumbed to their designs. I want to give you a small instance. I was elected to Parliament from the Amritsar constituency by a margin of 1,06,000 votes despite the fact that it was a Sikh majority area and a stronghold of Akali Party; there was resentment among the people due to the operation Bluestar and I was opposed by an Akali. This shows that Sikhs and Hindus are one in Punjab. The majority of the Sikhs voted in my favour. Even after so many incidents, I can say with confidence that there is no illwill between the two communities.

I do not want to speak at length, as this subject has already been discussed in the House a number of times, and it is no use repeating the same points time and again. I shall give 2 to 3 suggestions only. First, I want to say that there is an elected Government of Akalis in the Punjab but they are divided, and as a result they are not able to work with the firm determination with which they want to work. Therefore, the Centre should come to their help. Whenever an incident occurs in Punjab, a chain of meetings starts; either the leaders from Punjab visit Centre or the leaders from the Centre visit Punjab. It is like a fire brigade action. The terrorism in Punjab is not likely to be suppressed so soon. It has become a permanent feature and as such it needs a permanent solution. Unless the Central Government and the Government of Punjab cooperate with each other and take all the short term and long term measures needed to tackle the situation, there can be no solution to the problem.

Secondly, it is said that the border is not secure; smugglers move freely across the border and the people from across the border come over to this side and after indulging in illegal activities return to their own side. If it is so, why a permanent solution is not found out to this problem?

In this connection, I would suggest that 5 mile wide strip of the border should be under the Central control so that the border can be sealed and movement of the smugglers and smuggling of armaments and money can be checked. Therefore, this border-strip should be under the Central Government's control. Then it is for the Central Government to take whatever it wants to deploy. Army or B.S.F. there or declare it no man's land or issue shoot at sight orders. To my mind, unless you make such arrangement, there cannot be any solution to the problem.

Apart from this, I also suggest that no party should try to take advantage of the migrants from the Punjab who have been forced to come here. Nobody wishes them to settle here permanently. As and when the situation in Punjab improves, they will go back, but during their stay here they should be given all possible help and facilities. If possible, a committee comprising all political parties should be formed as the Government is spending a lot on them and helping them but they should be extended such hospitality that they may feel that they are in their homeland and the Government is helping them.

All of us raise discussions in this House, express our views and wish to tell the people that we are very sincere to them and are fighting for them. Why do not all the political parties visit Batala, Amritsar, Jalandhar, Nakodar, Muktsar and take out peace marches there in order to get the people's sympathy? They are looking up to us but we do not visit these places. We only believe in debating. My third suggestion is that the leaders of all the political parties including the Congress should visit these places, take out peace marches and hold meetings to boost the morale of the people. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI D.P. YADAVA (Monghyr): Sir, this subject has been discussed in the House at length and I do not want to waste the valuable time of the House by merely repeating old things. There are issues about which the whole nation looks up to the deliberations of the highest institution of the nation—the Lok Sabha. I want to tell

my countrymen through this House that we should tell some misguided people, who want to disintegrate the country, that the country is one and we shall not let it be fragmented. Whatever sacrifice is required in this regard, we are ready to make that. The terrorists may kill as many people as they like but there is no question of its disintegration.

Shri Walia has raised in the House the question of discrimination against Punjab. I would humbly inform Shri Walia that these slogans were written on the walls in Delhi and elsewhere. From 1978 to 1985, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was murdered, the walls used to be splashed with the insinuation that Sikhs were being discriminated against and these small things poisoned the atmosphere. I want to tell you that 80 per cent areas of Punjab has irrigation facilities. Regarding Electricity, the maximum per capita electricity is available in Punjab. Punjab is also ahead in the area of food production. Punjab also has the maximum per-capita income. Then how can one talk of discrimination? You may go through the report of the Reserve Bank according to which the maximum per capita investment is being made in Punjab. Even the Banks are making maximum per capita investment in Punjab. Even then you talk of discrimination. It was done with the sole motive of creating an atmosphere and a bogey that you are being discriminated against and, therefore, you should get more. Whatever you ask for, we are ready to provide it to you. You ask for water we shall provide it to you. If you need water to irrigate the remaining 20 per cent land, the investment on the Indira Dam would escalate from Rs. 700 crores to Rs. 1700 crores. We are ready to do it even by raising contribution for this purpose from our countrymen. But if at the instance of any other power, from the other side of the Ravi, slogans are raised that India is a Hindu State and as such steps would be taken to counter it then you must bear in mind that we shall not allow their nefarious designs to culminate in fructions. Today it is our turn to teach them a lesson and under no circumstances are we prepared to give in.

What type of publicity is being made by the Radio and T.V. of Pakistan? Pamphlets and posters are also being supplied by them but shall we let the country be demoralised by allowing such material to be circulated. A handful of persons think that by killing 10 to 20 persons in a bus they will be able to spread terrorism and communal feelings in the country. But so long as this House is in existence, there is nothing to worry and we shall create an atmosphere free of communal tension and riots but we shall never allow the spread of violence in the country at any cost.

We shall have to chalk out an action programme in this regard. The dying flame of an oil lamp glows brighter. Today, the extremists are also in the same situation. Their actions signify the glow of a dying flame. We are not nervous. But persons like Shri Walia should never say that Punjab is being discriminated against. The question of discrimination does not arise as we are always ready to provide you whatever you need.

Now the question before us is what should be the course of action in such circumstances. Instead of the teachings of Guru Granth Sahib, other things are being propagated. The people who lost elections not only to the Marketing Committee but also to Gurudwara Prabaadnak Committee held New Delhi responsible for the defeat of their party. In any election, one Party wins and the other is defeated. We have nothing to do with that. Elections were held and if we were defeated we should accept that. Mr. Chidambaram, I may submit that you should examine the literature which has been prepared in certain places of Punjab with the help of the grants of the University Grants Commission and find out that nothing which creates dissensions among the people has been written in that. People who do not believe in getting elected by democratic method and consider their intellectual power as stepping stone to power are mistaken.

In 1985, elections in Punjab were held and the Akali Party came to power. We do not have any objection but I shall never

[Shri D.P. Yadava]

say that every one in Akali Party may become the Chief Minister. Everybody cannot be Chief Minister. When Shri Barnala is the Chief Minister, Shri Badal cannot become the Chief Minister, nor can Shri Tohra become the Chief Minister. Only one out of these three can become the Chief Minister. To say that Shri Badal cannot become the Chief Minister due to Delhi, this thing I fail to understand. Therefore, I would submit that it is your Party problem and you should not make it a national problem. It is a fight for gaining political power but if in this power game you try to create dissension in the country, then I would say that the people of the country may be less educated but they are wise enough to decide as to which side the tide will flow and what decision to take.

I am one with Shri Bhatia in stating that there should be a five kms or miles wide belt to ensure that the extremists are unable to cross the border from one side to the other and if some people come from across the border they should be clearly identified. Persons who are trying to incite the people just to come in power should be dealt with a heavy hand (Interruptions). The man who kills is not as guilty as the one who incites to murder. What is needed is to identify the persons who incite and in this dragnet if some political leader is caught, there is no need to spare him. Persons who incite should be dealt with severely.

With these few words I thank you for giving me time to speak.

*SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing a very serious matter in the House today. This hon. House discussed this issue seriously several times in the past. Many Members belonging to treasury benches have supported the Punjab accord. It was the contention of every body in this House that normalcy should return in Punjab as early as possible, that

peace should prevail in Punjab at any cost, that there should be communal harmony amongst the people living there and that Punjab should once again progress and prosper. Now it is almost an year since the accord was signed. But it is unfortunate to note that the massacre is still going on there unabated. Mass murders are still taking place there every day. The Central as well as the State Govt. have failed miserably in controlling the law and order situation and restoring normalcy in the State. In spite of the best efforts on the part of both Central and State Governments, the massacre still continues.

By transferring Chandigarh to Punjab and transferring Fazilka and Abohar to Haryana in lieu thereof the Govt. cannot solve the Punjab problem, and it is a mistaken notion to think so. The solution to the Punjab problem is not that easy. Actually transferring to Chandigarh or few thousand of acres of land is not going to solve the issue. Sir, it is a well known fact certain external forces are envious of unity and integrity. The united and integral India is eye sore for them. Hence these external forces want to destabilise the country at any cost. They are trying to sow the seeds of division by encouraging the fissiparous elements in the country. A conspiracy has been hatched by these forces to destabilise this nation. They lured certain people inside the country to carry out their plan to divide the country into fragments. Now the Govt. here, at the Centre without realising this grave danger, thinks that it can solve the issue by isolating the extremists from the mainstream. The Govt. is of the opinion that by extending a generous help to the Punjab Govt. it would succeed in isolating the extremists from the mainstream. But it is not going to help solve the issue permanently. The main issue before the Govt. is not how to isolate the extremists from mainstream by doing out a generous help. The Govt. cannot solve the problem by luring away the people by a generous help. The problem is more serious and deserves a more serious thinking.

Sir, neither at the time of signing the accord, nor during the past one year after signing the accord, no attempt has ever

*The speech was Originally delivered in Telugu.

been made to identify what the root cause was and how to solve it. The issue was really over-simplified. No effort was made to delve deep into the issue. No attempt was made to study the problem seriously. The issue was treated very lightly and only superficial attempts were made to remedy the situation. Punjab problem should be studied carefully. It is too serious a situation to be taken lightly. Sir, Pakistan is training terrorists on its soil and providing them with most modern weapons. Our police force has become ineffective before the modern weapons used by the terrorists. Those terrorists cross the border, enter Punjab, kill the people there and again flee to Pakistan. The Punjab Govt. failed miserably to check the entry of Pakistan-based terrorists. In fact the State Govt. cannot do much in this regard. It is for the Central Govt. to take up the matter and check the entry of terrorists. It is too serious an affair to be left over to the State Government alone. Pakistan and certain other forces are conniving to destabilise our country. The State Government is not strong enough to foil the attempts of these external forces. The Central Government should take the situation very seriously and take the responsibility of foiling the attempts of external forces on its shoulders. Though it is now more than year since the Punjab accord had been signed, the terrorists still continue to rule the roost. These extremists or terrorists or by whatever name you call them are a party of the conspiracy hatched by external elements. These terrorists are playing into the hands of the conspirators. Now the time has come to declare them as traitors. The Govt. should take strong measures against the activities of these forces. Now what is happening is that the terrorists stationed in Pakistan cross the border, enter Punjab, kill the innocent persons and again get back to Pakistan. The purpose behind these killing is to force Hindus to leave Punjab by terrorising them. These forces want that the migrated Hindus react against the Sikhs and thus the peace and tranquility prevailing in this land be disturbed. This is the aim of external forces operating against the country. These forces are interested in the creation of not only Khalistan but also want that

Hindu Muslim clashes take place all over the country. They want to create communal tension everywhere. They provoke fundamentalists to stoke the embers of communalism. When all this takes place they feel, the normalcy here would disappear. There will be a law and order problem everywhere. This will, finally lead to the breaking up of the country. This is the ultimate goal of the external forces conspiring against India. So Sir, the conspiracy that is going on against the interests of our nation is a very serious one. What happened the other day in Delhi proves the point. In fact, a beginning was made in Delhi to destabilise the country. So it is not a minor issue. This problem should be viewed at the national and Government level. Whether it was a fact that Pakistan has a hand in the terrorists activities? and that the Pakistanis are imparting training to our terrorists must be probed thoroughly and when they are found to be true the Government should take up with Pakistan and ask that country to stop the unfriendly activities. I wonder why the Government has failed to take up this matter so far. Why the Government is keeping mum over the issue? Why don't the Government speak out and take steps to control these activities. If the Pakistan Government does not respond favourably, well, the Govt. can seal the border. It can reinforce the police and other para military forces in Punjab. It can provide modern weapons to the security personnel in Punjab to combat the terrorists. But nothing has been done by the Government so far. I am not able to understand why the Indian Government is not responding to the situation. As I said earlier, a big conspiracy has been hatched to destabilise the country. I hope the Govt. would at least wake up now and initiate action to foil the conspiracy. Sir, only the other day 14 innocent people were killed by terrorists at Mukatsar. They were travelling in bus. A few terrorists stopped the bus somewhere, and killed the passenger in a cold blooded manner. Sir, usually the passengers are thoroughly checked before embarking. Similar checking takes place while travelling in trains and buses. This fateful bus was proceeding towards border districts. Now

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

I want to ask whether the passengers who boarded the bus were checked at all? Whether any security was provided to the passengers travelling in that bus? Sir, providing security and checking passengers are not big things and I do not know why the Government failed to take these precautions. The Government is not able to take such preliminary steps like checking the passengers and providing the escort etc.

Sir, we talk aloud about secularism but our deeds do not match our words. The fundamentalists derive their strength from the politicians who approach them for votes. The communalists should not be encouraged. So I appeal to the Govt. not to treat the Punjab situation lightly. It is a very serious problem. A conspiracy is taking place. Foreign forces are out to destabilise the country. The Govt. should try to find out what that conspiracy is. And who the conspirators are? I want to know whether the Govt. will take up the matter with the foreign powers who have a hand in this matter and dissuade them from working against us. It is also necessary to seal the border to check the entry of extremists. I want to know whether the Govt. would do so? I want to know whether at least at this late hour the Govt. would take above steps to save the country from further deterioration. I once again appeal to the Government not to oversimplify the issue. I request them not to be complacent with the mere transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab or Fazilka and Abohar to Haryana in lieu thereof. Liberal financial assistance to Punjab will also not solve the problem. The problem cannot be solved this way. There is a deep rooted conspiracy to destabilise our country and that conspiracy has to be foiled at any cost. The foreign powers behind the conspiracy have to be identified. A way has to be found out to tackle the issue. The Govt. should leave no stone unturned to find out a lasting solution to the Punjab problem. I hope the Government will not spare any effort in this regard. Thanking you for giving me an opportunity to speak, I conclude.

16.28 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, I would like to very categorically condemn the ghastly crime that took place in M. Ktsar three days ago. The whole nation has shown its indignation and sorrow at the killings. Our sympathies go out to the victims. I have spoken with Buta Singhji who had visited the site of the killings and from his description, this was not the work of anybody in a normal state of mind. There is some mental problem with people who carry out such things in the manner in which it was carried out. We cannot treat them in any other way.

Terrorists must be dealt with extremely firmly. There can be no doubt about that and there will be no hesitation on the part of the Central Government. We will give whatever help and support that the State Government asks for to fight terrorism in Punjab. But certain things are very necessary if terrorism is to be tackled effectively. Perhaps the most important is that the Police must have a free hand. Politicisation of the Police Force, interference in the functioning of the Police Force cannot allow the Police Force and will not allow the Police Force to effectively combat the menace of serious disturbance. The challenge in Punjab is very squarely a challenge for the State Government to rise up to. The State Government must deal with this menace very effectively. They must strengthen those forces in Punjab which are willing to face terrorism. They must face up to those forces that are aiding and abetting—whether openly or clandestinely—those forces which are coming out to weaken our nation, which are coming out in support of terrorists—whether it is in open statements or whether it is by their action. We hope that the State Government will be able to rise to the occasion and face this challenge.

Any challenge to the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the nation must be seen as nothing less than treason. And it must be

dealt with in such a manner. Thousands of people, lakhs of people, sacrificed to win us our independence. It is for us to take over that lead on our shoulders now. We cannot allow forces that are out to destabilise, to weaken our nation, to do so. None can be allowed to endanger our independence or our unity. The basis of our strength is secularism—secularism not as defined narrowly by most English dictionaries but secularism as we have used since independence :

"Sarva dharma sambhava"

Perhaps when you are a little older, you will understand.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
That applies to both sides.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
(Katwa) : Can he not tackle the situation ?
Don't undermine your Prime Minister.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The hon. Member from West Bengal has asked whether the Central Government is able to tackle the situation. I will ask him.....

(Interruptions)

Let me answer. I will ask him; when we discuss Gorkhaland, will he say the something ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
What is he talking ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : He has said that:

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : No, he did not say that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
I said what I am saying now, that you are able enough to reply to that. You do not require their help.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I am not referring to that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Please do not read too much.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I don't read too much. I understand precisely what you say. When the question is debated, I will quote you on that debate.

(Interruptions)

Captaji, when we are your age . . . !

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
You will retire !

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Something you should have done long ago !

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I fully agree with you.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, secularism is the basis of our unity. And any force that is out to counter secularism; any communal force, any religious force, any political force that relies on communalism or on religious interests must not be allowed to use this interest to weaken the nation. We have to be very clear that on the one hand there must be fully freedom for every religion, we must give every facility to allow all religions to flourish, but on the other hand we cannot allow communalism to grow. We cannot mix religion and politics which are being mixed too easily today by certain parties, by certain groups.

Throughout our history, communalism has weakened us. We can go back to almost biblical times, and when we work backwards, we see that whenever India has had a secular attitude, India has risen; and whenever we have had a communal outlook, India has crumbled and fallen. That will not change today. If India is to remain strong, we cannot allow communal forces to mix religion with politics. We must not allow that. Our genius throughout the ages has been the way in which we have assimilated, in which we have absorbed, the way in which we have synthesised, how we have tolerated differences, how we have produced a harmony out of different groups of people in our country. The fight against communalism in modern India was really brought to a head by Gandhiji and then carried onward by Panditji and Indiraji. We will not forsake that path today. Communalism is a danger that is common to all in India. It is a danger that attacks all equally, whether big or small, whether big communities or small communities. Our strength will lie not in allowing this to flourish but in seeing that every one's interests is fulfilled by reducing communalism.

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

The events that took place in Delhi in the last two days were sad, they were tragic; innocent lives were lost. Unfortunately it was a wrong response to the terrorist actions in Punjab. It was the response that the terrorists wanted. We have given them the response that they wanted. There can be nothing more dangerous than that. Today we must ask all political parties not to exploit this sorrow, not to play with fire, not to toy with the unity of India. Every political party must act with responsibility. It is not a frivolous issue. It is a very serious issue; and if it is going to be turned into political one-up-manship at the cost of the country, it will indeed be tragic. This is the time that all of us must stand together to face this challenge. Those who are playing into the hands of the terrorists by building up movements, by building communal feelings on other sides are indirectly collaborating with those very terrorists. Today we have to evaluate who are the people who are helping the terrorists. Helping the terrorists could be physically helping the terrorists, helping the terrorists could be indirectly helping them by giving them some sort of sustenance. But anyone who helps build the morale of the terrorists is equally responsible for the increase of build up of terrorism when it takes place. Everyone who espouses their cause, anyone who speaks out in support of them must not be allowed to do so.

This is not just a question of law and order and for the police to take action; we are equally responsible. How many of us still bob-nob, talks, discussions and are great friends with those people who are out to destabilise the country, who are today openly supporting the terrorists in Punjab? This cannot be supported, Sir, it should be a people's movement to ostracise anyone who gets himself involved with the terrorists, who shows himself to be involved with the terrorists, who eulogises the activities of the terrorists. And this must be done by all, by everyone; but most certainly by all political leaders.

Sir, there is no reserved quota for patriotism. Everyone in India is a patriot—whether he is a Hindu, or a

Muslim or a Sikh or a Christian or a Parsee or a Jain or a Buddhist or of any other religion. There are no restrictions on being a patriot. We have to see that no community pretends to monopolise that patriotism. Over the years our people have shown that patriotism is not reserved for any one community, it flows in the blood of every Indian. Patriotism, nationalism is for all of us, for each one of us. We cannot allow the acts, the deliberate acts of a few people of one community to colour everyone of that community. Because, if we allow that, we play straight into the hands of the terrorists.

What is needed is a very clear perspective on how to strengthen India. It will need political wisdom, patience and perhaps most of all perseverance. Our freedom was not won easily. It did not come quickly. If we are to maintain that freedom, we might be called upon to struggle equally hard and equally long. None of us should shirk that responsibility. It cannot be tackled by mere brute force. It has to be tackled with a moral force and that moral force must come from this House.

Sir, there has been some confusion about a statement I made in Mizoram, which I have subsequently clarified; but I believe it was raised in the House. So, I think it needs clarification on the floor of the House. Sir, I had said, like I have said in this very House and in the Rajya Sabha, that we are willing to talk to anyone. But—there are certain but—but that discussion can only be with those who are willing to operate within the framework of our Constitution. That can only be with those who are not setting pre-conditions to any talks and it definitely cannot be with those who are even today eulogising the terrorists. We will not categorically talk to anyone who is today in our view acting against national interests, who is acting against India's unity and integrity and who in our eyes is not behaving as an Indian should behave. The issue of a separatist State is not negotiable. We will not allow it under any circumstances.

Sir, terrorism by its very definition is an attempt to terrorise the people, to

scare the people, to scare and terrorise the people so that they react. That is the logic of a terrorist. The question in front of us today is : Are we going to follow the logic that a terrorist is going to give us ? Are we going to lose our nerve ? That is the question. We are at a very critical stage. The nation cannot be allowed to lose its nerve. The nation will not be allowed to lose its nerve. We cannot and must not act impulsively because that is precisely what the terrorists want. What is required and what the moment calls for is statesmanship, a deliberate measured response and firmness but perhaps most of all action based on our traditional and ancient values. Thank you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I listened with great attention to our young Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*) Even before I listened to him I was thinking to myself that this House has debated the issue of Punjab several times and, perhaps, we may have to debate it yet again because as he himself has said there may not be an easy solution or a quick solution to the very terrible situation which we are facing. The future of our country at the moment is dependent very much on the future of Punjab and that is why everybody is so exercised about it.

The first point I would like to make is that we have talked a lot about talking effective measures to see that these terrorist elements are prevented from crossing and re-crossing our border because they have a sanctuary in Pakistan. As the Government has told us many a time that they have evidence—that evidence has not been shared with the House. Perhaps for more confidential reasons. But it has been conveyed apparently even to the Government of Pakistan—but it is quite intolerable that for years and months together we are obviously unable to prevent this movement across the border. That is a fact. And this border is not a border of one State. It is not border of Punjab alone. It is the border of our country. It is a national border. So we would like to know from the Government what further measures they are thinking of which will

really make it possible—I would not use the word seal the border because sealing the border is an omnibus term—to prevent this in those two-three districts of Gurdaspur, Ferozepore and Amritsar. This constant crossing and recrossing of the border which is taking place cannot go on like this. Is this the responsibility solely of the State Government ? The State Government, of course, has a big role to play, but since it is our country's border and not the border only of Punjab, it is certainly very much the responsibility of the Central Government. I am not sure what attitude one should take towards the proposal made here by one or two Members. I am not ready to dismiss it out of hand, though it has got some serious implications. I am told that across this border, it is not only the terrorists but it is very powerful vested interests who are operating in a very highly organised manner and carrying on smuggling trade. Not now but for many years. Many of these people who are being arrested by our security forces or being killed perhaps while crossing or recrossing may not be really terrorists at all, but a part of the smugglers' gangs. And they are all mixed up, smugglers, terrorists and others. And, there is obviously a limit to the extent to which our forces are able to detect them, control them and check these people. This proposal which has been made here should be considered. I am not prepared to give a definitive reaction to it just now that there should be an attempt to create a sort of a "no man's land" or a belt along the border, at least along the border of these three districts. The Government can even take over that land on lease temporarily for three years, five years or some suitable period and then hand over back to the owners.

There are a number of cultivators and farmers. The same problem had arisen on the Bangladesh border with West Bengal some time ago. People are freely coming and going, committing armed dacoities on our side and returning again across the river to their own place, sometimes kidnapping people and taking them away and doing all sorts of things. But, of course, the security implication of that border was

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

never what it has become here now. The Government may consider the creation of this kind of a belt and what the depth of the belt should be, it is for them to decide, but that should be cleared of everything, cleared of buildings, cleared of people etc. That land can be taken over on lease and returned later on, or compensation can be given for it.

We were told some months ago that there had been a big operation to burn down all this elephant grass, *sarkanda* grass, grass which grows on the bed of the river there. We were told some time ago that that operation had been carried out, but we are now told after what has happened that it is precisely in that *sarkanda* grass that the terrorists have still got their hideouts and even when helicopters were sent to detect them, they were able to get away through this grass, because they could not be spotted from helicopters in that grass.

Therefore, something should be done. We cannot leave the entire border to be the entry and exit of the people. I believe there are powerful politicians perhaps of different hues who are also supporting smugglers and they have direct vested interests, whether it is drugs or opium from that side or alcohol from this side. This trade is going on all the time. There are very influential and wealthy people behind it, and that also affords a kind of cover for the terrorists to operate.

Secondly, as far as the Centre is concerned, on the question of implementation of the Accord, on the most important and major item of the Accord, the Centre has bungled; on this question of transfer of territory. Of course, the Punjab Government and the Haryana Government have played their own role in it; it is a different matter, but these successive Commissions have only complicated and confused the issue much more. If we are bound by the terms of the Accord, Chandigarh has to be transferred along with the transfer of certain Hindi-speaking regions to Haryana. Now we

have arrived at a situation where the latest Commissions have identified not particular villages, but only a certain quantum of acreage (70,000 acres has to be given) and left it to somebody else to identify which should be the precise villages or areas that are to constitute this 70,000 acres. Who is going to do that job? This is an absurd thing. Out of that, 40,000 or 45,000 acres has been identified and Punjab is willing to give that. What happens to the balance? Would Mr. Bansi Lal be persuaded to say "All right, we take this 40,000 or 45,000 acres now. Let Chandigarh go to Punjab and Haryana is big enough, large-hearted enough to wait for the remaining 25,000 acres, when it is finally identified." He cannot say that, because he loses the throne. Obviously, I understand these are the compulsions of politics. So, what happens when there is a deadlock? There is a complete deadlock and this deadlock can only be resolved by the mutual cooperation and goodwill of the Punjab and Haryana Governments, if they cooperate along with the Centre and try to come, across the table, to some kind of a workable settlement. But at the moment, nothing seems to be on the horizon.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : May I interrupt for a second Sir? I am sorry to interrupt Sir. Just one or two points I would like to clarify about the land transfer. Firstly, I do feel that Government has not gone outside what we said we would do, which was to ask the Commission to decide what can be done. We have been going very diligently along that road. First, Para 7 (2) of the Accord, which is a very relevant para, does mention a number of things. One of them is that of contiguity, second is language and third is village as the unit. But there is also a fourth, which says that the transfer must be simultaneous. We must not forget this aspect also. So, you know, when people say, "Why don't you do this: why don't you do that?", that is equally deviating from the Accord, as deviating at any other point. So, we must remember this aspect also. Thank you Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Anyway Sir, the Accord has already been deviated

from. This is the emplaint of every body. Now I fully support what the Prime Minister has said in different words of course, and that is the sinister design of the terrorists or of the Khalistani extremists can never really succeed, can never succeed Sir, unless the Hindu communalists outside the Punjab react to that terrorism in the way in which they were threatening to do, a couple of days back. If that is not done, if we stand against those terrorists, irrespective of how many innocent people they may butcher, they will not be able to succeed in their ultimate design. This game of destabilisation is like a pincer which has got two arms—one is operating there and another one can operate here, unless we stand up firmly against this provocation. I deplore very much those attempts which were made two or three days ago by forces here in Delhi to provoke, instigate and incite people in an irresponsible way and calling for a Bandh today and all that kind of thing. I feel that the parties and organisations which are indulging in that kind of a thing should be unanimously denounced by this House. I do not want to name anybody, but everybody knows who they are.

(Interruptions)

I know who they are and you know who they are. Therefore, I only want to know one thing. Why are such kind of riot situations deliberately engineered here? Why? Of course, this time, we are for the time being able to control things and it seems the situation has been controlled. But I am not optimistic enough to think that such a danger may not arise again. Why are any 'shoot at sight' orders not given? I want to know from the Home Minister. When there are people who are found to be indulging in arson or in looting, why are security forces here not given orders to shoot at sight? There is no other way to stop them. And this is very peculiar that in the middle of these things, even Muslims were killed. Somebody says that we are angry with a certain community because they have committed some crime in Punjab. But here in the Jama Masjid area, why were the Muslims attacked and why was a young Muslim killed?

17.00 hrs.

What kind of people are these? In 1980 after Indira Gandhi came back to power one of the first thing.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Because Muslims also have opposed terrorism. That is why they are attacking them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, the National Security Act was passed through this House in 1980 despite all our protests. We made protests that it would be misused. It could be misused. The Government assured us that it would not be misused, but it would be used against those people who are endangering national security. But I do not find that the National Security Act is being utilised at all to suppress forces who are trying to tear the country apart. When will it be used if it is to be used at all. And as far as certain people in Punjab, as the Prime Minister has said, who either directly or indirectly are giving assistance or moral help to these terrorists are concerned, well something should be done about them.

Somebody had mentioned here that they should be named. Who are those people : who are these leaders, who go and attend the *Bhog* ceremony of these terrorists who have been killed? Last week, one very well known young terrorist was shot. I am sorry for him ; he was a young man, he was popularly known as Billa, his photo had also appeared and all that. I was informed by some Punjabi friends, that his *Bhog* ceremony was attended by 10,000 people and the reason for such big crowds at this *Bhog* ceremony was people like Shri Barnala and Mr. Tohra also want there. . . .

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Not Barnala, but Badal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I mean Badal.

MR. SPEAKER : Because both words start with 'B'.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Because it was known that they were going to attend that ceremony also, so more people gathered there.

(Interruptions)

Sir, there are some areas in some Sub-Divisions of Gurdaspur District and Amritsar District which are virtually like the liberated zones. These people move about freely there. They are given shelter. They are given food. They go to the *Thanas*. The Police Officer gets up from his chair and asks them to sit down while he remains standing. There are certain pockets where such a state of affairs has been reached and if we allow the situation to drift, it will get considerably worse. There are some questions which are worrying us. Why did this gang commit this foul crime at Muktsar? How did they manage to escape on a tractor? The tractor is not a very fast moving vehicle. They found that tractor there. They didn't bring the tractor along with them. They found the tractor there by chance, and they got into the tractor and managed to escape before the security forces could arrive on the scene and round them up. It does not speak highly of the efficiency of our arrangements there.

Then this operation which was carried out at Mand, which is known as Mand Operation. Even the Chief Minister has informed us informally that information regarding this Mand operation was leaked out before the operation began and they knew about it. The terrorists knew about it. But who leaked it out? How did it leak out? Is it not possible to find out and detect these things as to who are these people who are so actively colluding with these terrorists and why they have not been apprehended and severely punished? So what is the use of these very sophisticated and highly coordinated operations being carried out, if the information is going to be leaked out beforehand? There is Political interference with the law and order machinery. Sir, at least as far as Shri Badal and Shri Tohra are concerned, may be beyond Shri Barnala's reach at the moment because they do not belong to his party. But what about Minister sitting in his own Government? Why

should that be permitted? Why this gentleman called Major Singh Uboke, who is a Minister, is allowed to issue public statements decrying strong measures against the terrorists and accusing the Police of adopting some very repressive measures?

AN HON. MEMBER ; Fake encounters.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Fake encounters. He is also saying that this should be stopped and all that. If such a person remains in the Ministry as a Minister, I would suggest to Shri Barnala that he should not succumb to these kind of pressures. Such type of persons should be pushed out from the Ministry at least. Why should they remain there? What confidence can people have in a Government, if a Minister goes on like that, challenging the decisions and actions which the Government is trying to take for the security of the people themselves?

About the evidence of foreign or Pakistani hand in this whole affair I am, of course, convinced that it is there; but the point is that my conviction is only a political conviction. But the Government has got evidence, they say. So many times we have been told. I support the proposal made here by Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary that Parliament should be taken into confidence. Why should we not be told about these people? Why should the country not be told about how these foreign agencies are acting, and how they are trying to destabilize the country with the help of these terrorists?

Lastly, I am told that joint self-defence armed squads, supplied with arms by the Government at village level are going to be constituted now. I am very glad, because it is one of the proposals which my party in the Punjab was making repeatedly to the Chief Minister, viz. that he should allow self-defence squads at every village, and that they should be constituted by the villagers themselves; and they should be supplied with weapons by the Government—to people who are reliable, who are secular, who are anti-terrorist, who are willing to take risks and

give their lives if necessary ; and such squads, I am told, are now going to be set up. I do not know the details of the scheme which the State Government has approved.

The Standing Committee of the National Integration Council should be called, without further delay. If they do not meet now, when will they meet—I do not know.

Then, as my young friend Mr. Chidambaram said the other day in the broader context of communal situation, DCs and SPs are going to be held responsible in future for all disturbances which may take place in the areas for which they are responsible. I want to know whether in the Punjab also any specific responsibilities are going to be put on the DCs and SPs ; and whether they will be taken to task where, e.g. local people complain that even after an attack has taken place, the crime has been committed, people have been killed within a short distance of the *thana*, the Police did not arrive on the scene for 1 or 2 hours. Who is to be held responsible? Should not somebody be taken to task for that?

These are some of the points I wanted to make ; and finally, I would like to say that I think Mr. Barnala should be given confidence that if he takes firm measures, the entire country and the House will be behind him. He should not vacillate, he should not hesitate, he should not succumb to the pressure of the opportunist forces and others who are trying to discredit him also, and who are also, some of them, in collusion with the terrorists.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is one more item of business circulated. There is trouble in Darjeeling also. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister is not here. He will lay it later.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH (South Delhi) : After a very sober and determined intervention of the hon. Prime Minister, there

is not much left to say. I would only like to take up 1 or 2 points which have been made by Prof. Madhu Dandavate while initiating the debate. He drew the attention of the House to the unfortunate events of 1947 and those preceding them ; and perhaps wanted to draw a parallel between those times and the present times, and perhaps to illustrate how at this moment of time, the Prime Minister and this Government are somehow not able to stand up to their conviction and have allowed the situation to develop into one where the danger similar to that which overtook the country then, may overtake it again. That is how I have understood him.

This, Mr. Speaker compels me to go back in memory.

So, it is hardly necessary in the context of the debate today, a point having been raised, it is essential that this House recollects the events that overtook Punjab from 1981-82 onwards to this day. I have no intention to point a finger at anyone nor to apportion blame, but the fact remains that an atmosphere of hate, intolerance and sometimes of violence was built up from 1981-82 onwards, and Mr. Speaker, you are fully aware that when hate, violence and religious bigotry are mixed with ambition what a deadly potion emerges. The country paid for it ; the people of Punjab paid for it, and as Prof. Dandavate said, this nation lost one of its tallest leaders in the person of Shrimati Indira Gandhi to this very deadly potion. It was in that tragic background that the Prime Minister was called upon as the leader of this nation to address himself to the situation in Punjab. The stand of India's destiny having been placed in his hand, the choice for him was very clear. He could have asked the nation to bear with the situation a little longer, but he chose not to do so, because he understood very well that letting matters drift beyond a certain limit could cause incalculable harm to the Indian polity and therefore, he tried to weave it as tapestry for the Indian nation ; and in that tapestry, Mr. Speaker, Punjab Accord occupies a central place of pride.

[Shri Arjun Singh]

It is not a legal document ; it is not a treaty ; it is, in fact, testament of faith, faith on the part of Prime Minister in the future of this country and faith on the part of Sant Longowal in the justice of the Indian polity, and what it can bring to any people of this country within the scope and within the ambit of the Indian polity. Having done that, naturally, the effort from the very beginning was to implement it. But what was the first action that took place to thwart the implementation of the accord. We cannot forget that within a month of his signing the accord, Sant Longowal himself was assassinated by those very persons who were quite aware that this first step and small step that had been taken could lead to normalisation in Punjab, could lead to peace and thereby remove from the Indian polity cancer which was growing beyond repair. Santji was assassinated, and it had been said here that the Prime Minister should stand up to this conviction. I would like to remind this very august House that the immediate question that faced the Prime Minister and the people of Punjab was, whether Punjab can go to the polls and exercise its democratic option or shall be asked to halt this step for numbing the situation that emerged after Santji assassinated. I am sure, those people present in the House at that time would recall what the Prime Minister had to say on that occasion even though so many prophets of doom dissuaded him that any election in Punjab would be a beginning of a blood bath ; and what the Prime Minister said here, I certainly recollect, that it is not relevant who wins and who loses, it is relevant that Indian wins and democracy wins. It was the lamp of democracy that was lit. In whose hands the people gave the privilege to do is none of your concern because that is the democratic right of any Indian citizen to exercise at any occasion.

What I want to say, Mr. Speaker, is that those forces which were never satisfied that India had taken one step in the direction of peace and prosperity, for once they did not relent. A stage came and I am quite clear in my mind and I want to say this in this House, that the hon'ble

Chief Minister of Punjab failed to understand the enormity of their designs. That was the first single mistake that was committed which ultimately led to the occupation of the Golden Temple by the extremists; And mind you, the occupation of the Golden Temple took place before the 26th January, and not after the 26th January which was the date set for the transfer of Chandigarh, many people would like to connect it to the recent tempo of extremists in Punjab.

The realities must be faced, the realities should be faced with determination, only then can we come to real decisions and the real conclusions.

The House has expressed its disappointment and I share the disappointment of the House in the non-implementation of the Accord in the fullest sense of the term.

PROF N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : That is right.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : And here also, I would not like to apportion blame because it is very easy to do so, but I can say without any fear of contradiction that at no stage and at no point did the Prime Minister falter in his attempt to implement the Accord and he went out of his way on several occasions to take everybody along and see that the Accord was implemented in letter and spirit and in the full consideration of the interests and the rights of all the people who are affected by the Accord.

Sir, it was said here that the Prime Minister was in a hurry.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : We are all in a hurry.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I would say, he was certainly in a hurry and any Prime Minister who is not in a hurry to stem out the tide of fundamentalism, of extremism, of bigotry, of anti-national activities. I think, he does not deserve to be a Prime Minister. And if he was in a hurry, Mr. Speaker, Sir, his hurry was not motivated by personal ambition. His own feelings,

his own grief. his own personal anguish, it was buried, it was forgotten because he had the grief and the burden of the nation to look to first. That perhaps is the lot of statesmen, that perhaps does not come to pass for each one of us in the ordinary sense. And if he has hurried, and produced something which led to a new dispensation, I think we should all be congratulating him for doing that instead of holding against him.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Everybody does not come to become the Prime Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have no objection for the Prime Minister being in a hurry, but he should not report at leisure. That is all I say.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : We are all in a hurry.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Prof. Dandavate, Your observation, I am too junior to answer you. I would only say this much. In all such moments, Mr. Speaker, where individuals are called upon to do their duty, and they are questioned about it later. I can only say one thing, Mr. Speaker, that the only guide to a man is his conscience, that is the only shield to his actions, the sincerity and rectitude of his actions. It is very imprudent to go through life without this shield.

It is known by the failure of our hopes but with this shield, whatever role the fate may play, we will march onwards in the ranks of honour. And I can tell you that I am confident that my Prime Minister is marching in the ranks of honour and I am satisfied with it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is, everybody's Prime Minister.

SARI ARJUN SINGH : Coming to the question now, that is, what is to be done in the rising crescendo of violence on the one side, the feelings that are being generated throughout the country, what

exactly is our duty and our task. Hon. Members from both sides of the House have given their suggestions and I am sure that the Home Minister will look into them. I also have a few suggestions to make in this regard.

First and foremost Mr. Speaker, is that we must realise that we have come to a very decisive stage in the affairs of Punjab and in the manner it affects the entire nation. Any procrastination now, any attempt to come to grips now will cause serious consequences to the entire future of this country. Therefore, it is essential number one that, as the Prime Minister has very aptly put it, the Government of Punjab must squarely and unequivocally understand that its duty lies to the people of Punjab and to the people of this country. How that duty is to be carried out, I am sure the House will agree with me that we do not have to educate a senior person like Mr. Barnala about it. The only thing is that whoever and at whatever place he may be, who is today trying to subvert the will of the nation, who is trying to cause damage to the entire unity and integrity of the nation, who is trying to encourage or in any way trying to assuage the feelings of those who are dealing in a manner which is against the interest of the country, should be dealt with ruthlessly without any sympathy, without any mercy, in a manner that calls for some exemplary action against him. I would even suggest that a new law may be framed that all such persons who indulge in such kind of things, they shall be considered to be guilty of reason against the country. As the Prime Minister has said, their right as citizens of this country should be forfeited and the law should provide for the confiscation of their properties is necessary...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Already Mr. Ghafoor is canvassing...

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : The hon. Minister, Shri Ghafoor, is looking after the properties of everyone in Delhi... (*Interruptions*) So, if the suggestion is coming from him, it is out of experience,

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Now he has been included in your category i.e. the experienced category.

[*English*]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I would like to make a second suggestion. All political parties have to make a sincere public declaration that on matters which can affect the lives or affect the issues which are very clearly of importance to the nation and specially where anti-national, communal, separatist and extremist factors are concerned, we shall not take advantage of any such issues in our political arena. I entirely agree with Shri Gupta that if this is not forthcoming, then we must admit that there is something wanting in our commitment to secular and other ideals of this nation which are the foundations of our nation. How it is to be brought about, it should not be by compulsion but it should be by consensus. Let all political parties come together and take a decision that we shall deny ourselves if such an occasion arises . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you come together, all of you, and just do something positive ?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, if everyone were to take the cue from what you said, I think this debate would have been shortened by at least half. I would not be averse to the idea that if you consider it appropriate at some point of time and bring everyone together, I am very definite that the result you want shall flow out of this.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall be happy to do it.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : Sir, let there be 193 only by you.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : In the end, I would like to say one thing. We are definitely pained, anguished, sorry, sad and also angry at what is happening. To

deny this would be denying the reality of the situation in this country. Therefore, this august House represents the will of the nation. Let the word go out from here that the impeccable will of this country is reflected in this House and that will shall brook no delay, shall brook no opposition, shall set forth all the measures that are within the democratic armoury of the nation to combat terrorism, extremism, fundamentalism and the communal forces in this country so that we perform our duty both as Members of this House and as sentinel of the democratic systems in this country.

MR. SPEAKER : Now one minute please. We have not got the copies. Can we ask the Minister to go without the copies ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

17.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATEMENT RE : LAW AND ORDER PROBLEM IN DARJEELING ARISING OUT OF AGITATION BY GORKHA NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT ON 27.7.1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Sir, the Gorkha National Liberation Front has recently been engaged in a series of agitational activities. Their main demands appear to be the creation of a separate State of Gorkhaland within the Indian Union and the abrogation of the Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty of 1950.

In April 1986 the Gorkha National Liberation Front organised a black flag agitation in Darjeeling. The Front organised a 72-hour bandh from May 12 to 14, 1986 in Darjeeling District During

the bandh there were several incidents of violence. Agitators at Panighata under Naxalbari police station attacked police forces, who ultimately had to open fire killing one person. Later, on May 25, 1986 following the arrest of some persons accused in certain cases, Gorkha National Liberation Front Supporters took out a procession at Kurseong violating prohibitory orders and later attacked police personnel, who were forced to fire resulting in the death of 5 persons and injuries to two others. The situation almost came to normal after a few days.

The Central Government made available para-military forces to the State Government as requested by them ; in all 5 Companies of CRPF and 3 Companies of BSF were made available.

Again, the Gorkha National Liberation Front gave a call for the boycott of those who accepted the literary award to be given by the Nepali Academy on the 13th July, 1986 which is the birth anniversary of Bhanu Bhakta, a renowned Nepali poet. However, there was not much response to this call.

Meanwhile Gorkha National Liberation Front had planned agitation programme for 27th July which involved public burning of Article 7 of the Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty, 1950, in different parts of Darjeeling District. In view of this the Government of West Bengal had extended the existing prohibitory orders u/s 144 Cr. P.C in the town also imposed in Kalimpong town.

On 27th July the Gorkha National Liberation Front supporters in large numbers tried to violate prohibitory orders in Kalimpong when 27 persons were arrested. Subsequently the Police had to intervene to prevent fresh attempts violate prohibitory orders which led to confrontation between violent mobs armed with Khukries and Police. The violent mob damaged public property including road transport vehicles. The police used lathis and tear gas as well as opened fire to bring the situation under control. As a result of this as per the latest information

available from the State Government 11 persons in all have died which includes one Constable of the State armed Police. About 32 persons were injured apart from one DIG and several police-men. Two CRPF jawans are reported to be grievously injured.

On the evening of 27th the State Government called in the Army in aid of Civil Administration in Kalimpong, and imposed indefinite curfew in that town. As per the latest reports there have been no incidents so far in Kalimpong after the induction of the Army. Three Companies of para-military forces were made available on 26th July, 1986 on the request of the State Government and 3 additional companies of BSF are now being made available to the local administration.

In protest against the incidents of 27th, the Gorkha National Liberation Front has given a call for 108-hours bandh with effect from 12-noon today in affected areas of Darjeeling District. Meanwhile Army units from Siliguri and Darjeeling are moving towards Kurseong to ensure that the hill road between Siliguri and Darjeeling is kept open.

The Central Government is in touch with the State Government and it is hoped that the situation will soon return to normalcy. Any political demand supported by violence is against the law and Constitution of the country. Any attempt to go beyond the norms established by law and the Constitution will undermine the democratic set up of the country. It is my earnest hope that there will be no further recourse to violence which may lead to further loss of life and destruction of public property.

17.32 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : SITUATION IN
PUNJAB—CONTD.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hemakonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation in Punjab is being discussed in a very solemn atmosphere.....(Interruptions)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Why 'bundh' was observed in Delhi, tell us about that... ..

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Why Delhi observed a 'bundh' and why Shri Rajiv made a statement, this also will be asked, Shri Rajiv was telling Chowdhary Saheb about Darjeeling. Darjeeling or Punjab does not belong only to him. This country is ours and belongs to all of us. The problem that has arisen in West Bengal is not confined only to the West Bengal Government. It is a problem of all the countrymen. It is not a child's play, this childlike Government is not going to work. If you have to run the Government run it properly. About this 'bundh' also I will teil. ... (*Interruptions*)

The name of one Waryam Singh has come in the newspapers in connection with the Muktsar incident. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Why 'bundh' was observed in Delhi ?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : These Congressmen say something in the Central Hall, something else in the Parliament and something separate outside. What we speak here, we speak outside also. They indulge in double talk, that is why only two hon. Members are sitting in the Parliament. I was telling about Waryam Singh that he was enlarged on bail. At the time of getting bail.....

(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Spoke in Telugu.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : There is no translation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will find out.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Kindly listen to me.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Spoke in Telugu.

[*Trnslation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I am speaking in the language in which the Congressmen made a demand but I ask why do not you learn Telugu or Kannada ? Why do you want to impose Hindi on us ? Why do not you learn any Southern language ?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Then I will ask you to learn Marathi. There should be one language Hindi in the country.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you speaking about Punjab or starting the language issue now ?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Unless there is arrangement for translation, we cannot follow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He was speaking in Hindi. Why are you disturbing him ? He was telling you something. You don't understand. He started speaking in Telugu.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Congressmen always talk lightly. They do not consider the problem seriously. I am ready to answer your query as to why my Party observed 'bundh' but you are not ready to listen. I want to say that the people who are responsible for Muktsar massacre had left the Central Jail three months ago. The police wanted to rearrest them in some other case and had picketed the Central Jail. But the Jail Superintendent, in spite of having received the bail papers, did not release him. Police went there for the second time to arrest him in another case. For 7 days police picketed the jail but on the 8th day when the police force was not there, the Jail Superintendent released him at mid night. The result was that they killed 14 persons in a bus. I want to tell the House that it is but natural for the people to have doubts about the Barnala Government. Police wanted to

arrest him but the Jail Superintendent colluded with him. This shows how much faith people can have in the Government. Shri Barnala should tell us to what action has been taken against the Jail Superintendent. Just see today's newspaper, which clearly mention that three months ago, the police had picketed the jail for 7 days but the jail superintendent did not release him and on the 8th day when the police force was not there, he was released at midnight. That is why allegations have been levelled against the Barnala Government and the jail superintendent.

Just now Shri Barnala gave us a lunch at 10 O'clock and told us that 4 days ago information was received that some 50 to 80 persons have infiltrated into Punjab from Pakistan. You people say that the entire border has been sealed. Is it how the border is sealed? Man is not a small rat that he cannot be detected. How 80 persons crossed the border? We want to say to the Centre that it should seal the border and try to stop infiltration of the Pakistani trained people. You are aware of the incident of 25th July. What was the reaction here. It is administered by the Centre. You did not take any preventive steps. It is clear from the newspaper reports that shots were fired, there was looting, shops were burnt, people were beaten and all these things happened in the very presence of the police. In spite of this, I fail to understand why Delhi police is inactive. This shows that the Delhi police is in collusion with the rioters and every thing has happened under its nose.

What steps have been taken to date by the Punjab Government to facilitate the return of those people who have migrated to Delhi from Punjab due to the fear of the terrorists? You too have not done anything to instill a sense of confidence among those people. They have come here as a result of the frightening happenings in Punjab. Every day non-Sikhs are leaving Punjab for other places. To inculcate a sense of confidence, to remove the feeling of fear from their mind, we gave a call for this 'bandh'.

Terrorists can be divided into two categories. One category is of these

persons who kill the people and the other category is of those who create an atmosphere of fear. You are in the know of all these things. In Warangal also, sometimes these things happen, when the police feel exhausted then it catches some terrorists or Naxalites or kills them in exchange of fire and then there is peace for a month. If for one month the terrorists remain inactive, everything goes peacefully. Why is it so? It needs to be investigated. But the officers become inert. On 16th, the Punjab Governor had made a statement in which it was stated that :

[English]

"Many terrorist gangs smashed, says Ray".

[Translation]

And after that on the 25th this incident took place. That is why I want to tell you that if for some time murders are not committed, it should not be taken that terrorists have ceased their activities. Rather no laxity should be shown in eradicating from the country. Can you tell what effective steps you have taken to eradicate terrorism from the country? Whether it is the Central Government or the Barnala Government, both are aware that gurudwaras have become the hideouts of the terrorists. Recently, the Akali Government took the right step by ordering the police to enter the gurudwara in Amritsar. It is another thing that later on he had to clean the shoes in the gurudwara but no one can question his patriotism. He, as per his religious tenets, went to his guru and obeyed his dictates. Why should you object to that? He fulfilled his duty as a Chief Minister also. Alongwith that, he also showed his respect for his religion. Why our friend Chaudhary Dhanoo did not polish the shoes, I do not know. Everyone should do his duty according to his faith. How can then there be any objection to it?

I therefore, request you to first of all seal your borders with Pakistan from where Pak-trained terrorists are infiltrating into Punjab. You entered into Punjab

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

Accord but did not handover Chandigarh to Punjab. In Uttar Pradesh also, similar situation prevails. Even then you call yourself patriots. You have formed the States on linguistic basis. It is because of it that these problems are cropping up. As Shri Rajiv had said, even after 40 years of independence it is being felt that it was not good to form States on linguistic basis. Gorakha agitation in Darjeeling is also the result of this. Due to the same reason the things have come to this pass where demarcation on physical, geographical and economic basis is needed. That is why I say that the formation of States on linguistic basis is resulting in a situation which is going out of control everywhere. Therefore, Shri Rajiv Gaddhi has said that we should reorganise the States. It is also one of the reasons and we know that in South today there is an atmosphere of ill-will in the name of language. Being against Hindi our friends from West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh etc. are not accepting the system of Navodaya Schools. That is not good.

Formation of States on the basis of language was wrong. These should be reorganised and Shri Rajiv Gandhi is also in its favour. I also exhort you to support our call for bundh to create a feeling of confidence among the people.

Several of my friends have pointed out certain things. We will be having many opportunities to speak. I will reply to their points then.

[English]

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the Punjab situation has come to be a sad and sordid saga, Never such thing happened before in relation to the people of Punjab who came from the same stem and stalk and here we see things have gone rather traumatic way, topsyturvy.

I will just bring about two or three points in the way of emphasis. The first one is to look at this problem from the

national angle. There is no other way to look at it and also to deal with the problem. This nation has got a heritage. Never before you have got this heritage, historically as Indians to look after from Kanya Kumari right up to Himalaya, and on the right from Leedo Road—Burma Border to Nagar Parker, Saurashtra border. It is a tremendous type of heritage to command, control and look after. These have been very big empires before. It might have been Chandragupt Maurya, Ashok, Akbar, Vijay kingdom of the South or any other, for that matter. But no one ever owned so much of what you have been handed over as a trust. Have we got the capacity to look after our heritage? Have we got the will, the verve the vigour to handle this problem suitably and ensure the integrity and the unity of our Bharat Mata. Now, this is where you have to start from. It is not a small matter but it is a question which concerns the world at large. In South Asia, we are the top most power. We are one amongst the first 5 powers in the world in actual potential, the first 7 countries of the world in respect of industrial production, the first 6 countries of the world in respect of nuclear fusion and nuclear fission and qualitative manpower. Otherwise also, it is standing on its own two solid feet, i.e. your own production everywhere—agriculture and what not. Take manpower or armed forces or any other walk of life, we are tremendous and at the top and we have to excel—not in a retrograde manner, going back. That is to be understood and I am very happy to see that the whole of the House is in response to that direction. If that be so, do we have any will to work and sort out this national problem? That is what we have to really see and put into action.

It was invigorating to see the hon. Prime Minister laying bare before us all the important facets of the problem in hand. It was very encouraging; so also many other spokesmen, Mr. Indrajit Gupta is there, Mr. Dandavate is there and many of my own Party mean people here also put up such type of nice suggestions. Now the question, the real typical problem that we are facing, I must point out, the big time problem, is that of terrorism, of course. But it is aided and abetted from

many angles by people who are very very powerful outside India, we know all those nations who are concerned with it. Methodically, they work out plans. Adroitly, they work out this phase even to the limits as to who to contrate on, and as a good planner, you must understand who to concentrate on, the Sikhs, the vibrant type of people and if we rake up certain issues, they can play on that and out of that, the young boys, 14 to 21 and 22 or so, they rope them in, money, motor-cycles and muskets. They get them in a methodical manner. There is unemployment. I understand. But there is unemployment all over India. No question of it. Punjab is in the sensitive position of India and this type of vigorous people are living there. To them, death is of no consequence. I can vouch for it. I can assure you. But whether it is in the right way or in the wrong way, that is the way we have to understand. Those people worked out a very big plan to topple you and if I explain the ramifications of it geo-statistically, geo-politically, geo-militarily, you will be surprised. Time, I know, is not there for me to explain.

If one studies thoroughly well and one sees the plan coming and the manner in which the whole thing is even organised from information, collection of information, collating of information and then applying it in a disseminative manner to the limits that have cards which work out the information, because the powers that are in India are not only working with you, they are working all round also to destabilise many. They are big problems. And, therefore, they have to take into consideration all these factors because to us the biggest problem is to keep the integrity and unity of India intact. That is why, I feel bothered about it. Out of that, hon. Home Minister may note one or two things in that context.

Do sharpen your Intelligence system, so that you know everything, what is happening around, on the border and vis-a-vis its sensitivity. It is not your doing your best. Remarkable progress has been made under your aegis. No doubt about it. Nevertheless, you are matching against M5, M6, CIA, IA, right to Z, what not?

Don't we understand as to that is the setting? You have to fight against that type of thing. You sharpen as much more as you can and in that, make certain that there should not be provocateurs also mixed up with you.

My God, Ramswarup, Prime Minister's Secretariat and something is thrown out this way and that way and so many, one or two Generals, also get mixed up into that. Some other agent provocateurs also come into play. So, we have to watch our friends very carefully on that account, which I am explaining to you.

In so far as Punjab is concerned, I am very happy Guptaji and others from this side also pointed out that the sealing of the border, of course, is a very important matter. No doubt about it. 242 KM area, we all know those districts inside out. I know point-wise wise all the whereabouts and the sensitive points also. There are certain 8 to 9 sensitive points. The rest is not all that sensitive and we should be able to organise things in such a manner methodologically that has to be worked out. There is no difficulty about it. It might have to be burning out of Sarkanda. It may have to be putting some of the land as a no man's land. It does not matter what methodology you adopt but we must make certain that not even a pin comes through that point. You are very right when you pointed out that in the wake of that sort of going up and down other things also are happening. Smuggling and smuggling in a very big way. Those smugglers are not only fundamentalists. No. They are all type of people mixed up in that. There is another point which we have to watch very carefully. Along with that contiguously also watch the border of Rajasthan. That is the continuation. Although there is not that much of danger from that side, nevertheless it is important. One can say from Nepal also infiltration comes. That is one belt which we must very strongly keep in hand so that nothing passes up and down. Once you have done that, I would say not half the battle but three-fourths of the battle is won. The rest you will be able to control and you are quite right to point out. Yes, this is a belt, this is a border which is

[Shri R.S. Sparrow]

Indian border and even if some bit of podding up or induction of the armed forces is necessary for that purpose, why not make it? There is nothing wrong. One battalion, maybe two battalions to help the border part of it. That is Indian border. We are just looking after our own border and there should be no difficulty about it.

There are two other points I want to bring to your kind notice. Communal riots—never before in the history of Punjab it happened like this. What is that? You belong to Punjab, the same stock, historically, racially, ethnically and philologically from any angle I can see. I have been brought up in a village. I understand there are about 6 or 7 Hindu houses. The rest were of others. That is the pattern in Punjab. In certain towns and cities it is the other way round. Yes, the pattern is understood. But never, never it used to happen. If something goes wrong in the village, it was the responsibility of the whole village. They run after the people, whether it be Hindu, or Muslim or Sikh or anybody. If somebody comes to disturb the homogeneity of the village, it is the village people, the Punjab is with their lathis who come out and fight it out. They would not allow it. It might have been the Moghul regime. It might have been the British regime. This went on and on like this. For that reason there have been recommendations made already. All parties should take the cue and move about and have all such plans worked out. I recommend to the Home Minister that a small committee may be set up from this House and the Rajya Sabha and you carve out the method and the methodology and work out a process in which we can all move round and do what is possible to encourage communal amity.

18.00 hrs.

I have only one word to say and a recommendation also to the Akalis. Akali Dal is a major party, one of the major parties in Punjab. It is a political party

and I see the predicament of the Chief Minister. So many Akali Dals. Sorry, he has other pressures and difficulties. Also this one within the Akalis. Barnala Akali. Then, of course, the Badal Akali. Then, of course, Baba Joginder Singh Akali. Then you also have Jagdev Singh Talwandi Akali. Then you have Damdami Taksal Akali; you have all India Sikh Students Federation which consists of three different forms of that Akali. In that everyone is vying with each other to get more power attached to it. Some of them even want to include the secessionists to win for their favour so that they can be taken with them and be strong enough. So, for that reason, this is something which one has to watch. My recommendation to Akali Dal—all of them—is that if you want to serve the interests of the country, well you atleast make an effort to get together but not with the secessionists or the terrorists to be included, You sort out your problem vis-a-vis the rest of India. Anything reasonable, ask for it. Anything unreasonable, shake it away.

(Interruptions)

The only point I would like to put it to you finally is that not much use has been made of by anybody so far of the services of ex-servicemen. Neither the Centre nor the Chief Minister of Punjab has made use of the ex-servicemen or the Armed Forces. They have been trained as secular body and of secular type of thinking. Some arrangements should be made that this body of people are made use of and then use them to the advantage, in any manner that you consider fruitful.

With these few words, I think you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT); Sir, I would like to move that this sitting of this House for today be extended till 6.30 p.m. so that all the speakers can speak.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Tomorrow, we will have the Minister's reply. Only a few members are there. Now, let us finish.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, once in a while you must listen to our voice also. We shall do it tomorrow.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am listening to the voice of the House.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If you go by the voice vote, our voice is not there.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, there are a number of speakers. How can it be possible? All the parties should be accommodated.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I think there is a consensus that we should continue tomorrow. All of them are saying so...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : How long is the question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It will depend upon the speakers, tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Tomorrow, only there is reply...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Now, let us go by the sense of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : My suggestion is that members who are willing to speak, they can speak now. Tomorrow, there will be reply only. That is the end of the matter.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We will not lose the opportunity tomorrow. We are very clear about it.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Tomorrow, we have to pass the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill . . .

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : This is much more important because the nation's unity and integrity is involved in this.

(Interruptions)

Just now only I have come from the Airport.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you feel half-an-hour is not sufficient, we can make it one hour . . .

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : If we speak at the fag-end, we do not get any coverage in the press.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not our concern whether you get coverage or not.

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Extend by one hour.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : We have to discuss the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then we extend by one hour. Mr. Shyam Lal Yadav.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : 'Communal situation' was discussed for four days. Can the 'Punjab situation' not be discussed for one more day? *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Members on both sides are agreed that we are prepared to accommodate time tomorrow without disturbing the discussion on Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : May I make a submission? If some Members want to speak today, they can speak, and then tomorrow we can try to accommodate...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Accommodating tomorrow will be a problem.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : If he is willing to speak today, then what is the problem?

AN HON. MEMBER : He can speak tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : We may extend the House upto 7.00 p.m. After that, the hon. Members can decide whether we should have further extension or not. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is extended by one hour. Mr. Shyam Lal Yadav. Please be very brief.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation in Punjab has become very critical. The political solution to the Punjab Problem was found long back and as a result, elections were held and Akali Dal formed its Government. The elected Government started functioning in consonance with the spirit of the Accord. But it has been observed in the Punjab politics that one group enters into an agreement and another group of terrorists emerges which makes more demands than conceded in the agreement. We have been continuously witnessing this factors in the history of Punjab politics. The Akali Dal holds a dominant position in the political field, Gurudwaras and the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee. It was obvious that after signing the Accord by one group, the other group of terrorists and extremists would make demands over and above the demands conceded in the Accord. But the question is whether the violence or the planned conspiracy is being carried out with the support of foreign powers or there are elements in Punjab itself which are encouraging and abetting the terrorists? It is dangerous for the country. So far as the foreign powers are concerned, we have been discussing it since 1980 and the Government have been saying for the last 6 years that certain foreign powers are adding and abetting the terrorists. I would like to know that concrete steps are being taken by Government to deal with it. I think it is not justified on the part of Government to merely say that terrorists are receiving assistance from Pakistan or from other countries. I would like to know what preventive steps have been taken by the Government? The country wants to know why the Government have not sealed the border; why

Army has not been deployed along the border; and how is it that Pak trained terrorists are entering the country? We have not received any satisfactory reply to these questions so far. I want that the hon Minister of Home Affairs should clarify this point in his reply. I do not agree that it is the responsibility of the State Government. It is the responsibility of the Centre to seal the border so that the terrorists, smugglers may not freely cross the border.

Secondly, there is no doubt that Akali Dal Government under the Chief Ministership of Shri Barnala is trying its best to check terrorism. I do not know about the facts mentioned by Shri Sparrow regarding the history of Punjab. We have heard about the history and it appears that the people of Punjab have deliberately forgotten their history of amity, mutual goodwill and brotherhood. The youth have been encouraging terrorism. Punjab is a prosperous State and there is no discrimination against the State. It is only a political stunt if somebody says so. There is nothing like discrimination. Punjab is the richest and most prosperous State in the country with maximum amenities. There is scarcity of labour in the State and they have to import it from Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. If there is unemployment in Punjab, why they do not work themselves in their fields? It clearly shows that Punjab is a prosperous State. It is a fallout of the prosperity of Punjab. The people of Punjab have made their mark all over the world. Money from all over the world is flowing into Punjab and it is this wealth which is providing sustenance and strength to terrorism in Punjab. Therefore, this inflow of foreign money should be stopped. When the Government imposed ban on foreign remittances, some people opposed it. The people who opposed this move, are the supporters of terrorists and extremists. Why the Central Government have not taken action against such people; Shri Indrajit Gupta rightly pointed out that the Bhog ceremony of the terrorists in Punjab is attended by thousands of people including prominent leaders of Punjab. All the army deserters have been recruited in the Punjab Police. Can we

expect security of the people from such a police force? If the police itself is encouraging terrorists, then who will arrest the terrorists? Buses are being attacked, innocent persons are being killed everyday for the past six months and even earlier. By now some scheme should have been formulated to deal with it. You have to deploy the army and police forces at all the vulnerable points. The Buses should not be left without any protection. It is not a new incident of killing of bus passengers; earlier also many people have been killed in buses, trains and bazars. You will have to take a stringent measures and deploy police force at every place to check such killings.

I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that the situation in Punjab is frightening and its backlash will affect the whole of the country and Northern India and the Congress ruled Hindi-speaking states in particular. Therefore, the Government should remain alert. If such a situation is created in these States, the opposition parties would definitely accuse the Congress. Therefore State Governments in these States should be strengthened. The other faction of the Akali Dal says that violence is taking place not only in Punjab but in other States also. It is true. What is happening in Darjeeling? How many people were killed in Kalimpong? What is happening in Ahmedabad and Bihar where mass scale massacre occurred twice; what is happening in Kashmir? Such incidents are taking place in various parts of the country which is a matter of shame for us. I want that Central Government should strengthen the State Governments in these States. If any State Government fails to check such a massacre, the Centre should not hesitate to take strong action against it. The Centre must take all possible measures to prevent such incidents of violence.

Sir, I would like to say one more point. I am sorry to read the recent statement of Shri Barnala that incidents of violence in Delhi will have their repercussion in Punjab. But actually whatever is happening in Punjab, is having its repercussion in the capital. I am happy

and appreciate the prompt action taken by the Central Government and Delhi Administration to put down violence in Delhi with a heavy hand. Such strong steps should also be taken in Punjab. But the difficulty before the Central Government is that the maintenance of the law and order is the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government have extended full support to the Barnala Government. It has not merely given an assurance but is extending active cooperation to the State Government. I hope the Barnala Government will maintain law and order in Punjab with an iron hand.

One more point I would like to say that the terrorists, who are being killed, are being declared martyrs. They are eulogised at the Bhog ceremonies; this practice should be stopped because a martyr is one who sacrifices his life for the sake of his country. One who wants to disintegrate the country and is killed by the police, cannot be a martyr. In the present situation in Punjab, these persons are considered martyrs. You will not find such a situation anywhere else in the world. The extremists and the miscreants, who disturbed the peace of the State, were killed by the police; they are now considered martyrs and thousands of people attend their bhog ceremonies. Then how can we say that such elements come from Pakistan while it is happening in Punjab itself. The elements in Punjab which are encouraging extremism should be identified and crushed with an iron hand and if some hesitation is shown in this regard the Government would not be successful in facing the problem before the country. Therefore, I request the Barnala Government that it is their primary duty to restore peace in Punjab for which cooperation is being extended to the Government of Punjab.

I would like to point out one more thing. The Punjab Accord has been implemented to the extent it was possible. Now I feel that the Accord has lost its relevance because the terrorists have a different attitude. It will make no difference even if Chandigarh is transferred

[Shri Shyam Lal Yadav]

to Punjab because they still insist that they will not give water. The day Chandigarh is transferred to Punjab they will raise the issue of water and after that some other issue. They will take recourse to extremism and terrorism to attain their objective. All the democratic countries of world have adopted the most stringent measures without any hesitation to protect their democratic set up and their unity and integrity. Even civil war took place in America for the unity of the country. It is shameful that such forces are emerging in Punjab. I ask the Barnala Government to attend to these problems. The support extended by Central Government to the Punjab Government is unprecedented in the history of India whatever party might have been in power in the State. Even the Congress Governments did not get the assistance extended to the Barnala Government. If the Government of Punjab do not succeed despite such a massive support by the Central Government, the countryman and all the political parties, then it will be a stigma on them. So, it is my request that peace in Punjab must be restored keeping in view the seriousness of the present situation. The confidence among the people will be restored only when the killings are stopped. It is true that murders have taken place in other areas too but it has never been like it that some one is killed walking on the road or in a bus or while sleeping in a field or in a market place. Nobody's life is safe there. No one can settle there. Only verbal assurances will not do; we have to provide protection to the people. We shall have to create fear in the terrorists so as to make it clear to them that their activities would be crushed with an iron hand.

I want to point out one more thing. It appears that there are differences within the party itself of Shri Barnala. Just now one of our friends said that a Minister of Punjab had told that the problem cannot be solved by challenging and killing the terrorists. Our friend has objected to it also. How a Government with such a Ministers can be successful.

The hon. Prime Minister has rightly pointed out that the need of the hour is to give a free hand to the Punjab police to strongly suppress such things and there should be no interference in the working of the police.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we all vehemently condemn the brutal killings that took place at Mukatsar and later the senseless orgy of violence in Delhi. It is highly tragic and irony of the situation that while the extremists of Mizoram were depositing their weapons, the extremists there in Punjab struck once again. During the past two weeks, we were getting good reports of gains having been secured in the operation against extremists, we were told that 200 of them were rounded up and so on and so forth, and suddenly this most condemnable incident took place. I must say that if the extremists think that this country will surrender to them, they are badly mistaken. Whatever may be the brutality that they may commit, let them know that this country shall never surrender and will have no compromise whatsoever with any extremists of whatever type they may be. Let these extremists learn a lesson from the extremists of Mizoram. The country did not surrender to them and finally the extremists of Mizoram also saw that the call of wisdom lay in accepting the principles for which India stands and to deposit their arms. Let these extremists therefore learn a lesson from those extremists of Mizoram and know that it is not in the ethos of this country to surrender to this senseless orgy of violence.

Prof Dandavate stressed very much that there is a limit in compromising and negotiations and the unity of the country is not negotiable. I do not know whom he was addressing because I do not think that anyone, whether he belongs to the ruling party or other parties, here lacks in this spirit. No one here lacks in this particular spirit. On the contrary, though I have been critical of the Government at various occasions, I must pay my compliments that it is the statesmanship of the ruling party

which has even brought the extremists of Mizoram to see sense and reason and which has brought them into the mainstream of the national life. I am sure, therefore, that whoever is in our country, the unity and integrity of the nation is at the heart of one and all.

Sir, the situation is difficult. The situation, the challenge posed by the extremists is difficult. And indeed, I can very easily realise the difficult situation in which the Barnala Government finds itself. His Government has got the mandate of the people and we wish them well. But we must stress that the situation needs both firmness and tact. I hope that with firmness and tact, the situation will be met fully and adequately.

What do these terrorists want? They want spread of panic and spread of chaos. From this particular point of view, those who indulged in the senseless orgy of violence here in Delhi have played straight into the hands of these terrorists, as has been pointed out earlier also. Sir, I remember that immediately after the sad and grievous assassination of our late Prime Minister, our young Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi had pointed out that the mistakes of one or two or three individuals should not be ascribed to the whole community. If that is done, then we will not be able to isolate the extremists. Then in that case, we will create situations which we find difficult to handle. Therefore I say and I stress once again that those who tried to have retaliatory measures in Delhi, played straight into the hands of these terrorists. But Sir, here I must also make it clear that while this terrorism was challenging the entire nation, while this challenge of the extremists stared straight into our eyes, there were individuals and forces in Delhi who tried to further escalate the whole situation. What did the extremists want? They wanted chaos. They wanted confusion. They wanted blood-bath every where in order to strike at the unity and integrity of the country. And I must condemn those forces here in Delhi who tried to give that very response, as the Prime Minister has said, to these terrorist forces and even tried to escalate violence.

There were attacks in Lal Kuan, in Sitaram Bazaar and other places on Muslims. Attacks on Muslims! Three Masjids were attacked at Lal Kuan. Shiv Sena and Hindu Manch people came out in processions and indulged in rampage. There were stabbings. At Sitaram Bazaar, they entered a mosque and attacked the Imam over there. The son of the Imam fell dead to the repeated stabbings by *Trishuls*. Sir, it is unfortunate that the *Trishuls* has today become a symbol of violence. In the last Session also, I was pointing out about it. Only two or three days back, I was pointing out that thousands and thousands of these *Trishuls* were being distributed here in Delhi. And now those *Trishuls* are being used. For what purpose are these being distributed? What security does the majority community want? Yes, I quite realise the need for the security of the minority community in Punjab. But, I am talking about Delhi. I must urge upon the Government to take note of this situation, ban this *trishul* and take firm measures.

Sir, I very much appreciate the immediate visit of our Home Minister Shri Buta Singh to these areas—to Muktsar as also in Delhi. I very much appreciate that. But it is my duty to point out and say that people in the walled city—the minority in the walled city—waited and waited in vain for the visit of the Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh. I must therefore say that the situation be taken in its entirety. Those who tried to give response to the terrorists—the very response the terrorists wanted—by escalating the sphere of violence and giving Delhi the blood bath, I want to ask the Government as to what strict measures are being taken against them?

Sir, there is not much time left for me but then in deference to your call, to your bell, I must say that what is wanted today is the concerted action against these challenges that are coming up. Sir, our hearts, our minds, yearn for the day, when not even for a single moment anyone irrespective of religion, language, caste or creed will feel anxious about the security of the life, honour and property. That is the day to which we are looking for. There

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

are forces, which called for the Bandh. For example in Delhi, Bandh call has been given.

We all condemn it here. It is an attempt to create more and more tensions and to escalate situation. On cycles and on other transports with black flags, they have been moving round the city creating tensions and asking for the Bandh. We all condemned it here. But I must ask the Government, as to what the Government has done and what other political parties sitting here have done to prevail upon those people who call for Bandh in Delhi to see some sense and some wisdom and restrain from giving the terrorists the response that they wanted. Sir, I am sure that while the Government has declared that they are fully determined to curb the terrorists activities, I welcome this particular statement of the Government and I hope that every measure will be taken in order to confront and confront satisfactorily this challenge of terrorists. And I am sure, the entire nation will be behind all these measures that will be taken by the Government.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, we are at a very rag end of the debate and very little time is left with us . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, we have got sufficient time at our disposal. There are many speakers who have yet to speak.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : And Many views have already been expressed. Sir, last year, when the Punjab Accord was signed, many of us heaved a sigh of relief that, ultimately a very ticklish problem has been solved. But as we go ahead, we find that still the killing of these Hindus—minorities in Punjab—continues, not only the killing, but a large migration is also still taking place. Nearly 1500 families have migrated from Punjab to other States, as far as my knowledge goes. Now we have seen that the nation has given every support to the Punjab Government. They

have got the mandate of the electorate. They have got the full support of the Central Government, and also the full support of the whole nation. Even then, the Punjab Government has not been able to control the terrorists who are still at large. In the first place, the Police Administration which is functioning in Punjab has to be fully supported by the Barnala Government.

I was surprised to read that person who was at the bottom of this Muktsar killing, Warriam monster of Muktsar was not only earlier released with the connivance and collusion of the jail authorities of Punjab but he was not even allowed to be re-arrested, even though the Punjab Police were after him. He was the culprit in several very severe offences. When the court made the order of bail inspite of opposition from the Police, and the Police were waiting to re-arrest him, this culprit was hiding in the jails for seven days ; and he was released after seven days by the jail authorities inspite of the bail order made and that too when they found that the Police had already disappeared from the scene. If this is the situation as far as Police action is concerned, and if the Government is not cooperating with the Police but are in collusion with the xtremists, then it will be difficult to control these killings. The Punjab Government has got the best Public Director General of Police, Mr Rebeiro, and the information is that he has not been getting full cooperation from the Government. Not only that ; it has also come in the Press that the Revenue Minister himself made a statement openly that his action in the Mand area was a fraud operation and so on. If this is the position, it will be difficult to get these killings and the migrations stopped.

Therefore, the first requirement is that the Akali Government should take courage in its hand and should decide once and for all that with the help of the Police, with the help of all the para-military forces which are available to them, they will put an end to terrorism.

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, today the discus-

sion is on Punjab. Elections were held in Punjab and it was decided that terrorism in Punjab should not be encouraged. The action against terrorists yielded some result and their activities were curbed. But three days ago a sudden news from Muktsar sparked off anger and resentment in the whole of India and specially in Delhi. But our Government was fully prepared to prevent any untoward incident and our Hon. Prime Minister did not want that any ugly incidents should take place here. That is why on the evening of the day, the Muktsar incident took place, he called a meeting of the members of Parliament belonging to all the political parties in this very House in which Members from Bharatiya Janata Party, Communist Party and some other parties participated. It was decided in that meeting that peace should be maintained at any cost and the Members should go to their respective constituencies to advise people to maintain peace. But there was great resentment among the people on account of the Muktsar incident. This resentment was further accentuated due to the presence of the migrants from Punjab. As a result thereof, a minor clash took place in the morning near Tilak Nagar water tank. Thereafter, a belligerent crowd gathered on the road. The incidents in Punjab have their repercussion in Delhi. In the first instance, I would request that arrangements should be made on the Punjab border to stop the people migrating to Delhi and other places. The law and order in Punjab should be strengthened to prevent any migration from Punjab. It was on account of the strengthening of the law and order situation in Delhi that the riots did not spread there. Every elected representative of the public should cooperate in this matter. I challenge that thousands of killings would have taken place in Delhi had timely action not been taken there. But the situation did not worsen due to a strong law and order arrangement. Our hon. Home Minister and other representatives of the people immediately visited the place of incident. The Commissioner A.D.C., D.C.P. and other police officers also controlled the situation by requisitioning forces from the neighbouring police stations. Military was called out immediately and every effort was made to curb the violence. The entire arrangement was made with such promptness that the violence did

not spread. We advised the people that if they took to violence, it is they who would be the sufferers; their business would be ruined and their property would be damaged. As such, peace should be maintained. We visited all the areas and tried our best to curb violence. As a result, there is peace and harmony in Delhi and nothing untoward has happened. Shri Banatwala has rightly said that riots would have spread had the situation not been controlled properly. When the terrorists failed to create a wedge between Hindus and Sikhs, they tried to create differences between Hindus and Muslims. There was no Hindu-Muslim dispute in Punjab then how did it happen in Delhi? Why such an incident took place in Sitaram Bazar? The terrorists were behind this incident. But they did not succeed in their nefarious design because of a sound law and order situation in Delhi. Our Prime Minister and Home Minister have issued strict directives to curb violence.

I would like to make one more submission. The extremists infiltrate into Punjab from Pakistan. Our Government should, therefore, take measures to check the infiltration of the extremists. We should take stern measures to prevent their entry so that they are not able to spread violence here. You should, therefore, strengthen the law and order machinery and the Central Government must extend all help to the State Government to seal the border so that there is peace in every part of the country.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN
(Etah) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me quote a couplet in this regard—

*Na Samjhoge To Mit Jaoge Ae
Hindustan walo*

*Tumari Dastaan Tak No Hogi
Dastano Mein.*

What is the situation in the country? The situation in Punjab, is in a shambles. Recently, I visited Allahabad and Ahmedabad. Early in the morning, when we get the newspapers, there are reports about riots at some place and deterioration in the law and order situation at other

[Shri Mohd. Mahifooz Ali Khan]

place. Who is to blame for it? Today, that feeling of warmth and brotherhood is missing and as a result we are killing each other. Where the prevailing situation will lead to, one does not know?

I come to the Punjab problem. The Punjab problem has been discussed at length by Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Banatwalla, Shri Gupta, Shri Shahabuddin, Shri Chaudhary and several Members from the ruling party. A point was made that training to the terrorists is being given in Pakistan. If it is so, why our Government is not checking it? Daily we see that opium and charas is being smuggled into our country from Pakistan. How these things are allowed to be smuggled? Does it not mean that our forces deployed on the border are colluding with them? Why do you not check it?

The Punjab problem is an important issue. Everybody knows about the law and order situation prevailing in our country. An accord was concluded but it was not implemented. The Barnala Government is not able to control this terrorism. Today, Shri Barnala was invited to a luncheon by the Telugu Desam party. I was also invited as an opposition Member. I recited this couplet in honour of Shri Barnala. I shall read it here also.

*Tert Bandaparvari Se Mere Din
Guzar Rahe Hain*

*Na Gilla Hai Doston Ka Na
Shikayat Zamane Se*

I shall translate it for your convenience. My life is happy by the grace of God and I have no grudge against my friends and the world. I recited it for Shri Barnala. I found him a sensible and wise person. He is conscious of the problem and is doing whatever he can, in this regard but the situation is not getting better. The situation cannot improve unless all the political parties sit together, discuss the problem and end the groupism within the Akali Party. Unless and until Badal and Tohra, who are patronising the terrorists

are removed from the party, the situation in Punjab cannot improve. As time at my disposal is short, I would conclude by saying that we must put our heads together to improve the situation in Punjab.

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this debate has been of a very high level from the very beginning. Mr. Speaker and Prof. Madhu Dandavate set the tone and to my mind after the intervention by Hon. Prime Minister and the speeches of Shri Gupta and Shri Arjun Singh, there was no need to continue this discussion. But now in deference to your orders, I shall have to speak.

Today, the terrorists think that they can drive out some people from Punjab by scaring them with their terrorist activities and the minorities will not be able to live there. History bears testimony to the fact that the Punjabis do not leave their home for ever. The History is replete with the tales of valour and hardships faced by the Punjabis. History tells us that the Aryans also came to India through Punjab and Allama Iqbal has said in his regard—

*Ae Aabe Rod Ganga, Woh Din Yaad
Hai Tujhko,*

*Utra Tere Kinare, Jab Karvan
Hamara.*

The Aryans came through Punjab and advanced to the banks of the Ganges. Most of the aggressors also came via Punjab. Perhaps at that time this land was not so populous. The Aryans settled here and they formed Punjab. Its territories extended up'o Attack at that time. Punjab had been attacked a number of times. I do not want to go into details but all these battles left their scars on Punjab, which extended right upto Delhi. Each war leaves behind a trail of misery and some economic and social problems also crop up as a fall out. But the Punjabis never left their Rearth and home.

Therefore, I want to say that if we go through the History, we shall find that Punjab had been subjected to innumerable excesses and atrocities. In British times, a number of people were killed in Jalianwala Bagh but even then people did not leave Punjab, although life had become unbearable there. The people of those times can bear me out about the situation prevailing at that time but nobody left Punjab. Thereafter atrocities were also committed in Kissakhani and Jalianwala Bagh. All the prominent leaders from Uttar Pradesh and Bengal came there and intervened, which resulted into a national awakening. Similarly, the problem of terrorism poses a great challenge to the whole of India.

This is not a problem of any particular State or a party. This is a national problem of the whole of India. The Accord concluded between Shri Rajiv and Sant Longowal was intended to bring normalcy in Punjab. Elections were also held thereafter. But from the happenings in Punjab it appears that some elements want to engineer the fall of the popular Government. They are trying from within and without to break this Government.

A terrorist breaks the jail and kills 14 persons with his accomplices. Naturally, it is creating a feeling of anger and resentment among the people. Before independence, during communal riots if a goonda assisted one mohalla, a goonda from the other community would settle in the other mohalla and became the self styled leader there and the residents also used to accept his leadership. Therefore, we have to be very cautious. All the parties will have to work jointly to solve all these problems. Guru Nanak, Balmiki and other sufi saints were born in Punjab. It is their land. Here interaction between various thoughts has always been there. Therefore, we should not allow Punjab to be desecrated through bloodshed. I would appeal to all the migrants from Punjab to return to their homes and there should not be any exodus from Punjab. Unless all of us try to solve this problem jointly, it is not going to be solved. The posterity will blame us for this state of affairs. Therefore, every possible effort should be made to solve the Punjab problem.

I fully agree with Shri Gupta that Defence Committee should be formed in every village. His party has also made this suggestion to the Government of Punjab. To my mind, the Barnala Government has also accepted this suggestion to some extent. Now we should collectively raise our voice to improve the Punjab situation and to eliminate terrorism and also assure the Barnala Government that we are with them. We must condemn those Ministers of the Barnala Government who speak against the Security Forces and try to demoralise them. Besides, directive should also be issued to the Barnala Government to maintain Law and order in Punjab and to restore peace.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Professor Soz.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to behave properly. I can raise the question of quorum. You are honourbound to agree with us that I will speak tomorrow..... (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not know whether you are raising or not. It is left to you. I am not objecting to your raising anything.....

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You cannot insult the Members.....(Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not objecting to your raising anything. If you want to raise the question of quorum, I have no objection.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You are insulting me by calling me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not insulting you.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has already told me that we shall continue tomorrow. Where is the quorum ? I raise the question of quorum if you are insulting the Members like this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You raise it. I have no objection. I am telling you you raise it. I am not objecting. If you want to speak you speak, otherwise you raise the question of quorum.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You are forcing me to say this. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has already agreed.....
(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Tomorrow there will be no discussion. Only Minister's reply will be there.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Today it is up to seven.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Tomorrow Minister will reply. That is all.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : This is not correct.....(*Interruption*).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why should the Minister speak tomorrow, Sir? What is the rationale in the Minister's giving the reply tomorrow? The Ministers do not want to be swamped by the Prime Minister, only the Opposition Members are allowed to be swamped.....
(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Minister will reply tomorrow.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You are setting a very unhealthy convention. One Minister is speaking on one day and another Minister on another day.....
(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the Government's intention, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Government has already told, That is why I am conveying that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : She has said that those who want to speak today, may speak today, otherwise others may speak tomorrow.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I will certainly speak today if the Minister wants to reply today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, that cannot be done. Already I am informed that the Minister will reply tomorrow.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why, Sir? You cannot have both ways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That you should have raised in the beginning itself, not now. Already everybody has been informed.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Today we are discussing up to seven.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : She had said that those who want to speak today, they can speak today up to seven.
(*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, discussion will be over before seven O'clock today

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, some hon. Members have raised the question of the Minister replying today. If the Members so wish that the Minister should reply today, we can send a word to the Home Minister. He is actually busy in the Rajya Sabha because a similar discussion is going on there. Now it is for the Members to decide. If they do want it, then I will send a word to the Home Minister and he will come and reply over here.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : At six O'clock we wanted the House to be adjourned and then the agreement was that those of us who want to speak today can do so up to seven and we shall cooperate with them in understanding their speeches. We said that some of us who may not speak now will speak tomorrow and the hon. Minister will reply to the debate. You are creating a situation as if we are quarrelling with each other.

This was not agreed to.

(*Interruptions*)

19.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All of you please sit down. I told you that already

that is upto 7 O'Clock, discussion will go on. Minister's reply will be tomorrow. There will be no further debate to-morrow. This is what I told you.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Can you have consensus by one party? What is the consensus of the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I told you the consensus of the House. The consensus was that the debate would be over today and Minister will reply tomorrow.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It was not the consensus. It is a ruling from you. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I may recall—the hon. Minister said that tomorrow the Minister for Home will reply. Those who wish to speak may speak today. That is, those who are left out will speak tomorrow. Very few are left. Why do you make it a... ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What do you say, Mr. Minister?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : We can spare forty-five minutes to one hour at the maximum tomorrow. This is including the time for the Minister.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Half an hour for other Members (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : If the House would co-operate with us and agree to our proposal, we have got forty five minutes to one hour to spare tomorrow.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Let us accommodate within that.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : I would request for absolute co-operation from all sides, because (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We will have sweet co-operation.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Sweet, if you like. Do not put saccharin in it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : According to the list of Members who wanted to speak, only two names are left. I want to convey this to you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please. This is according to party representation. If you allow other party Members, that is a different thing.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have tabled the Motion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only three names are there—Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma, Prof. Soz and Shri Owaisi. These are left.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : One Member, Shri Sharma can speak now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma can speak upto 7 O' Clock. Only three to four minutes are left.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only two minutes are left. If you like I can raise a point of order for two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma speak.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : We have been discussing Punjab. We have discussed Punjab many a time. In the seventh Lok Sabha we discussed Punjab as Prof. Dandavate pointed out, on three occasions. On occasions it was discussed for four days. You can just appreciate the importance. But what is the result.

If you kindly recall, during the last Session, Prof. Dandavate will bear me out when I say that the Treasury benches moved for discussion on Punjab, the hon. Speaker had given a ruling that Punjab will be discussed on the 21st of that month.

The entire opposition waited upon the Prime Minister and requested him not to discuss Punjab because it will aggravate the situation. Then the Prime Minister issued instruction to the Treasury Benches not to stress for a discussion on Punjab. After so much discussion, this House had

[Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma]

unanimously resolved during the last session to strengthen the hands of the Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Barnala. The Government of India, accordingly, has been giving all possible help and cooperation so much so that 234 companies of the paramilitary forces and 38 battalions of paramilitary forces on India-Pakistan border have been made available to the Punjab Government for maintaining law and order. But, to what result, Sir? In spite of all these arrangements, so many atrocities are being perpetrated, so many excesses are being committed, and murders are being done one after another so much so, that the Muktsar incident has obliged this House to discuss the Punjab situation again. Where are we going to? Where have all these discussions led us to? Let us give a thoughtful consideration to this question. What are the reasons? Some hon. Members of the opposition and particularly my Akali friend, said that the non-implementation of Longowal-Rajiv Gandhi Accord was one of the main reasons, and that not even one item of the Settlement was implemented. Sir, even if the total implementation of the Accord is done do you think this will stop terrorist activities? No. This is a dream which will never materialise. Who says that the Accord has not been implemented? It is not so. *(Interruptions)* Sir, out of all items in the Memorandum of Settlement, 7 items relating to compensation to innocent persons killed (item 1); Army recruitment (item 2) Inquiry into November incidents (item 3); Rehabilitation to those discharged from the Army (item 4); Disposal of pending cases (item 6), Centre-State Relations (item 8) and Representation of Minorities (item 10) have already been implemented. As for the remaining 4 items they are being implemented.

Now the main hitch is about the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and area in lieu thereof to Haryana.

Sir, it was being said that Commissions after Commissions are being appointed. Who is to blame for this? Is it the Commissions which are to get the blame or is the Government of India? If the

Commission do not give categorical finding regarding the area to be transferred to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh to Punjab, who is to be blamed? It was rightly pointed out by the Prime Minister this afternoon in the House itself that, there has to be simultaneous transfer of areas in lieu of Chandigarh to Haryana. If the area is not demarcated then Chandigarh cannot be transferred. Now, Sir, for the sake of argument, give Chandigarh to Punjab and don't give an inch of land to Haryana in lieu thereof. Is Baran Lal going to stand guarantee or surety that there will be no terrorist activities? Can Baran Lal or anybody else assure this House or the Nation that these terrorist activities will come to an end with the transfer of Chandigarh? The second question was about the completion of SYL Canal. As per the terms of the agreement, the SYL Canal has to be completed by the 15th of August, 1986. But, now, Sir, see the progress regarding the construction of the SYL Canal. It cannot be completed even by the 15th of August next year. And who is to be blamed for this?

A very pertinent question was raised by Prof. Dandavateji that at the time of the settlement that was arrived at between Longowal and Rajivji there was so much of hurry. Badal should have been taken into confidence, Tohra should have been taken into confidence. But, Professor Sahib, you must be aware that Longowal was the dictator of the Akali Party and he was entitled to select any person to go with him. It was Longowal who brought Barnala with him, not that the Prime Minister had invited him. If Longowal preferred to choose Barnala, Balwant Singh and others, he took them into confidence. Is the Prime Minister or the Government of India responsible for not inviting Badal or Tohar. The settlement was with the Akali Party. That is why Longowal was invited as the 'dictator' of that Party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please wind up.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have to raise many points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given you sufficient time. You have already taken eight minutes. So, you try to wind up.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : With due apologies, there should be equitable distribution of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You see, Dograji took five minutes only.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Some Members even took 25 minutes each, and you have allowed them. The same treatment should be given to me also.

Then, a point about the exodus of population from Punjab. The figures that were given by the Punjab Government are—1415 families only have migrated from Punjab. The figures have been minimised, the number is much more, this is absolutely wrong. I represent Karnal constituency. On the 11th of June, 13 families came big and baggage from a village near Tarn Taran, and I heard their tales of awe and suffering. They are still living in Brahmin Bhavan in Karnal. As per press reports, about 1000 persons who migrated from Punjab to Delhi had collected in Tilk Nagri area in Delhi and started raising slogans which led to disturbances in that area. The Barnala Cabinet, in its meeting held yesterday in Chandigarh, has asked the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to control the law and order situation in Delhi, failing which it will have its repercussions in Punjab. It means he is threatening and warning the Prime Minister, I will tell you a small story.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No story, I will not allow you.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Instead of asking the Prime Minister to stop it in Delhi, why should not be put his own house in order and see that there is perfect law and order in his own State? It is basically putting the cart before the horse.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta mentioned about the statement of Major Singh Uboke, a Minister in Barnala's Cabinet, which stated that the operation against terrorists in Mand area was a 'fraud operation'. This is how a Minister in the Government behaves and makes such an irresponsible statement. Mr. Barnala should have better dropped him from his Cabinet or should have gagged his mouth. Such irresponsible statements by Minister in the Government go a long way in shaking the confidence of the people in the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Sharmaji, please wind up.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Sir, this attitude of Major Singh Uboke should be condemned in the strongest possible terms. But Mr. Barnala took no action and kept mum. The statement of Uboke has demoralised the police forces and specially, Mr. Reberio.

It is the police in Punjab who are mainly and primarily responsible for all these happenings. They are silent spectators. They are in league with the terrorists and unless changes are effected in the lower strata of the police, there is no solution to this problem. So far as the senior police officers are concerned, they are supervising authorities; law and order has to be maintained by the police constables, the ASIs and sub-Inspectors. There should be recruitment of police forces from the minority communities to create confidence in the minorities. The extremist seeing a police officer on duty gives a pat on his hip giving a hint that he should not be touched, and the police official on duty allows him to go scot free without touching him. This is how the police is behaving in Punjab.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, have you read the statements of the Haryana Chief Minister—the outgoing Chief Minister, Mr. Bhajan Lal and the present Chief Minister, Chaudhury Bansi Lal? They gave positive statements that nobody will have the guts, nobody will be allowed to lay fingers on the minority community in Haryana. And

[Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma]

he ordered to shoot anybody who thought of touching the Gurudwaras ; anybody who could think of laying their hands on the minorities. Drastic steps will be taken against him. There is perfect calm and order in our State, in spite of the apprehensions in the adjoining State of Punjab. Otherwise all the mishaps in Punjab could have repercussions in Haryana. But nothing of the kind happened here and we should be proud about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given 10 minutes already. The actual time given to you was 5 minutes. You please wind up. It is already above 7 o'clock.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Sir, you must have noted one thing, that is the concern regarding exodus of population, persons coming from Punjab and other parts of the country and the people of the minority community—Sikhs—going from other parts of the country to Punjab. The Barnala Government in Punjab is rehabilitating them, giving them all facilities. Why does the Barnala Government not ask these people to go back to their places? He sends his Ministers and persons to Haryana

and other places asking the minority community people to come back. Well, we will be too happy if they go back home. But they will not and they shall not because I know about it from Karnal. They are apprehending danger not only to their properties in that State. They have left their hearths and homes as the tragedy of 1947 was being repeated. One of the Ministers, Mr. Tara Singh went to Karnal. The migrants who have settled in Karnal put a question to him, "Mr. Tara Singh, you have brought about a dozen of securitymen with you while coming to Haryana where you do not apprehend any danger to your life. When you are surrounded by so many security persons, how do you ensure and guarantee for our security, when you ask us to go back?"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Member's time is up. That is all. The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m. 19.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 29, 1986/Sravana 7, 1908 (Saka).

