

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



व्यसमेव जयते

10
5/10/88

(Vol XXXVII contains Nos. 21 to 30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price : Rs. : 6.00**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April, 7, 1988/Chaitra 18, 1910
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the demise of three of our former colleagues, namely Dr. D. Ramachander, Sardar Iqbal Singh and Choudhary Bhimappa Ellappa. The information regarding the demise of Dr. D. Ramachander and Sardar Iqbal Singh was received very late.

Dr. D. Ramachander was a member of the First Lok Sabha during 1952-57 representing Vellore constituency of the then composite State of Madras.

A medical practitioner by profession and an active social worker, he worked for a decade in rural areas and provided free treatment to the weaker sections of the society. An able Parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House.

Dr. D. Ramachander passed away at Vellore on 13th December, 1987 at the age of 76 years.

Sardar Iqbal Singh was a member of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha

during 1954-57, 1957-62, 1962-67 and 1967-70 respectively representing Fazilka constituency of Punjab. He served as Deputy Minister in the Union Council of Ministers during 1966-67.

A veteran freedom fighter, he took active part in the Quit India Movement and suffered imprisonment. An active social worker, he evinced keen interest in the promotion of educational activities and was associated with several educational institutions.

A widely travelled person, he took keen interest in Defence and international affairs.

Sardar Iqbal Singh passed away at Ludhiana at the age of 64 years.

Choudhary Bhimappa Ellappa was a member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971-77 representing Bijapur constituency of the then Mysore State.

An advocate by profession, he served as Public Prosecutor from 1954-58 in Bijapur. A dedicated social worker, he tirelessly for the uplift of backward classes and served as President of Backward Classes Seva Sangh at Bijapur. He also served as Secretary of Wilson Anti-famine Institute, Bijapur during 1964-68. He was life Member of several educational institutions in Bijapur.

Choudhari Bhimappa Ellappa passed away at Bijapur on 3rd April, 1988 at the age of 62 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me

in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recruitment of Women Teachers

592. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to recruit more women as primary school teachers and instructors in the Non-formal and Adult Education Centres;

(b) if so, the approximate number of women teachers and instructors likely to be appointed during the Seventh Plan;

(c) whether Government propose to revise the assistance given to State Governments for the payment of the salary of the teachers appointed in the Adult Education Centres and Non-formal centres under the Adult Education Programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The Programme of Action drawn up to implement the National Policy on Education, 1986 envisages preference to women in recruitment of teachers upto school level and in appointment as instructors in Non-formal and Adult Education Programmes. Accordingly, under the

Scheme of 'Operation Blackboard' States have been advised to appoint women to the extent possible so that every school has at least one woman teacher.

Under the revised Non-formal Education Scheme and the National Literacy Mission for Adult Education also, keeping in view the need for increasing the number of women instructors to improve enrollment of girls and women, States/UTs are advised that priority to women should be given if they are available.

(c) No, Sir. At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: If you look at part 'b' of the question, you will find that this question has not been replied. So, women are not given preference and importance in the appointment of women teachers. One of the deficiencies in implementing adult education programmes that has been identified in the various studies is that there is the absence of women teachers and the incentives to adult education/non-formal workers are poor. I would like to know whether any reservation for women teachers and instructors has been made at least in 50% cases and whether higher wage to women teachers/instructors can be given as an incentive in order to have better participation by women teachers in this programme and also to ensure better quality of women teachers.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: In non-formal education and other programmes of the Ministry of Education, we do not differentiate between male and female teachers and, therefore, equal remuneration has been given. So far as non-formal education programmes are concerned, we have been advising that there should be at least 25% centres for girls.

I would like to inform the Hon. Member and the House that that 25% has to gone up to 29%.

SHRI JAYANTI PATNAIK: You have not replied to reservation of 50% at least so that women teachers come up.

My second supplementary is about the funding for Centrally-sponsored schemes. Appointment of women teachers in primary schools was introduced in 1984 in nine backward States including Orissa where the assistance was given at 80:20 sharing basis. In spite of the Central Government's commitment that this funding pattern will continue as usual during the Seventh Plan, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that the quantum of Central share assistance has shown a downward trend from year to year and there is a departure from the earlier commitment or assurance. I can show an example. In Orissa, in 1984, 80% assistance was given and in 1985 the commitment was given and the funding pattern was continued during the Seventh Plan. Only five months back, they said that the scheme of 80:20 sharing basis has ceased to operate. If so, what are the steps proposed to be taken to raise Central share so that more and more women teachers can be recruited in the primary schools and also it will reduce the burden on the States?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: In order to make the position a little more clear, I may be permitted to state that on the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission, the pattern, as described by the hon. Member, was taken up in 1983-84 and definitely women teachers were appointed. At that time, according to the education survey, 1,80,000 schools were set up and during this operation blackboard of 1983-84, nearly 28,000 women teachers were appointed. Now, under the operation blackboard, for the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan, there

are 1,50,000 teachers to be appointed of which nearly 37,000 teachers have already been appointed in 1987-88 under operation blackboard scheme. So, the earlier scheme of 80:20 participation on the recommendation of the 8th Finance Commission has now been taken over by the operation blackboard whereas they are given 100%.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would ask the hon. Minister...

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, Mr. Tulsiram is concerned with Non-formal Education..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He is not concerned with his formal education.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: To be very frank, 'informal' (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: If there are any more amendments, please bring them also soon.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the quantum of Central assistance being provided state-wise for the primary education. If no assistance is being given then, has the Centre got any right to suggest this way or that way? Mr. Speaker, Sir, primary education is compulsory. The hon. Minister has just now said that the arrangements have been made in certain States, I would like to ask as to why it should not be extended to all the backward areas in the country? What steps are being taken in this regard?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to state that ten States have been identified educationally backward on the

basis of educational survey conducted in the country and special provision has been made to provide extra facilities, i.e., two teachers where there is one teacher and two rooms where there is only one room in the school. I can give you the list of the details of assistance provided: Under Operation Black-board. Allocation to Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 454 lakhs, to Assam Rs. 675 lakhs, to Bihar 912 lakhs, to Gujarat 336 lakhs, to Haryana 59 lakhs, to Himachal Pradesh 118 lakhs, to Jammu and Kashmir 81.93 lakhs, to Karnataka 132 lakhs, to Kerala 151 lakhs, to Madhya Pradesh 906 lakhs, to Maharashtra 415 lakhs, to Manipur 38 lakhs and to Meghalaya 70 lakhs...

MR. SPEAKER: Its enough now.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, these figures pertain to the amount of money or to the number of children.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): These are the figures regarding money.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The hon. Minister has not mentioned about West Bengal.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: These are funds sanctioned for the second teacher in the School.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: This non-formal education is now becoming a failure. In order to achieve cent per cent literacy by the turn of the century, there should be some in-depth study on this programme to find out whether this has become successful, whether we are achieving some progress in this respect in regard to literacy. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is

any proposal to have a successful programme, to have some positive and meaningful programme in order to achieve cent per cent literacy by the turn of the century. Otherwise, you will have to extend it further for 10 years.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to extend the century?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: No, I mean the target date.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: If I may be permitted, I would like to say that this question relates to appointment of female teachers in the schools in non-formal education centres and adult education centres. The ambit of the question is now being widened by the question just now put by my hon. friend. That will take sometime. If I may be allowed, I will continue.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Please enlighten us.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: The programme has been drawn out under the Adult Education Programme. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He was replying. Allow him to reply.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is not connected with the question. And we just had the full debate at which all these Hon. Members were present. They did not choose to put any question to me at that time. If you really put another question, we will give all the details. There is nothing to hide... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I was not here.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is not my fault.

Discovery of Ancient Trade Emporium

593. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an ancient trade emporium dating back to about 4000 years has been discovered recently near Kuntasi village in Malia Taluka in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome of the study made of these Harappan era finds; and

(d) the steps being taken for their preservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Recent excavations carried out jointly by the Deccan College Post-graduate Institute, Pune and the State Department of Archaeology, Gujarat at Kuntasi, Taluka Malia, about 30 km northwest of Morvi, District Rajkot, Gujarat has brought to light a double fortification wall with a watch tower and number of structures of rubble stone masonry in mud mortar. These contain storage facilities like store bins; furnaces of craftsmen and kiln for pottery. Other finds include typical Harappan painted pottery, carnelian tubular beads, lapis lazuli beads, chert weights, two gold beads, copper bangles and terracotta toy cart frames and like.

The find of stone anchors seems to indicate that the site could have been a port during the Harappan times. Further excavations may throw more light on the exact nature of the site. The excavators have tentatively dated the site to *circa* 2200 B.C. to 1700 B.C. The site was also occupied during the late Harappan times. The present exca-

vation has been limited to the western side. Detailed study of the finds is under way.

(d) For the preservation of the site, various conservation measures are being taken up such as strengthening of mud structures by chemical treatment. It is also proposed to put up a shed or a suitable cover to protect the excavated remains by the Directorate of Archaeology, Government of Gujarat besides the posting of a chowkidar at the excavated site for its safety.

SHRI H.A. DORA: Has there been any information as to the persons who erected this particular fort and with whom they traded in those days?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO). Sir, in regard to the Harappan period and also the Mohan-Jo-Daro finds, the script in which certain inscriptions are available, has not yet been deciphered. So, it is very difficult to say at the moment who did it or to give any personal particulars of those who were involved in the construction of the structures. But one thing is known, viz, that it was a very advanced civilization. What we find is that it was a maritime people who did this. All the forts and other finds very clearly indicate that 5000 years ago or may be 8000 years ago, we had a very complete civilization, complete in all respects, and they were trading with countries as far away as Egypt and other countries in other continents. That is the situation as has been brought out by experts. It is very difficult to be more specific about these things. But as the finds are coming, more and more information about them is being unearthed and we will be able to take the House into confidence and give that information in due course. That is the position.

SHRI H.A. DORA: Have these excavations now evolved got anything to do with the

Harappan civilization?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: That is what has been said in the answer.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: In the answer the Minister has pointed out that this particular excavation and the articles found indicate that it was a late Harappan civilization. I would like to know whether similar excavations had been carried out by the Bangalore University and certain well developed urban civilization and certain articles were found which indicate that it was not later but earlier Harappan civilization. If that is so, I would like to know whether the Government would take steps to see that further excavations are carried out and the world organisations are also involved for carrying out all these excavations as in the case of Harappan and Mohanjodaro excavations.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: The question pertains to one site. Now the period being about 700 or 800 or 1000 years old, naturally experts have sub-divided it into Pre-Harappan, Harappan and Post or Later Harappan. There have been certain variations according to which these classifications have been made. About this particular site the answer is specific that the excavation was done by the Archaeological Department of Gujarat plus the Deccan College, Pune. About the other sites, I would certainly give you information about who did it, what was the find, and what was the conclusion. But on this site a specific answer has been given, although about the dating it has not been finally settled. About the question of dating they say that tentatively the date of the site is between 2200 BC and 1700 BC. It could be more; it could be a little less.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: The most important archaeological finds in Saurashtra are Rojhdhi, Rangpur and the off-shore finds of Dwaraka. They are all painted grey pot-

tery-ware era which is certainly late Harappan period.'

Firstly I would like to know whether this find falls under the same category or not or whether it is earlier. If it is earlier, then is it linked up with Lothal.

Secondly as the question deals with the Archaeological Survey of India, what is being done to see that Rojhdhi and Rangpur are well preserved and this new find does not go haywire the way these two other finds have gone?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: So far as Gujarat is concerned, there are many places and many fields. In Gujarat alone 245 Harappan, and late Harappan sites are available. We are carrying out a special repair work in a phased manner and are trying to maintain all that have been discovered so far. So long as they are not excavated, they are like a deposit. It may be excavated at a later period also. All sites cannot be excavated at a time or within two or three years. So, there is no hurry, if the deposits are there safely under the ground, they can be excavated.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it a deposit?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is called a deposit in archaeological language.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a fixed deposit!

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: In 1986-87 at 21 places a special repair work was carried out. In 1987-88 at 33 places a special repair work were to be carried out; but the report of completion has not yet arrived; when it arrives, it will be available.

Vayudoot Service for Davangere and Shlimoga

*595. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will

the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Davangere and Shimoga are business centres in Karnataka;

(b) whether Vayudoot services from Bangalore to Davangere and Shimoga are available at present; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to provide Vayudoot services to Davangere and Shimoga from Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: It is a very unsatisfactory reply. I have put the question because I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the importance of these two cities. Davangere is a centre of business and business worth crores of rupees is carried on there everyday particularly of cotton and groundnut. Besides, it is also an industrial city. Hundreds of people travel between Davangere and Bangalore every day. Shimoga is the rice granary of Karnataka. These two cities are the most important cities in Karnataka. I, therefore, want to know considering the importance of these two cities, will the Government consider to introduce Vayudoot services to these two cities from Bangalore.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: The cities are very important indeed but the State Government has neither constructed the air-field at Shimoga nor at Davangere. If they construct the airfields and provide infra-structure then

we will be in a position to have the Vayudoot services there in the Seventh Plan.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Since you have assured us I will take it up at the State Government level to provide the air-fields. I would like to know what is the expansion programme of Vayudoot service? How many cities are going to be connected by the Vayudoot network towards the end of the Seventh Plan?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: As regards the future expansion programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan period, there are 36 places which we want to connect. They are Abu Road in Rajasthan. It is a long list. In Karnataka we have taken up Hubli and the Hubli airport is being completed by the end of December 1988. As regards Shimoga and Davangere if the State Government comes forward to construct the airfields there then we may consider again providing of Vayudoot service there.

SHRI VJAY N. PATIL: Although you have connected 92 stations through Vayudoot yet it is not sufficient to meet the demand of the passengers and that is why you wanted to start air taxi service. I would like to know what has happened to what proposal of starting air taxi?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: That proposal is under consideration.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: It seems Vayudoot services have been extended enormously within a short time but we do not know whether these routes are paying or losing. We would like to know on what criteria the routes are selected. There is a route between Calcutta-Durgapur-Asansol belt. There is possibility of heavy traffic. People would like to go and come back on the same day. There is an existing airstrip. In spite of my two years efforts this route has not been taken up. I would like to know what is the

criteria applied in selecting routes?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: The routes which are incurring profit they are definitely included and the routes which are incurring losses are not included.

SHRI AMAL DUTTA: What is the criteria?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: The criteria is that we should have the infra-structure for operation of the Vayudoot service and we take into account the traffic that gets generated from that place.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Everybody knows that between Calcutta and that area, three trains cannot cater to the needs of the passengers. For two years, what has happened?

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question; Shri Srihari Rao.

Children benefitted under Nutrition Programme

*599. SHRI SRIHARI RAO†:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children benefitted under the Centrally Sponsored Nutrition Programmes during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated for these schemes year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the criteria for selecting the children living in the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The Department of Women & Child Development implements the Centrally Sponsored Wheat-based Nutrition Programme. A Statement showing the number of children benefitted and the funds allocated during the last three years is given below.

(c) Pre-school children primarily in tribal areas, urban slums and backward rural areas are eligible under this Programme.

STATEMENT

(i) *Details of pre-school children benefitted under the Centrally Sponsored Wheat Based Nutrition Programme.*

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	1985-86 Children	1986-87 Children	1987-88 Children
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	* 340000	338273
2.	Assam	—	99360	105390
3.	Dadra	—	2711	2617

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1	2	3	4	5	
4.	Daman	—	—	2112	
5.	Goa	—	1450	1305	
6.	Gujarat	—	—	65147	
7.	Haryana	—	59888	61209	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	26932	27770	
9.	Karnataka	—	64369	76780	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	124926	150321	
11.	Maharashtra	—	420614	481000	
12.	Manipur	—	—	58352	
13.	Meghalaya	—	670	1232	
14.	Orissa	161693	550749	581101	
15.	Pondicherry	—	13425	32439	
16.	Rajasthan	—	129871	168271	
17.	Tamil Nadu	—	75016	70339	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	—	137328	152071	
19.	West Bengal	—	110005	59531	
		161693	2157314	2435260	

(ii) Details regarding funds allocated to the various States/Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Wheat-Based Nutrition Programme

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Funds released in lakhs			Total released
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	281.50	300.00	581.50
2.	Assam	17.45	118.00	110.00	245.45

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1	2	3	4	5	6	
3.	Bihar	—	46.75	20.00	66.75	
4.	Dadra	—	—	3.00	3.00	
5.	Daman	—	2.70	3.00	5.70	
6.	Goa	0.50	—	1.00	1.50	
7.	Haryana	18.37	18.00	78.30	114.67	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	33.80	25.00	60.80	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.25	—	1.00	6.25	
10.	Karnataka	—	172.32	40.00	212.32	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	30.00	171.00	100.00	301.00	
12.	Maharashtra	—	270.00	550.00	820.00	
13.	Manipur	—	49.14	1.00	50.14	
14.	Meghalaya	0.20	4 27	1.20	5.67	
15.	Orissa	49.94	471.50	350.00	871.44	
16.	Pondicherry	2.50	7.26	35.00	44.76	
17.	Rajasthan	36.25	101.00	105.00	242.25	
18.	Tamil Nadu	—	94.00	70.00	164.00	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	—	136.65	250.00	386.65	
20.	West Bengal	40.04	87.50	120.00	247.54	
21.	Gujarat	—	—	40.00	40.00	
22.	F.C.I.	136.00	994.80	1248.00	2378.80	
		338.50	3060.19	3451.50	6850.19	

* The figures indicated pertain to pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers, since the scheme is implemented jointly for both these groups and separate accounts are not maintained.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Sir, according to the answer given by the hon. Minister, in the year 1985-86, except in Orissa State, the programme is not implemented in all the other States. Even in Gujarat, the programme is not implemented in the year 1986-87. The statistics show that the programme has been implemented only in a few States like Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra fairly well according to the population. In other States, the implementation is very poor. What are the reasons for the disparities? I would also like to know what is the monitoring machinery for implementation of this programme.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: We do have the Integrated Child Development Services Programme under which the State Governments look after the nutrition component. But in 1985, because of the surplus wheat stocks in the country, it was decided that we should introduce a new scheme — a centrally sponsored scheme — of wheat — based nutrition programme for children in areas where the nutrition condition was really poor. Under this scheme, we give to the State Governments wheat which we pay for fully. This is utilised for converting it into nutritious food for children and pregnant mothers through ICDS projects.

We have also introduced a second scheme in which Rs. 700 subsidy per metric tonne is given to the States.

It is open to the States to take advantage of the programme which has been announced. Depending on the proposals, which we receive, we sanction the wheat directly from FCI godowns and make the payment to the FCI.

The programme started only in 1985-86. It was started in the districts of Orissa for there had been, as you know, a great deal of adverse comments about nutrition in certain drought-prone areas of Orissa. We started

with those districts. Subsequently, when the other States applied, we have been giving them according to the applications which we have received.

The monitoring is done by the State Governments. We also keep track. The reports come to us in proformas which are supplied by us.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Sir, the Minister in her written answer has said:

“Pre-school children primarily in tribal areas, urban slums and backward rural areas are eligible under this Programme.”

Regarding eligibility for this programme, what is the criterion for determining backward rural areas as against forward rural areas? Are there any forward rural areas?

I request the Government to implement this programme in all the rural areas.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): The background of this programme needs to be understood. The ICDS Programme, in general, has a nutritional component everywhere in the country and that is a general programme. That component is contributed by the State Governments. That is a programme which was started some years ago. It will continue for the next two, three or four years by which time, the whole country is going to be covered.

Now, the other programme to which the question pertains is a special programme because we find that even after ICDS covers the whole country, there will be some areas where the nutritional status of the children is particularly poor for historical reasons. So, even if you give something to everybody, the

disparity between these areas and the other areas is not going to be removed. These are the areas for which the special programme is intended. Again for historical reasons, each of the schemes was started at a different time and under different circumstances. There has been something like a multiplicity of programmes. Now, we have to consolidate the whole thing and I do hope that after this exercise is done we will be able to say in the Eighth Five Year Plan that ICDS programme will be uniformly introduced in all the States, all the blocks of the States. But at the same time there will be some areas which we will identify with the help of the State Governments, according to the criteria and in those areas some special nutritional programme will be undertaken. So, this classification will be done later. At the moment, it so happens that we have different programmes started at different times co-existing with each other.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is clear from the reply given by the hon. Minister that ICDS Programmes have been introduced in drought-affected areas which includes areas like Barmer and Jaisalmer in my constituency. But the assistance is being given at the rate of 45 paise for children and 75 paise for the pregnant women. In my opinion, this is insufficient. They cannot have nutritious food within this figure. I want to know whether he proposes to increase this amount or not.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say simply this much that we can provide whatever is available with us. The efforts are being made to augment the resources. You know about the priority being given in this programme. It is for the first time that such a priority is being given. We are doing our best. We will try to extend it. We cannot give any assurance

about the time. Maybe, gradually we reach that position. I would also like to remind you that the responsibility of implementing the Nutrition programme lies with the State Governments. They are implementing it according to the present circumstances. They may continue if resources allow them. We have different nutrition programmes at present. We are planning to have a unified programme and there will be no disparity then.

[*English*]

DR. V. VENKATESH: Sir, we all know that children are the assets of the nation. Just now the hon. Minister said that the responsibility lies with the State Government. I would like to stress here that most of the children who are living in the rural areas form about 80 per cent of the country. Their brain development is in the first ten years. So, if anything goes wrong in the first ten years, naturally it affects the entire nation. Therefore, I would like to ask a straight and simple question to the hon. Minister through you, that is, whether he will give 100 per cent coverage at least to the children who are living in these backward districts like Kolar and other districts under this scheme instead of waiting for some more time because we will be having more and more mal-brain developed children in the nation.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: In the ICDS projects, which are being sanctioned, priority is for tribal blocks, the urban slums and as has already been explained, for the economically backward areas. Based on this, we are allotting projects each year and the recommendations, as far as these blocks are concerned, come to us from the State Governments. It is they who give the districts and the priorities according to their assessment as to which blocks fall within the criteria that we have set and accordingly we are sanctioning the blocks to the States.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this wheat-based nutrition programme has been a bad experience, particularly in Maharashtra where Weevil infected and sub-standard wheat is being supplied to the children. I would rather suggest to prepare a scheme of supplying packets of groundnut and grams, which are rich in proteins and vitamins, along with jaggery. There is no scope of malpractice in this scheme. May I know whether Government will give consideration to this scheme?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I have noted the suggestion. But I want to clarify that this scheme was started because of the wheat stocks available in the country and instead of exporting it, we thought that the children of the country should benefit from the extra production of wheat. That is why the scheme was introduced. We pay fifty paise per head for production of something with the wheat which we supply.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Next question No. 600.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: My name was also included in Question No. 599.

MR. SPEAKER: You were not present, Sir.

[*English*]

You were missing at that time. You have just come on the platform when the train has just left.

Artificial Sweeteners for Diabetic Patients

600. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether artificial sweeteners are no longer considered either safe or appropriate in dealing with diabetics;

(b) whether Government have any plan to meet this situation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). There is no reliable evidence to prove that the use of artificial sweeteners by diabetics within permissible limits is unsafe or inappropriate.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Recently, the FAO and WHO Expert Committee went into the question of safety of sacchrine and other artificial sweeteners and it was found that there was a definite cancer producing effect on the people who used them at 3 per cent and above have the diatary level. Not only that the artificial sweeteners just satisfy the tongue but the body will also crave for the sugar. This will create more hunger and the diabetics will take more food and thus it will not counter the effects of sugar. In view of this, I would like to know whether the Government will ban the artificial sweeteners and introduce some sort of an alternative for the patients.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: As I have stated in my answer, there are mainly three artificial sweeteners, sacchrine, cyclamates and aspartame on which extensive studies have been done and which are generally used in most parts of the world.

As regards sacchrine, according to the recommendations of the World Health Organization, the permissible use of sacchrine in humans may be 0.25 mgs per kilogram body weight per day. The Foods and Drugs Administration USA has banned the use of cyclamates with effect from 11th September, 1970. This was followed by similar bans in some other countries, although the substance is still available in few countries. The artificial sweetener aspartame was approved by the FIDA in USA for the use both as a table top sweetener as also in liquid preparations in 1983.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: In rural areas, the Saccharin is used in some of the sweets and these sweets are being adulterated by the Saccharin. Similarly, the soft drinks and some of the beverages are also being adulterated with the saccharin. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether they will have some checks for such sweets and soft drinks.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, we have received requests in the past for the permission to allow the use of saccharin in other items of food like, Ice-cream, Icy-candy, processed Supari, Pan Masala, Biscuits and many other things like these. Sir, a special group under the Chairmanship of Director General was constituted to consider this particular problem and at one stage it was suggested that saccharin may be allowed in some of the products. But keeping in view the suggestion of the Food Additive Sub-Committee, the Sweetner was not allowed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, her reply indicates that attention is being given to the use of Saccharin only. I know that there are certain herbs in Indian forests which are not likely to prove harmful if used as saccharin. I made use of one such herb and I enjoyed its sweetness without any side-effect. I would like to know from the hon.

Minister whether the government propose to start a research work in this field in order to find out herbs which could be used as saccharin, in stead of depending on U.S.A. regarding the safety in the use of saccharin.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker Sir, I am afraid she might go to forests at his behest.

MR. SPEAKER: Bairagiji, what sort of trap you are referring to?

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: May I know whether the Government propose to set up a committee of Ayurvedic experts to conduct such a research work if the same has not been undertaken so far?

MR. SPEAKER: It is enough now.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: More than 10 crores of people in the country are diabetic. Do you propose to consider this matter?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: The hon. Member has asked a Question about diabetes and in that he is suggesting the use of herbs in place of saccharin. I would like to tell that our Ayurvedic experts conduct research in this regard. But nothing concrete has come out which I may mention for your information. But the experts will continue their efforts to find out some such alternative and make it available to the people.

[*English*]

Water charges against Calcutta Metro

*601. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA†:
SHRI AMAL DATTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Municipal Corporation has submitted a bill to Metro

Railway for consumption of water during its construction works;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to pay the dues to Calcutta Municipal Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). A bill amounting to Rs. 71 lakhs was submitted by the Calcutta Municipal Corporation for consumption of water in the construction works of Metro Railway.

(c) As per the provisions of Metro Railway contracts, the contractors have to make arrangements for water needed for construction works, at their cost. The liability for making payments on this account, if due, lies solely with the contractors.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Mr Speaker Sir, in view of the reply given, I would like to know as to what steps are under consideration by the Ministry to fix the liability on the contractors concerned for payment of dues to the CMC and to see that the CMC is helped in getting its dues because the contractors are not a direct party as far as the CMC is concerned.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I have already mentioned that in terms of the provisions of the Metro Railway contracts, the entire cost of construction work covered by those contracts is to be borne by the contractors and therefore, the liability devolves on them.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, I think the Minister is stating a proposition which is totally unacceptable under the Indian jurisprudence, namely, that a contract between his Ministry and the contractors supercedes the law which is prevailing. The law states that a person who bills and uses the municipi-

pal water has to pay for the municipal water. Here, the building is constructed by the Metro Railway. They may have done it themselves or they may have got it done through the contractors. But the liability is theirs. If Shri Madhavrao Schindia is not aware of the legal position, he may have it ascertained. But, the way the question has been answered and responsibility is sought to be evaded, to acknowledge the amount — I believe that they are aware of the legal position — and yet they are seeking to fix the responsibility on the contractors to escape themselves. This is not a very good thing for the Railways to do for such a small sum of Rs. 71 lakhs. Railways is such a big organisation to which everybody looks up with respect and awe. Therefore, will the Minister kindly examine the position and see that the payment is made by the Metro Railways? They can deduct the same amount certainly from the contractors.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The position has already been examined and we stick to our interpretation. I would also like to make it clear that we have not acknowledge the amount of Rs. 71 lakhs because it is a matter between the contractors and the Calcutta Municipal Corporation.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question. Q. No. 603. Shri Kali Prasad Pandey.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Q. No. 603.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE)

— rose

(Interruptions)

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: (a) Standards for the following eleven Cosmetics in finished form as per ISI specifications have been notified under Drugs and Cos-

metics Rules (*Interruptions*)

If you want, I will avoid that part of the reply.
Don't worry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That I will reply.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Guptaji has silenced you.

[*English*]

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: If you have any objection, I will just avoid that part.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am defending your right.

MR. SPEAKER: You should be thankful for his chivalry.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Manufacture of Sub-standard Cosmetics

603. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sub-standard cosmetics (such as shaving cream, shaving soap, after shave lotion, soap, etc.) are being manufactured in various industrial units on a large scale resulting in large flow of sub-standard shaving materials and cosmetics in the market;

(b) if so, the action taken so far against the companies manufacturing sub-standard goods from January, 1987 to date, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the action taken to

check the quality of these products, State-wise?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Standards for the following eleven Cosmetics in finished form as per ISI specifications have been notified under Drugs and Cosmetics Rules:—

1. Skin Powder.
2. Skin Powder for infants.
3. Tooth Powder.
4. Tooth Paste.
5. Skin Creams.
6. Hair Oils.
7. Shampoo, soap based.
8. Shampoo, synthetic detergent based.
9. Hair creams.
10. Oxidation hair dyes, liquid.
12. Cologne.

Standards for shaving cream, shaving soap, after shave lotion, soap etc. have not yet been notified.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the State licensing Authorities as the control over the manufacture and sale of drugs and cosmetics under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder, is exercised by the State Licensing Authorities appointed by the respective State Governments.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Mr. Speaker Sir, the basic idea behind my question is that it has been reported in the various newspapers published from Kanpur and from other places that sub-standard cosmetics like shaving cream, etc. with fictitious labels are on sale in the markets on a large scale. The hon. Minister has stated that information is being collected from the States. Do the Government themselves have or the public organisations have supplied information to them to the effect that sub-standard cosmetics with fictitious labels are being sold in the market on a large scale?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Member wants to know if Government has received such information or complaint. The information is being sought from the State Governments. The action, if any, is to be taken by the State Government.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: I have asked whether the Government has got such information or not. You can see here itself. You go outside Parliament House and you will find articles with fictitious labels being sold there. I want to say that the duplicate product is produced immediately after the original comes in the market. Would the Government instruct the State Governments to ensure that labels are fixed on all such items with name of the trace also printed on them so that production of spurious articles is checked?

[English]

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, the manufacture of cosmetics is regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. Thus the manufacturers of cosmetics have to obtain a manufacturing license. For the grant of

manufacturing licences it has to be ensured that the applicant has

- (1) Factory premises which are situated in hygienic surroundings and are kept clean;
- (2) Adequate space, plant and equipment which are required for the manufacture of cosmetics; and
- (3) Adequate staff for manufacture and arrangements for testing the cosmetics which are being manufactured.

We have given them the direction and there are certain rules and regulations under the Act.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Afforestation Programme

*594. **DR. T. KALPANA DEVI:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to undertake afforestation programmes like ecological forestry, production forestry and social forestry involving Government agencies, industries, farmers and the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS: (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) A massive programme of afforestation is being implemented with a view to halt the ecological degradation caused by deforestation on large scale. This includes plantations under Production Forestry, Social Forestry and Farm Forestry raised with people's Partici-

pation by Government and Non-Government agencies.

(b) The details are given in the state-

(c) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Details of afforestation done during the year 1985-86 to 1986-87.

Year	Area Afforested in Lakh Hectares			
	Farm Forestry	Social Forestry Forestry	Production & other	Total affore- station
1	2	3	4	5
1985-86	6.96	5.28	2.86	15.10
1986-87	7.95	8.43	1.24	17.62

Note: Area in col. 2,4&5 nationally calculated @ 2000 seedlings - 1 Ha.

New Procedure of Blood Collection

*596. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve any new procedure for blood collection all over the country to change the present practice of obtaining blood from professional donors;

(b) whether any funds have been earmarked for this subject in Seventh Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE)
: (a) to (d). Blood is procured mainly by
voluntary donation, replacement of blood
used for patients from their relatives and

from professional donors. The study conducted by ICMR on Blood Banking Services in India published in December, 1985 revealed that 22% of the blood collected is from professional donors, 44% from relatives of patients and 34% from voluntary donors. The Indian council of Medical Research study also reveals a significant change in the pattern of blood collection particularly a fall in blood collected from professional donors in some States. The Government is taking steps to augment blood collection from voluntary donors through publicity and health education measures. In order to further reduce the dependence on professional donors, a new technology called "fractionation of blood" which involves separation of blood into at least six components is being introduced in a phased manner.

The Government has recently approved a scheme for development and modernisation of blood banking and blood transfusion services in the remaining period

of 7th Plan with an outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores, The scheme, inter alia includes a component for encouraging voluntary blood donation by undertaking publicity through mass-media, extension of financial assistance to voluntary bodies and incentive to voluntary blood donors, donor organisers and voluntary agencies.

Shipping Service between Bepore Port and Lakshadweep Islands

*597. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India proposed to commence shipping service between Bepore (Calicut) Port in Kerala and Lakshadweep Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal to acquire new ship for service to Lakshadweep has been finalised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Shipping services between Bepore and Lakshadweep with a frequency of 4 to 5 days have commenced on 12.11.87.

(c) and (d). Government have sanctioned acquisition of a second-hand vessel by Lakshadweep Admn., in replacement of the existing vessel M.V. Amindivi. The vessel with a capacity to carry 650 passengers, is expected to be commissioned by August, 1988.

Steps in the Light of Lentin Commission Recommendations

*598. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have also examined the Report submitted by Justice Bakhtawar Lentin Commission to the Maharashtra Government on 14 deaths at the State Government-run J.J.Hospital, Bombay in 1986 after patients were given adulterated glycerol; and

(b) if so, what steps Union Government propose to take at the Central level in the light of the Commission's observations to check the manufacture of adulterated and sub-standard medicines, injections and other formulations by the various drug companies, both in the small and organised sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The Justice Lentin Commission Report has been received by the Central Government on 4.8.88 afternoon. The report has not yet been examined by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges in Non-Hindi States

*602. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges have been established in non-Hindi speaking States under a Central scheme; and

(b) if so, the details of colleges set up in different non-Hindi speaking States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far 31 Hindi Teachers' Training College/institutes with Hindi medium have been established in non-Hindi speaking States of Andhra Pradesh 6, Orissa 3, Karnataka 8, Tamil Nadu 1, Kerala 5, Assam 1, Manipur 1, Mizoram 1, Nagaland 1, Gujarat 1, Maharashtra 1 and West Bengal 2 by State Governments/voluntary Hindi organisations with Central financial assistance.

Anomalies in Recruitment Rules for the Post of Joint Commissioner in KVS

*604 SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA:
DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are anomalies in the existing recruitment rules for the post of Joint Commissioner in Kendriya Vidhyalaya Sangathan which are being reviewed by the Review Committee;

(b) whether some posts of Joint Commissioner which were lying vacant since their creation are proposed to be filled up, and

(c) if so, the justification for filling up these posts before removal of the anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAHI) : (a) to (c). The recruitment rules for the post of Joint Commissioner (Administration) and Joint Commissioner (Academic) have been framed keeping in view the functional requirement of the two posts. There is no anomaly in these recruitment rules.

The Review Committee has been set up to examine and make recommendations regarding functioning of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. Amendment to the recruitment rules is not one of the terms of reference.

Recruitment to fill up the vacant post of Joint Commissioner (Academic) is in process. Recruitment against various posts is a continuous process. The Government do not perceive the necessity of deferring recruitment to various available posts pending report of the review committee.

[*Translation*]

Proposal for Mandan Mishra Bharti Vishwavidyalaya

605. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Government has requested the Union Government to open Mandan Mishra Bharti Vishwavidyalaya; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

[*English*]

Conference on Forestry and Food Scarcity

*606 SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of experts consultants of FAO on forestry and food scarcity was held in Bangalore in February, 1988;

(b) if so, the organizers of the conference;

(c) the main decisions arrived at; and

(d) whether Government have considered those suggestions and if so, the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R.ANSARI) : (a) An FAO Expert Consultation on Forestry and Food production/Security was held in Trivandrum and Bangalore between 7th and 20th February, 1988.

(b) This Consultation was organised by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations and hosted by the Government of India.

(c) and (d). The proceedings of the consultation have not been received.

Removal of Wrecks of Sunken Dredgers at Paradip Port

*607 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of SUFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of paradip port for handling of large- size ships;

(b) whether the capacity has been reduced because of the wrecks of two sunken dredgers; and

(c) the action taken to remove the

wrecks and the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Paradip Port has presently a capacity for handling ships upto draught of 11.9 mts. and Length Overall (LOA) of 230 mts.

(b) The permissible LOA of ships has been reduced from 260 mts. the 230 mts. because of the presence of wrecks of the sunken dredgers.

(c) A Korean firm which was awarded the contract for the removal of the wrecks has successfully completed the work.

Trauma Service Scheme in Hospitals of Capital

*608. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Trauma Service Scheme in all the hospitals of the Capital;

(b) if so, the names of the hospitals where such scheme is likely to be started;

(c) by what time this scheme will start functioning; and

(d) the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHPARDE) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The scheme known as Centralised Accident and Trauma Services, provided for setting up of an apex Centre and appropriate number of peripheral Centres

The exact number of peripheral centres and the details of the scheme are under finalisation. The total cost approved in May, 1984 for the scheme was Rs. 16.65 cores.

A beginning with ten specially equipped ambulances with wireless sets connected to a Central Control and coordination mechanism is proposed to be made from 13th April this year.

[*Translation*]

**Entrance Test for I.I.Ts and other
Competitive Examinations In Hindi**

*609. CH AKHTAR HASAN:
SHRI RAM DHAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to conduct in Hindi Joint Entrance Examination for admissions to Indian Institutes of Technology and also other such higher competitive examinations which are not being held in Hindi;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c). A Working Group is examining the question of conducting entrance examinations for admission to degree course in Engineering and Technology in Hindi and other Indian languages. The Group has resolved that the Joint Entrance Examination for admission to Indian Institutes of Technology may be conducted as early as feasible in Hindi and in as many regional languages as possible.

[*English*]

**Discontinuance of A.I. Service to
Malaysia**

*610. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India proposes to stop its operations between India and Malaysia;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a delegation of Indian Travel Trade from Malaysia has strongly protested against the decision;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the matter;

(e) whether Government have taken a decision to discontinue Air India services to some other countries also; and

(f) if so, the names of those countries and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) to (d) Air India had proposed to withdraw its services to Malaysia effective Summer Schedule, 1988 due to economic reasons. On strong protests from several ethnic Indian organisations in Malaysia, it has been decided that Air India would continue operating service to Kuala Lumpur

(e) and (f). Effective its Summer Schedule, 1988, Air India has suspended flights to Dhaka (Bangladesh) due to commercial reasons. However, Indian Airlines is starting direct operations from Delhi to Dhaka from mid-April, 1988.

Hiring of Aircrafts by Air India

*611. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India hired a Boeing 747 from Middle East Airlines and a smaller plan from Cargolux;

(b) if so, the rate of hiring of each aircraft and the amount including foreign exchange paid ; and

(c) the reasons for incurring this expenditure in view of the clear instructions for urgent need to curtail expenditure on non-essential items?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) Air India wet leased on B747 aircraft from Middle East Airlines in October, 1987, No aircraft was hired from Cargolux.

(b) The wet lease charges were US \$ 5000/- per flying hour. The hiring charges included full complement of Cockpit and cabin Crew, Hull and War insurance and full maintenance of the aircraft.

The lease charges amounted to US \$ 14, 75, 417 equivalent to Indian Rupees 191.50 lakhs. Apart from the lease charges, a further amount of US \$ 17,785 equivalent to Indian Rupees 2.31 lakhs was paid to Middle East Airlines towards fuel.

(c) Air India had heavy booked loads on their services between UK/Europe and India. Other airlines were not able to accommodate these loads, in case Air India did not operate the flights. Therefore, in order to

avoid inconvenience to passengers and to keep the cancellations to the minimum number possible, wet leasing of the aircraft was unavoidable.

[*Translation*]]

Ad-Hoc Appointments at Airports.

* 612 SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be please to state:

(a) the number of employees appointed on temporary basis at the various airports in the country during the last two years and the posts against which they were appointed;

(b) the basic rules governing such appointments; and

(c) the additional appointments proposed to be made during the year 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) to (c). Organisations under this Ministry sometimes appoint persons on purely temporary basis to meet urgent operational requirements. These organisations appointed 757 persons during the last two years in vacancies such as, Drivers, Traffic Assistants, Catering Assistants, Traffic Warden etc.

For filling up posts on a temporary basis, the basic qualifications are the same as those for regular appointments.

It is not possible to estimate the number of such appointments to be made in 1988 as temporary appointments are made in exceptional circumstances. The endeavour is to keep such appointments to the barest minimum possible.

[English]

Declaration of Narmada and Tapi Rivers as National Waterways

*613 SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Transport Policy committee in its recommendation has suggested the Narmada and the Tapi rivers suitable for declaration as National Waterways;

(b) whether Government propose to give due consideration to declare the Narmada and the Tapi rivers as National Waterways and whether techno-economic feasibility for this purpose has been undertaken;

(c) if so, the details regarding financial allocation and time bound programme envisaged by Government for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d). While considering the question of development of the inland water transport sector, the National Transport Policy Committee examined the feasibility of declaring certain river waterway as National Waterways, on the basis of specific criteria, such as- all the year round depth required, width of channel, coverage of stretch etc. Taking into account these, the National Transport policy committee (May, 1980) had identified 10 waterways including the Narmada and Tapi rivers as would meet the criteria for declaring them as National Waterways.

For declaration of a waterway as a National Waterway, hydrographic survey and techno-economic studies are some of

the pre-requisites. The techno-economic study on Narmada has been taken up with the Dutch assistance and is partly completed. expenditure incurred thereon has been dfl 2687000 (Rupees 95. 92 lakhs). The undertaking of hydrographic surveys on Narmada has been held to be feasible only on completion of four major dams, which are contemplated at Narmada Sagar, Omkareshwar, Maheshwar and Sardar Sarovar.

As regards Tapi, the hydrographic survey and the techno-economic study are not part of the VII th Plan and, therefore, it is not possible now to indicate the time by which it will be declared as a National Waterway.

Reports About Smuggling by Air India Staff

6029. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of Air India found involved in smuggling activities during the period November, 1987 to date;

(b) the nature of goods with their value seized from each of them;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against each of them; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that employees of Air India and Indian Airlines do not indulge in such activities?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) 5 employees of Air-India were found involved in smuggling activities during the

Vacant Posts of Teachers in Municipal Schools

(b) Nature of goods seized and their value is as follows:-

Nature of goods	Approx, value
1. Gold	R.s.28,64,628
2. Gold	Rs.20 lakhs
3. Gold	Rs. 8.5 lakhs
4. Foreign Currency & Gold	Rs. 1,28,000
5. Mandrax Tablets	R. 1,65,000

(c) All the employees have been placed under suspension and departmental action is under process.

(d) The staff involved in smuggling activities is placed under suspension and disciplinary action is taken against them after the results of the proceedings conducted by Customs/Directorate of Revenue Intelligence/Directorate of Enforcement etc. are known. Surprise checks are carried out by vigilance teams on flights arriving from Singapore, Dubai, Abudhabi and Gulf stations.

6030. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the beginning of the academic year 1987-88 some posts of teachers were vacant in the NDMC;

(b) the break-up of the vacant posts by subject and by grade separately;

(c) the steps taken by the authorities to fill up the vacant posts; and

(d) the number of posts filled up by 31 December 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (d). As per New Delhi Municipal Committee, the following posts of teachers were lying vacant at the beginning of academic year, 1987-88:

Name of the post	Number of posts	Scale of pay
Principal	1	Rs. 3000-4500
PGT (Economics)	1	Rs. 1640-2900
PGT(Geo)	2	Rs. 1640-2900
PGT (Being)	1	Rs. 1640.-2900
TGT(Sc. Gr.'A')	7	Rs. 1400-2600

As regards filling up these posts, the post of Principal could not be filled up as the matter is subjudice. Out of 4 posts of PGTs, 3 have

already been filled up. The post of PGT (geo) could not be filled up as no reserved category candidate was found suitable. Interview

for the posts for Trained Graduate Teachers are being held and the posts are expected to be filled up shortly.

[*Translation*]

**Attachment of Coaches to 95/96
Bikaner- Ahmedabad Train**

6031. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only seven coaches are attached to 95/96 Bikaner- Ahmedabad train instead of 11 coaches, as a result of which general public has to face great difficulties; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to remove these difficulties of the general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). 95/96 Bikaner-Ahmadabad train has been running with a composition of 7 to 11 coaches on account of acute shortage of Metre Gauge stock on Indian Railways. Greater emphasis is being laid now to increase the production of Metre Gauge coaches and position is likely to improve in 1988-89.

[*English*]

**Periodical Registration of Medical
Practitioners**

6032. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medical man-power is not available in the country at present; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take for periodical registration of

medical practitioners with the Medical Council of India all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Adequate medical man-power is available in the country.

(b) the Government have already introduced in Parliament a Bill to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 under which provision is also being made for compulsory renewal of registration in the Indian Medical Register by all medical practitioners after every five years. The Bill is now before a Joint committee of both House of Parliament.

**Safdarjung Hospital as Subsidiary to
AIIMS**

6033 SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to make Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi as subsidiary to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) (a) No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

**Central Assistance to Kerala for New
Education Policy**

6034. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

The details of the total amount of central

assistance given to State Government of Kerala to implement the New Education policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : During the year 1987-88, central assistance amounting to Rs. 581.84 lakhs has been released to the State Government of Kerala for implementing the various programmes included in the NPE, 1986.

World Bank Loan for Modernisation of Workshops

6035. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have fully utilised the World Bank loan for workshop modernisation extended in 1984; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The closing date for the loan agreed to with the World Bank in 1984 is September, 1990.

Over-Bridges in Kerala

6036. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct railway over-bridges in Karantaka during the Seventh Plan Period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). A road-over-bridge near vallatholnager and a road-under-bridge near Cannanore were completed and opened for traffic. Works on 5 sanctioned road-over-bridges near Calicut, Kuttipuram, Wadakkancheri, Tellicherry and Punnamm are in different stages so progress. The State Government are at present processing proposals for sanction of road-over-bridges near Wadakkancheri (Trichur Medical college), Ollur and Badagara.

Exploitation of Medicinal Herbs in Hoshiarpur, Punjab

6037. SHRI KAMAL CHOUDHRY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have implemented or propose to implement a programme for growth and exploitation of medicinal herbs in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is for the State Government to formulate such a programme, keeping in view its importance and economic viability.

Condition of Railway Bridges on Delhi Shikohabad-Mainpuri railway line

6038. SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of railway bridges is worst at Delhi-Shikohabad-Manipuri railway line and there is a need for its reconstruction; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Payment of Salary to the Teachers of Delhi as per New Pay Scales

6039. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to his statement laid on the Table on 11 August, 1987 regarding revision of pay scales of school teachers and state:

(a) whether these scale, and teaching allowance have been made applicable to all teachers of Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee according to their eligibility,

(b) whether the teachers of Municipal Corporation of Delhi have not been paid the above scales and allowances so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and by what time these will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAHI) : (a) to (c). As per Delhi Administration and New Delhi Municipal Committee, they have issued the orders for payment of these scales and Teaching Allowance. The implementation of these pay scales/ Teaching Allowance is under process in Municipal Corporation of Delhi and is ex-

pected to be implemented shortly.

Implementation of Programmes Under National Health Programme

6040. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the programmes which have been implemented by Government under the National Health Programme; and

(b) the names of other programmes which are still to be implemented alongwith the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The following programmes are being implemented as National Programmes under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:-

- (i) National Malaria Eradication Programme
- (ii) National TB Control Programme
- (iii) National Filariasis Control Programme
- (iv) National Programme for prevention of visual impairment and control of blindness
- (v) Diarrhoeal diseases Control Programme
- (vi) National Goitre Control Programme
- (vii) STD Control Programme
- (viii) Universal Programme on immunization

- (ix) National AIDS Control Programme
- (x) National Leprosy Eradication Programme and
- (xi) National Family Welfare programme including Mother and Child health.

(b) There is no proposal at present to include any more diseases under the National Health Programme.

Expansion of Hindustan Latex Limited

6041. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand the Hindustan Latex Limited in Kerala, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum, Kerala a Public sector undertaking under this Ministry, has submitted proposals for diversification programme, which includes setting up a plants to manufacture Cu-T 200-B and disposable syringes with a capacity of 3 million and 30 million pieces per annum respectively. These proposals are under active consideration of this Ministry.

Schemes for Voluntary Organisations under the Ministry of Human Resource Development

6042. SHRI K.S.RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes for voluntary organisations under the administrative control of the various departments of the Ministry;

(b) the names of voluntary organisations in various State which obtained grants under the schemes and details of grants sanctioned during the last two years; and

(c) the basis on which the grants are sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Irregularities in Indian Red Cross Society

6043. SHRI S.B.SIDNAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been serious irregularities in the functioning of the Indian Red Cross Society in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps were taken to enquire into the matter and to take appropriate action;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (e). Government have seen press reports alleging irregularities in the functioning of the Indian Red Cross Society. The alleged irregularities include inter-alia;

- i) Irregularities in the constitution of the Managing Body;
- ii) appointment of honorary treasurer;
- (iii) construction of children's home;
- (vi) alleged investment of funds for Bhopal gas victims;
- (v) inoperative warehouse, etc. The Indian Red Cross Society in an autonomous organisation set up under the Indian Red Cross Society Act XV 1920. The Managing Body of the Society frame rules for the management, functions, control and procedure of the Society. The Managing Body is the competent authority to look into the allegations. It has however, been informed by the Indian Red Cross Society that the allegations levelled emerged from incomplete and incorrect information.
- (ii) Manufacture of DDT is restricted to public sector units only.
- (iii) Use of DDT is largely restricted to public health programmes.
- (iv) The State Governments have been advised to stop further expansion in the mining of asbestos under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act.
- (v) Development of substitute materials through research and development is encouraged.

[Translation]

Projects in Bihar

6045. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of works/projects of his Ministry which are in progress in Bihar at Present;

(b) the cost involved in each work and the time by which these would be completed; and

(c) the details of fresh works to be started in the ensuing years and the details of each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Thirty eight works/projects/schemes of this Ministry are in progress in Bihar.

(b) and (c). The information is given in the statement below:-

Use of Controversial Chemicals

6044. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the details of steps taken to prevent the use of controversial chemicals like DDT and asbestos?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): Several steps have been taken to regulate the use of chemicals such as DDT and asbestos. These include the following:

- (i) No new capacity or expansion of existing units for the manufacture of DDT or asbestos is encouraged.

STATEMENT

Cost Involved in each Work and the Time of Completion

So. Programme No.	Works/Projects/Schemes	Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Likely Time of Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Ganga Action Plan	1792.64	15 schemes in 1988, 5 in 1989 and 2 in 1990.
2.	Research & Development	41.746	3 projects in 1988, 1 in 1989, 3 in 1990 and 2 in 1991.
3.	Centre of Excellence	150.00	March 1990.
4.	Centre-State Coordinated Programme on Environment.	8.00	31.3.1990.
	(1) Assistance for technical set up in the Environment Department of Govt. of Bihar.		
	(ii) Assistance to State Pollution Control Board for Strengthening their laboratory.	20.22	31.3.1990.
5.	National Natural Resources Management System.	29.13	1991
6.	Project Tiger	Rs. 17.51 lakhs released in 1987-88	Continuing in nature
		Rs. 14 lakhs earmarked for 1989-90	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7. National Wastelands Development Board.	1 Bihar Social Forestry Project	5385.70 with SIDA March 1991. (Swedish International Development Agency). Contribution of SEK 80 million, equivalent to Rs. 1120 lakhs for the first 3 years of the project which is of 6 years duration (1985-86 to 1990-91)	Pattern of Financial assistance -50% grant. During the period 1980-81 to 1987-88 the expenditure/outlay was Rs. 1620.70 lakhs out of which the grant released by the Central Govt. was Rs. 746.49 lakhs.	Continuing in nature
	2. Rural Fuelwood Plantation Scheme being implemented in 11 fuelwood deficit districts.			

STATEMENT

Fresh Works to be Started in the Ensuing Years and Details

S. Programme No.	Works/Projects/Schemes likely to be started	Estimated Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Likely time of Completion
1.	Ganga Action Plan 11 Schemes in 4 towns.	1088.93	8 Schemes in 1989 and 3 in 1990.
2.	Other schemes There are other programmes for which State-wise amount is not earmarked but funds are provided to the States depending upon the specific programmes proposed by the States, availability of funds under the Central budget and the extent of matching share provided in the State Budget.		

Central Government Referral Hospitals

6046. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the referral hospitals under the control of Union Government;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to organise special referral hospitals region-wise; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) There are only two referral Hospitals namely All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Delivery Facility at Hyderabad Airport

6047. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consignments belonging to industries have to be taken delivery at Bombay Airport in the absence of such facility at Hyderabad Airport;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide this facility at Hyderabad Airport itself;

(c) if so, the likely date by which this facility will be provided at Hyderabad Airport; and

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) to (d). At present, Hyderabad airport has been notified as a Customs airport only for some items of import. For these items, facilities for clearance are available at Hyderabad. With strengthening of the Customs infrastructure at Hyderabad, facilities can be provided for more imported items.

Tata Committee Recommendations

6048. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Tata Committee's recommendations to privatise Air India and India Airlines to improve their operational efficiency and international competitiveness and propose to reconsider the entire transport policy of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) and (b). To develop a well integrated long-term perspective plan for the transport sector, the Planning Commission has set up a Steering Committee for Transport Planning. For providing inputs to the Steering Committee, a Planning Group on Civil Aviation headed by Shri J.R. D. Tata was also set

up. The findings and recommendations of this Group, including those relating to equity participation by staff and others are under consideration of the Steering Committee for Transport Planning.

The report of the Steering Committee for Transport planning has not been received by the Government.

Women Development Corporations

6049. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain State Governments have established women development corporations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance being provided by Union Government to such corporations

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes , Sir

(b) to (c). A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

Names of the States where the Women Development Corporations have been established.

- (i) Kerala: Kerala State Women Development Corporation. Trivandrum
- (ii) Maharashtra: Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal Limited, Bombay
- (iii) Union Territory of Chandigarh: Chandigarh Child and Women Development Corporation, Chandigarh.
- (iv) Punjab : Punjab Women & Children Development & Welfare Corporation, Chandigarh.
- (v) Tamil Nadu: Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd., Mylapore, Madras.
- (vi) Karnataka : Karnataka State Women Development Corporation, Bangalore
- (vii) Andhra Pradesh : Andhra Pradesh Women Cooperative Finance Development Corporation, Hyderabad.
- (viii) Uttar Pradesh: Uttar Pradesh Mahila Vikas Nigam Ltd. Lucknow.
- (ix) Gujrat: Gujarat State Women Development Corporation, Ahmedabad

The financial assistance provided by the Union Government to the Corporations is as stated below:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisations	Amount sanctioned during	
		1986-87	1987-88
		<i>(in Rs.)</i>	
1.	Punjab Women & Children Development & Welfare Corporation, Chandigarh.	25,00,000/-	21,13,000/-
2.	Chandigarh Child & women Development Corporation, Chandigarh.	8,00,000/-	
3.	Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal New Bombay. (Maharashtra)	7,00,000/-	8,64,000/-
4.	Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd. Madras.	10,00,000/-	
5.	Kerala State Women Development Corporation, Trivandrum	-	19,00,000/-
6.	Uttar Pradesh Mahila Vikas Nigam Ltd. Lucknow.	-	19,00,000/-

Financial Assistance to Widows

6050. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
SHRIMATI D.K.THARADEVI
SIDDHARTHA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to grant some financial assistance to such widows who propose to set up their own vocation, shall business or to become self-reliant; and

(b) if so, the details regarding such new scheme?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In so far as this Ministry is concerned the following schemes are being implemented which can be utilised for the rehabilitation of widows

- (i) Scheme for setting up Women's Training Centres or Institutions for Rehabilitation of Women in Distress
- (ii) Women's Development Corporations.
- (iii) Scheme for support to Training and employment programme for Women (STEP)
- (iv) Scheme for Training -cum- production Centres for Women.
- (v) Scheme for Socio-Economic Programmes for Women.

**Renaming of National Zoological Park
at Delhi**

6051. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to
rename the National Zoological Park at
Delhi after the name of late Prime Minister
Mrs. Indira Gandhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Assistance for Bailey Bridge on
National Highway No.31 in Assam**

6052. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam
has requested his Ministry for assistance for
setting up of Bailey bridge in place of bridge
No.980/1 on National Highway No.31 dam-
aged by floods in the Kolaraghar district of
Assam.

(b) if so, whether it has been approved;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). A
request for setting up a Bailey Bridge in
Kolaraghar District in place of the existing
bridge on NH 31, which was damaged by the
floods, was received from the Government
of Assam in July '87 by the Ministry of Defer-
ence. Physical inspection by the Army

Engineers revealed that the bridge although
partially damaged was usable. On the basis
of this report and in view of Army's Engineer
regiments, deployed on more critical
operational tasks, it was considered that
there was no immediate necessity to provide
a bailey bridge.

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

Pension to Indian Mathematician's Wife

[*Translation*]

6053. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI
SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased
to state:

(a) whether any pension is given to the
wife of world famous Indian Mathematician,
Shri S. Ramanujam; and

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal
to honor her in the near future.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
L. P. SHAHI): (a) The details are being ascer-
tained and will be placed on the Table of the
House.

(b) No such proposal is under consid-
eration.

[*English*]

**Launching of Margin Money Scheme by
NWDB**

6054. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI S. M. GURADDI:
Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Wasteland

Development Board has launched Central Sector margin money assistance scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the contribution of Union Government to the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R.ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme is to be implemented from 1988-89. The main objective of the Scheme is to promote plantation on wastelands of fuelwood, fodder, small timber and commercial timber species by Government Corporations, Municipalities, Urban Development Authorities, and other autonomous or semi-government bodies by providing the margin money needed to attract funds from banks and financial institutions for such projects.

(c) The total plan outlay during the 7th Plan is Rs.8 crores. Rs.60 lakhs has been kept in the Budget for 1988-89. The contribution of the Union Government to the Scheme under margin money assistance could be up to 25% of the cost of the projects, to be determined on the merits of the case.

Charges of Indian Airlines from Foreigners for Touring India

6055. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHODHARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines charge 50 percent more from foreigners in foreign currency for touring in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. The dollar fares were equivalent to the rupee fares at the time they were first introduced. Any difference between the two fares is due to the impact of currency fluctuations.

Cruises By Luxury Ships Linking Bombay Goa, Lakshdweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

6056. SHRI VAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce cruises by luxury ships linking, Bombay-Goa, Lakshadweep and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these services will be linked with some coastal towns on-route also; and

(d) if so, the places likely to be linked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Details are yet to be worked out by the Department of Tourism.

Emergency Shelters for Battered Women

6057. SHRIMATI USHA CHODHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide emergency shelters for battered women in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what other steps Government

propose to take to help such women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The Department of Women and Child Development is implementing the under mentioned schemes to help such women:

- (i) Women's Training Centers/Institutes for the Rehabilitation of Women in Distress.
- (ii) Short-Stay Homes for Women and Girls.

University Course in Food and Nutrition

6058. SHRI P.M.SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi University has a plan to introduce a new course in Food and Nutrition;

(b) if so, the details of the course including the eligibility for the proposed course;

(c) the language in which the course would be offered; and

(d) the duration of the course?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the proposal envisages introduction of a Certificate Course in Food and Nutrition on a pilot basis in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, U.P., and the Union Territory of Delhi. All literate persons above the age of 20 years, who qualify in a suitable test to be conducted by the University would be eligible for admission.

(c) For the pilot project, the medium of instruction would be Hindi/ English/ Assamese/Gujarati/Telugu.

(d) The programme could be completed in a period of six months, but depending upon the pace and convenience of students, it could be completed within a period of two years.

Biographies of Indian Revolutionaries

6059. DR.PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for publishing biographies of Indian revolutionaries abroad; and

(b) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAH): (a) and (b). Under its programme to publish "Who is Who of Freedom Fighters Abroad", the Indian Council of Historical Research has taken up the work of compilation of short biographical sketches of Indian revolutionaries abroad.

Representation from Teachers of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

6060. SHRI SITARAM J.GAVALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers working in secondary and higher secondary schools of Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli have represented their grievances to Government;

(b) if so, to what extent their grievances have been resolved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli had filed on affidavit in the Supreme Court to the effect that the problems of secondary and higher secondary teachers of the Union Territory will be resolved within a period of three months;

(e) if so, whether this undertaking has been fulfilled; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken to resolve the problems of the teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAH): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Water Conservation Measures by Railways

6061. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures like energy conservation have been taken by the Railways for conservation of water; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Important measures taken to conserve water are as follow:

1. Water supply to Railway colonies is being restricted to specific hours so as to avoid wastage of water.
2. Leaky/missing taps and missing float valves of water tanks are being replaced immediately. Leaky pipelines are being quickly repaired.
3. Master valves are being provided to control and regulate water supply while washing coaches and filling water in the tanks of the coaches.
4. Dry washing system introduced for short distance trains based on needs.
5. Regular Monitoring being introduced by installation of water meters at salient locations.
6. Wide publicity is being given for conservation of water through special campaign.
7. Local Committee set up in major colonies and big stations for periodical inspection and systematic monitoring.
8. Watering stations have been closed and water columns removed wherever not required due to switch over from steam traction to Diesel/electric traction.
9. Existing ground water reservoirs are being improved for prevention of loss by spilling/over flow.

[*Translation*]

**Broad Gauge Line for Muzaffarpur —
Bettiah Section**

6062. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey work with regard to the conversion of meter gauge line into broad gauge line on Muzaffarpur- Bettiah section of North- East Railway in North Bihar has been completed and this scheme has been found quite profitable;

(b) whether with the conversion of gauge on this section, the proposed bagasse based paper mill and other new industrial units would be benefitted; and

(c) if so, the time by which the above scheme of gauge conversion on Muzaffarpur Bettiah section is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The survey for the conversion of Muzaffarpur-Bettiah- Gorakhpur Metro Gauge line into Broad Gauge has been completed recently and the project found to be financially unremunerative. There is no proposal at present to take up this gauge conversion.

[*English*]

Kadur - Mangalore Rail Link

6063. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-
SEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for a railway link between Kadur and Mangalore;

(b) whether such proposal has been received from the Karnataka Government; and

(c) if so, the present stage of the proposed project and the number of time the survey was conducted in this regard and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. There was, however, a proposal for a railway line from Kadur to Chikmagalur which was last surveyed in 1983-84. There was also an earlier survey done during 1955-57 for a line from Kadur, via Chikmagalur to Sakleshpur on the proposed Hasan - Mangalore line which has been constructed. Construction of the Kadur - Chikmagalur - Sakleshpur line has not been approved.

[*Translation*]

Desertification in Rajasthan

6064. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adverse effect of denudation of forests in the areas in Aravali hills range of Rajasthan is increasing day by day;

(b) if so, whether there has been increase in desert area in Rajasthan;

(c) the names of the districts of Rajasthan which are adversely affected;

(d) if so, whether Tourism and Wild Life Society of India has submitted a memorandum to Union Government for taking some concrete steps in this regard;

(e) if so, whether the U.N.Environment Programme had apprised the Government of its opinion about the concrete steps to arrest the expansion of desert in this area; and

(f) the concrete steps taken by Union Government so far in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R.ANSARI): (a) No survey was conducted exclusively for Aravali hills ranges in respect of deforestation.

(b) and (c). There is no evidence to show that there has been increase in desert area in Rajasthan.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The U.N.Environment Programme has suggested steps to arrest the expansion of desert in six regions of world, one of which is South Asia including India.

(f) The following concrete steps have been taken by the Government to check desertification and denudation of forests:

1. Desertification control measures are being taken by a number of departments, the most important of which is the Desert Development Programme (DDP), a central sector scheme of the Department of Rural Development.
2. The National Wastelands Development Board was set up with the object of bringing 5 million hectares of land every year under fuelwood and fodder plantation.
3. Guidelines issued to the State

Governments.

- i) to avoid clearfelling of natural forests and where such fellings are inevitable for restoration of crop or other silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to areas not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plains.
 - ii) to consider banning of fellings in the hills above 1000 meters at least for some years.
 - iii) to identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.
 - iv) to set apart 4% of the geographical area as protection areas like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves etc.
4. Development of infrastructure and enforcement of legal provisions for the protection of forests.
 5. Enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, to check diversion of forest land to non-forest purposes.
 6. Development of alternative sources of energy to replace fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors.
 7. Substitution of Wood by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers and building construction.

8. Liberalised import policy for forest products.
9. Fiscal incentives to industry which lead to wood substitution.
10. Use of preservative treatment stressed to prolong timber life, leading to reduction in demand.

Computerized Traffic Control System

6065. DR.CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the pilot project launched in Delhi for computer operated centralized traffic control and passenger information system; and

(b) the names of countries cooperating in this project and the financial assistance proposed to be taken and the terms and conditions laid down therefor in each case, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The contract for supply and installation of a computer based Remote Control and Train Information System for Delhi Area has been awarded to M/s GEC General Signal, U.K. Detailed study and survey of the area covered by this project has been done. The system design is now under preparation. Construction of Control Center Building has been started.

(b) (i) U.K.

(ii) Approximately £ 4.3 million.

(iii) Financed through a grant from Overseas Development Administration of British Government.

[English]

Vayudoot Service to Link Sikkim

6066. SHRIMATI D.K.BHANDARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link Sikkim through Vayudoot service either in 1987-88 or in 1988-89;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). Vayudoot has plans to operate services to Gangtok in Sikkim subject to the development of an operational airfield there.

Damage Caused by Elephants

6067. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the villages in Shivalik ranges near Hardwar and Mohund where wild elephants create panic;

(b) the loss of life and property suffered during 1986-87 as a result thereof;

(c) the details of scheme to develop the Rajaji sanctuary; and

(d) the details of rehabilitation plans for the ousters of Rajaji Sanctuary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R.ANSARI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the

Table of the House.

[English]

[Translation]

Swimming Pools for Schools**NCC as Optional Subject in Universities**

6068. SHRI MADAN PANEDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make NCC as an optional subject in universities;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAH): (a) to (c). A suggestion made by the Director General, National Cadet Corps that NCC might be introduced as an additional/optional subject at the First Degree level, was considered by the University Grants Commission in early 1986. The Commission accepted the proposal in principle and decided that NCC should be introduced as a subject of study under the programme of restructuring courses. Meanwhile, the National Policy on Education which was finalised in May, 1986 envisages that students will be required to participate in one or the other existing schemes, viz, National Service Scheme, National Cadet Corps, etc. The UGC has appointed a Committee to work out the details of recognition/credit to be provided for such participation. The Committee has not finalised its work.

6069. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Government, public or private schools in whose favour funds have been sanctioned for the construction of Swimming pools during the year 1987-88 State Wise and Union Territory Wise; and

(b) the criteria for sanctioning of funds for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Under the Central Scheme of 'Grants to State Sports Councils, etc.' financial assistance is provided in accordance with the approved pattern for creation of sports infrastructure including construction of Swimming pools in the country. The State Govt., State Sports Councils, local bodies, voluntary organisations, etc. are eligible for central financial assistance. An application for financial assistance is required to be sent through the State Govts./ U.T. Administrations along with their recommendations.

The details of financial assistance provided for construction of swimming pools during 1987-88 in the schools are given below:

Sl.No.	Name	Amount Released
1.	Sanjeevan Vidyalaya Trust, Panchgani, (Maharashtra)	Rs.3.75 lacs
2	Sadhana Vidyalaya, Hadapsar (Maharashtra)	Rs.2.50 lacs
3.	Lawrence School. Sanawar (Himachal Pradesh)	Rs.1.50 lacs.

[*Translation*]

Routing of Proposed Bombay - Varanasi Superfast Express Via Jaunpur - Faizabad - Sultanpur - Allahabad

SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Superfast Express proposed to be introduced between Bombay and Varanasi from 1 May, 1988 is proposed to be routed via Jaunpur - Faizabad - Sultanpur - Allahabad;

(b) whether the Ministry have received any memorandum to that effect; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been decided that once a week the train will run between Bombay and Faizabad via Allahabad, Pratapgarh and Sultanpur.

[*English*]

Level of Pollution in Ganges

6071. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area along the course of river Ganges where the extent of pollution is maximum in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal separately; and

(b) the percentage of increase or decrease in the level of pollution during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R.ANSARI): (a) From the survey of the Ganga basin carried out by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution on which the Ganga Action Plan is based, it is seen that about 75% of the pollution of the river Ganga is from discharge of untreated domestic wastes into the river from the different towns situated along the river. Out of the total domestic wastes discharged into the river, about 88% is from 27 Class-I cities (population over one lakh). Considering the quantity of domestic waste estimated to be flowing into the river Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi stretches in U.P., Patna stretch in Bihar and Calcutta Metropolitan District in West Bengal can be regarded as the areas along the course of the river where the extent of pollution is high.

(b) No study about the percentage of increase or decrease in the level of pollution during the last three years has been carried out under the Ganga Action Plan. Impact of schemes taken up under the Ganga Action Plan will be known only after their completion. Most of the schemes for interception and diversion of waste water under the Action Plan are expected to be completed by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Plantation of Palm Trees

6072. SHRI B.B.RAMAIHAH:
SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of hectares of land along the east coast are lying barren;

(b) whether this land is suitable for palm tree plantation;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed a project to take up Palm Plantation on these lands; and

(d) whether the National Wasteland Development Board will make available funds for this project in view of the huge import bill on edible oils every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS:(SHRI Z.R.ANSARI) (a) Details of the extent areas of land along the East Coast lying barren are not available.

(b) Some area along the East Coast is reportedly covered with palm plantation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Talcher — Sambalpur Railway Line

6073. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land acquisition work at Talcher — Sambalpur railway project has been completed;

(b) if so, the number of villages falling on this railway line where land acquisition work has been completed;

(c) the compensation paid to the affected persons; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Land has been acquired at Sambalpur end in 19 villages and at Talcher end in 28 villages. Rs.2.66 crores has been placed at the disposal of State Government, who have so far paid about Rs.2.07 crores to the land owners.

Air Transportation arrangement between mainland and Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6074. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any fixed air—service transportation arrangement for both passengers and the essential items of daily life between the mainland and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines is operating, at present, B-737 services to/from Port Blair and Car Nicobar as under:

i) Calcutta — Port Blair — Calcutta	—	Thrice weekly
ii) Calcutta — Port Blair — Car Nicobar and Return	—	One weekly
iii) Madras — Port Blair — Madras	—	4 times weekly

**Withdrawal of Reservation Quota at
Karimganj Junction**

6075. SHRI SUDARSHAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota at of six berths in three — tier sleeper accommodation for Karimganj Junction in the Barak Valley Express and Cochar Express which runs daily in between Silchar and Guwahati has been withdrawn; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and time by which this quota of berths would be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Consequent upon introduction of an additional sleeper coach between Dharamagar and Guwahati, direct reservation facility has been provided at Karimganj itself, instead of earlier at Badarpur by 12 Barak Valley Express and 202 Cachar Express trains. This, however, necessitated adjustments of reservation quota resulting in marginal reduction in sleeper berths to the extent of 4 berths. At the same time, however, the sitting accommodation has increased by three seats.

[*Translation*]

**Patna — Barwadih — Barakakana Rail
Link**

6076. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to extend Patna - Barwadih railway line upto Barakakana;

(b) if so, the action being taken thereon

and the steps taken to expand railway facilities on this route and by what time the same are likely to be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Patna - Barwadih - Barakakana rail link already exists. On this route, a number of important works to deal with anticipated increase in traffic have been approved, viz.

- i) Garwa Road - Sonnagar section Doubling.
- ii) Patna - Gaya section: Line Capacity Works.
- iii) Development of Depot Yard for North Karanpura area.
- iv) Barwadih: Depot for repairs to BOXN wagons.

According to present indications, the above works are likely to be completed within the next 3 years, i.e. by March'91.

[*English*]

**Meeting of Central Advisory Board of
Education**

6077. SHRI H.N.NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RA-
MOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held a meeting on March 11 and 12 to review the implementation of the new education policy and the programme of action;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAH): (a) to (c). The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its meeting held on 11-12 March, 1988 took stock of the progress of implementation of NPE at the Center and the States and discussed various ways and means to fully implement the National Policy on Education (1986) and the Programme of Action (1986) by the end of the VII Five Year Plan. Specifically, all issues concerning elementary and school education, University and higher education, technical education and education of the disadvantaged groups were gone into. It was decided to have a full meeting of Central Advisory Board of Education in due course as regards the formulation of the VIII Five Year Plan. The Board further reiterated the need for fully involving voluntary agencies and all other organisations concerned with education, with a view to realise the goals set forth in the Policy Document and the Programme of Action.

Delay in Placing Orders for Purchase of Aircraft for I.A.

6078. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the date of placing first order during the last three years for purchase of additional aircraft for Indian Airlines;

(b) whether the orders had to be placed much earlier to avoid shortage of planes;

(c) if so, the turn over and profits lost due to such delays in purchasing of planes; and

(d) the steps being taken to rectify such delays?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) Indian Airlines, with the approval of the Central Government, have already signed an agreement on the 15th March, 1986 with M/s. Airbus Industrie for the purchase of 19 Airbus A — 320 aircraft for delivery during April 1989 to March 1990.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Opening of OGHS Dispensary in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi

6079. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request was received during the year 1987 for opening of C.G.H.S. allopathic dispensary in Vasant Vihar, C.P.W.D. Complex, New Delhi.

(b) whether similar requests for opening of unani, homoeopathic and ayurvedic dispensaries in that area have also been received;

(c) if so, the action taken so far; and

(d) when Government propose to open one dispensary of each system of medicine in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) to (c). Request had been received in December, 1987 for opening of CGHS dispensary in Vasant Vihar. Vasant Vihar is already covered under existing CGHS dis-

pensaries. At present, there is no proposal for establishing any dispensary/Unit in Vasant Vihar.

Additional Railway Lines In Kharagpur-Howrah-Panskura Section

6080. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether operation of trains is in difficulty between Kharagpur and Howrah and there is a great need for the third line between Kharagpur and Panskura and the fourth line between Panskura and Howrah on South-Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan for construction of the third line between Kharagpur and Panskura and the fourth line between Panskura and Howrah; and

(c) if so, when the same is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Survey for construction of third line between Kharagpur and Panskura and fourth line between Panskura and Howrah has been taken up. No further action can be taken till the survey is completed and report examined.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Mini Stadia in Delhi

6081. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct more mini stadia in Delhi with a view to promote sports;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes for the year 1988-89; and

(c) the names of places where these stadia are proposed to be built up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT.MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). 'Sports' being State subject, Central Govt. does not directly undertake the construction of Stadia in the States/U.Ts Central assistance is, however, provided in accordance with the approved pattern for construction of Stadia, Sports Complexes, etc. on receipt of specific proposals under the scheme of 'Grants to State Sports Councils, etc.'. Proposals if any, received from the Delhi Administration, local bodies etc. for the territory of Delhi during 1988-89, will be examined and admissible assistance will be provided.

[*English*]

All Weather Landing Instrument at Delhi Airport

6082. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all weather instrument landing system has been installed at Delhi Airport.

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether its absence has caused delays in flights on days when there is fog?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). Delhi airport is equipped with Instrument Landing System — Category I.

(c) Delays to flights due to fog are unavoidable when the visibility falls below the operating minima of the airlines concerned.

Patancheru-Peddapalli Railway Line

6083. SHRI G. BOOPATHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have received a proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for construction of Patancheru-Peddapalli railway line; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Survey for this line was conducted and project assessed to be financially unremunerative. Construction of this line is not approved.

Drugs for Rheumatic Heart Disease

6084. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that fever and rheumatic heart disease is a common problem in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that drugs like Benzathine, Penicillin which are essential for treatment of fever and rheumatic heart disease are not available in many States, including Jammu and Kashmir State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No shortage of Benzathine, Penicillin has been reported from any state, including Jammu and Kashmir State.

Sports Training Centers In States

6085. SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up sports training centers in each State similar to the one in Patiala; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up Sports Training Centers separately for each State similar to one at Patiala. The sports Authority of India has decided to have 6 Regional Centers with the training facilities for high level sports persons. Those 6 Centers are:

- (1) Eastern Centre, Calcutta.
- (2) North Eastern Centre, Imphal (with Guwahati as Sub-Center).
- (3) Southern Centre, Bangalore.
- (4) Western Centre, Gandhinagar (with sub — centre at Aurangabad).
- (5) Central Centre (for the time being at Delhi till the location of the Centre of the Central Zone is decided).
- (6) Northern Centre (for the time being at Patiala till the location of

the Centre for the Northern Zone is decided).

outbreak of meningitis in Sion-Koliwada area of Bombay;

[*Translation*]

Air Service for Divisions of MP

6086. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the divisions in Madhya Pradesh in which air-services have been introduced and the number and names of the remaining divisions where air services have not yet been introduced;

(b) the time by which the air services will be introduced in the remaining divisions; and

(c) if the same will not be introduced, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) Air services have been introduced in 8 divisions in M.P.viz. Bhopal, Bilaspur, Raipur, Bastar, Gwalior, Sagar, Indore and Jabalpur. The remaining 3, i.e., Hoshangabad, Rewa and Ujjain have not yet been airlinked.

(b) and (c). The question of airlinking the remaining three divisions in Madhya Pradesh will depend upon the availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructure and economic viability of operations.

{*English*}

Outbreak of Meningitis in Bombay

6087. DR.DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is

(b) if so, the number of persons affected by meningitis and how many of them have died; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) The State Government of Maharashtra has informed that there is no outbreak of meningitis in Greater Bombay.

(b) During the period from 3-1-1988 to 5-3-1988, 328 cases with 14 deaths due to all forms of Meningitis have been reported from hospitalis in Bombay.

(c) The following steps have been taken to combat the disease:

- 1) The affected cases were given Chemoprophylactic treatment with Sulphadiazine.
- 2) Two teams consists of 2 Doctors, 4 ANMS, 4 MPWS and 2 Sanitary inspectors are keeping constant vigil in the area.
- 3) Affected area has been disinfected by fogging.
- 4) Clearing of Drainage.
- 5) Removal of Garbage regularly.

Schemes for Improving Production at Major Ports

6088. SHRI G.S.BASAVARAJU: SHRI S.B.SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT

be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for introduction of an output-linked incentive scheme to improve the prediction at major ports;

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

(c) when it is likely to be implemented,

(d) whether Government have received any complaint wherein it has been pointed out that the Bombay Port was being rot by trade unions which decide what the workers would or would not do;

(e) whether the National Productivity Council has suggested a number of incentive schemes for improving productivity at major ports;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) to what extent these have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The National Productivity Council was assigned a study to frame guidelines for a Productivity Linked Bonus Scheme. The Report from the National Productivity Council has been received and the N.P.C. has identified four productive indicators viz. operational performance, marine performance, inventory performance and service level performance. These guidelines were discussed with the representatives of labour federations who have suggested certain modifications in these guidelines. Implementation will be done only after acceptance of the scheme both by Government as well as labour federations.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). At the request of Madras Port Trust, the National Productivity Council has carried out study for introduction of incentive schemes for the employees/ workers of Mechanical Ore Handling Plant, Central Workshop and Heavy Workshop engaged in the maintenance of cargo handling equipments, Permanent Way Section of the Civil Engineering Department, Marine Workshop and Marine Department.

(g) The incentive scheme for workers of Mechanical Ore Handling Plant has been accepted by Government with certain modifications. The modified scheme has already been implemented. Approval of the Government has also been conveyed with certain conditions to the Madras Port Trust for initiating discussions with the unions for finalising the draft incentive schemes for the employees engaged in the maintenance of cargo handling equipments of the Central Workshop and Heavy Workshop as well as for the employees engaged in the Marine Workshop, within the framework of the N.P.C. Study Report.

Donation of Eyes to Eye Banks

6089. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons donated eyes to the eye banks in the country during 1987, State-wise.

(b) the number of operations of corneal grafting performed during this period in Delhi hospitals; and

(c) the number of persons got back their eye sight?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) As per available reports, the information is as under:

1.	Delhi	—	331
2.	Maharashtra	—	878
3.	Tamil Nadu	—	84
4.	Rajasthan	—	8
5.	Punjab	—	63
6.	Kerala	—	37
7.	Assam	—	14
8.	Karnataka	—	2
9.	Uttar Pradesh	—	30
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	20
11.	West Bengal	—	14

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sale of Adulterated Ice Cream in Capital 6091. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ice cream manufacturers in the Capital are selling their products which are highly adulterated;

(b) whether the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA), Delhi has conducted any raids on the factories of the ice cream manufacturers during the last 2 years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

(b) and (c). During 1987, corneal grafting on 164 persons was performed for restoration of sight in Delhi Hospitals.

Vayudoot Service from Hyderabad to Rajamundry and Tirupathi

6090. SHRI M.RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to run Vayudoot service from Hyderabad to Rajamundry via Nagarjunasagar and Hyderabad to Tirupathi via Nagarjunasagar; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) to (d). As per the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the number of samples of ice cream lifted and found adulterated during 1986 and 1987 are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of samples of ice-cream lifted from ice cream manufacturers</i>	<i>No. of samples found adulterated</i>	<i>Percentage of adulteration</i>
1	2	3	4
1986	63	8	12.7%
1987	146	10	6.8%

Over-Bridge at Khammam (Andhra Pradesh)

6092. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of a railway over-bridge at Khammam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action being taken thereon; and

(c) if no action is being taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government has not yet sponsored to the Railway any proposal in this regard.

Free Boarding and Lodging Facilities for Navodaya Vidyalaya Students

6093. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether students studying in Navodaya Vidyalayas are not required to pay any tuition fee and they are provided free boarding and lodging and are also paid charges to go to their residences;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the likely recurring expenditure for a school with a student population of 500?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides that education in Navodaya Vidyalayas, including board and lodging, as well as the expenses on uniform, textbooks, stationery, rail/bus fare from and to the homes etc. would be free for all students.

(c) So far no Vidyalaya is functioning with a strength of 500 students. However the recurring expenditure on a Vidyalaya with 500 students and other complement staff and other facilities would be around Rs. 40.00 lakhs per annum.

New Coaches and Regular Pantry-Car Service in Neelachal and Puri Expresses

6094. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coaches attached to Neelachal and Puri Expresses are very old and are not cleaned properly;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide new coaches on these two trains;

(c) if not, the alternate arrangements proposed to ensure cleanliness of the compartments;

(d) whether pantry-car service is not provided regularly in these trains and particularly in the Puri Express; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to provide regular pantry-car service in those trains particularly in Puri Express?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

(d) and (e). Pantry-Car services are provided on these trains. However, on few stray occasions due to exigencies and operating reasons the trains run without this facility.

**Stoppage of Flight No. IC/489 and 490
at Patna**

6095. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether stoppage of flight No. IC/489 and 490 (Delhi-Imphal and vice versa) at Patna has been discontinued:

(b) if so, from when and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the people of Patna and Bagdogra for resumption of the stoppage of these flights at Patna;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the matter; and

(e) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With effect from 15.11.1987 Indian Airlines flight IC-489/490 is not operating via Patna as the passenger demand between Patna/Imphal and Patna/Bagdogra was not adequate to justify continued operation of the service via Patna.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. The traffic demand continues to be inadequate to justify resumption of flight.

(e) Does not arise.

Forest Land for Irrigation Projects

6096. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several irrigation projects are pending in many States for want of forest land;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of projects held up;

(c) whether the collector of thane, Maharashtra had given alternative land in May 1987; and

(d) the steps taken for clearance of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The details are given in the Statement below.

(c) The State Government have not yet intimated the details of non-forest land for compensatory afforestation in thane district except in two proposals requiring diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose, and even in these two cases information is not complete.

(d) After scrutiny of these proposals the State Governments have been requested to furnish the wanting essential information in respect of each proposal.

STATEMENT

S.No.	STATE	NO. OF PROPOSALS
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1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15
2.	Bihar	15

1	2	3
3.	Gujarat	24
4.	Karnataka	11
5.	Madhya Pradesh	118
6.	Maharashtra	57
7.	Orissa	6
8.	Punjab	1
9.	Rajasthan	5
10.	Sikkim	3
11.	Tamil Nadu	6
12.	Uttar Pradesh	19

Unmanned Railway Level Crossings in Maharashtra

6097. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents which occurred at unmanned railway level crossings in Maharashtra during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) the total number of such Level Crossings in Maharashtra; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid accident at those level crossings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) During 1986-87 and 1987-88, 6 accidents occurred at unmanned level crossings in Maharashtra.

(b) The total number of Unmanned

Level Crossings in Maharashtra is 1264.

(c) Some of the steps taken to prevent accidents are:—

(i) provision of road signs/whistle boards and rumble strips/speed breakers short of level crossings.

(ii) improving the visibility at level crossings for road users and train drivers.

(iii) educative campaigns.

(iv) enlisting the co-operation of State Governments to educate the road users before issue/renewal of driving licences.

(v) conducting ambush checks jointly with the State Governments officials including traffic police.

Central Council of Health and Family Welfare for more effective Family Planning Programmes

6098. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare has recommended for the adoption of small family and suggested stricter steps for population control and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any review has been made as to how far the measures taken to promote family planning and the expenditure incurred thereon during the last two decades has been fruitful; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Central Council of Health and Family Welfare in its meeting held in February, 1988 has impressed upon the need for political support and administrative dynamism for attaining the objectives for the adoption of small family norm. However no stricter steps have been suggested for achieving the population control.

(b) and (c). The Family Welfare Programme is being reviewed periodically in the various fora. Achievement of targets with respect to goals laid for the year and the expenditure with respect to outlays approved for the year are reviewed during Annual Plan discussions at the level of Planning Commission. For the first two years of the Seventh Plan, the progress of the programme has also been reviewed in the mid-term review.

As a result of Family Welfare Programme, more than 85 million births are estimated to have been averted till 31st March, 1987. The infant mortality rate has come down to 96 per 1000 from 139 in 1972. The birth rate has fallen from 41 to 32.4. The couple protection rate has risen to 37.5. There is almost universal awareness of the programme both in rural and urban areas.

[Translation]

Construction of Air-strips in U.P.

6099. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Uttar Pradesh had proposed to provide technical guidance for the construction of certain air-strips in U.P.; and

(b) if so, the names of the proposed air-strips and their present position?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

DTC Service between Delhi and Farrukhabad via Beawar

6100. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for a Delhi Transport Corporation service between Delhi and Farrukhabad via Beawar; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce such a service for the convenience of the travelling public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No such request has been received so far by DTC.

(b) Does not arise.

Instructors under Non-formal Education

6101. SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instructors under the programme of non-formal education serving in Assam;

(b) whether these instructors will be considered for regular appointment as teachers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Study of Psychological make-up of Athletes

6102. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study of the psychological make-up of athletic and non-athletic population of the country, based on sex and age differences has been conducted; and

(b) if so, the findings of the study thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sports persons have shown cognitive superiority over non-sports persons.

Allocation to Maharashtra for Family Planning Programmes

6103. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to Maharashtra during the Seventh Plan period for family planning programmes;

(b) what was the target fixed for family planning and the extent to which it could be achieved; and

(c) whether the State Government has asked for more funds to fully meet the targets and if so, Union Government's reaction therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) An amount of Rs. 4255.39 lakhs during 1985-86, Rs. 4245.14 lakhs during 1986-87 and Rs. 5063.78 lakhs during 1987-88 was provided to Maharashtra under Family Welfare Programme.

(b) The details are given in the Statement below.

(c) The Union Government provides funds on the basis of trend of expenditure sanctioned and targets fixed under Family Planning. Funds as admissible were released to the State Government accordingly.

STATEMENT*Targets and achievement under Family Welfare Programme in the State of Maharashtra*

Years	Sterilisations			I.U.D.			C.C. Users			O.P. Users		
	Targets		Achievement	Targets		Achievement	Targets		Achievement	Targets		Achievement
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
1985-86	565,000	556,090	600,000	417,182	600,000	562,119	148,000	172,586				
1986-87	570,000	555,353	650,000	420,841	700,000	733,719	203,000	212,334				
1987-88	495,9000\$	385,703*	456,750\$	331,080*	828,453\$\$	664,379**	216,22\$\$	229,206**				

(April to February, 88)

* - Provisional figures upto February, 88.

** - Provisional figures upto January, 88.

\$ - Proportionate target upto February, 88.

\$\$ - Proportionate target upto January, 88.

Recommendations of National Shipping Board on Shipping Industry

6104. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Shipping Board in its report submitted to Government has pointed out various short-comings prevailing in the present state of the shipping industry;

(b) if so, the details of the areas pointed out by the Board alongwith the recommendations/suggestions made; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Some of the important recommendations made by the National Shipping Board are integrated approach to Indian Shipping Industry by constitution of a Committee comprising representatives of various Ministries and other concerned with shipping industry to find out suitable remedial measures, expeditious clearance of ship acquisition and sale proposals, providing cargo support to Indian liner shipping, curbing clandestine employment of Indian Sea men by suitable regulation on recruiting agents and provision of container handling facilities. A sub-committee of the Board has also made certain recommendations regarding modifications in the issue of licensing of Indian ships.

(c) The observations and views of the National Shipping Board are taken note of by Government in formulating policy on matters connected with shipping.

[Translation]

Closure of Air India Offices in Europe

6105. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Air India Offices in Europe;

(b) whether Government propose to close down some of these offices; and

(c) if so, the details of reasons for each such office?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Air India has 31 offices in Europe.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. There is no proposal to close down any office in Europe in the immediate future.

[English]

Surveys for Railway Lines in Kerala

6106. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of surveys conducted for new lines in Kerala so far during the last three years;

(b) the year in which each of these surveys were conducted;

(c) the finding in respect of each of these surveys;

(d) whether Government plan to take up survey of any line in Kerala in the near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) and (e).
The details are as under:—

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Survey for New Line.</i>	<i>Year of Survey</i>	<i>Length of new line (Km.)</i>	<i>Cost in (Rs. crore)</i>
1.	Cochin-Bodinayakkanur new line and conversion of Bodinayakkanur — Madurai MG line into BG (Partly in Tamil Nadu)	1986	218	115.42
2.	Chengannur-Kottarakara-Trivandrum new line (In lieu of doubling)	1987	128	115.24

The above mentioned new line proposals have been assessed to be financially unremunerative.

(d) No new Survey for rail line in Kerala is planned at present.

Circular Railway Line from Tenali-Repalle-Nizampatnam-Nidubrolu-Tenali

6107. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of a Circular Railway, line from Tenali-Repalle-Nizampatnam-Nidubrolu to Tenali; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Vayudoot Service for Banswara-Dungarpur District of Rajasthan

6108. SHRI PRABHU LAL RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link Banswara-Dungarpur and other districts of Rajasthan with Vayudoot service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). Subject to availability of operational airports, availability of aircraft capacity and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot has plans to air link Abu Road, Ajmer, Alwar and Ganganagar only, in the State of Rajasthan, during the current plan period.

*[English]***Freedom Run**

6109. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some incidents of violence took place during the 'Great Freedom Run' that took place on 27.2.1988;

(b) whether the police also resorted to lathi charge; and

(c) if so, the number of persons injured and the damage caused to property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Some participants in the 10 kilometres event who did not follow an-route instructions/directions about the finishing point reached the National Stadium instead of Vijay Chowk. Some of them demanded cash awards and prizes and this led to some untoward incident in which property worth approximately Rs. 10,000/- was damaged at the National Stadium. No lathi charge was made by the police and none was injured.

Delay in flight No. IC-434

6110. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether flight No. IC-434 is functioning between Bombay-Indore-Bhopal;

(b) the number of times this flight was

delayed during the last three months and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the persons responsible therefor and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines' flight IC-434 operates on sector Bombay-Indore-Gwalior-Delhi.

(b) During the period November 1987 to January 1988, Indian Airlines' flight IC-434 was delayed on 3 occasions due to reasons within the control of the Corporation viz. technical and operational and on 30 occasions due to cosequential and miscellaneous reasons which are beyond the control of Indian Airlines.

(c) No person was responsible for the above delays and hence no action was taken.

*[Translation]***Pollution Control in Delhi**

6111. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Anti-pollution programmes being implemented/proposed to be implemented in Delhi during 1988; and

(b) the details of the annual expenditure incurred on these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Details of the main anti-pollution programmes being implemented or proposed to be implemented are as follows:

A. Prevention and Control of Water Pollution:

- (i) Augmenting the capacity of existing sewage treatment plants and construction of new sewage treatment plants.
- (ii) Provision for sewer and sewerage facilities.
- (iii) Utilisation of treated effluents for irrigation purposes.
- (iv) Setting up of common effluent treatment plants in selected industrial areas to control pollution from small-scale industries.
- (v) Specific pollution control measures to check outgoing effluents from Thermal Power Stations.
- (vi) Monitoring of water quality.
- (vii) Financial incentives to the industries for providing pollution control system.

B. Prevention and Control of Air Pollution:

- (i) Installation of electrostatic precipitators in Thermal Power Stations.
 - (ii) Intensive education-cum-awareness programme for control of vehicular pollution.
 - (iii) Air quality monitoring.
- (b) The expenditure on anti-pollution programmes are met by different depart-

ments of Delhi Administration and Union Government, Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution and public sector undertakings, etc. in Delhi. The annual expenditure varies from year to year depending on the actual programmes undertaken by the various agencies.

Target laid down for Family Planning Programme

6112. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the target laid down for family planning for the year 1987-88 and the State-wise details thereof;
- (b) the allocation of funds made under this programme; and
- (c) the names of the countries which are helping Government of India for making these programmes a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Statement containing method-wise and State-wise target laid down for family planning programme for the year 1987-88 is given below.

(b) An allocation of Rs. 585 Crores was made in Budget Estimates, 1987-88 for Family Welfare Programme.

(c) Besides International agencies, the countries now assisting Indian Family Welfare Programme are: Norway, United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada, Sweden and Denmark.

STATEMENT*Family Welfare Targets—1987-88*

S.No.	State/U.T. Agency	Sterilisation	I.U.D	C.C. Users	U.P. Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	Major States (Population 1 crore or more)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600,000	250,000	540,000	70,000
2.	Assam	205,000	35,000	46,300	10,000
3.	Bihar	600,000	272,000	160,000	20,000
4.	Gujarat	300,000	313,000	508,000	100,000
5.	Haryana	105,000	167,000	470,000	25,000
6.	Karnataka	350,000	198,000	220,000	63,000
7.	Kerala	215,000	121,000	150,000	40,000
8.	Madhya Pradesh	45,000	265,000	747,000	10,000
9.	Maharashtra	570,000	525,000	850,000	217,000
10.	Orissa	225,000	122,000	192,000	36,000
11.	Punjab	125,000	250,000	380,000	28,000
12.	Rajasthan	300,000	120,000	220,000	20,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Tamil Nadu	560,000	288,000	293,000	76,000
14.	Uttar Pradesh	650,000	982,000	1,000,000	117,000
15.	West Bengal	500,000	115,000	250,000	37,600
II.	Smaller States/UTs.				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	35,000	32,000	42,000	6,000
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	60,000	17,000	15,000	4,000
3.	Manipur	7,000	7,000	6,000	900
4.	Meghalaya	700	1,500	6,000	1,000
5.	Nagaland	1,000	1,500	600	500
6.	Sikkim	1,000	1,700	400	2,000
7.	Tripura	10,000	4,000	4,000	2,500
8.	A & N Islands	1,500	1,500	900	200
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	500	2,000	700	700
10.	Chandigarh	3,500	10,000	9,000	500
11.	D & N Haveli	1,000	200	700	100

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Delhi	40,000	100,000	248,000	1,500
13.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4,740	3,000	10,000	1,200
14.	Lakshadweep	60	100	500	100
15.	Mizoram	3,000	2,500	2,300	700
16.	Pondicherry	6,000	3,600	6,000	1,200
M.	Other Agencies				
1.	M/o Defence	30,000	16,000	65,000	3,700
2.	Deptt. of Railways	40,000	23,000	316,000	3,600
3.	Commercial Distribution			4,000,000	1,000,000
	ALL INDIA	6,000,000	4,250,000	10,750,000	2,000,000

**Navodaya Vidyalaya at Bakhtiyarpur
(Bihar)**

6113. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision to open Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of a State;

(b) whether the Collector and the Commissioner of Patna district in Bihar have selected a site in Bakhtiyarpur to open the said Vidyalaya where harijans and backward sections constitute the 80% population of the area; and

(c) if so, the time by which Government propose to start work in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to open on an average one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. In district Patna one such Vidyalaya has already been established at village Vikram during 1987-88.

[English]

Central Assistance to Bihar for Eradication of Kala-Azar

6114. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of experts committee on Kala-azar appointed by Government in 1985 to control the disease are yet to be implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the nature and quantum of the Central assistance given to Government of Bihar to control the disease and the actual utilisation by State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Group of Experts of Kala-azar constituted by Government of India, had recommended that a National Kala-azar Control Programme should be launched in the country.

The recommendations of the Group of Experts on Kala-azar were considered and it was decided that in view of the focal nature of the disease, the programme for control of Kala-azar should be taken up in the endemic States of Bihar and West Bengal as an extension of malaria control activities with 50:50 funding pattern subject to the Government of Bihar and West Bengal agreeing to provide matching contribution. While the Government of West Bengal had agreed to the launching of Kala-azar Control Programme on 50:50 cost sharing basis between the Centre and State, no reply has been received from the Government of Bihar so far.

(c) There is at present no central plan scheme for control of kala-azar. However, insecticides like D.D.T. are being supplied to Government of Bihar under NMEP (Rural). During 1987-88, against the target of 10.4 million population for insecticidal spray coverage against Kala-azar, the State Government achieved the spray coverage of 9.7 million population.

Special Education Units in Universities

6115. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a profile for establishing 'special education units' in universities has been developed so that "quality" teacher education programmes for dealing with the handicapped children could be undertaken;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission has sanctioned setting up of such units in 16 universities and Colleges of Education; and

(c) if so, how many handicapped persons are likely to be covered up under it and the number of teachers who will be benefited under the proposed sanction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has been assisting the introduction of special education programmes for the training of teachers required to expand the educational facilities for the handicapped. Eight University Deptts./Institutions are presently receiving assistance from the UGC for this purpose. A meeting of the Deans/Heads of the Departments of Education of these Universities/Institutions was held in early February, 1988 to develop guidelines to rationalise programmes of Teacher Education in this area. They also recommended that the NCERT may draw up the profile of Special Education Units in the Departments of Education.

(c) The objective of the Programme assisted by the UGC is to train teachers teaching handicapped children. According to information available, about 160 teachers have been trained in special education for the handicapped.

Concrete Road Surface on National Highways

6116. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will

the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether concrete roads are more economical to build than the conventional bitumen roads;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide concrete road surface by using cement on National Highways; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The economics of a particular type of road pavement is dependant on various factors like design requirements, site conditions, availability of materials etc. and has to be worked out in each individual case.

(b) There is no specific proposal under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

High Powered Committee for ban on Sex Determination Tests

6117. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high powered committee appointed to go into the various aspects of regulating a ban on sex determination tests has been given any time frame to submit its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the legislation in this regard is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) and (b). The Committee is being requested to finalize its report as soon as possible.

(c) The question of enacting legislation will be taken up immediately after the receipt of the report.

Units of Traditional System of Medicines in Government Hospitals/Dispensaries

6118. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to have units of traditional system of medicine in all Government hospitals/dispensaries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) This Ministry have no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Maintenance of Immunization Records

6119. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various record and registers maintained in small village clinics are totally inadequate, incorrect and generally misleading particularly in respect of immunizations carried out; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any remedial steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMAR SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) No, Sir. Registrars and records maintained at the level of sub-centres is adequate in respect of immunization activities. Besides this, various formats for feedback are provided which is compiled at the District/state level and sent to the Ministry of Health for compilation. No inadequacy has been observed since the programme is under implementation.

(b) Does not arise.

Removal of Baby Boy from Safdarjung Hospital

6120. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the baby boy of Smt. Raj Bala who was replaced by a baby girl at the Safdarjung Hospital has since been traced;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which the baby boy was removed from the hospital; and

(c) the steps taken to plug loopholes in the hospital administration in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) and (b). An alleged change of the baby boy of Smt. Raj Bala with a baby girl has come to the notice of the Government. A baby boy recovered from a town of Uttar Pradesh has handed over to Smt. Raj Bala on a "Superdari" and two bonds of Rs. 10,000/- each. The matter is under investigation by the Police.

(c) The Directorate General of Health Services has issued guidelines on 16th February, 1988 to safeguard against the possibility of exchange of babies.

Reconstitution on NRUCC

6121. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reconstitution of the National Railway Users' Consultative Committee (NRUCC) is pending for about one year; and

(b) if so, the date by which it is expected to be finalised alongwith reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). There has been some delay in the reconstitution of the National Railway Users' Consultative Council. However, the reconstitution of the Zonal and Divisional Railways Users' Consultative Committees is already in hand and the re-constitution of the Council will be effected thereafter.

Export Shipment Offer to Indian Shipping Companies

6122. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an offer to carry export shipment of over 1500 tones of Indian cargo to American destinations was made on behalf of an American company which bought the Indian goods in bulk, to the Indian carriers;

(b) whether none of the Indian Shipping Companies was in a position to carry the goods thus resulting in the loss of an excellent opportunity to earn some crores of rupees through freight movement; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Indiscriminate use of Sterioids

6123. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether indiscriminate administration of sterioids is growing at an alarming rate in the country;

(b) whether sterioids can induce frightening side effects in the human body and the most widely used sterioids 'Prednisolone' is fraught with reaction and side effects;

(c) whether sterioids marketed by multinational drug companies are being sold even without a prescription; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the abuse and free sale of sterioids and to discourage its use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). The corticosteroid group of drugs and their derivatives are covered under "Schedule H" of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules and as such can only be sold against the Prescription of a doctor. The effects of the corticosteroids are numerous and widespread.

The categories of side-effects are observed in the use of corticosteroids. Those resulting from sudden withdrawal of the drugs and those side-effects due to Prolonged use of large doses of Corticosteroids. Single dose of corticosteroids including popular brand "Prednisolone", even a large dose, is virtually without harmful effects and few doses of therapy, in the absence of

specific contra-indications, is unlikely to produce harmful effects. All these possible side-effects are written clearly in the promotional literature of Corticosteroids and medical students are taught about it.

The Corticosteroids group of drugs marketed both by the national and multinational companies in the country are required to be sold strictly under medical prescription to any indiscriminate use of this group of drugs.

Antiquities Dug out at Thanesar-Kurukshetra

6124. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of objects and antiquities dug out by the Archaeological Survey of India at the ancient mound at Thanesar-Kurukshetra recently have been brought to Delhi for analysis;

(b) if so, the light which these objects throw on the ancient civilisation; and

(c) how it is proposed to preserve them in the National Museum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The excavated objects from the mound called Harsh-ka-Tila at Thanesar have been brought to Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi for documentation, photography, analysis and study.

(b) the objects unearthed during the excavations at Thanesar belong to the period first-second century A.D. to eighteenth century A.D. Preliminary assessment of the material from the excavations suggests their

cultural importance which throws light on the technology and various aspects of human life in the past and nature of successive settlements at Thanesar.

(c) Question does not arise.

Pollution from Chemical Units

6125. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI
GRAHI:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN
DAL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Work Watch Institute, use of chemical pesticides and the discharge of large quantity of industrial chemical waste pose wide spread threat to health; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various measures have been taken by the Government to tackle the problem. Some of the important measures are:

(i) Standards have been set for discharge of industrial effluent for major polluting industries.

(ii) Consents are required to be taken from the Pollution Control Boards for discharge of effluent and the Boards in giving such consents regulate measures to be taken for pollution control.

(iii) Legal action is taken against the defaulting industries.

(iv) Legal provisions have been incorporated in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for hazardous substances management. Legal provisions for safety in manufacture and dealing with pesticides, insecticides, herbicide etc. have been made in the Insecticides Act, 1968.

(v) Hazardous industries are required to prepare and implement Disaster Management Plans and get these approved by the nodal departments of the Government.

(vi) Restrictions on the manufacture of pesticides such as DDT have been imposed.

(vii) Guidelines for siting of industries have been framed.

(viii) Fiscal incentives are provided for adopting pollution control devices including shifting of industrial units from congested areas.

Increase of Smog

6126. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether smog has been increasingly threatening the major cities of the country; and

(b) if so, what concrete measures have so far been taken by Union Government and the concerned State Governments to contain the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. However, on some days during winter, con-

gested areas of major cities are affected by emissions from industries and automobiles in the form of smog.

(b) The measures taken by the Union Government and the concerned State Governments to contain the causative factors for smog are:

(i) Under the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act., 1981, standards for ambient air quality for different categories of areas and in terms of specific pollutants have been prescribed.

(ii) Emission standards have been notified for 12 air polluting industries under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(iii) Air Pollution Control Areas have been notified.

(iv) The industries have been directed by State Pollution Control Boards to comply with the technical and legal requirements within a time frame.

(v) A network of air quality monitoring stations has been set up.

(vi) Environmental Guidelines have been evolved for siting of industries.

(vii) Emission standards for petrol and diesel driven vehicles have been suggested by the central pollution Control Board to the State Pollution Control Boards.

(viii) The State Governments and union Territories have been requested to amend the Motor Vehicles Rules and prescribe

standards of emission from motor vehicles. So far 10 States and two Union Territories have amended the Motor Vehicles Rules and notified vehicular emission standards.

- (ix) Campaigns have been launched to create public awareness and control of pollution from vehicles in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.
- (x) Legal action is taken against the defaulting units under the relevant Acts.
- (xi) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 has been amended to provide deterrent penalties for violation of the Act.

Findings for Jaydeep Singh Committee

6127. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry Committee headed by Shri Jaydeep Singh of the Indian Institute of Public Administration was set up to investigate into the affairs of the Archaeological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). No such inquiry committee was set up. However, Department of Culture have entrusted a consultancy assignment to the Indian Institute of Public Administration for examining the existing organisational structure, administrative set up and staffing patterns for giving suitable recommendations in respect of three organisations, namely, archaeological Survey of India, Anthropological Survey of India and National Museum. The report of I.I.P.A. is awaited.

[Translation]

Sports Complex at Sagar

6128. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount to be spent on sports complex in Sagar (Madhya Pradesh)

(b) the time by which construction work would be started; and

(c) the details of the works to be done and the amount likely to be incurred on them separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c) Govt. of Madhya Pradesh approached the central Govt. for financial assistance for construction of a Sports Complex at Sagar Madhya Pradesh at an estimated cost of about Rs. 81 lacs. The central assistance of Rs. 15 lacs has been approved and out of which an amount of Rs. 7.50 lacs has so far been released for the construction of the project. While applying for central assistance, the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh has indicated that the project would be completed in two years time. The State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh has not so far intimated the progress of work on the project.

Catering Stalls etc. on platforms on Bhopal and Jhansi Divisions

6129. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contractors of catering stalls, tea/coffee stalls, fruit, toy and

book-stalls separately who are having these contracts continuously for the last 10 years on Bhopal and Jhansi Divisions; and

(b) the policy adopted for awarding such contracts and the details in this regard?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Allotment of catering/vending contracts are done by Zonal Railway Administrations by calling application through press notifications and/or through local notices displayed at railway stations. Applications so received are scrutinised by a Screening Committee of Officers and based on their recommendations, the contract is awarded to a most suitable candidate on merits. The contracts are renewed from time to time based on performance of the contractors.

STATEMENT

Number of contractors holding Catering/Vending contracts on Bhopal and Jhansi Divisions for the last 10 years is as under:-

<i>Bhopal Division</i>				
<i>Tea Stall</i>	<i>Fruit Stall</i>	<i>Milk Bar</i>	<i>Toy/ Curio Stall</i>	<i>Book Stall</i>
14	3	—	3	1
<i>Jhansi Division</i>				
50	4	—	2	4

[English]

Industrial Pollution

6130. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trail production at M/s. Godavari Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd., Kakinada was commenced on 17 December, 1987 without obtaining "No object Certificate" from the Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board;

(b) whether the above board referred the application for clearance to a technical committee which refused to recommend for a "No Objection Certificate";

(c) what are the various measures suggested by the 10 men expert committee; and

(d) whether all or any of those suggestions have not so far been implemented causing pollution in the atmosphere and water besides threat to human life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-

ESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Visakhapatnam Railway Station

6131. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the scheme for developing the Visakhapatnam Railway Station as a Model Railway Station under Phase I and II;

(b) the estimated cost thereof and the provision made for 1988-89; and

(c) the amount spent on passenger amenities during the last years separately on this railway station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVARO SCINDIA): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Anticipated cost is Rs. 197 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 54 lakhs has been planned for 1988-89.

(c) The amount spent on passenger's amenities during the last three years is as under:

1985-86	Rs. 0.50 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
1987-88	Rs. 2.23 lakhs

STATEMENT

Main feature of the model station scheme at Visakhapatnam

1. Improvement to circulating area.

2. Additional retiring rooms.

3. Construction of new booking office.

4. Remodelling of current booking, dining hall base kitchen, stalls, luggage booking, concourse cum waiting hall.

5. Construction of new RMS and Parcel Office.

6. Remodelling of 2nd class waiting hall.

7. Additional retiring rooms and dormitory.

8. Foot over bridge.

9. Additional platform cover.

10. Improved Public Address System, Improved telecom, facility and train indicator board.

11. Improved lighting arrangement.

12. Provision of additional benches, taps, improved platform surface etc.,

Facilities created by Visakhapatnam Port Trust for Import needs of Fertiliser Plants

6132. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Visakhapatnam Port Trust has created certain facilities to take care of the import needs of the Godavari and Nagarjuna fertilisers;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have agreed to sanction Rs. 10 crore for Kakinade Port to enable the import of consignments needed for the fertiliser plants;

(d) whether any project report has been prepared for approving the Kakinada Port which could also be used by the ONGC; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b) M/s. Godavari Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd. was provided land on lease basis to put up facilities for storage and movement of liquid Ammonia and Phosphoric Acid. An alongside existing berth was also provided for accommodating vessels carrying above cargoes on priority. M/s. Godavari Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd. laid necessary pipelines from the above berth to the storage tanks for receiving and storing these cargoes. Storage tanks were erected by GFCL themselves. Development of Railways lines was entrusted by M/s GFCL to the Port and the Port undertook it as a deposit work at the cost of M/s. GFCL. No. such request has been received from M/s Nagarjuna Fertilisers.

(c) It has been decided to provide Rs. 10 crores as Central Loan Assistance for the development of Kakinada Port during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(d) and (e). Government of Andhra Pradesh have appointed M/s. Engineers India Ltd. as consultants to prepare Project Report for the development of Kakinada Port and to update its earlier report of 1974 during January, 1988. Their report has not been finalised.

Cancellation of Link and Janta Expresses

6133. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Link Express between Visakhapatnam and H. Nizamuddin has been cancelled from 1st April;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether Janata Express between Madras and Howrah has also been cancelled from 1st April;

(d) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(e) whether Government propose to re-examine the matter and allow the above two trains to run as usual?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A fast, four days a week service is proposed to be provided between New Delhi and Visakhapatnam by 49/50 Link Express in conjunction with 927/928 Karnataka Express. The Howrah-Madras Janata will run as a triweekly service in view of its limited utility.

Over Dependence on Fuel Wood by Tribals

6134. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problem of fuel in many tribal areas in the country as cutting of firewood from the forest has been stopped;

(b) whether this problem is increasing in some tribal areas in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to solve the problem of firewood and fuel in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Central Government are aware of the problem of overall scarcity of firewood in tribal areas. However, the recorded rights and concessions of the tribals for collection of forest produce are given due priority.

(c) Various plantation schemes are being implemented in the state to meet the requirements of forest produce of the tribal population. An externally aided social forestry programme with Swedish assistance is also being implemented in the state of Orissa. The Central government are giving financial incentives for setting up of biogas plants and improved chullahs to solve the fuel problem in these areas.

Latest technology for Maintenance of Steel Tracks

6135. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to utilise latest high technology in maintenance of tracks of steel rails;

(b) if so, when such technology is proposed to be introduced and utilised;

(c) whether any long term plan has been drawn up in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Advanced technology for maintenance of track has already been introduced by way of welded rails of heavier section and better quality, mechanised maintenance, ultrasonic rail flaw detection, etc. So far, mechanised maintenance has been introduced on about 14,000 km of track.

(c) and (d). All Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' routes are proposed to be modernized and brought under mechanised track maintenance by end of 8th Plan period, with priority being accorded to high-speed and heavy-density routes.

National Highways in Goa

6136. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of National Highways passing through Goa;

(b) whether the said length of National Highways is in accordance with highway specifications;

(c) if not, the length of National Highways which is not in accordance with the highway specifications;

(d) the total length of National Highways brought under the said specifications, if any, during the last one year; and

(e) the total length proposed to be brought under the highway specifications by the end of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The total length

of National Highways in Goa State is 229 kms.

(b) to (e). Development of National Highways is a continuous process and up-grading of National Highways is being done on the basis of requirement of traffic and availability of funds. Road and Bridge works amounting to Rs. 81.66 (47.14 + 34.52) lakhs have been sanctioned during the year 1987-88 for Goa.

Encroachment of Sea Shore

6137. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction activities within 500 metres of sea shore are barred;

(b) whether his Ministry has received any representation from the State Government of Goa to relax the said condition;

(c) if so, the details as regards Goa Government's representations; and

(d) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). No specific proposal has been received from the Government of Goa to relax this condition. In the Conference of Ministers of Tourism held in New Delhi on 27th November, 1987, the Minister from Goa wanted reimplementa-tion of 90 metres limit in place of present 500 metres restriction.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests had earlier agreed to examine specific proposals for relaxation of 500 metres restriction for beach resorts in four specific locations in the country, one of which is Goa.

An inter-ministerial committee has been set up by the Ministry of Tourism to examine each such proposal.

Madras Sanskrit College, Mylapore, Madras

6138. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras Sanskrit College at Royapettah High Road in Mylapore, Madras has been taken over by Union Government;

(b) whether it has been converted into a Sanskrit University;

(c) if so, the details of the courses available there; and

(d) the details of expansion plans of the college?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (A) Yes, Sir. It has been taken over as an Aided Institution under the scheme for establishment of Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Sodhasamsthas. 95% of recurring and 75% of non-recurring of the approved expenditure is met by Union Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No details of expansion plans of the College have so far been received for consideration of the Ministry.

Films showing politicians in wrong perspective

6139. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the trend in films showing politicians in wrong-light such as indulging in anti-national and anti-social activities;

(b) whether any such films have come to Government notice during the past three years and during the current year and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to curb this trend effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (c). Yes Sir. The matter regarding depiction in feature films of politicians in wrong light was, inter-alia, discussed at the 91st meeting of the Central Board of Film Certification held in Hyderabad in March, 1987. The Members of the Examining/Revising Committees of the Board were advised to take notice of depiction of a personality if such a depiction was

considered violative of guidelines for film certification issued by the Central Government.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Floor of the Sabha as early as possible.

Kendriya Vidyalayas

6140. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas which have been opened in the country so far and their number State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): There are 682 Kendriya Vidyalayas located in the country. A Statement indicating the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in each State/Union Territory is given below.

STATEMENT

Kendriya Vidyalaya functioning in States/Union Territories as on 31.3.1988

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of States/ Union Territories</i>	<i>Number of Kendriya Vidyalayas</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36
2.	Assam	37
3.	Bihar	46
4.	Gujarat	32
5.	Haryana	19
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12

1	2	3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	24
8.	Karnataka	23
9.	Kerala	20
10.	Madhya Pradesh	60
11.	Maharashtra	43
12.	Manipur	05
13.	Meghalaya	06
14.	Nagaland	04
15.	Orissa	20
16.	Punjab	35
17.	Rajasthan	40
18.	Sikkim	01
19.	Tamilnadu	26
20.	Tripura	05
21.	Uttar Pradesh	95
22.	West Bengal	43
23.	A & N Island, Portblair	02
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	06
25.	Chandigarh	06
26.	Delhi	29
27.	Goa, Daman and Diu	04
28.	Pondicherry	02
29.	Mizoram	01

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Construction of Air Strip at Gagal

6141. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the air strip at Gagal in District Kangra of Himachal Pradesh has been taken in hand,

(b) if so, the date on which the work has been started, the estimated cost and the likely period of completion;

(c) whether adequate compensation to the oustees, if any, and their rehabilitation have been ensured; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh propose to construct an airstrip at Gagal in District Kangra from their own resources. The National Airports Authority is providing only technical consultancy services.

New Regional Colleges of Education

6142. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been planned to open new Regional Colleges of Education during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the names of places where the colleges have been opened so far along with the names of places which have been selected for opening of the remaining colleges; and

(c) the reasons for delay in their opening?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There are four Regional Colleges of Education of NCERT which have been opened so far at Ajmer, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Mysore. It is intended to open a new Regional College of Education in the North Eastern Region. A Committee of experts of the NCERT has been visiting various sites in the North Eastern States for determining the location of the proposed college.

Road/bridge works on National Highways

6143. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 August, 1986 to the Unstarred Question No. 2983 regarding New National Highways and Bridges state:

(a) whether any of the 135 road and 32 bridge works on National Highways have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and the cost of completion along with the latest progress of the incomplete works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Out of 32 bridge works, 6 works at a cost of Rs. 36.35 lakhs have been completed. Work on two bridges has not yet started and the remaining 24 are at various stages of progress. Out of 135 road works, work on 48 has not yet started and the remaining 87 works are at various stages of progress.

Plantation of Poplar Trees

6144. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the study made by a botanist plantation of poplar trees in idle lands of Kashmir is likely to be beneficial economically and geologically;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to plant these trees on a large scale in Kashmir;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the likely benefits and utility of the poplar tree?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Poplar is recommended as one of the predominant species for farm forestry. Its seedlings are being distributed in large numbers to the farmers in Jammu & Kashmir State, and are also planted under the State scheme of "Quick growing economically important species".

(d) Poplar are quick growing species and their wood is used for packing cases, plywood, matches, fibre board and paper-pulp etc.

Collection of funds by Delhi Administration Schools

6145. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3 March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1670 regarding boys/girls fund collected by Delhi Administration schools and state:

(a) whether Government propose to

investigate Parent-teacher Associations fund and other funds collected by these schools during the last three years; and

(b) the time by which it is proposed to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). While investigating about the utilisation of boy's funds, the utilisation of Parent-teacher Associations fund collected by these schools will also be investigated. While efforts will be made to complete the investigation expeditiously, no specific time limit has been prescribed for the purpose.

Utilisation of DTC Fleet

6146. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of the fleet of the Delhi Transport Corporation as on 31 December, 1987;

(b) the average daily utilisation of the fleet by the Delhi Transport Corporation during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the average utilisation per day in terms of number of hours of each bus of Delhi Transport Corporation; and

(d) whether there is a scope for better utilisation of the Delhi Transport Corporation fleet both in terms of number of vehicles on the road and the number of hours of each unit on the road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The total strength of the fleet of Delhi Transport Cor-

poration as on 31 December, 1987 was 5310 which included 1041 private operated buses.

(b) The average fleet utilisation i.e. percentage of fleet on road to the total fleet during the last three financial years was 79.89 in 1984-85, 86.27 in 1985-86 and 86.07 in 1986-87.

(c) No such record is maintained in Delhi Transport Corporation.

(d) D.T.C. is constantly striving to improve utilisation of its fleet.

Utilisation of Railway Land in Rural Areas

6147. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated area of Railway land in rural areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that this land is largely lying fallow and uncultivated;

(c) whether the Railways propose to utilise this land for agricultural purposes or for afforestation; and

(d) whether the Railways propose to undertake this programme on their own or allow the owners of adjacent land, on suitable terms and conditions, to utilise the Railway land for an agreed productive purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Persons employed in Air India

6148. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees of Air India as on 31 December, 1987 with group-wise and job description-wise break-up;

(b) the increase or decrease in each category during 1987;

(c) the percentage of earning spent to meet the pay roll of the employees during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether the scales applicable to ground staff are comparable to equivalent posts under Central Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the disparity?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Circus School at Tellicherry

6149. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken by the Ministry to start a circus school at Tellicherry (Kerala) keeping in view the fact that the largest number of circus artistes in the country hail from Tellicherry;

(b) if so, what steps have been initiated towards the setting up such a school; and

(c) whether any Central team of experts has visited Tellicherry to report on the proposed project; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). A Gymnastics Centre is being set up by the Sports Authority of India (SAI) at Tellichery (Kerala) for scouting and nurturing gymnastics talent from the circus families in these areas. The Government of Kerala has made available 1.5 acres of land for this purpose. The construction work for this Centre has been awarded to the Kerala State Construction Corporation, Trivandrum. The project has been set up on the basis of a feasibility report prepared by an Expert Group set up by SAI in 1986.

Proposals for expansion of Transport facilities in Karnataka

6150. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals for expansion of transport facilities in Karnataka during the Seventh Five Year Plan have been received; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to facilities for road transport. Provision of road transport is the responsibility of the State Government and Central Government has not received any proposal for increasing such facilities in Karnataka.

Liquid Food Concentrate Manufacturing Industry

6151. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the multi-crore liquid food concentrate manufacturing industry, was marketing its products like drugs but was not regulated by the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act;

(b) whether the Drugs Consultative Committee at its meeting held in New Delhi on July 9 and 10, 1981 decided to treat these preparations as food products;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that liquid food concentrate manufacturers adhere to the standard Indian Pharmacopoea and compendia of drug standards prescribed under the Act and the rules made thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The Drugs Consultative Committee which is a statutory body under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act in its meeting held at New Delhi on 9th and 10th July, 1981 decided that whenever a preparation containing protein, Carbohydrates, Vitamins etc. is marketed as a Food Supplement and no therapeutic claims are made in the label than such a preparation should be considered as a 'Food Product'. However if therapeutic claims are made in the label, the preparation should be considered as a drug.

(d) In the Drugs Consultative Committee meeting held on 10th and 11th September, 1987 it was observed that a large number of preparations containing protein hydrolysates, Vitamins, Minerals etc. are being marketed and promoted through medical practitioners, though no therapeutic claims are made in the labels. For many of these products the dose is also given on the label. It was decided that all such items should be

considered as drugs and be manufactured under a drug manufacturing licence under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.

The decision has been circulated to all the State Drugs Control Authorities for taking necessary action.

Dental Care in Rural Areas

6152. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether dental specialists like other specialists are confined to the metropolitan areas and the rural poor are left to the quacks or semi-educated dental practitioners;

(b) whether growing use of refined carbohydrates and many other sugar-based products like candy have triggered a high rise in the periodontal diseases particularly among the young; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to educate the people in the rural areas as also in such areas where fluoride is found in the water used for drinking so as to discourage the use of artificial addition of fluoride?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) Dental Health Care is a part of general health service and is being provided through Primary Health Centres, Dental Wings attached to District hospitals and Medical College hospitals.

(b) Government is aware that the growing use of refined carbo-hydrates and sugar based products like candy has triggered high rise in the dental caries rather than in periodontal diseases among the young. However, it may also lead to periodontal diseases, if proper care is not taken.

(c) In areas where high percentage of fluoride is found in water, health education measures have been intensified to educate the local population.

Child Health Care Programmes

6153. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in implementation of Child Health Care programmes during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the State-wise allocations made for Centrally sponsored schemes in this regard; and

(c) the target set in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the establishment of Primary Health Centres and Hospitals and how far these have been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) to (c). During Seventh Plan health infrastructure providing child health care have been expanded, coverages under various schemes e.g. universal immunization programme, oral-rehydration therapy, prophylaxis schemes against nutritional anaemia and against blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency etc. have been increased.

The targets set for establishment of Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres during Seventh Plan are 12390 and 1553 respectively. The achievement upto Jan., 1988 are 4060 Primary Health Centres and 527 Community Health Centres. There were 14789 Primary health Centres as on 14-3-88 and 1253 Community Health Centres as on 31-12-87 functioning in the country. Upto 1987-88 182 districts have been covered under Universal Immunization Programme and Oral Rehydration

Therapy. The percentages of coverage of eligible children under the two prophylaxis schemes envisaged during 1987-88 are 44 and 60 respectively.

Child Health Care is provided as a part

of the total health care to the community. State-wise allocations for centrally sponsored schemes meant for the health of children only e.g. Universal Immunization Programme and Oral Rehydration Therapy during 1987-88 are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>State</i>	<i>Procurement of syringes. Neelless & Thermocols Boxes.</i>	<i>Universal Immunization Programme</i>	<i>O.R.T. Programme.</i>
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	5.80	35.90	28.59
2. Assam	2.10	13.83	11.16
3. Bihar	7.50	44.98	31.36
4. Gujarat	3.50	31.55	26.72
5. Haryana	1.40	13.47	9.86
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.47	14.74	17.02
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.65	9.37	7.20
8. Karnataka	4.00	43.08	35.87
9. Kerala	3.85	27.32	23.86
10. Madhya Pradesh	5.68	29.72	19.04
11. Maharashtra	6.80	58.53	31.16
12. Manipur	0.16	3.66	2.22
13. Meghalaya	0.16	3.11	2.77
14. Nagaland	0.08	2.68	2.11

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	1	2	3	4
15.	Orissa	2.80	21.01	23.17
16.	Punjab	1.80	19.84	13.83
17.	Rajasthan	3.73	29.38	21.25
28.	Sikkim	0.03	3.20	3.65
19.	Tamil Nadu	5.27	40.07	37.49
20.	Tripura	0.22	3.55	3.98
21.	Uttar Pradesh	12.00	55.96	45.84
22.	West Bengal	5.94	26.91	17.54

Report of I.C.M.R. on Use of Edible Oil

6154. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports of the Indian Council of Medical Research on the use of edible oil in the country; and

(b) if so, whether the statistics given by the I.C.M.R. are correct?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau of the Indian Council of Medical Research the average consumption of Fast and Oils in different groups is as follows(gms/consumption unit/day)

Consumption Unit Adult Male Sedentary worker

Urban.

1.	High Income Group	46
2.	Middle Income Group	35
3.	Low Income Group	22
4.	Industrial Labourers	23
5.	Slum Dwellers	13
	Rural Areas	10

(Average consumption)

The ICMR Expert Group has recommended the intake of "Fats and Oils" of 30-35 gms/ consumption unit/day.

Testing of Baby Food Production

6155. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any system for

testing baby food production before its marketing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Rule 37 of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1951, requires that an article of infant food whose standards are not prescribed, shall be manufactured for sale, exhibited for sale or stored for sale only after obtaining the approval of such article of food and its label from Government of India.

Under the provision of above cited rule, the Central Government has constituted a Panel of Experts for scrutinising infant food. A guideline for approval of infant food and its label has also been formulated. The Panel examines each and every label of infant food with regard to claims, composition of nutrients and other statements made on the label and in case of doubt, a sample is sent to the laboratory for analytical examination. On the basis of recommendations of Panel approval of product and its label is accorded by the Central Government.

The Food (Health) Authorities of States/UTs however, draw random samples of articles of mass consumption including baby food from the market and initiate legal action in case the sample contravenes any of the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules.

Purchase of Obsolete Books

6156. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large import of obsolete books treated as 'remaindered' books is taking place and these are sold to institutions and academic libraries in India.

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to prevent public libraries including university colleges, research institutions from buying such obsolete books;

(c) whether these books continue to be dumped on the libraries at a discount of ten percent of their official list price whereas they are entitled to 30 per cent discount for 'remaindered' books; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to prevent loss of public funds due to purchase of these books at higher prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). Books are imported under the Open General Licence system (OGL). Foreign publishers in the UK and USA usually offer unsold copies of a title at a throw-away price to save their overhead costs, such as, warehouse rent, insurance, maintenance etc., provided they have got their invested money back from the copies already sold- say, within 6 months or so. These titles are known as 'REMAINDERED'. They are not necessarily obsolete books. These books are selected and purchased by individual customers, institutions and libraries according to their own need and choice.

(c) Normally, booksellers offer 10% discount over the publisher's price to all libraries. Government is not aware of the purchase of any "REMAINDERED" title by a library with 30% discount.

(d) The Committee on National Policy on Library and Information System has recommended that the University Grants Commission should devise and impose norms for the proper functioning of college and university libraries in the country. The

recommendations of this Committee are being considered by an Empowered Committee.

Export from Cochin Port

6157. SHRITHAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports from Cochin Port showed a decline during 1987; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) There has been a marginal decrease of about 0.81% in the total exports from Cochin during 1987 compared to 1986.

(b) Fall in exports through Cochin Port is mainly attributable to fall in general cargo export in respect of tea and spices

[*Translation*]

Recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission

6158. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations made by the Fourth Pay Commission in regard to pay-scales of railway employees;

(b) the recommendations out of them implemented so far, alongwith the reasons for not implementing the remaining ones;

(c) whether the Commission had also made a recommendation for the education of children of Railway employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The Fourth Pay Commission had recommended the scales of pay to railway employees as in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5903/88]

(b) The recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission regarding the scales of pay have been implemented for all railway employees with some improvements in certain scales of pay. The scales of pay implemented are also indicated in the statement.

(c) and (d). The Fourth Pay Commission in Chapter 15 of their report have made certain recommendations on the schemes for educational assistance of children of Central Government employees, including railway employees. Summary of main recommendations and conclusions in this regard as given in Chapter 33 of their report is given in the statement.

[*English*]

Tree Patta Scheme for Tribals

6159. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to give tree pattas to the tribals living in the forest areas;

(b) if so, the guidelines issued to State Governments in this regard;

(c) the steps taken by States in this direction; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (d).

Guidelines prepared by the Department of Rural Development have been issued to State Governments for grant of tree pattas on revenue lands to poor/marginal farmers and women groups. No specific guidelines have been issued for grant of tree pattas to tribals living in forest areas.

Wild Life Development Scheme

6160. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the wild life development schemes with their financial outlays under the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of main projects that were taken up and the progress made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

		<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>		
<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>VII Plan Outlay</i>	<i>Central Funds Released upto 1987-1988.</i>	<i>Physical Progress Achieved</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Project Tiger	1060	628.99	15 established Tiger Reserves were supported in 1985-86 and again in 1986-87; one more Tiger Reserve was created in 1987-88 and thus 16 Tiger Reserves were supported in 1987-88.
2.	Assistance to states for Development of National Parks.	260	341.32	17 national parks were supported in 1985-86, 25 in 86-87 and 29 in 87-88.
3.	Assistance to States for Development of Sanctuaries.	360	379.27	29 sanctuaries were supported in 1985-86, 55 in 86-87 and 92 in 87-88.
4.	Assistance for Conservation of Rhinos in Assam.	500	132.80	One national park and 4 sanctuaries have been covered in Assam during 86-87 and 87-88.
5.	Assistance for control of Poaching and Illegal Trade in Wildlife.	110	57.225	13 States were supported in 1986-87 and 12 in 1987-88.

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Assistance for Nature Education and Interpretation Programmes.	110	13.035	13 States were supported in 1986-87 and 14 in 1987-88.
7.	Assistance for Captive Breeding and Rehabilitation of Endangered Species.	110	13.60	6 States supported in 1986-87 and 9 in 1987-88.
8.	Assistance for Development of Selected Zoos.	160	29.24	5 Zoos supported in 1985-86, 7 in 86-87 and 8 in 87-88.
9.	National Zoological Park, New Delhi.	100	40.81	Besides improvement and construction of new enclosures, the newly acquired animals for display include barasingha, monal pheasants, macaws, a camel, sloth bear cubs and lorikeets. Refurbishing of monkey, birds and small mammals enclosures has been carried out.
10.	Padmaja Nadu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling.	30	11.00	Improvement of existing enclosures and acquisition of a snow leopard for display.
11.	Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.	600	228.80	In - service training for 42 Officers and 10 new research projects taken up in 1985-86; 41 Officers trained and 8 new research projects in 1986-87, 32 in - service Officers trained and 5 new research projects taken up in 1987-88. A new M. Sc. Course in Wildlife Biology started in 1987-88.

1	2	3	4	5
12. Strengthening of central Wildlife Organisation and consultancies for Special Task.s		100	4.56	Stengthening of infrastructure for enforcement of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

Non Landing of Flights by Foreign Airlines at Indian Airports

6161. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign airlines trying to avoid landing on Indian Airports as charges for landing, fuel etc. are reported to be the highest in Asia; and

(b) if so, the factual position in this regard and steps proposed to be taken to attract these airlines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). According to published figures of I.C.A.O. for the year 1986, the landing charges at International Airports in India are lower than the charges prevailing in Hongkong, Japan, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Price at which Aviation Turbine Fuel is supplied to International carriers is lower than the price charged for domestic carriers. While some International Airlines operating to India have expressed concern over the price of A.T.F. in India, there has been no specific indication of their unwillingness to land at Indian Airports on this account.

Suggestion for changes in Censor Laws

6162. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some members of the Censor Board have expressed strong views for bringing in changes in the films censor laws;

(b) if so, the details of the changes suggested in the censor laws particularly those pertaining to sex and excessive violence in films; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the changes suggested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. At the national Conference on Film Certification held on 5th and 6th January, 1988, some members of the Censor Board have expressed views on the Cinematograph Act 1952 and rules framed

(b) The National Conference on film Certification has, inter alia, recommended for consideration of the Government the following suggestions pertaining to sex and excessive violence in films:

- (i) Scenes showing involvement of children in violence either as victims or as perpetrators — or showing child abuse or abuse of physically and mentally handicapped persons are not presented in a manner which is needlessly prolonged or exploitative in nature.
- (ii) The existing guideline that, "pointless or avoidable scenes of violence cruelty and horror are not shown" should be broadened to cover the evil of drug addiction.
- (iii) Scenes involving sexual violence against women like attempt to rape, gang rape, murder or any other form of molestation are not presented in a manner which is needlessly prolonged or

has the effect of being titillating.

(c) The suggestions recommended by the Conference have been placed under examination.

Screening of Film "Stree—Women in India"

6163. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government commissioned a film director to make a film for screening of "Stree—Women in India" exhibition organised in Moscow;

(b) the estimated cost of the film;

(c) whether Government approved the script of the film;

(d) whether the film was finally rejected and excluded from the exhibition; and

(e) if so, the main reasons therefor and the level at which the film was disqualified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (e). The Government did not commission any film director to make films for the Women's Exhibition in Moscow. A contract was given to Shri Dashrath Patel and Ms. Chandralekha for setting up the exhibition. They in turn got a 30 minute film and a series of video films made. The estimated cost of all the films is Rs. 14 lakhs. Government had not approved of the script of any film. Presumably the Hon'ble Member is making a reference to the half an hour film made by Shri G. Aravindan. This film was rejected along with a couple of other video films as they were not

considered appropriate for the Exhibition in the USSR.

Production of Video Films

6164. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production and exhibition of video films is regulated by the Cinematographic Act, 1952 and the Rules made thereunder;

(b) whether these video films are subject to the control of Central Board of Film Censors and the Censor Rules at present are applicable to the feature films before these are certified for public exhibition; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Production of films in the country is mostly in private hands and, therefore, Government has no control over the films at production stage. However, films, including original video films, meant for public exhibition in India are required to be certified under the provisions contained in the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), and Rules made thereunder. These Rules specify that once an application for certification has been made, the film is seen by an examining committee. If the decision of the examining committee is not acceptable to the applicant, or if the Chairman of the Central Board of Film Certification so desires, the film is seen by a Revising Committee. Also, if the producer is dissatisfied with the decision of the Board, at any stage, he may move an application before the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal at Delhi for review of the Board's decision.

Video versions of films already certified by the Central Board of Film Certification do not require fresh examination and certification.

School Teachers Working as Secondary Teachers

6165. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the secondary school teachers of the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli have been asked to work as higher secondary teachers/post graduate teachers;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether extra allowances as per the rules are being paid to such teachers;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the quantum of such extra allowance being paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) (a) to (e). In Dadra and Nagar Haveli, there are three Higher Secondary Schools having classes from Class VIII to XII. The teachers appointed in the TGT grade teach in these classes. No separate grade of PGT teachers has been created in the Union Territory.

Air India Revenue on Gulf Sector

6166. SHRI H.A. DORA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has finalised a new strategy to increase its revenue on the Gulf route through rationalisation of its network in the face of severe competition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether any flights have been curtailed/withdrawn by Air India since January 1, 1988 on the Gulf sector; and

(e) if so, the reasons and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. With a view to increasing its revenue on the Gulf route, Air India has increased its capacity on some of the Gulf routes by adding more frequencies or by introducing larger aircraft. Changes introduced with effect from 28th March 1988 are:

(i) Two additional flights with A-310 to Kuwait.

(ii) Service to Muscat on Fridays to be operated by Boeing 747 instead of A-310.

(iii) Introduction of a new A-310 service to Dubai on Mondays.

(d) and (e). While from January, 1988, Air India has not curtailed/withdrawn flights on the Gulf Sector, effective February 21, 1988, flights to Dhahran have been curtailed by two i.e. from seven flights a week to five flights a week. However, effective from the same date, two flights have been introduced to Riyadh.

Revival of Practice of Attaching Delhi - Bangalore Coaches by G.T. Express

6167. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is long waiting list for Bangalore-New Delhi daily trains at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revive the earlier practice of attaching I and II Class coaches by G.T. Express?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The daily average waiting list at Bangalore in the Express trains for New Delhi during the 4 months period ending March 1988 was 24 in AC 2-tier, 18 in first Class and 101 in Second Class.

(b) No, Sir. Revival of these coaches from Bangalore will result in reduced accommodation at Madras where the waiting lists are even longer.

Train Between New Delhi and Bangalore Via Vikharabad or Bidar

6168. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a train between Bangalore and New Delhi via Vikharabad or Bidar to help the people of Bidar and also to reduce the distance comparatively; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). 127/128 Bangalore-New Delhi Karnataka Express runs via Vikarabad on two days a week. Due

to lack of spare line capacity on the predominantly single line route between Bangalore and Secunderabad, introduction of another train is not feasible.

Airbus Service between Bangalore-Madras

6169. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is daily airbus service between Bangalore-Madras sector; and

(b) if not, whether in view of great demand, government propose to introduce daily air-bus service on this sector?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The capacity provided between Madras and Bangalore is sufficient to meet the passenger demand.

Running of Bangalore-Vimanapura Train at Regular Intervals

6170. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any train running between Bangalore and Vimanapura; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to run that train at regular intervals to ease road traffic and provide stoppages at Jeevan Bhima Nagar and BEML to help thousands of people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Passengers Amenities at Airports

6171. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to improve the standard of airports with regard to facilities for passengers;

(b) whether any International Airports Authority of India office or counter is available at the airports to note and solve the problems and complaints of passengers; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to look after passenger amenities?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):
(a) Modernisation of airports and improvement of facilities for air passengers is a continuing process. Steps to improve facilities are taken wherever possible.

(b) Yes, Sir. International Airports Authority of India (IAAI) has established facilitation counters at its airports which are manned round the clock to attend to the passengers' needs. Passengers' complaints are also received by Airport Managers with a view to helping passengers.

(c) From time to time surveys are taken to understand the problems of passengers and corrective measures are taken where necessary.

Latin American Studies in Jawaharlal Nehru University

6172. SHRI DAULATSINGJI JADEJA:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to develop and strengthen the Latin American Studies Programme in Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi;

(b) whether larger allocations have been made to the University Grants Commission in the latest budget;

(c) whether any provision has been made during 1988-89 for the above mentioned studies; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI):(a) According to information furnished by the UGC, the proposal for further strengthening and developing the JNU programme of Latin American Studies was considered, but the Commission was of the view that, for the time being, it will not be in a position to substantially enlarge the programme.

(b) and (c). The total plan allocation for all the programmes of the UGC in 1988-89 is Rs. 129.00 crores against the provision of Rs. 130.00 crores in 1987-88. The provision for area studies programme proposed for 1988-89 is about Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

(d) Does not arise.

Introduction of Faster Trains

6173. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce faster air-conditioned trains than the existing Rajdhani Express;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the proposed new routes; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for introduction of one such faster train for Gujarat also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A proposal for introduction of high speed train between New Delhi and Agra at 140 km/h is under consideration.

(c) No, Sir.

Cochin Port

6174. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for Cochin Port losing the leading position in the direct maritime trade map;

(b) the expected effects of this on India's export;

(c) whether any alternatives are being considered in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the major shipping companies that have withdrawn from Cochin Port during the last three years; and

(f) the reasons for their withdrawal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Due to inadequate draft and lack of matching equipment

to handle modern sophisticated container vessels, some of the shipping lines which had been operating direct services from Cochin Port have switched over to operating feeder vessels.

(b) As the export cargo is being lifted in one form or another, it is not expected to have any adverse impact on exports.

(c) and (d). The port is now in the process of implementing a major container terminal project with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank. This project which is estimated to cost Rs. 53.11 crores is aimed at providing deeper drafts, suitable berthing facilities and sophisticated matching handling equipment to receive and handle modern container vessel.

(e) (i) Lines which have withdrawn their vessels operating at Cochin Port are CMA, HOEGH Lines, COBRA (Continent British Asia container Services - a consortium of Shipping Lines), Blue Star and LLOYD Triestino. However, some of these Lines are making use of the slot arrangements available in the feeder services of other Lines by hiring them for movement of containers in the import/export trade between Cochin and transshipment Ports viz. Colombo, Singapore etc.

(ii) Lines which have withdrawn their mother vessels but continue to operate feeder services from Cochin Port are American President Lines, Sealand, Shipping Corporation of India & Ceylone Shipping Corporation.

(f) lack of berthing and handling facilities for mother vessels at the Port, competition among Shipping Lines to canvass cargo which has resulted in too many ships chasing too little cargo, severe underquoting of freight rates which is prevalent the world over and the fall in freight markets are some of the reasons for withdrawal.

Districts Covered Under Immunization Scheme

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

6175. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many districts are presently covered under the immunization scheme;

(a) whether diabetes retionopathy is one of the leading causes of blindness in developing countries as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 11 March, 1988; and

(b) how many more districts are to be brought under the immunization scheme during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government in this regard?

(c) the total allocation made for extending the immunization scheme to the additional districts in the country; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(d) by which year all the districts will be brought under the scheme?

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Conservation of Eco-System in Orissa

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) 182 districts are covered under the Universal Immunization Programme.

6177. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(b) 122 more districts are to be brought under the Universal Immunization Programme during 1988-89.

(a) whether Government have approved the programme for conserving plant resources and eco-system in Orissa; and

(c) Allocation of Rs. 5200 lakhs has been made during the year 1988-89 for the 304 districts.

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to provide adequate assistance to the State Government to implement the above programme.

(d) By the year 1990 all the districts in the country will be brought under the scheme.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Government of India have sanctioned a research project regarding "Introduction, Conservation, Documentation and Mass Propagation of Plants" with an outlay of Rs. 10.11 lakhs to the Regional Plant Resource Centre, Bhubaneswar. Besides this, the following two schemes have been included in

Diabetes as a Cause for Blindness

6176. SHRI SRI HARI RAO:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

the State's Seventh Five Year Plan.

- (i) Protection of endangered eco-system and conservation of plant resource units with an outlay of Rs. 73 lakhs.
- (ii) Eco-development of special locations to undertake programme for developing the ecology of special locations like mining and industrial areas and tourist centres with an outlay of Rs. 28 lakhs.

Suspension of Air Service Between Bhubaneswar and Vishakhapatnam

6178. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suspended air service between Bhubaneswar and Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the date from which the service has been suspended;

(c) the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to re-introduce the service?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). With effect from 14th January, 1984, Indian Airlines had withdrawn services between Bhubaneswar and Visakhapatnam due to low passenger load between the two cities.

(d) At present, Indian Airlines has no plans to introduce air service between Bhubaneswar and Visakhapatnam. However, since 1.9.87, Vayudoot is operating its services with Dornier 228 aircraft on sector

Hyderabad-Rajamundry-Visakhapatnam-Jeypore-Bhubaneswar and back thrice a week on Tuesday/Thursday/Saturday.

[*Translation*]

Introduction of A Direct Train Between Saharsa and Patna

6179. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no direct train for Patna from Saharsa;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a direct train from Saharsa to Patna; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Due to break of gauge, i.e. Broad gauge between Patna-Mansi and metre Gauge between Mansi - Saharsa, provision of a direct train from Patna is not feasible. The intending passengers can, however, travel with a changeover at Khagaria or by 15/16 Express (MG) which provides direct service between Hajipur and Saharsa.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of Darbhanga-Forbesganj Road

6180. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Lateral Road to be constructed along Nepal border has been left incomplete in Darbhanga in the West and in Forbesganj on Eastern side;

(b) whether the entire amount spent on it has not served any purpose as ends to this road have not been connected with each other;

(c) whether Government propose to complete or provide financial assistance for completion of this unfinished work; and

(d) if so, by what time, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

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

Nirmalli-Bhaptiahi Railway Line

6181. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey for reconstruction of Nirmalli-Bhaptiahi railway line had been conducted long back and a decision had been taken to complete this work; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard; and the time by which the reconstruction work is likely to be completed.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Surveys for restoration of Nirmali-Saraigarh (Bhaptiahi) Metre Gauge rail link were conducted in 1972 and 1977. The project was assessed as financially unremunerative. There is no proposal to take up this project.

[English]

Use of Hindi by I/A/I as per Raj Bhasha Rules and Regulations

6182. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines and Air India have been following rules and regulations of the Raj Bhasha (Hindi); and

(b) if so, the number of Orders, Informations, Circulars etc. which have been issued in diglot form during the last two years by the Indian Airlines and Air India separately?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the calendar years 1986 and 1987, Air India issued 942 and 977 General Orders, Circulars etc. respectively in diglot form. Though there is no system obtaining in Indian Airlines for registering correspondence, such documents are issued by them both in Hindi and English.

Railway Line from Rishikesh to Badri-Kedarnath

6183. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the railway line from Rishikesh to the holy shrines of Badri-Kedarnath keeping in view the strategic, religious and tourist importance;

(b) if so, the plan drawn up for the purpose;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether at any time in the past, a survey was made for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The suggested rail line will involve very heavy investment and resources for New Lines are limited.

(d) A reconnaissance survey was conducted in 1920 for rail link upto Karan Pryag.

Promotional Avenues for 'Others' Category Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

6184. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the promotional avenues for 'others' category of teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) whether the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association has demanded opening of fresh avenues therefor;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). The All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association in its charter of demands has inter alia demanded

better promotional opportunities for various miscellaneous categories of teachers.

The revised pay scales announced for school teachers working in Union Territories, Kendriya Vidyalayas, etc. are applicable to miscellaneous/allied category of teachers, like music teachers, drawing teachers, art teachers, craft teachers, vocational guidance instructors, physical education teachers, languages teachers or equivalent teaching posts carrying any other designation. In the revised pay scales, there is provision for advancement in terms of pay scales by way of senior scale and selection scale which would be granted after every 12 years of service, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. The revised pay scales would, ensure that each teacher would ordinarily get two promotions in his/her career. There is no proposal to further revise these pay scales.

Expenditure on Adult Education Programmes

6185. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD:

SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during 1986-87 and 1987-88 on adult education programmes, State-wise; and

(b) the allocation made for the purpose during the Annual Plan of 1988-89, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) A Statement showing the amount spent by States/UTs during 1986-87

and the grant sanctioned during 1987-88 under the Central and State Sector respectively is given below.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Planning Commission, the

allocations for 1988-89 in the State Sector under adult education have not yet been finalised. In the Central Sector, a total allocation of Rs. 75.50 crores has been made. Provisions are made in the Central Sector, scheme-wise. No State-wise allocations are made.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Expenditure in 1986-87		Grants Sanctioned in 1987-88	
		Central	State	Central	State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	203.82	151.21	309.22	290.00
2.	Assam	163.12	140.00	185.03	227.00
3.	Bihar	547.95	790.00	444.11	750.00
4.	Gujarat	145.23	141.46	370.31	110.00
5.	Haryana	12.03	1.50	135.54	35.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	33.19	5.34	44.00	11.16
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	33.61	31.10	70.19	41.65
8.	Karnataka	43.61	195.87	290.34	230.00
9.	Kerala	85.61	38.00	144.11	50.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	300.96	151.68	414.32	248.51
11.	Maharashtra	316.43	111.57	386.16	319.34
12.	Manipur	50.58	33.00	57.83	45.00
13.	Meghalaya	34.86	12.00	34.35	20.00
14.	Nagaland	32.28	8.50	60.57	9.20
15.	Orissa	181.34	47.94	308.52	69.50
16.	Punjab	9.94	8.71	84.13	10.00

209	Written Answers	CHAITRA 18, 1910 (SAKA)		Written Answers	210
1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Rajasthan	303.39	96.86	363.74	110.00
18.	Sikkim	-	2.22	23.67	5.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	322.75	192.60	388.86	237.19
20.	Tripura	21.55	11.47	53.84	26.95
21.	Uttar Pradesh	590.79	275.00	569.66	490.00
22.	West Bengal	6.64	58.00	151.43	211.00
23.	A & N Islands	5.80	3.00	8.63	N.A.
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.29	33.69	31.30	50.00
25.	Chandigarh	1.93	3.37	8.04	5.00
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.63	1.40	2.96	N.A.
27.	Delhi	7.02	17.65	10.98	10.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5.95	8.72	3.34	14.16
29.	Laskhadweep	0.82	0.62	5.65	1.00
30.	Mizoram	-	5.00	6.26	6.00
31.	Pondicherry	1.02	1.88	16.59	N.A.
Total		3481.66	2579.36	4983.68	3632.66

[Translation]

Forest Research Institutes

6186. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state;

(a) the number of New Forest Research Institutes set up during 1987-88 and the location thereof;

(b) the annual budget of the Research Institutes situated in Bangalore, Coimbatore, Jabalpur, Jodhpur and Jorhat;

(c) the details of the important and useful work performed by them; and

(d) the future plans thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No new

Forest Research Institutes were set up during the year 1987-88.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Achievements of Leprosy Eradication Board

6187. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Leprosy Eradication Board has been set up in the country; and

(b) if so, the main functions and achievements of the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The functions of the National Leprosy Eradication Board are as under:

- (i) The NLEB exercises the powers vested in the relevant Ministries, namely Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Social Welfare and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in regard to the areas allotted to each of them under the Rules of Business.
- (ii) The NLEB has the power to sanction the schemes, if they are within the financial powers delegated to the relevant Ministries.
- (iii) The NLEB will, acting in concert with the State Governments/ U.T. Administration, voluntary Organisations and all other concerned with this great endeavour, take such initiatives

and steps as are necessary to eradicate leprosy by the turn of the century.

- (iv) Review the progress of the NLEB biannually.

With the approval of the Board MDT activities have been sanctioned in 73 districts and the prevalence rate of leprosy has been reduced to a considerable extent. In the seven districts which have completed the intensive phase of MDT, the reduction in prevalence rate has been to the extent of about 80 per cent. At present 2.8 million Leprosy patients are covered under treatment out of 3.15 million cases on record.

[English]

Notification Re: Pay Scales of Govt. doctors of Indian Systems of Medicine

6188. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a notification regarding the pay scales of Government doctors of indigenous systems of medicine has been issued as per the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time which this notification is likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter regarding grant of revised pay scales to the doctors of Indian

Systems of Medicine/Homoeopathy is under consideration of the Government. A decision in this regard will be taken as soon as possible, after due consultation amongst various Ministries/Departments concerned.

[*Translation*]

Development of Railways in Bihar

6189. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding railway projects for expansion of railways, renovation of tracks and introducing new trains with modern facilities in Bihar; and

(b) the present progress made in this regard and by which time these projects are likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In Bihar a new rail line from Talgaria to Tupkadih (33 km) has been opened to traffic in March, 1987 and, for this, residual works are in progress.

Track renewals are undertaken based on condition and the cumulative traffic carried. In Bihar State 1715 km. of track is proposed to be renewed, out of which about 465 km. has already been undertaken in 1987-88 and the balance 1250 km. is proposed to be completed during the next 2-3 years, depending upon the availability of funds.

A new MG express train between Samastipur and Jayanagar and new BG passenger train between Chopan and Katni which will benefit the people of Bihar State, are proposed to be introduced from 1.5.1988. In addition, frequency of 133/134

Ahmedabad-Howrah Express which passes through Bihar is being increased to daily.

[*English*]

Inter-University Centre For Research In Astrophysics

6190. DR. V.VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Inter-University Centre for Research in Astrophysics is proposed to be set up by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The proposed Inter-University Centre in Astrophysics will be a major national facility for teaching and research in astronomy and astrophysics. Teachers, Students and Scientists working in various University Departments could visit the Centre and use theoretical and observational facilities available there in the formulation and execution of their research programmes of varying durations. The Centre will be set up in collaboration with the Poona University and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. It will be located on the campus of the Poona University, and the TIFR would provide access to its Giant Meter Radio Telescope for academic programmes of the Centre. The recurring and non-recurring expenditure of the Centre will be met by the UGC. The Centre is proposed to be established and developed as an autonomous organisation. The UGC has appointed a Steering Committee to advise and guide the finalisation of the details for the estab-

lishment of the Centre.

Safety Measures in Civil Aviation Sector

6191. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether special emphasis has been given to improve the level of safety measures in the Civil Aviation Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of safety devices which have been introduced to prevent the accidents?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). Improvement of level of safety measures is a continuous process. Various measures such as implementation of recommendations emanating from investigation of aircraft accidents and incidents, dissemination of safety information, carrying out periodic inspection of aerodromes, prompt maintenance and eradicating bird menace at airport etc. have been taken to improve the level of air safety.

(c) There are no specific devices as such to prevent accidents. However, aircraft have inbuilt 'fail safe' features and redundancy of systems to cater to emergencies.

Teaching of Sanskrit in Kendriya Vidyalayas

6192. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether teaching of Sanskrit is being neglected in Kendriya vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether recruitment/promotion to the post of Post graduate teacher (Sanskrit) has since been stopped; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Sanskrit is taught as a compulsory subject from Class V to IX. Sanskrit can also be offered as an elective subject in class XI and XII and as an additional subject in class-X.

(c) and (d). Posts of Post Graduate Teachers in different subjects including Sanskrit are created as per the norms prescribed for such creation. According to the norms there is no shortage of Sanskrit teachers in the Kendriya vidyalaya Sangathan at present.

High Powered Committee on Technical Education of Women

6193. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have appointed a high powered committee to go into the question of technical education of women; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Metropolitan City Road Transport Corporations

6194. SHRI AMAL DATTA:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHO-
WDHARY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the financial assistance provided to the four Metropolitan cities' road transport corporations by the Union Govern-

ment during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI-RAJESH PILOT): No direct financial assistance is given by the Central Government to the metropolitan City Road Transport Corporations in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. So far as Delhi is concerned, the details of loans granted to Delhi Transport Corporation during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88 are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Loans given by the Central Government to D.T.C.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Capital Loan</i>	<i>Ways & Means Loan</i>	<i>Total Loans</i>
1985-86	12.00	75.00	87.00
1986-87	16.08	33.25	49.33
1987-88	16.00	48.00	64.00

[*Translation*]

in this matter;

Memoranda from Indian Publishers

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

6195. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(f) how Government propose to help the Book Development Council in its development?

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian publishers had sent memoranda to Government regarding holding World Book Fair;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Some Associations of Publishers and Booksellers had represented to the Government suggesting for the postponement of the World Book Fair due to current drought situation and teachers' strike. The National Book Trust, however, after considering the suggestions made by the publishers decided not to postpone the fair because of its regularity and its standing in the International Book Trade. To ensure a better participation, the Trust also

(b) whether Government had made an announcement to give several concessions to publishers with the help of University Grants Commission;

(c) whether the UGC released funds to various universities for acquiring publications for their libraries;

(d) whether the Book Development Council in Rajasthan had not been informed

gave a discount of 50% in rentals of the stands to Indian Language Publishers.

Consequent to the adoption of the New Education Policy, the University Grants Commission released funds to the Universities and Colleges for purchase of books according to set guidelines. The University Grants Commission also informed the universities/institutions that the 8th New Delhi World Book Fair would be an appropriate forum for acquiring publications by the universities/colleges for their libraries.

(d) and (e). Since Book Development Council in Rajasthan is neither a University nor a Publishing House, they were not informed specially about the purchase of books by the University Grants Commission or about the concession in rental of stands offered by the national Book Trust to language Publishers.

(f) Central Government has no scheme at present under which assistance can be provided to Book Development Councils in the States.

Environmental Awareness Campaign

6196. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had recently organised under the National Environmental Awareness Campaign a workshop to promote environmental consciousness among the people in Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, the salient points emerged out of the deliberations at the workshop; and

(c) the decision taken by Government to solve these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIZ.R. ANSARI): (a) The Ministry provided financial assistance under the National Environment Awareness Campaign 1987-88 to three organisations in Ahmedabad for conducting workshops to promote environmental consciousness among the people in Ahmedabad.

(b) and (c). (i) Ten teacher training workshops were organised by the Centre for Environment Education for the teachers of Ahmedabad Municipal Primary Schools to train them to promote environmental awareness in schools.

(ii) A workshop was organised by St. Xavier College to promote awareness among students and the general public.

(iii) The Citizens' Workshop on Environment and Energy organised by the Energy Park, Vechaar Trust was designed to acquaint the common public with the complexities of the energy-environment situation and to create an awareness among the citizens against the deteriorating conditions of the present environment and energy scenes.

(iv) The workshops at S.No. (i) and (ii) were aimed at creating environmental awareness and did not make any specific recommendations to the Government for action. The workshop at S.No. (iii) above identified main ecological problems of Gujarat such as deforestation, desertification, water and air pollution, sanitation and problems of fuel and fodder. The programmes of the Government under the Seventh Plan for the survey and conservation of natural resources, afforestation, desert development, prevention and control of water pollution and public health and sanitation address themselves to the solution of these problems.

Crew members in Flights

6197. DR. CHANDRA.SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criteria has been fixed in regard to the number of crew members for the international flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Air India has followed that criteria, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). Criteria has been fixed in regard to the number of crew members for international flights by the manufacturers of the aircraft and certified by Federal Aviation Administration and Director General of Civil Aviation. Regarding cabin crew, the mandatory requirement laid down by the Director General of Civil Aviation is that every emergency door location should be manned by cabin crew during take-off/landing. According to the above criteria, the requirement of operating crew and cabin crew for the type of aircraft operated by Air India is as under:

B 747 aircraft:

(i) Operating Crew - 1 Commander, 1, First Officer and 1 Flight Engineer.

(ii) Cabin Crew - 10

A 310-300 aircraft

(i) Operating Crew - 1, Commander and 1 First Officer.

(ii) Cabin Crew - 4

A 300-B4 air craft:

(i) Operating Crew - 1 Commander, 1 First Officer and 1 Flight Engineer.

(ii) Cabin Crew - 5

(c) So far as Operating Crew is concerned, Air India follows the criteria laid down but so far as Cabin Crew is concerned, to meet the passenger requirement, more than the minimum mandatory requirement is provided. The Cabin Crew provided on the flights of Air India is as under:

B747 aircraft - 19/18

A 310-300 aircraft - 11

A 300-B4 aircraft - 12

Abolition of Posts of Hindi Translators in National Archives

6198. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Hindi Translators in the Head Office of the National Archives;

(b) whether the posts are being abolished; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a). One.

(b) and (c). The Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance have recommended the abolition of the post. However, as this does not appear to be in conformity with the guidelines issued by the Department of Offi-

cial Languages for promotion of Hindi, the recommendation has not been implemented so far.

[English]

Construction of Airport in Sikkim

6199. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from the State Government of Sikkim for the construction of an airport in Sikkim has been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A site has been identified and physical inspection of the site carried out.

Proposal to Sent Doctors To Study New System Called 'Ventilator'

6200. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Clinical Research Centre near London has invented a new system called 'Ventilator' to save the lives of prematurely-born babies suffering from breathing difficulties;

(b) whether Government propose to send the team of doctors to the Centre to study the functioning of that system to adopt the same in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). The Government of India is not aware of the 'Ventilator' invested by clinical Research Centre, London for prematures. However, ventilators are commonly used in paediatrics since decades in our country. There are a variety of ventilators designed for use in the newborns and infants in severe Respiratory problems. Those specifically designed for paediatric use are pressure limited time cycled machines. At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India to send a team of doctors to the Clinical Research Centre, London to study the functioning of the system.

Environmental Awareness Drive in Sikkim

6201. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Sikkim Government College for environmental awareness drive in Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the budget proposal of the project has been cut down considerably;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the work on phase-I of the project has already commenced;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal was made by the Sikkim Government College and was aimed at awakening environmental consciousness at the grass-root level and developing interaction between the people and the environmental policy makers. The Department was requested for financial assistance of Rs. 4,36,200 for the proposal.

(c) and (d). The proposal was examined by the Department and certain suggestions were made with regard to restriction of its scope as the proposal was considered not capable of implementation. The project proposer was requested to submit a revised proposal after cutting down the project expenditure accordingly.

(e) to (g). The revised proposal with an expenditure of Rs. 2,52,000 received from the project authorities was examined by the Department, but was still not considered capable of implementation. Therefore, the Department has once again requested the project proposer to cut down the area of operation and confine environmental awareness activities in and around the place where the College is situated and to submit another revised proposal for Department's consideration.

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Sikkim

6202. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will

the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of opening at least one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district has been envisaged during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the names of districts selected for the purpose;

(c) whether Navodaya Vidyalayas will be opened in Sikkim as well; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The Navodaya vidyalaya Scheme envisages the establishment of Navodaya vidyalaya, on an average, one in each district of the country during the VII Five-Year Plan period. The establishment of 49 Vidyalayas during 1988-89 has so far been sanctioned. A statement showing the places at which these Vidyalayas are to be established is given below.

(c) and (d). One Navodaya Vidyalaya has already been established during 1987-88 in Village Rohtak in West district. In the remaining districts of Sikkim, such Vidyalayas are proposed to be set up during the VII Five-Year Plan period.

STATEMENT

Names of the places where Navodaya Vidyalayas are sanctioned to be established during 1988-89.

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Place
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	i. Vill. Vennelavalasa, Distt. Srikakulam

1	2	3
		ii. Vill. Pedavegi, Distt. West Godavari
		iii. Vill. Venugopalapuram, Distt. Vizianagaram
2.	Bihar	i. Kolasi (Pt. site), Kodha Temporary Site) Distt. Katihar
3.	Delhi	i. Vill. Katewada in Kanjhawala Block, Delhi.
4.	Daman and Diu	i. Kachigaon (T. Site) and Vill. Dunetha (Pt. Site), Daman
5.	Goa	i. Valopi in Sattari Taluka, Distt. North Goa.
6.	Haryana	i. Vill. Titram, Distt. Kurukshetra
		ii. Vill. Devarala, Distt. Bhiwani
		iii. Vill. Kareera, Distt. Mahendragarh at Narnaul
7.	Karnataka	i. Hondrabala Colony, Vill. Nellur, Distt. Mysore
		ii. Vill. Golla Halli, Distt. Tumkur
8.	Kerala	i. Vill. Mayannur, Distt. Trichur
		ii. Vill. Agali, Distt. Palaghat
		iii. Vill. Oorakam, Distt. Mallappuram
9.	Lakshadweep	i. Minicoy Island
10.	Madhya Pradesh	i. Vill. Shyampur, Distt. Sehore
		ii. Vill. Janapani, Distt. Khargone
		iii. Vill. Kachmaria, Distt. Rajgar

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| | | iv. Vill. Khiriyā Devat, Distt. Guna |
| | | v. Vill. Beekar, Distt. Datia |
| | | vi. Vill. Manpur, Distt. Morṇa |
| | | vii. Vill. Nawgaon, Distt. Chattarpur |
| | | viii. Vill. Multhan, Distt. Dhar |
| 11. | Manipur | i. Vill. Khumbong, distt. Imphal |
| | | ii. Vill. Monshang Pantha,
Distt. Chandel |
| | | iii. Vill. Lumbui, Distt. Ukhrul |
| 12. | Orissa | i. Vill. Salbani,
Distt. Mayurbhanj |
| 13. | Punjab | i. Vill. Maseetan, Distt. Kapurthala |
| | | ii. Vill. Sanduan, Distt. Ropar |
| 14. | Rajasthan | i. Vill. Mahiawali, Distt. Ganganagar |
| | | ii. Vill. Tilwasani, Distt. Jodhpur |
| | | iii. Vill. Chan, Distt. Tonk |
| | | vi. Vill. Pachpahar, Distt. Jhalawar |
| | | v. Vill. Khairthal, Distt. Alwar |
| | | vi. Vill. Jojavar, Distt. Pali |
| 15. | Tripura | i. North District |
| | | ii. Vill. Birchandra Nagar
(Mouza South Takamchara),
South District. |
| | | iii. Vill. Tuichindraibari
(Mouza Tuichindra),
West District. |

1	2	3
16.	Uttar Pradesh	i. Vill. Devaria, Distt. Gonda ii. Vill. Mejakhas, Distt. Allahabad iii. Vill. Dhungir, Distt. Uttarkashi iv. Vill. Bahadurpur, Distt. Basti v. Vill. Paigam, Distt. Mathura vi. Vill. Khurampur, Distt. Ghaziabad vii. Vill. Gramsabha Akbarganj, Distt. Sitapur viii. Vill. Kollara Kalan, Distt. Agra ix. Vill. Kalimitti, Distt. Unnao x. Vill. Baghra, Distt. Muzaffarnagar

New Technique to Clean Taj

periment has been made on its usefulness;
and

6203. DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

(e) if so, the result thereof?

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists have developed a new technique to clean the Taj and restore its beauty;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to clean the Taj with the new technique;

(d) whether any demonstration or ex-

perimental basis have yielded satisfac-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. The Scientists of the Archaeological Survey of India have developed a new technique of cleaning marble surface of Taj. The technique is known as "Clay Pack or Atta-Pulgite" method which involves use of inert clay mixed with solvents applied in pack on the surface to be cleaned. The packs act efficaciously to remove accretions or unwanted substances from the marble surface by a process called absorption. Areas treated on

tory results and the treatment is now extended to clean larger surfaces. This new technique was demonstrated to the UNESCO Experts who have expressed their satisfaction over the results achieved.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar

6204. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Bihar which have been selected for setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) the progress made in regard to the setting up of these Vidyalayas; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). New Kendriya vidyalayas are opened every year. The number and locations of Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened in the Country during 1988-89 have not been decided as yet.

Amount Sanctioned for Kashi Nagri Pracharini Sabha

6205. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount sanctioned and the purpose thereof to the Kashi Nagri Pracharini Sabha during the last three years;

(b) the amount which has been released so far; and

(c) whether utilisation certificates have been received for all the amounts and checked and found in order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). Under the schemes of financial assistance to voluntary organisations for promotion of Hindi and Publication of books in Hindi, the Kashi Nagri Pracharini Sabha was sanctioned and released the following amount of grant during the last three years:

Year	Amount	Purpose
1984-85	Rs. 2,00,000/-	Printing of book Hindi Shabd Sagar and building grant for construction of building for Delhi branch.
1985-86	Rs. 4,49,350	Publication of Gulleri Granthavali, release of Acharya R.C. Shukla Granthavali and building grant for Delhi branch.
1986-87	Rs. 20,14,452/-	Printing of Hindi Shabd Sagar, Gulleri Granthavali, R.C. Shukla Granthavali, building grant for Delhi branch, racks for maintaining valuable documents and publication of Kavya & Nibandh Samgrah.

(c) Yes, Sir.

proposal to Honour University Vice Chancellors

6206. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to honour the Vice-Chancellors of Universities for rendering distinguished services;

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAHI) : (a) to (c). Generally, persons who have distinguished themselves in different walks of life and are known for their academic and administrative leadership, are appointed as Vice-Chancellors. Government has no proposal to institute any scheme for honouring any person exclusively for the service rendered by him as Vice Chancellor.

Advertisement Agents of AI and IA

6207. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for a putting up advertisements by Air India and Indian Airlines at various public places in India and abroad;

(b) the term and conditions under which the advertisement agents are appointed by them; and

(c) the details of the advertising agencies appointed, including years for which they are appointed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) :

(a) Advertisements are generally prepared with specific marketing objectives catering to certain target clientele. The media, therefore, broadly in terms of press and hoardings are selected to reach the above target clientele.

(b) The accreditation of the Advertising Agencies, their reputation, creative ability, adherence to deadline and their clientele etc. are taken into account while enrolling an agency.

(c) Indian Airlines has, at present, four advertising agencies on its panel appointed for a period upto 31.12. 88 :-

- i) Hindustan Thompson Associates.
- ii) Akshara Advertising
- iii) Frank Simoes Advertising Pvt. Ltd.
- iv) Sista's Private Ltd.

As regards Air India, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Cure of Drug Addiction and Aids Through Spiritual Methods

6208. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drug addiction is being cured by White Rose Foundation through spiritual method;

(b) whether the chairman of the aforesaid Foundation has claimed that 'AIDS' can

also be cured through this method; and

[English]

(c) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to promote such methods in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). The Government is not aware of spiritual method adopted by White Rose Foundation to cure drug-addicts and persons suffering from AIDS. However, according to present scientific studies spiritual treatment has not proved to be efficacious.

Workshop on Health of Children

6209. SHRIMADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a workshop on the health of Children was organised in the month of December, 1987;

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the workshop; and

(c) the number of persons participated in that workshop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). Government of India have not conducted any workshop specifically on health of children in December, 1987.

A workshop, however, was conducted by Indian Academy of Paediatrician in December on quality reinforcement of universal immunization coverage through re-education of Paediatricians with WHO assistance. the report of the workshop is yet to be received.

Problems Faced by Jamia- Millia Islamia

6210. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jamia Millia Islamia is facing acute problems due to lack of financial assistance from Government ;

(b) whether the class room and hostel accommodation inadequacy has further aggravated the situation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to help the institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) No Sir, Government and the UGC have substantially increased the maintenance and development grants to the Jamia Millia Islamia during the last three years.

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the Jamia Millia Islamia, there is shortage of class rooms and hostel accommodation in the Jamia. The University Grants Commission have intimated that for the Seventh Plan period the Commission have accepted proposals from the Jamia for the construction of various buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 158.87 lakhs to meet the requirements of class room, hostel accommodation and other facilities.

Dharna by Doctors Against Non-Implementation of Their Demands

6211. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI S.M.GURADDI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Council of service doctors has decided to sit in a mass dharna in protest against the non-implementation of doctors' demand; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the demands which have accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The Government has received intima-

tion from Joint Action Council of Central Health Service and Other Service Doctors' Associations that they will be holding 'Lunch Hour Dharnas' on 25th March, 1988, 4th April, 1988, 8th April, 1988 and 15th April, 1988 to protest against the non-implementation of package of benefits offered to the doctors and unmet demands.

(b) The Government announced a package of benefits to the doctors in July, 1987 after considering all their demands. A statement indicating the benefits announced and action taken to implement these benefits is given below:-

STATEMENT

S. No.	Benefit Announced	Action Taken
1	2	3
i)	N.P.A. to be paid to doctors at the following rates:- Scale of Pay Below Rs. 3000/- Rs. 3000/- and above but below Rs. 3700/- Rs. 3700/- and above N.P.A. to be treated as pay for all service matters.	Necessary orders granting N.P.A. at revised rates have been issued on 22-9-87. The N.P.A has been treated as basic pay for all service matters.
ii)	Medical Officers with five year service to be promoted a Senior Medical Officer.	Orders promoting the eligible Medical Officers as Senior Medical Officers have been issued.
iii)	Sr. Medical Officers with 12 years of service in Group 'A' may be promoted as Chief Medical Officers (Rs. 3700-5000) on the basis of Seniority cum-fitness provided they have rendered 2 years' of service as Sr. Medical Officer.	Sanction has been obtained for upgrading 500 posts of Senior Medical Officers to the level of Chief Medical Officers. Promotion orders of 389 officers have been issued so far.
iv)	Conversion of 15% of the total number of Sr. duty posts in General duty sub-	Draft amendments to CHS Rules 1982 to

S. No.	Benefit Announced	Action Taken
1	2	3
	<p>cadre into non-functional selection Grade and promotion of eligible Chief Medical Officer in the N.F.S.G.</p>	<p>implement the decision have been approved by the Deptt. of Personnel and Training UPSC's approval has also been received. Further action to process proposals for promotion of officers is being taken.</p>
	<p>v) In Teaching Specialists sub-cadre Assistant Professors with 3 years' service to be promoted as Associate Professors and Associate Professors with 6 years service to be placed in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700. On Non-Teaching and Public Health side Specialist Grade-II Officers with 5 years' service in the grade to be placed in the scale of Rs. 3700-5000 and Specialist Grade-II Officers with 9 years' service in the grade to be placed in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700. All these promotions/placements to be on seniority-cum-fitness basis.</p>	<p>DPC have considered the eligible candidates. The proposal to amend/relat the existing these promotions has been approved by UPC. Placement to the grade of Rs. 4500-5700 requires completion of several Administrative formalities action on which has been initiated. Orders placing Specialist Grade-II Officers with 5 years' of service in the newly introduced scale of Rs. 3700-5000 have been issued.</p>
	<p>vi) An Annual Allowance of Rs. 3000/- to be sanctioned to Specialists in the Teaching, Non-Teaching and Public Health Sub-cadres and Rs. 1200/- to General Duty Sub-cadre for encouraging their academic, research and other professional pursuits.</p>	<p>Necessary orders sanctioning annual allowance have been issued on 25-2-1988.</p>
	<p>vii) Ten more posts at Supertime Level may be created for Non-Teaching Specialists Sub-cadre and 15 more for Teaching Sub-cadre on <i>ad-hoc</i> basis.</p>	<p>Orders creating the posts have been issued on 26.8.1987.</p>

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Benefit Announced</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
1	2	3
viii)	Conveyance Allowance may be given to CGHS doctors at enhanced rates and to Specialists/General Duty doctors working in hospitals at the same rates subject to certain conditions.	Necessary orders regarding grant of Conveyance Allowance have been issued on 10.11.1987
ix)	Demands of doctors for a higher start for Medical Officers (Rs. 2200-4000) and Specialists (Rs. 3000-5000) and three time bound promotions may be referred to Group of Ministers.	Ministry of finance were requested to place these demands before the Group of Ministers. They informed on 28.1.88 that the demands may be placed before the Group of Ministers by the Ministry of Health in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Training and Ministry of Finance, Department of Personnel and Training have been requested on 19th February, 1988 to offer their views in the matter. Demands are proposed to be placed before Group of Ministers after views of Department of Personnel and Training are available.
x)	To consider the question of enhancement of age of retirement from 58 years to 60 years.	This was to be considered in the context generally policy of the Government with regard

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Benefit Announced</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
1	2	to the retirement age for various categories of Central Government employees. At present, however, there is no proposal to raise the retirement age.
xi)	Cadre Review Committee to look into the problems of restructuring of the sub-cadres of CHS.	The Committee has so far held eleven meetings and heard the representatives of various service Associations and its report is likely to be submitted shortly.

Ecological Security

6212. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a massive scheme for ecological security;

: (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the tentative cost and when the targets are likely to be achieved; and

(d) whether the scheme would be beneficial for drought hit areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI Z.R.ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Government has undertaken a number of schemes as given below to provide ecological security:

1. Schemes for soil conservation, waste land development, protection of watershed areas, desert development, hill development and prevention of water logging, salinity and alkalinity for protection of land.
2. Schemes for conservation of both ground and surface water, flood control, prevention and control of water pollution and cleaning up the river Ganga under the Ganga Action Plan.
3. Prevention and control of pollution of air.
4. Survey and protection of forests, afforestation programmes, development of non-conventional

energy sources and schemes for substitution of wood.

5. Wildlife preservation through survey and protection.
6. Environmental Impact Assessment of development projects and prescription of conditions to minimise the environmental damage before the Projects are sanctioned.
7. Conservation of marine ecosystems.
8. Management of wet-lands and mangroves.
9. Research and development.
10. Education and Training.
11. Information and awareness.
12. Strengthening legislations for prevention and control of pollution, industrial safety and management of hazardous substances.

(c) The Seventh Plan allocation for the above mentioned plan schemes is of the order of Rs. 7,802 crores. The schemes for providing ecological security are of continuing nature and are reviewed continually.

(d) These schemes assist in the mitigation of the effects of drought.

India Library, London

6213. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of important articles documents that India is yet to acquire from

India Library, London, and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard and with what success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI .L.P.SHAHI) : (a) Quite a number of documents of Indian interest are available in the India Office Library and Records, London, Details of documents yet to be received are given in statement -I below:-

(b) Documents are being received under

- (i) an Agreement between National Archives of India and India Office Library and Records,
- (ii) Grant provided by the Charles Wallace (India) Trust, and
- iii) through purchase.

Documents so far acquired are given in statement -II below:

STATEMENT -I

Microfilm of documents yet to be acquired from India Office Library & Records, London

Subject/Name of the collection

1. Revenue Deptt. Papers 1880-1881; Revenue & Statistics, War Trade Deptt. Papers 1916-1919;
2. Correspondence with India- Financial letters and encourages from Bengal & India 1807-1937.
3. Information Department Papers.

4. Departmental Papers 1708-1948; Internal Administration; recruitment of Soldiers, Madras, Bombay & Bengal Service Army list; Royal Indian Navy & British Army in India.
5. Private Office Papers relating to Constitutional reforms etc.
6. Judicial and Public Department papers, Constitutional series.
7. Political and Secret Correspondence with Indian alongwith Secret and Confidential memoranda.
8. Correspondence with India-Registry and Records Department despatches to India, Madras and Bombay.
9. Proceedings -Bombay N.W.P. and other minor administrations.
10. Prescribed Publications'
11. Commissions, Committees & Conferences.
12. Residency records.
13. Official Publications - Indian series.
14. Private Secretary to the viceroy papers.
15. Quarterly Surveys of political and Constitutional position in British India.
16. East India Company papers.
17. Sir Hugh Dow.
18. Baron Hariss.

<i>Name of the collection</i>	<i>Name of the collection</i>
19. Sir James Fergusson	1. factory records (1665-1807)
20. Sir Philip Wodehouse	2. Earl Richards Collection (1904-1907, 1926)
21. Marquess of Hartington	3. Bengal Public consultations (1704-1748)
22. Sir Basil Phillot Blackett	4. Poll, & Judicial files (1942-1955)
23. Field Marshal Sir William Riddell Birdwood	5. Pol. & Secret files; memorandas (1873-1920)
24. Sir John Tyson	6. Bengal Government's Secretariat (1937-1943)
25. Dr. Verrier Elwin	7. Council of India Minutes (1858-1949)
26. Robert Jemmett Stopford	8. Proscribed publications
27. Major Anthony Gilchrist Mc. Call	9. John Henry Hutton Papers (1917-1938)
28. Sir Theodore Tasker	10. Private Secretary to Viceroy Papers (1899-1947)
29. Frank Owen Bell	11. Halifax Collection 1926-1931)
30. Major John Evelyn Arnold Bazalgetta	12. Hallet Collecton (1937-1945)
31. Capt. Home Peel	13. War Staff files (1921-1948)
32. Brown Collection	14. Reading (1921-1926)
33. Major Gnl. Sir Owen Tulor Burne	15. Chelmsford (1916-1921)
34. Big Davision	16. Brabourna (1933-1939)
35. Sir Philip Hortog	17. Charles Bell - 1901-1940
36. Diary of Mrs. Cauley-wife of George John Cauley- Distt. Supdt. of Police, Assam.	18. Butler - (1881-1927)
37. Diary of Ganeshee Lall Tahseeldar	19. Kilbracken-1883-1909
	20. Anderson 1931-1947

STATEMENT-II

Microfilms of documents of Indian interest already acquired from India Office Library and Records, London

21. Simon- 1914-1937
22. Mudie-1934-1970
23. Sir Hamilton Grant 1914-1921
24. Cuninghame 1922-1957
25. Atholl-1916-1939
26. Duleep Singh Family papers 1864-1910
27. Meston-1906-1936
28. REid 1891-1963
29. Parson - 1904-1958
30. Charles Roberts - 1899-1918,1923
31. sir Olaf Kirkpatrick Caroe 1946-1947,1970
32. Pethick Lawrence 1946
33. Fredrick Whyte 1922-1923
34. Sir Samuel Findlater Stewart (1903-1960)
35. The permanent Under Secretaries of States for India 1931-1948
36. Correspondence between Listowel, Secretary of State and Lord Mountbatten 1947.

Addition of Roads to National Highway system in Assam

6214. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of roads added to the

existing National Highway System in Assam;

(b) the total kilo-metres of such roads which are under construction or are yet to be completed; and

(c) the amount sanctioned and the amount already utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, a length of 23 km (Tezpur bridge and its approaches) has been added to the National Highway System.

(b) and (c). The road was taken over in April, 87 after completion of all works and no new work has been sanctioned.

Loss Suffered by Central Inland Water Transport corporation

6215. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation has suffered any loss during the last three years.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any plan has been prepared by the Corporation to become a viable unit in the next five years; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The operational loss suffered by CIWTC during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Cash Loss (Rs. in lakhs)
1984-85	413.85
1985-86	219-20-
1986-87	272.14

(c) and (d). Keeping in view the fact that the main reasons for loss had been the overaged fleet of the Corporation which were rendering the river service operations uneconomical, modernisation of the fleet this been taken up and 41 vessels have already been acquired, acquisition of additional 63 vessels involving an expenditure of Rs. 63.80 crores has been sanctioned. With the acquisition of additional fleet, the cargo capacity of CIWTC will be increased to 10.75 lakh tonnage per annum by the end of 7th Plan.

Improvements to the 2 dry docks of Rajabagan Dockyard to develop the ship repair facilities are nearing completion. Further, it is programmed to modernise the ship building and ship repair facilities of the dockyard at an estimated cost of Rs. 59.03 crores in the 7th Plan. This scheme, apart from augmenting and modernising the ship building and ship repair capacity, is envisaged to make the Dockyard commercial viable.

Indian Airlines Flight Between Trivandrum and Singapore

6217. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a Indian Airlines flight between Trivandrum and Singapore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) :

(a) No, Sir, There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Vayudoot Service between Delhi-Faizabad

6218. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce Vayudoot service between Delhi and Faizabad during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the time by which this service is likely to be introduced and the route thereof; and

(c) the names of other places in Uttar Pradesh where this service will be extended to?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) :

(a) to (c). Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructure and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Faizabad and Ghazipur during the current plan period. The pattern of operation will be decided at the appropriate time.

Railway Bridge Over Saryu River

6219. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have received representations from time to time in regard to

the construction of railway bridge over the Saryu river at Ayodhya; and

(b) if so, the action being taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal for construction of this bridge in view of constraint of resources.

Over-Bridge at Faizabd

6220. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have received a request from Uttar Pradesh Government for constructing a railway over-bridge on the railway crossing behind Government Inter College in Faizabad City; and

(b) if so, the action being taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Faizabad Railway Station

6221. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work for expansion of Faizabad Railway Station has been started;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). First phase of

the work, consisting of construction of quarters in lieu of quarters to be dismantled for expansion of yard and certain alterations in yard layout, has been approved. Work on construction of quarters has been started.

[English]

Financial Assistance to Eminent Sanskrit Scholars

6222. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance granted to each of the eminent scholars aged 55 or above, under the scheme of "development of Sanskrit Education" ;

(b) the State-wise number of such scholars and their details;

(c) whether enhancement of the present amount to them is under consideration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAHI) : (a) Under the scheme of "Development of Sanskrit Education" eminent Sanskrit scholars aged 55 or above and whose annual income is less than grant admissible, are given Rs. 3,000/- per annum minus their personal income from other sources.

(b) There are about 1500 such scholars receiving this grant at present. A statement about their details is being compiled and will be laid on the Table to the House compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course

(c) and (d). A proposal for enhancement of the present amount to Rs. 4, 000/- p.a. is under consideration of the Ministry.

Seminar on Vedic Mathematics

6223. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on Vedic Mathematics was recently held at Jaipur;

(b) the names of Indian and foreign scholars who participated in it;

(c) the organisations and institutions associated with the seminar and whether the National Council on Educational Research and Training had any role in it and if so, in what way;

(d) the highlights and the outcome of the seminar; and

(e) how it proposes to extend the benefit to school boys and college students all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH) : (a) A workshop on Vedic Mathematics was held at Jaipur from 25th March to 28th March, 1988.

(b) The names of the participants are given in the Statement below.

(c) The following organisations/institutions were associated with the Workshop

- i) Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan
- ii) Indian council of Philosophical Research

iii) Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan

iv) Rajasthan University

v) Pondicherry University

vi) National Council of Educational Research & Training

vii) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

viii) Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti

ix) Department of Electronics, Government of India.

Eminent professors of mathematics from various universities and other scholars connected with Vedic Mathematics also participated in the Workshop. NCERT deputed a member of its staff.

(d) The Workshop discussed various aspects of Vedic Mathematics which created awareness on various issues involved in understanding the significance of Vedic Mathematics and in introducing Vedic Mathematics in the curriculum of mathematics. The Workshop recommended-

1. A multidisciplinary committee consisting of experts from the fields of Mathematics-Vedic, traditional and modern, experts in Computer Science, representatives of the Government and other experts may be formed. The committee shall produce the basis of the second workshop which is felt to be necessary before any action is taken to implement Vedic Mathematics (VM) at different levels.

The committee shall examine for following issues, either as a whole or through sub-committees to arrive at final recommendations.

- i) Suitability of VM for introduction at school level and all its ramifi-

cation e.g. inclusion in text books, training of teachers, logically consistent explanations of VM techniques, teaching aids, etc.

- ii) To study ways and means of encouragement, by which research in VM can be carried out to understand its potential and limitations at university level.
- iii) To suggest multimedia strategy to increase overall awareness of VM and to explore the role of voluntary organisations for this.
- iv) To examine the possibility of providing centralised/regional facilities for training and information, dissemination and promoting research in the field of VM.
- v) To write to the department of Electronics (Government of India) to support development of VM educational software in India languages, and to provide financial support to the projects on VM/application in development of computer technology, such as knowledge based algorithms, VM based computer architecture, etc.
- vi) Any other relevant issues raised during the deliberations.

2. the Ministry of Human Resource Development should provide all necessary support to enable effective functioning of the committee.

3. The Ministry should prepare a time bound programme for preparation of the report of the above committee and organisation of the goal-oriented workshops.

4. Government will take action on the final recommendations on the subject as may be received from the Expert Committee.

STATEMENT

Name and address of Participants

1. Dr. A. K. Patel

Member of Parliament,
5-B, Parliament House,
New Delhi.
2. Professor H.C. Khare
9, Jawaharlal Nehru Road
Allahabad
3. Shri N. Puri
41/2, Amod Kunj
University Campus,
Roorkee.
4. Dr. R. P. Aggarwal,
Vice- Chancellor,
Rajasthan University
Jaipur.
5. Professor Abhaya Kashyap,
Executive Director,
Centre for Emerging Technol-
ogy,
33, Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi.
6. Shri Rajendra Sharma,
5-B, Parliament House,
New Delhi.
7. Shri Om Vikas
Director,
Department of Electronics,
C Wing, IIIrd Floor,
Pushpa Bhawan, Madangir
Road
New Delhi.

8. Shri Ishwar Bhai Patel,
Chairman, Maharishi Academy
of Vedic Science,
36, High Land Park Society,
Ahmedabad.
9. Shri H.D. Pandya,
Matrichhaya,
Railway Housing Colony,
Bhavanagar (Gujarat).
10. Dr. S.A Parmahans,
Department of Mathematics,
(Faculty of Science)
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi.
11. Professor Wazir Hasan Abdi,
Hasan Manzil,
89, H.I.G. (E. Sector)
Aliganj Extension,
Lucknow.
12. Professor K. S. Sukla
Argara Hussain ganj Crossing
Lucknow.
13. Dr. Ashok Sharma,
Department of Applied Maths-
Science
and Humanities,
Motilal Nehru Engg. college,
Allahabad.
14. Professor H.C. Bansal,
Department of Maths,
Rajasthan University,
Jaipur
15. Dr. T. M Karade,
Professor of Maths,
Eristein Foundation Interna-
tional,
2, Tilak Nagar
Nagpur.
16. Shri Dilip Kulkarni,
1, Meghadut Schanagar,
- Behind Peashava park,
One 411030.
17. Dr. George Abraham,
1520 , 12th Main Road,
Annanagar,
Madras.
18. Mrs. C. Santamma,
Department of Physics,
Andhra University,
Vishakhapatanam (A. P.)
19. Dr.R.C. Dwivedi,
P-5, University Campus,
University of Rajasthan,
Jaipur.
20. Dr. Abha Bhatnagar,
Computer Incharge,
Demonstration Multipurpose
School,
Regional College of Educaton,
Ajmer (Raj.)
21. Dr. Jai Jain,
Reader Pedagogy,
Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya
Sanskrit Vidyapeetha,
New Delhi.
22. Dr. Ram Lal Yadav,
Reader Pedagogy,
Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya
Sanskrit vidyapeetha,
New Delhi
23. Shri Ram Dev Jha
Lecturer Jyotish,
Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya
Sanskrit Vidyapeetha.
New Delhi.
24. Dr. Bhaskar Mishra,
Lecturer Pedagogy,
Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya
Sanskrit Vidyapeetha,
New Delhi.

25. Dr. Dharmadhikari,
Department of Electronics,
C-Wind , II Ird Floor,
Pushpa Bhawan, Madangir
Road,
New Delhi.
26. Professor (Mrs) Asha Rani Singhal,
Meerut University,
Meerut (U.P).
27. Mrs. Rajni Chari,
C/o Col. Rangachari,
Col G.S (S. D)
H. Q. Central Command
P.O. Dilkusha, Lucknow (U. P)
28. Mr. K . Vijai Kumari,
T.G. T. Mathematics,
Navodaya vidyalaya
Peddapuram-533437 ,
Distt. East Godavari (A. P.)
29. Shri Teekam Singh,
T.G.T. Mathematics
Navodaya Vidyalaya,
Jayanpur,
Distt. Azamgarh(U.P)
30. Shri G. D. Dhall,
Reader, Department of Education
in Science & Mathematics,
N.C.E.R.T Shri Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi.
31. Dr. Indumati,
Reader,
Department of Mathematics,
Pondicherry University,
Pondicherry-605001.
32. Dr. P.S. Mishra
Reader,
Department of Metallurgy,
Roorkee University,
Roorkee-247667
33. Km. Pragati Goyal,
Senior Reearch Fellow
Department of Mathematics,
Roorkee University,
Roorkee-247667
34. Shri Kapoorchand Kulsih,
C/o the "Rajasthan Patrika"
Jawaharlal Nehru Marg,
Jaipur.
35. Shri S. K. Kapoor,
Senior Judicial Magistrate,
Rohtak 124001
Haryana
36. Dr. Aruna Nigam
Reader, Mathematics Department,
Lucknow University,
Lucknow-220067
37. Shri Dila Ram
Saharanpur (U.P)
38. Dr. Madan Mishra,
Director, Rashtriya Sanskrit
Sansthan,
New Delhi.
39. Prof. R.K. Shukla,
Principal, Kendriya Sanskrit
Vidyapeeth,
Jaipur.
40. Shri T. N. Dhar,
Deputy Director,
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan,
New Delhi.

**Ernakulam-Alleppey-Kayamkulam
Railway line**

6224. SHRI VAKKOM PU-
RUSHOTHAMAN:
PROF. P.J.KURIEN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted and spent for the Ernakulam-Alleppey-Kayakulam railway line for this financial year; and

(b) the balance amount required for the completion of the said railway line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) Total anticipated expenditure upto March, 1988 is Rs. 44. 23 crore approx, and allotment of 1988-89 is Rs. 11.87. crores.

(b) Rs. 36. 721 crore.

Steps to Manufacture De-Addiction Drugs

6225. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drugs used for de-addiction are very expensive as many of these are imported;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps for the manufacture of de-addiction drugs indigenously; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). There are no specific drugs being used in the country for detoxification of patients. Methadone which is widely used in Western countries for withdrawal purposes has been rejected for general use in India by Expert Committees due to its addictive properties. Naltrexone is another specific drug used in the treatment of patients addicted to opiates. However, it is a costly drug which is in limited use only in the USA. The drugs used as a part of the symptomatic treatment

of addicts in India constitute major tranquillizers, analgesics, drugs for control of diarrhoea, Lachrymation and rhinorrhoea. These drugs are not very expensive and are indigenously manufactured and are locally available.

Microwave System in Trivandrum Division

6226. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work is under progress for providing Trivandrum Railway Division with the Railway Microwave System;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the work: and

(c) when the same is expected to become operational?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work is presently in advance state of completion.

(c) June, 1988.

Stoppage of Felling of Trees

6227. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision to stop forest operations including extraction of wood;

(b) if so, what would be its implication on State exchequer and the people who de-

pend on forest for fuel;

(c) the alternative steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Resumption of Himsagar Express

6228. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHI MALA BALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are number of people in the waiting list daily for Tamil Nadu Express and G.T. Express bound for Madras;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in order to ease the situation; and

(c) whether Government propose to resume Himsagar Express?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). During April and May, 1988 (61 days), reserved accommodation is available for the following number of days;

Train	Position as on 29.3. 88				
	IAC	AC2-Tier	Ist Cl.	AC Chair car.	II nd cl.
16.Up G.t. Express	*	56	51	*	61
122 Tamil Nadu Exp.	56	40	60	60	60

* No accommodation of this class in this train.

(c). Yes, sir.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

Death of Children After Administering Measles Vaccine

6229 SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the deaths of many children in various parts of the country after administering vaccine to prevent measles and other diseases among children;

(c) the reasons attributed to these deaths after administering vaccine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Fourteen children are reported to have died following vaccination in 1987. The details are as under:-

Sl.No.	State	District & date	No. of children died.	Vaccine
1.	Kerala	Trichur/ 27.5.88	2	Measles
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah/ 29.4.87	3	DPT/ Measles
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur/ 8.4.87	3	Measles
4	Haryana	Hissar 25.6.87	3	Measles

Representation of Federations of port and Dock Workers In Negotiations for settlement of their Demands

6230. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the federations of Port and Dock workers who have sent their demands for a settlement to be effective from January, 1988 on expiry of the four years' agreement signed with the federations;

(b) the names of the federations who have asked for association in negotiations and have been selected;

(c) the criteria or norms for selection;

(d) whether negotiations or discussions have started informally or in any other manner with federations;

(e) if so, the names of such federations and representations given to each one of them as well as to those of Port Trusts, Dock Labour Boards, Indian Ports Association and other employees;

(f) whether the Ministry of Labour are also represented; and

(g) who is bearing the T.A and D.A expenses of the participants.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) A joint charter of demands on behalf of the four major federations on Port and Dock workers namely All India Port & Dock workers Federation, Indian National Port & Dock Workers Federation, Port, dock & Waterfront Workers Federation of India and Water Transport workers Federation of India has been received. In addition, charter of demands have also been sent by the All India port and Dock workers Federation (Workers) and two factions of Bharatiya Port Dock Mazdoor Sangh.

(b) to (d). Apart from the four major federations viz., (1) All India Port & Dock Workers Federation, (2) Indian National Port & Dock Workers federation, (3) Port, Dock & Waterfront Workers Federation of India and (4) Water Transport Workers Federation of India; All India port and Dock Workers Federation (Workers) and two factions of Bhara-

tiya Port-Dock Mazdoor Sangh have represented for association in wage negotiations. As the four major federations collectively represent the largest number of workers, informal negotiations have been started with the representatives of these four major federations of port and Dock workers by a group of officers from the Port Trusts, Dock Labour Boards, Ministry of Surface Transport, In-

dian Ports Association and the representatives of the Federation of Associations of Stevedores.

(e) The names of the federations of Port and Dock Workers, representations given to each of them and to those of port Trusts/ Dock Labour Boards etc. are indicated below:-

<i>Name of the Federation</i>	<i>No. of representatives.</i>
All India Port & Dock Workers federation	4
Indian National Port & Dock Workers federation	3
Port, Dock and Waterfront workers Federation of India.	2
Water Transport workers federation of India	2
Management representatives	
Port Trusts	4
Dock Labour Boards	1
Indian Ports Association	1
Ministry of Surface Transport	1
Federation of Associations of Stevedeors	2

(f) There is no representation for the Ministry of Labour.

(g) The expenditure including the TA/DA would be borne by the Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards.

Traffic at Cochin Port

6231. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be

pleased to state:

(a) the traffic handled at Cochin Port during the last three years ending December, 1987; and

(b) the reasons for the decline, if any?

THE MINISTER FOR SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The traffic handled by Cochin Port Trust during the last three years is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Today traffic handled (in thousand tonnes)</i>
1985	4748
1986	6602
1987	6738

(b) As there is no decline in traffic handled, question does not arise.

Development of Cochin Port

6232. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to stated:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the development of Cochin Port pending with Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No development proposal of Cochin Port included in their 7th Plan programme is pending with Government .

(b) Does not arise.

Night Fares for Air India Flights

6233. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which the night fares have been introduced on all Air India flights in the country as an experimental measure;

(b) the details of concession allowed and the customers' response thereto; and

(c) whether the scheme is likely to be

continued and extended to Indian Airlines as well, in due course, if successful in the case of Air India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) Night fares were initially introduced on Air India's Bombay-Delhi leg of their international flights with effect from 1.12.1986. These were extended to their other domestic sectors with effect from 1.6.1987.

(b) 25% concession is offered on the Air fare. The customers' response has been encouraging.

(c) The scheme is to continue till 31.3.1989. Since Indian Airlines do not operate any night flights, there is no question of extending the scheme to Indian Airlines.

UNICEF Schemes for Children's Welfare

6234. SHRI H.N.NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the United Nation International Children's Emergency Fund study there is a steep fall in the death rate of children in the world;

(b) what is the death rate of children in India;

(c) the details of schemes the UNICEF proposes to launch for the welfare of the children in the country; and

(d) whether Government have given approval to these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The State of the World's children 1988

published by United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund states that the death toll per day among the world children under 5 years have been reduced from approximate 43,000 in 1980 to approximate 38,000 in 1987.

(b) As per latest estimate of Sample Registration System of Registrar General of India the child mortality rate in the age group-4 years for the year 1984 is 41.2 per 1,000

(c) and (d). Government of India are already implementing schemes on immunization, promotion of breast feeding, proper weaning practices, nutrition, oral rehydration therapy, prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and against blindness due to vitamin 'A' deficiency, growth monitoring, birth spacing etc. to improve health status and welfare of the children in the country. Steps suggested by United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund in their report are also on the same lines.

Kidney Damage Risk to workers employed in Cadmium Related Industries

6235. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that workers employed in cadmium related industries like battery manufacture and other using welding, run the risk of suffering from kidney damage;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the recommendation of the Institution of Kidney disease and Research Centre (IKDRC) and the National Institute of Occu-

pational Health (NIOH); and

(c) if so, the action Government are taking in regard to the welfare of the workers employed in cadmium related industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The National Institute of Occupational Health have not made any recommendations. The Institute of Kidney diseases and Research Centre, Ahmedabad have suggested the following measures:-

1. Use of mask, gloves and long boots so that direct contact with cadmium may be avoided.
2. The factory should have good ventilation so that chances of accumulation of fumes may be avoided.
3. Workers should clean their hands properly before they take their meals and take a shower after leaving the factory.
4. Regular medical checkup should be carried out which should include renal function test and possibly the estimation of levels of cadmium in the urine and blood.
5. The workers in whom the levels of cadmium exceed the permitted levels should be transferred to a safer job.

**Incorporation of new software package
in computers**

6236. SHRI H.N. NANJEGOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new software package is proposed to be incorporated into the computer system at the Northern Railway's advance booking centre at Delhi to provide more facilities to the public;

(b) whether it is also proposed to provide this facility in other major cities, booking offices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). New software package has already been introduced on the Northern Railway's reservation office, covering all the satellite locations in Delhi area. The same software is also being introduced at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(c) The software provides for improved facilities to passengers, such as issue of combined class tickets, e.g. AC chair car for part journey and first class beyond; issue of single ticket to cover both forward and return journeys; improvement in the logic for allocation of compact accommodation etc.

**Suggestions made at 3-day meeting of
Central Council of Health and Family
Welfare**

6237. SHRI H.N. NANJEGOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 3-day meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare was held in the Capital during February, 1988;

(b) the main suggestions made in this conference; and

(c) whether Government propose to implement those suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Statement giving the gist of the recommendations of the Conference is given below. Action on these recommendations is to be taken by Central Government, State Governments, Voluntary Organisations and others depending on availability of resources and their feasibility.

STATEMENT

The Central Council of Health and Family Welfare during its three-day meeting held in February, 1988 made a strong plea for added emphasis on family welfare programmes in order to control the alarming increase in population. The Council emphasised that the programme must receive strong political and administrative support for attaining the objectives already laid down and that measures should be undertaken to spread consciousness about the problems of mounting population amongst the general public. The Council emphasised that the quality of services must also be improved and for this there should be a continuous in service training of all the functionaries involved in the family welfare programme. It was also recommended by the council that the various incentives should be linked to family size rather than to the methods of contraceptives employed. Two other important recommendations made by the Council for family welfare programme were that the adoption of small family norm should be made an integral part of all the Government assisted programmes and all Ministries and Departments and Government agencies

must accept population stabilization as one of their main objectives and reflect it in their programmes. The other recommendation was that the practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy should be given appropriate training in family welfare programmes and their services should be fully utilized for motivation and implementation of the programme. The Council also recommended the scheme launched by Government of Gujarat for granting special security certificates of Rs. 6000/- to such parents who undertake sterilization with only one living daughter and Rs. 5000/- to those who adopt sterilization after only two living daughters. The Council also recognized the powerful role of media particularly T.V. as a means of communication and recommended that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the State Departments of Public Relations as well as voluntary agencies must work closely in this field.

The Council urged that recognition to outstanding workers in rural areas by medical and para-medical personnel should be given by rewarding them suitably and a scheme to be funded by Government of India should be worked out. The scheme for training of traditional birth attendants should also be strengthened.

The Council recommended an integrated programme of vector control for malaria, filaria, kalazar and Japanese encephalities. It noted with satisfaction the drastic reduction in the prevalence rate of leprosy in the districts which have completed the intensive phase of Multi-drug Therapy and asked for added emphasis on rehabilitation programmes. Recommendations were also made by the Council in respect of Iodine Control through banning of non-iodised salt and for the setting up of cobalt units in medical colleges for control of cancer and Pap Smear facilities for the same in district hospitals. The Council made a strong plea for anti-tobacco measures including prohibi-

tion of advertisements on cigarettes as well as other products containing tobacco.

The Council recommended a wide-ranging dialogue with medical faculties, professional bodies and national institutes for formulating a suitable medical education policy. It also advocated remunerative and uniform pay scales for medical faculties in the whole country. While expressing its satisfaction over the introduction of the Medical Council of India Amendment Bill, the Council appealed to the State Governments not to allow any new medical colleges to be opened and also to frame laws to prohibit charging of capitation fees. The Council called for strengthening of the prevention of food adulteration machinery in the States and advocated increase in the strength of drug inspectors as well as strong action against those selling sub-standard drugs.

Compulsory Rural Medical Service for Medical Graduates

6238. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural medical service is proposed to be made compulsory for every medical graduate;

(b) the number of States in the country which have implemented this system of compulsory rural medical service; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the same throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The complete information regarding the system of compulsory rural service

prevalent in the various States is not available.

(c) Does not arise, as no scheme has been formulated by the Government of India for compulsory rural medical service. However, it may be mentioned that the Medical Council of India in its recommendations on Graduate Medical Education has prescribed that every candidate after passing the final M.B.B.S. examination will be required to undergo compulsory rotation internship for a period of 12 months out of which posting in community health work should be for a minimum period of 6 months. This recommendation is being implemented by most of the medical colleges in the country.

Roads to Halisahar Railway Station

6239. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways undertook to repair and widen the roads towards the Halisahar Railway Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Repairs to the Station Road will be taken up shortly. Some temporary repairs have been completed. The work of widening the Road from Station Road to the condemned Yard Gate will be considered for inclusion in the Railway's Works Programme 1989-90 subject to availability of funds.

Encroachment of Railway land on Western Railway

6240. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of

RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway land and properties have been encroached upon by various individuals and organisations in Rajkot, Bhavanagar, Baroda, Bombay and other Divisions on Western Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are 2081 encroachments on railway land in Gujarat covering an area of 59.63 hectares.

(c) Action is being taken for eviction of the encroachers under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 in the courts of Estate Officers.

Grant of Censor Certificates to Feature Films

6241. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of feature films, language-wise, submitted by the respective producers before the Film Censor Board, during the year 1987;

(b) the types of censor certificates given to these films;

(c) the number of films granted certificates without cuts;

(d) the number of films granted certificates with cuts;

(e) whether any decision of the Board in the last three years has been reversed by Government; and
(f) if so, the details thereof?

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). Statement-I is given below.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

(e) and (f). Statement-II is given below.

STATEMENT-I

(a) Language wise break up of the Indian feature films certified by the Central Board, of Film Certification during the year 1987.

Tamil	167
Telugu	163
Hindi	150
Malayalam	103
Kannada	88
Bengali	35
Marathi	27
Bhojpuri	14
Gujarati	11
Oriya	9
Punjabi	8
Assamese	8
Haryanavi	6
Nepali	6
Rajasthani	4
Garhwali	3
Kumaoni	1

289	<i>Written Answers</i>	CHAITRA 18, 1910 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i>	290
	Brijhasha			1
	Tulu			1
	English			1

806

(b) Types of Censor Certificates granted:

<i>U Certificate</i>			<i>UA Certificate</i>			<i>A Certificate</i>			<i>Total</i>		
<i>Clear</i>	<i>With cuts</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Clear</i>	<i>With cuts</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Clear</i>	<i>With cuts</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Clear</i>	<i>With cuts</i>	<i>Total</i>
289	245	534	24	64	88	53	131	184	366	440	806

STATEMENT II

<i>Year</i>	<i>Title of Film</i>	<i>Decision of Board</i>	<i>Decision of Appellate Tribunal</i>	<i>Decision of Central Govt.</i>
1985	1. Ram Teri Ganga Maili (Hindi)	U with cuts	—	UA with cuts
	2. Maficha Sakshidar (Revised) (Marathi)	Refusal	A with cuts	Refusal. High Court of Bombay quashed the orders of the Central Government.
1986	1. Tulasi Dalam (Kannada)	A with cuts	—	A with additional cuts.
1987	1. Andheri Raat Main Diya Tere Haath Mein (Hindi)	UA with cuts	UA with cuts	UA with additional cuts
	2. Kannepillala Veta (Telugu)	A with cuts	—	Clear A
	3. Kaani Nilam (Tamil)	U with cuts	—	U with one additional cut.

**Regional Art Centre of Lalit Kala
Akademi in Kerala**

6242. SHRI P.A. ANTONY:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Regional Art Centre of the Lalit Kala Akademi in Kerala;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Lalit Kala Akademi received a proposal in 1975 from the of Kerala then Chief Minister for establishing a Regional Centre in Kerala. As a policy, Regional Centre are set up to cater to a group of States. As the Akademi had established the Regional Centre at Madras to cater to the entire Southern Region States the need for opening another Centre at Kerala was not considered necessary.

Vayudoot service for Gujarat

6243. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities in Gujarat which have been connected with the third

airlines 'Vayudoot' so far;

(b) whether the Gujarat State Government and the people of Gujarat have requested to extend this service to some other cities also; and

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations made and the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) Vayudoot is at present operating services to Kandla, Keshod, Rajkot, Porbander, Surat, Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad in the State of Gujarat.

(b) and (c). Requests have been received for airlinking Dwarka and for the extension of existing services to Ahmedabad. The existing aircraft capacity being fully stretched, it has not been possible for Vayudoot to provide the aforesaid connections.

Protection to Parsi Monuments

6244. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to protect the Parsi monuments;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Archaeological Survey of India in this regard; and

(c) the details of monuments notified for protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.

SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The notification declaring the intention of the Central Government and inviting objections from the public under subsection (1) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 to protect the following monuments has been issued in the Gazette of India dated 5.12.87.

1. Fire Temple, Diu
2. Towers of Silence, Gangeswar beach, Diu
3. Bangli, a rectangular building nearby the Towers

These monuments will be declared to be of national importance after duly following the procedure laid down under the said Act.

Derailment of Tamil Nadu and G.T. Expresses

6245. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Express got derailed about four months back between Nagpur and Amla;

(b) whether the G.T. Express got derailed similarly on February 25, 1988 between Wardha and Warora; and

(c) if so, whether there is any link or conspiracy behind such accidents as well as steps taken to avert similar accidents in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. But, not in similar circum-

stances.

(c) According to the available information, there seems to be no link or conspiracy behind these accidents. However, final report in the case of Tamil Nadu Express accident and both the Preliminary and Final Reports in respect of G.T. Express accident are still awaited from Commissioners of Railway Safety.

Duties of Nurses in Dr. R.M.L. HOSPITAL

6246. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances visited Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi and has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether the team has made any enquiry regarding the duties of nurses devoting extra hours of work besides their normal duties;

(c) whether the nurses are entitled to draw overtime or other allowances when they put in extra hours of duty as also on public holidays like Republic and Independence day;

(d) if so, whether they have been paid the allowances admissible for performing duties in conferences held in June, October and December, 1987 also; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Yes Sir, a study team from Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances carried out a study of the working of the Emergency Department only of Dr. Ram

Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi. However, that Department has not submitted its final Report.

(b) to (e). Do not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

[*Translation*]

Teachers' Training Centre at Sagar

6247. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received to set up a training centre for teachers in Sagar or at any other place in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which this centre is likely to be set up in Sagar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission had formulated a scheme to set up Academic Staff Colleges for conducting orientation programmes for newly recruited University and College lecturers. In pursuance of this scheme, proposals to set up Academic Staff Colleges were submitted by the following Universities in Madhya Pradesh:—

- (i) Devi Ahilya University, Indore.
- (ii) Dr. H.S. Gaur University, Sagar.
- (iii) Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh.
- (iv) Jiwaji University, Gwalior.
- (v) Rani Durgawati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur.

Of these, the UGC has approved the proposals received from the Universities at Indore, Sagar and Jabalpur. The Staff College at the Sagar University started functioning from 20.3.1988.

[*English*]

Andhra Pradesh proposal for Establishment of Bridge Corporation

6248. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent a proposal for the establishment of a bridge corporation to monitor the construction and maintenance of bridges to Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have accepted the proposal; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). The Government of India had received a letter from Government of Andhra Pradesh for financial support from banks and financial institutions for the construction of bridges. Reserve Bank of India and Industrial Development Bank of India had been consulted. Industrial Development Bank of India expressed that in view of resource constraint of institutions, they would not be able to support bridge construction activity. Reserve Bank of India had pointed out that banks would not be in a position to extend financial support for providing infrastructure facilities. However, banks could grant loans for meeting working capital requirements of the companies who take up contracts for con-

struction of bridges, etc. A suitable reply had been sent to Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Air links from Bhubaneswar to Bombay and Madras

6249. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing provision of air links from Bhubaneswar to Bombay and Madras is very inadequate;

(b) if so, whether any proposal has been received from the State Governments of Orissa, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu in this regard; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Government is not aware of having received any such proposal from these State Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

Vayudoot Service to West Bengal

6250. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the Vayudoot services to certain cities in West Bengal during the year 1988-89;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Stations in West Bengal identified for airlinking by Vayudoot have already been provided services.

Non-availability of medicines in NDMC Ayurvedic Dispensaries

6251. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all the ayurvedic dispensaries of the New Delhi Municipal Committee are running without any stock of medicines resulting in hardships to the general public;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which these dispensaries will be provided with the sufficient medicine stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) According to the information furnished by the New Delhi Municipal Committee, no N.D.M.C. Ayurvedic Dispensary is running without drugs.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

W.H.O. Assistance for cleaning up Buckingham Canal

6252. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation is likely to finance for the cleaning up of

Buckingham Canal in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Use of Cast Manganese Points and Crossings for Tracks

6253. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to switch over to the use of cast manganese points and crossings for its track modernisation programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) It has been decided to use Cast Manganese Steel Crossings in lieu of fabricated crossings on heavy traffic density routes.

(b) Cast Manganese Steel Crossings are superior to fabricated crossings as they possess higher resistance to wear and their average life is expected to be four to five times that of fabricated crossings. Procurement of CMS Crossings is being done indigenously.

Vacant Posts of Yoga Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

6254. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of posts of yoga teachers are lying vacant in the Ken-

driya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the number of posts which have been lying vacant for more than one year;

(c) the action taken so far to fill up these vacancies;

(d) whether Government propose to grant some age relaxation to the candidates who have since become overage during the period when vacancies were not filled; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (e). The Scheme of Yoga Education was introduced in Kendriya Vidyalayas on an experimental basis for one year in the year 1981-82. Accordingly, Yoga Teachers were appointed on adhoc basis. Since the scheme was extended on yearly basis, the adhoc appointment of Yoga teachers was also extended accordingly. Consequent on the decision of the Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in September, 1986 to integrate the scheme of Yoga Education with the Physical Education Programme, Yoga teachers possessing the requisite qualification were put in the regular post and grade of physical education teachers. Those Yoga teachers not possessing the requisite qualifications were required to obtain the same within a period of four years. The physical education teachers who do not possess the requisite qualification for teaching Yoga are being given orientation in Yoga.

Thus the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is not retaining a separate Cadre of Yoga teachers and, therefore, the question of the posts of Yoga teachers lying vacant does not arise.

Air-linking of district-headquarters not covered by IA

6255. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vayudoot has any programme of air linking all district headquarters which are not served by Indian Airlines;

(b) the names of such places already air linked; and

(c) the programme of Vayudoot for covering additional places, state-wise during the remaining years of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Statement-I showing the stations airlinked by Vayudoot in various States is given below.

(c) Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructure and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot has plans to airlink 36 new stations listed as given in Statement-II below.

STATEMENT-I*List of Stations on Vayudoot Network*

1.	Delhi	U.T. of Delhi
2.	Agra	
3.	Allahabad	
4.	Dehradun	
5.	Gorakhpur	
6.	Kanpur	

7.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Pantnagar	
9.	Rae Bareilly	
10.	Varanasi	
11.	Amritsar	Punjab
12.	Ludhiana	
13.	Bhatinda	
14.	Chandigarh	U.T. of Chandigarh
15.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Guna	
17.	Gwalior	
18.	Indore	
19.	Bilaspur	
20.	Jagdalpur	
21.	Raipur	
22.	Jabalpur	
23.	Khajuraho	
24.	Hissar	Haryana
25.	Bikaner	Rajasthan
26.	Jaipur	
27.	Jaisalmer	
28.	Jodhpur	
29.	Kota	Himachal
30.	Kulu	

31. Shimla — Pradesh
32. Agartala —
33. Kailashahar — Tripura
34. Kamalpur —
35. Aizawal Mizoram
36. Along —
37. Daparizo —
38. Passighat — Arunachal Pradesh
39. Tezu —
40. Zero —
41. Bhubaneshwar —
42. Jeypore — Orissa
43. Rourkela —
44. Calcutta —
45. Balurghat —
46. Cooch Behar — West Bengal
47. Malda —
48. Dibrugarh —
49. Guwahati —
50. Jorhat — Assam
51. Lilabari —
52. Silchar —
53. Imphal Manipur
54. Jamshedpur .

55. Patna —
56. Ranchi — Bihar
57. Gaya —
58. Dhanbad —
59. Dimapur Nagaland
60. Shillong Meghalaya
61. Hyderabad —
62. Cuddapah —
63. Rajamundry —
64. Ramagunda — Andhra Pradesh
65. Tirupati —
66. Visakhapatnam —
67. Vajayawada —
68. Bangalore —
69. Bellary — Karnataka
70. Mysore —
71. Coimbatore —
72. Madurai —
73. Madras — Tamil Nadu
74. Thanjavur —
75. Neyveli —
76. Cochin Kerala
77. Goa —
78. Daman — Goa

79. Bombay	Maharashtra	86. Ahmedabad	Gujarat
80. Aurangabad		87. Bhavnagar	
81. Nanded		88. Kandla	
82. Pune		89. Porbandar	
83. Ratnagiri		90. Keshod	
84. Sholapur		91. Surat	
85. Nagpur		92. Rajkot	

STATEMENT-II

Names of the stations proposed to be airlinked by Vayudoot during the current plan period

1	2
1. Abu Road	— Rajasthan
2. Ajmer	— Rajasthan
3. Akola	— Maharashtra
4. Alwar	— Rajasthan
5. Bhilai	— M.P.
6. Calicut	— Kerala
7. Chandrapur	— Maharashtra
8. Chetnad	— Tamil Nadu
9. Diu	— U.T.
10. Dwarka	— Gujarat
11. Faizabad	— U.P.
12. Ganganagar	— Rajasthan
13. Gangtok	— Sikkim
14. Ghazipur	— U.P.

	1		2
15.	Gopalpur	—	Orissa
16.	Itanagar	—	Arunachal Pradesh
17.	Hubli	—	Karnataka
18.	Jalgaon	—	Maharashtra
19.	Jammu	—	J & K
20.	Jharsuguda	—	Orissa
21.	Jullunder	—	Punjab
22.	Kishtwar	—	J & K
23.	Kolhapur	—	Maharashtra
24.	Misa	—	Assam
25.	Nazira	—	Assam
26.	Pathankot	—	Punjab
27.	Patiala	—	Punjab
28.	Pondicherry	—	U.T.
29.	Surankot	—	J & K
30.	Purnea	—	Bihar
31.	Raichur	—	Karnataka
32.	Rajouri	—	J & K
33.	Rupsi	—	Assam
34.	Sadiya	—	Assam
35.	Tirunelveli	—	Tamil Nadu
36.	Tuticorin	—	Tamil Nadu

Representation against liberal grant of National Permits

6256. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations recently against liberal grant of National Permits; and

(b) if so, the main points of complaints and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Vacancies of Surgeons

6257. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some vacancies for the posts of Surgeon were advertised in the Employment News dated 1 November, 1986;

(b) if so, the names of the places for which these above mentioned posts were advertised;

(c) the particulars of the doctors selected and the places for which they were selected;

(d) the doctors, who have not joined their duties and the reasons therefor; and

(e) what further action is contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These posts were advertised for the following places: Joda, Goa, Kariganur, Lakshadweep U.T., Dadra and Nagar Haveli, DNK Project and Andaman & Nicobar Islands with liability to serve anywhere in India according to the requirements of the post.

(c) The following panel was recommended by the U.P.S.C.:

1. Dr. (Miss) C.K. Durga
2. Dr. Sunil Kumar
3. Dr. Shashi Bhushan Kohli
4. Dr. R.L. Malhotra
5. Dr. M.P. Arora
6. Dr. M.M. Rao

Dr. Rakesh Kumar was the seventh name recommended by U.P.S.C. subsequently.

U.P.S.C. did not suggest specific places of posting against the names of candidates recommended by them. Their places of posting are finalised keeping in view the administrative exigencies and the requirements of various institutions/hospitals.

(d) Doctors Shashi Bhushan Kohli, R.L. Malhotra and Rakesh Kumar did not join their duties. Dr. R.L. Malhotra desired a change in place of posting which could not be agreed to. Dr. Kohli's request for change in place of posting was accepted. He however did not join. Dr. Rakesh Kumar did not convey acceptance to the offer of appointment made to him.

(e) U.P.S.C. have given one more name from the reserve panel against one of the doctors mentioned above. They have also been requested to recommend two more names from the reserve panel against the other two doctors.

Rescheduling of Delhi-Gorakhpur Flight

6258. SHRIMADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that to and fro flight timings between Delhi and Gorakhpur are so scheduled that a person has to stay either in Delhi or Gorakhpur at least for a day;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reschedule the timings of the said flight so that one could return the same day;

(c) if so, when it will be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) At present, Indian Airlines is operating a B-737 service on the sector Delhi-Lucknow-Allahabad-Gorakhpur-Lucknow-Delhi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The present passenger demand between Gorakhpur/Delhi does not justify the increase in frequency of existing service.

[English]

Private Institutes offering courses in Computer and Management fields

6259. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that various unrecognised and private institutes offer various courses in Computer and Management fields, charging high fees and giving diplomas/degrees which do not have any value;

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take against these bogus institutes; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. According to information received from the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (MRTPC), they have launched investigation in respect of several such institutions.

Meanwhile the Government have also enacted a legislation vesting the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) with statutory powers with a view to inter-alia ensure the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system.

[Translation]

Doctor-patients bed ratio in de-addiction centres

6260. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the places where de-addiction centres have been opened in the country and the names and addresses of those centres;

(b) the ratio of doctor-patients and patients-beds in the aforesaid centres;

(c) whether Government consider that this ratio is justified; and

(d) the extent to which success has been achieved so far in the addiction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). 60 Institutions in the country have de-addiction facilities on out-patients and in-patients basis in their Psychiatric Departments as given in statement below. Since beds are not exclusively reserved for this purpose, the doctor-patient and patient-bed ratio is not constant. Recently the Central Government has opened two De-addiction Centres under the aegis of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, and the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi under the 7th Five Year Plan Scheme. The doctor-patient ratio in these two units is approximately 1:2 as recommended by the Expert Committee on Drug De-addiction, set up by the Government in 1986. It is difficult to evaluate the success rate in this treatment programme at this stage.

STATEMENT

ANDHRA PRADESH

Government Hospital for Mental Care, Welfare.

BIHAR

Ranchi Mansik Arogyashala Kankae, Ranchi.

Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi.

Mental Hospital, Dharwad.

HARYANA

Medical College, Rohtak

KARNATAKA

Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Belgaum

NIMHANS, Bangalore.

KERALA

Medical College Hospital, Gandhi Nagar, Kottayam.

MADHYA PRADESH

Mental Hospital Gwalior

MAHARASHTRA

Mental Hospital, Nagpur

Mental Hospital Ratnagiri

General Hospital, Solapur

A.F.M.C., Poona.

L.T.M.C. Hospital, Sion, Bombay.

J.J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay.

K.E.M. Medical College, Bombay

ORISSA

Mental Hospital, Behrampur

Mental Hospital, Cuttack

PUNJAB

Guru Gobind Singh Medical College,
Faridkot.

RAJASTHAN

Ayurvigyan Mahavidyalaya, Udaipur.

Associated Group of Hospitals, Bikaner.

S.M. Medical College, Jodhpur.

SIKKIM

STNM Hospital, Gangtok.

TAMIL NADU

Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur.

KEM College, Institute of Mental Health,
Madras.

UTTAR PRADESH

Mental Hospital Varanasi.

Nur Manzil Psychiatric Centre, Lucknow.

Mental Hospital, Bareilly.

WEST BENGAL

Lumbini Park Mental Hospital, Calcutta.

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

Institute of Psychiatry, Panaji

PONDICHERRY

JIPMER, Pondicherry.

DELHI

Mental Hospital, Shahdara.

Safdarjang Hospital.

A.I.I.M.S.

G.B. Pant Hospital.

General Hospital, Moti Bagh

Maternity and Children Hospital, Lodi Road.

Hindu Rao Hospital, Sabzi Mandi.

Infection Diseases Hospital, Kingsway
Camp.

Girdhari Lal Maternity Hospital, Ajmeri Gate.

Rajan Babu T.B. Hospital, Kingsway Camp.

Kasturba Hospital, Jama Masjid (only mater-
nity).

Balak Ram Hospital, Timar Pur.

Hudson Lines Maternity Hospital, Kingsway
Camp.

Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital.

Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital.

Kalkaji Hospital, Kalkaji

Municipal Corporation Hospital, Lajpat
Nagar.

Municipal Corporation Hospital, Malviya
Nagar.

Municipal Corporation Hospital, Moti Nagar.

Municipal Corporation Hospital, Patel
Nagar.

Municipal Corporation Hospital, Tilak
Nagar.

Municipal Corporation T.B. Clinic, Kelokri

Municipal Corporation T.B. Clinic, Narela.

L.N.J.P. Hospital

HMD Shahdara.

Kasturba Niketan Hospital, Lajpat Nagar (for widows)

Jain Hospital.

GUJARAT

Kasturba Hospital, Sewagram.

B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad

[English]

Technical man-power planning

6261. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a system of Technical Man-power Planning in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any projections of technical manpower requirement have been made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). The National Technical Manpower Information System has already been set up. The system comprises a Lead Centre in the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, 21 Nodal Centres in selected Engineering Colleges and Technological Institute and a Manpower Cell in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The main objectives of the system are as follows:

- (i) Estimation of short-term requirements and supply of engineers and technical manpower and assessment of gaps between demand and supply position.
- (ii) Collection and analysis of data to match the job requirements with facilities for education and training.
- (iii) Making forecasts of the adequacy or shortage of manpower in the future years and consequently about the adequacy or otherwise of the current enrollment rate.

The system has started collecting data and making analysis but detailed forecasts by the system will take some time.

Electronic Digital Fare Meters

6262. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister for SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to introduce electronic digital fare meters for the city's autorickshaw and the taxis has been under consideration by Government;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been submitted as to how much amount will be required for the implementation of the scheme;

(c) the main reasons for implementing the scheme; and

(d) to what extent, it will be beneficial for both industry and the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). As per Sec. 51 (2)(vii) of the M.V. Act, 1939, it is the condition of Contract Carriage Permit that a taxi-meter shall be fitted and maintained in proper working order, if prescribed. In terms of Rule-making powers under Sec. 68 (2)(q), the State Govts. are the competent authorities to prescribe for meters for fitment in auto-rickshaws and taxis. Delhi Administration have intimated that in respect of such vehicles in Delhi, introduction of digital fare meters has been under their consideration. The implementation of the scheme does not involve any expenditure by the Government. The cost of new electronic digital fare meters is to be borne by the owners of autorickshaws and taxis. The cost of such meters is estimates at Rs. 875 and Rs. 1100 for autorickshaw and taxi respectively.

(c) Electronic fare-meters are an improvement over the existing mechanical meters. They are tamper-proof, provide more details, such as trip indicates and can be adjusted relatively easily for any revision in fares, eliminating the need for fare charts.

(d) In view of the aforesaid advantages, the passengers will have the benefit of better service. The industry will also benefit from the innovation involved.

Pay Scales of Gallery Attendants of National Museum

6263. **SHRIRAM SAMUJHAWAN:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court has recently delivered judgement to grant to the Gallery Attendants of the National Museum the same scale of pay as drawn by the Record Attendants of the National Archives on the basis of Equal Pay for Equal work

establishing again that employees in different departments cannot be treated differently doing the same work; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take in the light of judgement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary details are being collected for implementation of the judgment of the Court.

Wildlife Sanctuaries

6264. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Wildlife Sanctuaries in India, State-wise as on 1 January, 1988;

(b) whether Government propose to open more such sanctuaries during the remaining years of the Seventh Plan; and

(c) if so, the sites selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) and (c). The establishment of wildlife sanctuaries is done by the concerned State Governments and Union Territories, who issue the relevant notification in this regard under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No.</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
3.	Assam	9
4.	Bihar	14
5.	Goa	3
6.	Gujarat	12
7.	Haryana	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	12
10.	Karnataka	18
11.	Kerala	11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	31
13.	Maharashtra	12
14.	Manipur	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	3
16.	Mizoram	1
17.	Nagaland	4
18.	Orissa	16
19.	Punjab	5
20.	Rajasthan	21
21.	Sikkim	3

1	2	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	10
23.	Tripura	2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13
25.	West Bengal	16
<i>Name of Union Territory</i>		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	94
2.	Chandigarh	1
3.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Nil
4.	Daman & Diu	Nil
5.	Delhi	1
6.	Lakshadweep	Nil
7.	Pondicherry	Nil
		363

[*Translation*]

too low;

Manufacture of Essential and Life Saving Drugs

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

6265. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(d) the action Government propose to take against the multi-national drug companies and ensure production of only essential and life-saving drugs by them so as to meet their demands in the country?

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Jansatta dated 16 January, 1988 in which it has been stated that it is difficult for Government to control the manufacture of irrational drugs by the multinational drug companies in the country;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in Jansatta dated 16-1-88 highlighting the National Seminar on Rational use of drugs in Paediatric Therapy held at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. However, the caption of the news item viz.

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the market is flooded with many irrational drugs and the production of essential drugs is far

"DELHI MEIN BANNEWALI DAWAIYON KE STER PER KABU RAKHNA SARKAR KE BAS MEIN NAHIN" is not based on any factual statement given by the Drugs Controller (India). What was pointed out was that the States are the Licensing Authorities for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs as per the requirements given under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and there are approximately 16,000 licensed units all over India.

The rationality of various combinations licensed by the State Drugs Control Authorities are being questioned from time to time at different forums. Government has constituted a Committee of experts to examine all formulation moving in the market not only from the angle of safety and efficacy but from the angle of rationality. As a result of this exercise the Government has already prohibited manufacture and sale of 26 categories of drugs/drug combinations which covers approximately 3000 formulations. This screening is a continuous process and a committee of experts is engaged in examining more categories of formulations from the angle of rationality.

Drugs required for certain National Programmes and other essential drugs are included in Drugs Prices Central Order 1987. Production of essential drugs is monitored by the Ministry of Industry, Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals.

(d) Production of essential and life saving drugs is monitored by Ministry of Industry, Deptt. of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals as per the norms stipulated under the conditions while granting industrial licensing and action is taken in case of violation of any audition.

[English]

Development of National Highways linking Buddhist Places

6266. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any projects have been submitted by State Government of Bihar for the development of National Highways linking Buddhist Pilgrimage Centres in the State;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been approved;

(c) the details of financial assistance provided and the action plan prepared for its execution;

(d) whether some of the State highways have also been selected for development in this regard; and

(e) if so, the financial assistance proposed to be given and the time by which it would be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As part of the Action Plan for development of Buddhist Sector roads, projects amounting to Rs. 12.46 crores have been approved by the Ministry of Surface Transport. Another project for Rs. 0.48 crore is under consideration.

(c) Funds to the tune of Rs. 300 lakhs have been allotted in 1987-88 for these approved works. These are likely to be completed in a period of three years subject to availability of funds.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The development and upgradation of State highways is to be undertaken by the State Government and there is no proposal to provide funds for the purpose.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): There was an attempt to kill Kumari Jayalalitha, Member of Rajya Sabha in Madras. A knife was thrown at her.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): She is the Leader of our Party.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: You have to give protection to her. Now Rajya Sabha is not in Session.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the State Government. They should take action.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, it is not a State Government affair.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: The State is under President's rule, Sir.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: You should give protection.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the State Government.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: There is Governor's rule there, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the State Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, Punjab should be discussed through an adjournment motion, because it is a matter of urgent importance. Today, some more news has come. So, permit us to have the adjournment motion. What is your ruling, Sir? All of us want it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed a discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is an element of censure for the failure of the Government, in an adjournment motion.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You need not worry. I have already allowed a discussion.

[*English*]

We have decided it, and at 4 o' clock it is coming up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is happening in Punjab — is it not a fit case for an adjournment motion?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed a discussion and it will be taken up today. What else do you want?

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Leave it to the House to decide.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You should allow an adjournment motion (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed a discussion on it. How can I allow another motion on the same subject?

[*English*]

No. This is according to rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it not a case fit for an adjournment motion? Don't you feel that it is a fit case for an adjournment motion?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point in wasting the time.

[*English*]

I have felt it to be a fit case. We have already decided it, and it has been set for discussion to day. I cannot agree to an adjournment motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is your objection, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: My objection was never there, because I was already giving you...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yesterday, further news has come; there are charges that extremists are using...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The discussion is already fixed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Now Prof. Tewary.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, it is very unfair. Mr. Dandavate will not allow others to speak. This is very unfair. You have called me, and Mr. Dandavate is always insisting on speaking and speaking...

(Interruptions)

What I am going to raise pertains to national security. It is astounding, and it is an affront to the nation that the American Secretary of State for Defence made an announcement from here in the Press conference that their supply of weapons to Pakistan will continue as before, in spite of the Afghanistan matter having been settled, and then he maintained a thundering silence on Pakistan's pursuit of atomic weapons. This is something very serious.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to raise this matter, kindly give a notice. I will see.

[*English*]

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Therefore, the House must discuss the security of India. This exposes our country's security.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): There should be a statement from the Government.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: He is also raising the same issue.

[*English*]

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, I have given a notice also to you.

MR. SPEAKER: He is also making a statement.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Last time, you agreed to have a discussion on national security.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall allow, You do one thing...

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: You listen to me.

If you give me in writing, I would consider it.

[*English*]

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I have already submitted.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Government should make a statement, Sir (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Sir, what about our privilege motion? I have already given notice of a privilege motion against Mr. Vengala Rao regarding the Haldia petro-chemicals project.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under process.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I request you kindly to advance the timing of this debate, this very important discussion on Punjab which you have admitted and fixed the time from 4 o'clock?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is you who have decided this.

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I request you kindly to fix it at least at 2 o'clock.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The House has decided every thing, not me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Kindly fix it at 2 o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: Listen Mr. Gupta. It is the B.A.C. which has decided, not me. I have no objection if the House wants to make some change in it. I think that most of the things have been clarified.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The discussion must be fixed at 2 o'clock sufficient time should be given to Members. There are several members who want to speak on it.

[*English*]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): Sir, one Minister's communication to another Minister, and even communications concerning Defence details are published in 'Indian Express'.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Classified papers.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: I want to know whether Government is aware of the existence of the Official Secrets Act..

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: How many times have I to repeat it? You should give me in writing and I will get the facts.

[*English*]

I will find out.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: What action does Government propose to take against such clandestine publication of classified document in newspapers?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You give me in writing. I will find out the facts.

[*English*]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Sir, you may call upon the Government...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already asked you to give me in writing.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: How does he presume that it is a classified document?

MR. SPEAKER: You have to give it to me in writing, so that I can ask the Government. It has to be in some form. Now Papers to be Laid.

MR. H. K. L. BHAGAT

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1988-89.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): I beg to lay on the
Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for
Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for
1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.
5862/88]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of Air India Bombay for 1986-87 and statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):
I beg to lay on the Table—

(1)(i) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi
and English versions) of the Air
India, Bombay, for the year
1986-87 under sub-section (2) of
section 37 of the Air Corpora-
tions Act 1953.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts
(Hindi and English versions) of
the Air India, Bombay, for the
year 1986-87 together with Audit
Report thereon, under sub-sec-
tion (4) of section 15 of the Air
Corporations Act, 1953.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and
English versions) by the Govern-
ment on the working of the Air
India, Bombay, for the year
1986-87.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English ver-
sions) showing reasons for delay in laying
the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed
in Library. See No. LT-5863/88]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi for 1986-87, Salarjung Museum Board for 1986-87 and Statements for delay in laying these papers etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P.
SAHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

[Sh. L.P. Sahi]

- (1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5864/88]
- (3)(i) a copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum Board for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Salar Jung Museum Board for the year 1986-87.
- (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-5865/88]
- (5)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5866/88]
- (6) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5867/88]
- (7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5868/88]
- (9)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (9) above

[Placed in Library see No. LT-5869/88]

(11) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.

(12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5870/88]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the Working of Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Chandigarh for 1986-87 and statement for delay in laying these papers, Annual Report and Review on the working of Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi for 1986-87 and Statement for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
I beg to lay on the Table—

(1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Chandigarh, for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and

English versions) by the Government on the working of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1986-87.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5871/88]

(3)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

(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-5872/88]

Notification under Major Port Act, 1963, Statement for delay in laying Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Shipping Development Fund Committee for 1986-87 etc. etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI P NAMGYAL):

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port

[Sh. P. Namgyal]
Act, 1963:

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| <p>(i) G. S. R. 338(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1988 approving the Madras Port Trust Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Regulations, 1988.</p> <p>(ii) G. S. R. 111(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1988 approving the Calcutta Port Trust (Licensing of Stevedores) Regulations, 1987.</p> <p>(iii) G. S. R. 334(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1988 approving the Paradip Port Trust (Licensing of Stevedores) Regulations, 1987.</p> <p>(iv) G. S. R. 87(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December 1987, approving the Tuticorin Port Safety Regulations, 1985.</p> <p>(v) The Nhava Sheva Port Trust's Employees (Conduct) Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 12(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1988. The Nava Sheva Port Trust's Employees (Temporary Service) Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 13(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1988.</p> <p>(vii) The Nhava Sheva Port Trust Employees (Classification Control and Appeal) Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 14(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1988.</p> | <p>(viii) G. S. R. 76(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1988 approving the Cochin Port Employees (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1988.</p> <p>(ix) G. S. R. 105(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th February, 1988 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Trust (Licensing of Stevedores and Allied Matters) Regulations, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5873/88]</p> <p>(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1986-87 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5874/88]</p> <p>(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the Pepusu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala for the year 1986-87 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5875/88]</p> <p>(4)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Dock labour Board, Bombay, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.</p> <p>(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Bombay Dock Labour Board,</p> |
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Bombay, for the year 1986-87:

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5876/88]
- (6)(i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Panambur, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Panambur, for the year 1986-87.
- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5877/88]
- (8)(i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vishakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Vishakhapatnam Port Trust, Vishakhapatnam, for the year 1986-87.
- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5878/88]
- (10)(i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Port

Trust for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1986-87.
- (11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5879/88]
- (12)(i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1986-87.
- (13) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5880/88]
- (14) A copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:
- (a)(i) Annual Accounts of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5881/88]

[Sh. P. Namgyal]

The motion was adopted.

(d) (i) Annual Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust for the year 1986-87 together with the Audit Report thereon.

[*Translation*]

(ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust for the year 1986-87.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Sir, the discussion on Punjab should start at 2 o' clock.

MR. SPEAKER: You speak to the Minister.

{Placed in Library. See No. LT-5882/88}

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Mr. Bhagat, kindly allow the discussion on Punjab to start at 2 o' clock.

(15)Two

statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying The papers mentioned at (14) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5881 & 5882/88]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): It was decided in the Business Advisory Committee. I will try to find it out, but I cannot promise.

12.05 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifty Second Report

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): I beg to move:

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Please find it out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The Minister is ready. He is a learned man.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: If the hon. Speaker is ready to change the time for a discussion on Punjab, I have got no objection.

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 6th April, 1988."

MR. SPEAKER: Now the House shall take up matters under Rule 377.

12.07 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

[*Translation*]

"That the House do agree with the Fifty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 6th April, 1988."

(i) Shortage of drinking water on Mahadev Road, Rakabganj Road and nearby areas in New Delhi

**SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosa-
era):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter in the House under the rule 377.

There is acute shortage of drinking water in the areas of Mahadev Road, Gurudwara Rakabganj Road, Pandit Pant Marg in Delhi. N.D.M.C. supplies water only from 6 to 9 A.M. in morning and from 6 to 9 P.M. in evening. All types people live in the area. The supply of water only for 6 hours (day and night) in 24 hours is a matter of serious concern. The people of the area pine for drinking water and water for other household purposes during summer and winter. The problem of providing potable water to Delhi even after 40 years of our Independence is a serious one. I would like to urge upon the Government to solve the problem of drinking water urgently and make 24 hours supply of water by erecting a high capacity water tank.

12.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(ii) Demand for Payment of Instalment of dearness allowance to Central Government employees.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter in the House:—

Instalment of D.A. for payment to Central Government Employees has become due in January. It should have been paid in the first week of April. However, it has been reported that Government is negotiating with certain organisations of the Central Government employees for depositing the D.A. amount into the G.P.F. This is creating great resentment among the Central Government employees. Such a proposal is against the basic principle of the payment of D.A. as also against the recommendations of the Pay

Commission.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister that the instalment of D.A. may be paid immediately and in future also some definite policy should be followed in this regard.

[*English*]

(iii) Need to increase the rate of honorarium to Health Guides.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): With an objective to provide basic health services to the rural masses, government had started a new scheme in 1977 by appointing basic health guides each serving one thousand population. The health guides are being paid Rs. 50/- only per month as honorarium. These health guides go round the area earmarked for them, advise and serve the people by providing first aid. They also propagate family planning programme among the rural people and help in conducting family planning camps by bringing persons to be operated. In the present times when cost of living has considerably increased there is full justification to enhance this honorarium amount of Rs. 50/- to Rs. 300/- a month. When vacancies arise in the health department, some of these health guides who have requisite qualifications may be absorbed taking seniority also into consideration. The government should also allocate more funds for supply of medicines, family planning contraceptives etc.

(iv) Need to reconsider the plan to shift the office of Central Excise Collectorate from Bolpur to Durgapur

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): It is a matter of serious concern that Government of India has decided to shift, even temporarily, the Office of the Central Excise Collectorate from Bolpur to

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]
Durgapur, on the plea that as the present Collectorate Office in Bolpur was located in different houses, there was allegedly inconvenience in carrying out the work of Collectorate.

This is nothing but a specious plea and the proposed move, if implemented, will not only be against public interest but will result in incurring colossal avoidable expenditure of over Rs. one crore, which will totally go waste. I had protested the earlier move to shift the office from Bolpur to Calcutta. Now it seems that instead of Calcutta, it is going to be shifted to Durgapur. When there is adequate rented accommodation already available in Bolpur and when the new Central Excise Complex is going to come up in a few years' time, for which land has been made available by the State Government and other municipal facilities have been provided by the Bolpur Municipality, there can be no plausible reason for temporarily shifting the office to Durgapur and then to bring it back to Bolpur after the construction of the complex. Such shifting will seriously disrupt the proper functioning of the Collectorate and will seriously affect the job potential in the district of Birbhum. The proposed complex, where the Collectorate Office is to be permanently located, according to the present plan, can easily be constructed while maintaining the present office in Bolpur itself. I urge upon the government to desist from implementing the move and to allow the Collectorate Office to remain in Bolpur and to expedite the construction of the proposed complex at Bolpur.

(v) Demand for Including 'Pahari' Language In Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Haidarpur): The people of Himachal Pradesh have been consistently pleading for the inclusion of Pahari (Himachali) in the

Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India ever since 1966, when the hill areas of Punjab were merged in Himachal Pradesh to form the present State under the able guidance of Dr. Y.S. Parmar, the architect of modern Himachal Pradesh. The Himachal Academy of Art, Culture and Languages has been striving for the promotion of Pahari language, literature, art and culture ever since it was set up on 2nd October, 1972 following passing of a resolution to this effect by the H.P. Vidhan Sabha on 30th September, 1970. Over 100 writers in Pahari have contributed to the growth of the literature. At present the Academy with Shri Virbhadra Singh as the President, is engaged in preparing a Pahari-Hindi Directory, Grammar and History of Pahari literature.

Scholars and linguists have strived hard to develop the language. The State Government has instituted annual prizes for excellence in Pahari literature in the name of Pahari Gandhi Baba Kanshi Ram, a pioneer Pahari Poet, in whose honour Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister, released a commemorative stamp at Jwalamukhi on 23rd April, 1984.

Millions of Himachalis before and after the formation of the present State on the basis of its being Pahari speaking as distinguished from Punjabi speaking Punjab and Hindi speaking Haryana, have been recording Pahari as their mother tongue in various Census Returns from 1891 onwards. The Government of India is committed to the promotion of all such 34 languages including Pahari which is spoken by over one million as per answer to the Starred Question No. 430 dated 24-3-1988.

So I request the Union Government to include Pahari in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution without any further delay and also get it immediate recognition from the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.

(vi) Demand to persuade government of Nepal to restore status quo ante in the matter of tax on the vehicles crossing Indo-Nepal Border.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): A very large portion of North Bihar has common border with Nepal. Besides, there are quite a few places in North Bihar which can be reached only after crossing the territory of Nepal. Similarly, there are a number of places in Nepal which can be reached only after crossing the border of Bihar. For all practical purposes these regions look alike. Customs, traditions, language and the way of life are the same.

For hundreds of years people of North Bihar and Nepal were crossing the borders several times a day without any hinderance. A few years ago, the Government of Nepal levied a tax of Rs. 5/- per motor driven vehicle for a period of 24 hours for those which crossed the border of Nepal. On the other hand, the Government of India took a liberal view of the matter and did not levy any tax on any vehicle crossing the Indian border. There was no restriction of duration on their stay in India.

Recently, the Government of Nepal has increased this tax fifteen times all of a sudden. Now even if an individual crosses the Nepal border on motor cycle or scooter to travel from one place in North Bihar to another, he has to pay Rs. 75 for the fraction of a day.

The tax on cars, jeeps and trucks is all the more exorbitant. On the other hand, even now the Government of India does not levy any tax on the Nepalese vehicles crossing Indian border.

The above increase in the tax rate has caused great inconvenience to the people of North Bihar living on Indo-Nepal border.

It is, therefore, requested that in view of the urgency of the matter, the Government of India should take up this issue with the Government of Nepal immediately and ensure that *status quo ante* is restored.

(vii) Agitation by telecommunication technicians for revised pay scales

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): The telecommunication technicians are agitating for a better pay scale considering their qualification, training and nature of work. The minimum entry qualification of Technicians is 3 year Diploma in Engineering followed by One year Departmental Training. They are required to instal, test and maintain all the sophisticated telecom equipments. The IVth Central Pay Commission placed this technical cadre at par with Matriculate Cadres of the Department. When other Central Departments like CPWD, AIR, Railways and even the Telecommunication Research Centre under the Ministry of Communication's JE Civil Wing etc. have been given the scale of Rs. 1400-2300 without any training, the Telecom Technicians have been given scale of Rs. 975-1660. The Telecom Technicians would have got higher pay scale than Rs. 1400-2300, had the Department restructured this cadre as per the recommendation of Sarin Committee of 1981 or the report of Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore of 1984.

The technicians started agitation against this disparity by performing two hours extra work for 15 days during 1981. When all efforts failed, Technicians started indefinite "Tool Down" from 15th February, 1988. The telecommunication system in the country is paralysed. Thirty thousand Technicians/Technical Supervisors are taking part in this agitation to achieve their demands. The former Communications Minister had assured on the floor of the House on 7th November, 1986 that the revised scale will be implemented from 1.1.1986.

[Sh. Manvendra Singh]

I, therefore, request that revised pay scales be given to telecommunication technicians at the earliest.

[*Translation*]

(viii) Need for banning the films depicting black-marketing, violence and rape

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR (Aligarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, films are the Chief source of entertainment in the modern times. Every section of society, particularly, the poor and the youths are influenced by films. The social evils and crimes depicted in films are affecting the society and crimes are increasing.

Today, 99 percent of the films depict black-marketeering, scenes of violence and rape. The incidents shown in such films are imaginary and do not reflect the true picture of the society.

Indian history is full of social ideals but even than our film producers are depicting imaginary social evils in films as a result of which crimes are increasing in society and social degeneration has set in.

There is a close link between society and films and films affect society. Therefore, I would request the Government that the production of such films should be banned immediately and Censor Board should be directed to issue certificates to only those films which provide inspiration and education to society and particularly to the new generation.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHIELA DIKSHIT): In deference to the wishes of the Members I

propose that the discussion on Punjab may begin at 3.00 p.m. instead of 4.00 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope the House will agree with this suggestion.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Before we proceed with Item No. 9 I would like to bring to your notice that the Demands for Grants are being taken up in spite of the fact that the annual reports had not been given to the Members. Such items should not be included in the List of Business. About Item No. 10 in today's List of Business relating to Ministry of Home Affairs, so far we have not received the annual report. You should not accept the request of the Ministry to put it in the agenda.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will pass this information on to the Ministry of Home Affairs. We will remind the Ministry about it.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1988-89 —
Contd.

[*English*]

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up discussion on Demands for Grants Nos. 1 to 5 relating to Ministry of Agriculture, for which 7 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial number of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any

discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column

of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 5."

Demands for Grants for 1988-89 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture, submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 18th March, 1988		Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE					
1.	Agriculture	67,60,00,000	1,24,00,000	337,98,00,000	6,19,00,000
2.	Other Services of Department of Cooperation	42,40,00,000	29,34,00,000	211,99,00,000	146,73,00,000
3.	Department of Agricultural Research Education	33,53,00,000	—	167,64,00,000	—
4.	Department of Rural Development	778,13,00,000	5,00,000	1441,23,00,000	25,00,000
5.	Department of Fertilizers	898,42,00,000	70,67,00,000	2740,07,00,000	353,34,00,000

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): First of all I thank you for giving me the opportunity to initiate this important discussion on the Demands relat-

ing to the Ministry of Agriculture. The importance of agriculture I need not elaborate but for the fact that it is the vital sector which provides enough food for our vast millions of

[Sh. V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao] people and the ever growing population. It also has to supply raw materials like sugar-cane, jute, cotton, tobacco and several other commodities to the industry to run its wheels. The development of agriculture is inter-related to the eradication of poverty amongst the rural masses. It also helps in providing employment to the unemployed and under-employed in rural areas. Only very recently the State Chief Ministers and Agriculture Ministers have met in New Delhi for a mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan and approved a strategy to produce 175 million tonnes of foodgrains by the year 1989-90. Though we have produced a record production of 151 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1983-84, we have slipped to 130 million tonnes due to subsequent and recurring droughts for the last three years. And to achieve this target of 175 million tonnes the Government has to undertake a radical change in regard to the policies which it has been adopting till now.

Only then this target may be achieved. Though the agricultural sector is contributing more than forty per cent to the Gross National Product, this sector has not been given that much attention as it deserves. I am not saying this only for the sake of criticism. Even the Prime Minister of this country has conceded in that very meeting that the agricultural sector did not receive the attention which it deserved all these years. So, I will not elaborate this fact any further. Except in the First Five Year Plan, the agricultural sector has not been given its due share. Unfortunately, the allocations were lesser and lesser. Even now when we have set a big target before us, enough change has not taken place. That is what I want to impress upon the hon. Minister. In spite of the fact that there is an urgent need to give top priority to agriculture, what is the allocation for the agricultural sector in our present Plan? It comes only to around 5.8 per cent,

whereas during the Sixth Plan the actual expenditure was around six per cent. So, while the allocation is 5.8 per cent, ultimately what will be the expenditure? It may be still lesser. This only shows hollowness of the ruling party's commitment to the agricultural sector. It only proves that the Government is interested only in tall talk but not in concrete action. If we really want to reach at least near the target, the Government should allot more and more funds for this sector to achieve this target. To achieve this target, we must achieve more production and more per hectare yield. Unfortunately, in respect of paddy if we examine the per hectare yield it is only 1.4 tonnes, whereas our neighbour China is producing around four to five tonnes per hectare. In respect of several other crops also, the same story is there. I will not go into the details. Now the Government has taken up a special rice programme in the Eastern and the North-Eastern States. Mere programme may not achieve the desired result. Unless the farmer there is convinced that his applying fertiliser to his field will not go waste, unless he is protected from the recurrence of floods which is always a continuous threat due to Brahmaputra and other rivers in that region, unless the Government simultaneously takes necessary steps to tame Brahmaputra, this special rice programme may definitely bring some change, some improvement, but not to the extent it is expected to bring from that programme.

The percentage of irrigated area to the total cropped area, even after forty years of our independence, is only thirty per cent. This is definitely one of the reasons for the lower agricultural production. The gross area that can be irrigated is around 113 million hectares. Before our planning process started, 22.6 million hectares was having the irrigation facility. During the last forty years, we could bring another around forty-five million hectares under irrigation by the end of the Sixth Plan. Now the Seventh Plan envisages around ten million hectares. That

means, every year we have to create a potential of 2.18 million hectares. For the last two years if we see what we have achieved, what practically was created, is less than 1.8 million hectares. That means, every year there has been a shortage of four lakh hectares between the target and the actual achievement. Even after the Seventh Plan, nearly 45 per cent area will be left unirrigated. The Union Government is behaving like a Big Brother with the state. Sir, the Government is taking abnormally a long time for clearance of several projects. Because of this, precious water is flowing into the sea and it is being wasted and the farmer is not able to get water to his parched fields. Unfortunately, the Department of Forest and Environment is also taking a very very long time in clearing these projects. My submission is that the Government should make a radical change. It must simplify the procedure, it must have confidence in the State Governments also. They also have the equal responsibility to increase the forest cover. Definitely. This is not only the responsibility of the Central Government but the State Governments are also equally interested in this. So, my suggestion is that the Centre should bring forward a substantial change in the procedure and simplify the procedures and you also fix some time-limit for clearance.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to point out that the Sarkaria Commission has also given recommendations in detail and it has made a very valid suggestion in this respect. I hope the Government will agree to the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. Sir, because of the wastage of water and the resultant lower agricultural production, there is strained relation between the Union and the States. Cordial atmosphere and cordial relations have to exist between the Centre and the States, under the federal set up. Unfortunately, this very very abnormal delay is causing some fissures and also straining the relations and

these lead to fissures in the nation's unity and integrity.

Sir, next to irrigation, it is the quality seeds which are very important for raising the agricultural production. The present target by the end of Seventh Five Plan is 11.74 million quintals. But the present level is only 5.5 million quintals. That means the production has to be doubled. It is very very far away. Prior to 1965, the quality of the seeds were far superior and unfortunately, subsequently, the seeds are not of that quality. It is because of the irresponsible mental attitude of either the producers or some co-operating officials of the National Seeds Corporation officials or some officials in the State Seeds Corporation or from the State seed certification agencies, resulting in the supply of the sub-standard seeds, there is a lower agricultural production and lower per acre yield.

Sir, unfortunately, the area that is required for agricultural universities to produce the foundation seeds has not increased. Usually the agricultural universities produce the foundation seeds and then the foundation seeds are supplied to the farmers for producing more and more certified seeds. Sir, while the Government is spending several crores of rupees on other items which in no way help in increasing the production, why not Government make available more lands to the agricultural universities to produce more foundation seeds so that multiplication can be done at a faster pace and more quality seeds are supplied to the farmers. On many occasions we can see only a few farmers who can grease the palms of either the State Seeds Corporation or the National Seeds Corporation and they only get the foundation seeds and they only multiply the seeds. Why not this seed production job is entrusted to a large number of progressive farmers who can be identified by the Agricultural Department or the State Seeds Agencies or some other agencies and entrust this job to several people so that this type of sub-

[Sh. V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

standard seeds are not supplied to the growers.

Sir, previously, my information was that either the N.S.C. or the State Seeds Corporation used to take only five or six quintals of seeds from one acre. But nowadays the role is changed. They are collecting the entire seeds, even by sweeping in and around the thrashing places the entire seeds are collected. They are now being bagged and the same sub-standard, inferior quality seeds which are the admixture of seeds and other materials, are being supplied to the farmers. So, there should be a definite change and you must reconsider and adopt that policy which was previously practised and which was responsible for giving good seeds to the producer.

Sir, I have gone through the literature given by our hon. Minister. In that we have found the shortage of breeder seeds of oil-seeds and pulses. Sir, while the country is importing nearly Rs. 1000 crores worth of edible oils from abroad, why should there be shortage of even the breeder seeds? When there is shortage of breeder seeds, you cannot produce even foundation seeds, you cannot supply enough certified seeds to the growers, to the farmers, especially when there is shortage of edible oil. Why only 35 tonnes of sunflower seeds were imported from Russia? Why only 35 tonnes? Why not we have imported more tonnes? While the Government has been spending several crores of rupees on cultural tours abroad and when the Government has spent crores of rupees for the Prime Minister's tour to Vancouver, why not the Government think it fit to spend a few more lakhs of rupees for the import of sunflower seeds from the Soviet Russia? So, my submission is, you take it in all seriousness and provide quality seeds, enough seeds to the farmers of this country. Definitely the farmers will produce enough of either pulses or oil seeds. Next to supply of

seeds. it is the fertilizer which is more important. Unfortunately, even now the consumption of fertilizers in our country is lowest in Asia. Even our neighbour Pakistan is consuming 58 kgs of plant nutrients per hectare of arable land and even our neighbour Bangladesh is consuming 46 kgs while in our country we are consuming only 39.4 kgs. of plant nutrients. Our neighbour China is consuming 180 kgs. So, it is because of this deficiency we are not able to get higher per acre yield. The Government should make all out efforts in convincing the farmer to apply more fertilisers to his crop. In addition to chemical fertiliser, organic manures is also a 'must' to preserve the quality of land and also the quality of the top soil. Why not the Government take enough steps to propagate about the need to produce more manure through bio-gas plants connected to the latrines in the rural areas? In China they have successfully utilised the night-soil as well as garbage and all those things for the land. Here also the Government should make all out efforts to utilise that part also for the soil.

Sir, reports about fertiliser adulteration in particular regarding mixtures like super phosphate are appearing in the press. The Government should amend the Fertiliser Control Act so that deterrent punishment is given to the companies who manufacture such fertilisers as well as to the retailer who sells it knowing that it is sub-standard. After 38 years, the Government has introduced the comprehensive crop insurance scheme and unfortunately a very few days back some news has appeared in the press that the Centre is thinking of backing out of the scheme. This will be a very unfortunate step if the Government really takes back a step. After so many years of demand from the farmers this crop insurance scheme was introduced. Though it is not coming to the rescue of the farmers completely, at least it is helping to some extent the farmer who lost his crop. Though it is small, in that particular need of the hour it will be of some help. Every

year either due to drought or floods we are losing nearly Rs. 2000 crores worth of crops. This is the Government estimate and the Government is spending more on flood relief than on the flood control measures. For example, in 1987 alone in the Eastern States and the North-Eastern States due to floods nearly Rs. 557 crores worth of crops were damaged. In our Andhra Pradesh, due to Godavari floods some few hundred crores of rupees worth of paddy was lost. In these circumstances, my suggestion to the Government is, kindly don't back out from this crop insurance scheme. If there are any loopholes where there are some provisions for giving scope for misutilisation, you plug them. You take necessary precautions and bring some radical changes so that no person can misuse the provisions. If necessary, you increase the premium amount. The scheme should also cover tobacco, cotton and chillies.

Upto now, the defined area is a block or a Panchayat Samiti or Taluk. A revenue village should be treated as defined area. Otherwise the farmers are not going to be helped really. Only when a few villages are affected in a particular block or taluk, then the farmer is not going to get any relief or compensation. Therefore, a revenue village should be treated as defined area.

The abnormal delay in paying compensation is worrying the farmers. Nearly for more than a year, the farmers in West Godavari district could not get compensation. Similarly, farmers in East Godavari and some farmers in Krishna district, whose lands were submerged and whose crops were damaged due to floods to Budameru river also did not receive compensation. So, the Government should speed up the process and pay compensation as early as possible.

Apart from the other inputs, it is the Extension which is very very important. The

Government has appointed a National Commission on Agriculture and it has recommended that every district should have one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) by the year 1985. It also suggested that every district should have 3 KVKs by the year 2,000 A.D. Till now in the whole of the country, we have only 89 KVKs. During the 7th Plan, not a single KVK is started. Let me the Minister say, how many have been started. My suggestion to the Government is, kindly see and take all the steps so that one KVK is started in each district of the country. Then only, the research that has been conducted in the laboratories, in the universities will reach the farmers and that will help a lot in increasing agricultural production and adopting the improved cultivation practices. While 64% of the population is illiterate and 45% of the population is below the poverty line and still lakhs of villages are to be connected by all weather road, the present level of extension is not at all adequate. I also suggest to the Government to take necessary steps to start farmers' advisory service units of the agricultural universities like those in Haryana under the Haryana Agricultural University or in Punjab under the Punjab Agricultural University where continuous training to this extension staff is taking place and also a good number of farmers are also being trained there. This gives inter-action between the farmers and the research people of the universities so that this very very valuable information is passed on to the farmers.

Kindly allot more time in Doordarshan also. Many a time we find some disco dances and several other items which do not deserve even 5 minutes' time. Why do you not allot more time for agriculture and agriculture extension on Doordarshan? It is a very very powerful media. Today even in a remote village, there is a TV set and with that TV set, some hundreds of farmers will get that information which otherwise is not possible. Your training and visit system is more

[Sh. V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao] on paper rather than in practice. They are not really knowing the problem from the farmers and communicating it to the research people and knowing the solution from that place and again passing on it to the farmers. This is only on paper. This is not being done in many places, to my knowledge. You may correct me, if I am wrong. My only submission is this passing of information through TV and other leaflets with coloured photographs are provided would be more useful and required because even an illiterate farmer can easily identify from colour photograph, what is that very pest which has attacked his crop. He himself can identify and come to an idea and then adopt, what is the prescribed procedure. What is the pesticide that is to be applied? For that, the Government should spend more and more funds.

More funds should be allocated under the Operational Research Project Programmes and lab to land programmes and also I suggest to the Government kindly to sanction proposal from our AP Agricultural University to start a research programme to evolve heliothis resistant varieties of cotton and also produce natural predators to control white fly. It is already under your examination. Kindly sanction that.

The Minimum Support prices must be remunerative. Unfortunately, though CACP says that "we are computing all perfectly and we are taking all aspects into consideration" but unfortunately many hon. Members do feel and we feel that it is not quite correct. Many a time the computation, for reasons best known to them, is not realistic. The remunerative price is not being fixed. Though it did not have much impact on either wheat or paddy but it had a definite bearing on pulses and edible oils. In 1960s we were importing extra long staple cotton and long staple cotton from abroad and because incentive prices were offered to the farmers in those days, the farmers have taken it in a big

way and today we are in a very strong position to export our long staple cotton and extra long staple cotton to foreign countries. Similarly, if you can give incentive price to oilseeds and pulses, do you think that the farmers of this country are not able to produce enough oilseeds? Definitely they will produce. You kindly give only incentive price. Definitely it will work magically in increasing production.

When BICP is fixing prices to the industrial goods, it is not worried about the consumers. Only in respect of CACP, under the pretext that the consumer interests are to be protected, the CACP is not fixing the proper remunerative prices to the farmers. My submission to the Government is, even after 40 years, why should the farmers who produce chillies and turmeric be left to the exploitation of the traders? Kindly bring this turmeric and chillies also under the purview of CACP and please see that remunerative prices are fixed to these crops also.

The Tobacco Board is there and to some extent it is protecting the interests of the Virginia tobacco growers. But what is the fate of the bidi tobacco growers? What is the fate of the Natu tobacco growers? The traders are exploiting them. Kindly see that remunerative prices are fixed to these items and that they are brought either under Tobacco Board or some other Board to take care of the interests of those farmers. Because of this erroneous policy, the per capita availability of pulses has gone down.

While in 1956 we had 70 grammes per day, now it has come down to 40 grammes per day.

While we are producing only 529 KG per hectare, in China they are producing 1,321 KG per hectare, that is more than nearly double.

More area has to be brought under

pulses and similarly oilseeds also definitely will make rapid progress. Though our technology mission is doing something in this respect, it alone will not help in bringing more production of oilseeds and pulses only if the Government gives incentive price to these deficit items, definitely we can make up.

Credit is another important item. The Indian farmer is exploited from money lenders, from very olden days. The bank nationalisation as well as certain policy changes the Government has brought in. The farmer's position is little safe. But I shall say even now the farmer's credit requirements are not fully met by the institutions. While our target is Rs. 4,275 crores to be given through cooperative sector, the achievement is only Rs. 3,700 crores. In this country, the medium and large industries people were getting Rs. 16000 crores in 1985 as credit and by 1987 it has increased to Rs. 22,000 crores. That means, there is a 45 per cent increase. But, in respect of crores and crores of farmers throughout the country who are in the agricultural sector, it has increased from Rs. 7660 crores to Rs. 10588 crores only. So, only 19 per cent increase is there. This is not even half of the amount given to industrialists. That means, the Government is interested to give huge amount to those few thousands of industrialists and big business people. Whereas, it is not so considerate and kind enough to give necessary loans to the farmers of this country. That clearly shows where the interest of this Government lies. Whom does this Government represent? Whose interest this Government will serve rather than the farmers of this country?

Sir, you are quite aware that the top 20 companies in our country have increased their assets more than double the amount in a matter of three years. I would like to point out one thing here. Our hon. Agriculture Minister was also the Chief Minister of Haryana which is also a prosperous State. I would like to ask a question. Has a farmer owning

three acres of land been able to purchase one acre of land more in three years? I would like to ask this question. Let a survey be conducted. Therefore, this is the state of the farmers in this country. So, my submission is this. Apart from the credit that is given by the Banks, many a time, that loan is not sufficient. So, the farmer is taking some loans pledging his gold. He is pledging his wife's gold ornaments and taking loan. If the farmer takes this loan near the harvesting time, the Bank people say: "No, this is not for agricultural purposes." Sir, you know that during the harvest time, sometimes it may so happen that the price of the crop is not quite encouraging. So, the farmer may not be willing to part with his crop because he expects that at a later stage he can get better price. Sometimes, he also happens to take some hand-loans for agricultural operations. He takes some additional loans. The Banks are charging higher interest and they are also charging compound interest. I would like to point out that this is not a fair thing. I would request the Government to kindly rethink about the credit policy and kindly charge only simple interest atleast for a period of three months on these gold loans and after that the Government may charge higher interest. My submission is that the farmers' credit requirement is not fully met and that is why the farmers are taking such loans. The loan should be charged with simple interest.

Sir, I am very thankful to the hon. Minister and I am very happy to see that the Government has appointed a Committee with some representatives of some banks to go into the problems of the cotton growers in Prakasam and Guntur Districts. I am very happy about it. I will not repeat what I have told already during the Calling Attention. My only submission is that the Government must kindly treat this as a special ease. We are not asking the Government to extend the writing-off of loans to all the other people. We are not asking like that. But this is only a special case because of the successive

[Sh. V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]
droughts and white-flies, menace and because of the three successive cyclones. A situation has been created for the farmers wherein they have lost their repaying capacity. Therefore, kindly write off the loan. You have told on that day that it was not in the interest of the farmers. You may be having the experience of Haryana in your mind. Let that not come in the way of the cotton-growers of Guntur and Prakasam Districts of Andhra Pradesh. At least please write off the interest part, though not the principle. If you do not write-off the principle, you may write off the interest part and reschedule the outstanding principle amount for some time.

Sir, the Reserve Bank of India has given some guidelines and they will apply only to small and marginal farmers. They will not apply to the other farmers... (*Interruptions*) What is the fate of the farmers after the Land Ceiling Act. What about the other farmers? They are also middle-class farmers. Therefore, they have lost their capacity. In fact, the debt burden is more on them. May I request the Government to write-off the interest portion on them also?

Then adulteration of pesticides is causing terrible loss to the farmers. The farmers are cheated and robbed. The present provision in the Insecticides Act is not sufficient. I will quote only one instance. In Andhra Pradesh in the year 1986-87, 6800 samples were examined and 253 samples were found to be defective and substandard. 91 persons were prosecuted who manufactured the pesticides and out of them only 16 people were fined to the extent of Rs. 200 to Rs. 600/-. This only shows how our present provisions are inadequate. Those people are going scot-free. Again, they are doing a lot of mischief. My submission to the Government is to kindly issue a control order under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act which can be tried by a District Collector, the stocks of such a nature can be confiscated

and the defaulter must be tried and fined immediately. Unless that type of deterrent punishment is there, these fellows who are adulterating the pesticides, cheating the farmers and causing losses worth hundreds of crores of rupees to the farmers, they cannot be stopped from doing their mischief. The manufacturer who manufactures these insecticides and pesticides as well as the retailer who sells them, both should be taken to task. But the present criminal provisions are not adequate. At least two years rigorous imprisonment should be there. Then only these fellows will not dare to adulterate pesticides.

Sir, Animal Husbandry is also a very important item. Nearly 1/5 of the gross agricultural production comes from Animal Husbandry side. Still there is a lot of scope to improvement especially in Assam and other areas where the animals are very very small in number. I don't think the milk production is substantial. There is vast scope for improvement. The Government should take all necessary steps to supply the cross-breeds, the exotic cross-breed cows and other animals to Assam and other North-Eastern States to increase their milk production. Even now, the per capita milk production is very very low, when compared with several other countries. More funds should be allocated to dairying, poultry, fisheries which give self-employment to lakhs of people in the rural areas. Though the National Dairy Development Board Act, 1987 was passed, I do not know why the milk products' order is not being brought before this Parliament. Consistent efforts from the NDDB is taking place for the promulgation of this order. But who is behind that? We do not know. It has not been brought before this House yet. Similarly, in our State of Andhra Pradesh which is having thousands of miles of coastal areas, there is vast potential for inland brackish water prawn culture. Though our Government wanted to export marine products worth Rs. 700 crores, it could export only to the tune of

Rs. 460 crores. Still there is a lot of scope. So, my submission to the Government is to look into this matter. We are very happy and we are thankful that the Government is setting up a seed supply farm near Vizag. on a very big scale. I would request you to kindly take necessary steps to start on a lesser scale such farms throughout the coastal area so that it could supply prawn to prawn culture ponds, in the Krishna, West Godavari, East-Godavari and Nellore Districts.

Sir, the schemes like NREP, IRDP and RLEGP are there and we are happy to say that they must continue. Through these programmes, permanent rural assets are being created in the villages which have been neglected since these 40 years. School buildings or community buildings or rural roads are being constructed under these programmes. They should be streamlined. Even now, 3.5 lakh villages are yet to be connected with all-weather roads. Our target year is 1990. As per our target, villages which are having more than 1000 population are to be connected and the villages which are having less than 1000 population are remaining unattended to. They are not connected. My submission is to provide these facilities to the people. The Government should not test the patience of the people. While you are providing all these amenities to the people who are living in the cities, why cannot you provide all-weather roads to the villages in the rural areas?...
(Interruptions)

13.00 hrs.

Sir, after so many years, women in the rural areas are experiencing a lot of difficulties to attend the call of nature in the morning. Why did you leave them? After a long time, Rural Latrines Scheme is taken up. You must provide more funds for that. You must also coordinate with the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources so that these latrines also produce bio-gas for the

consumption of villagers and that organic manure can be used in the fields. This should be coordinated. With these words, I thank you.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH
(Chapra): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate loans to farmers to increase their production.]
(14)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to bring parity in the prices of agricultural produce and industrial products.] (15)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more powers to Panchayats to make the system more meaningful.] (16)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to supply good quality seeds to farmers.] (17)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non distribution of surplus land among the landless.] (18)

"That the demand under the had Department of Rural development be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need for exemption of non profitable land from rent.] (19)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring cotton, tobacco, chillies under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme.] (20)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix minimum support prices for turmeric and chilly crops.] (21)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure on the part of extension machinery in carrying the agricultural research programme to the remote villages.] (22)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to attain the per hectare yield of paddy and wheat equal to that of our neighbour countries like China.] (23)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduce by Rs.100."

[Failure to maintain the *per capita* availability of pulses at the level of 1970.] (24)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to maximise production of oilseeds to avoid the import of edible oils.] (25)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the marketing of adulterated manures, pesticides and insecticides.] (26)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to prevent marketing of substandard seeds resulting lower production.] (27)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix remunerative prices for sugarcane and cotton.] (28)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to fix incentive prices for oilseeds to encourage the farmers to take up oilseeds production in big way to avoid imports.] (29)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish one Krishi Vigyan Kendra in each district in the country.] (30)

"That the demand under the head Department of Agriculture Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take adequate steps to inform the farmers about the results of soil testing on all sides in each village.] (31)

"That the demand under the head Department of Fertilizers be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to prevent the marketing of adulterated fertilizers causing immense loss to the farmers.] (32)

"That the demand under the head Department of Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take steps to prevent adulteration in manures.] (33)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the demands presented by the hon. Minister of Agriculture. Sir, agriculture is not only the mainstay of our country but also the chief occupation of our countrymen. Our late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had said that real wealth for India is foodgrains and not gold and silver. The more we produce the better it is as it will enable us to provide sufficient foodgrains for the entire country. Late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had raised the slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan" Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi has also formulated several schemes under the 20 Point Programme, for the development of agriculture. Today, as a result of the successful policies of the Government, we are self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains. In view of the natural calamities and the damage done to crops several protective schemes have been formulated under the stewardship of the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi so that the farmers are provided every kind of protection and our foodgrain production also increases day-by-day.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the land of Bihar is very fertile but due to natural calamities crops in thousands of acres of land has been destroyed. There are a number of projects in the area like the Kamalabalan dam, the Kosi, the Gandak and the Baghmati projects. They control floods and provide irrigation facilities to the farmers. Rs. 2,00 crores have been spent on these projects since Independence. Rs. 70 crores were spent as the Western Kosi Canal scheme initially, and subsequently more funds were

sanctioned but it is a matter of regret that due to red-tapism flood control and irrigation have received a set back. No scheme has been successful due to bureaucratic approach. Consequently, floods have been coming and they will continue to play havoc in future also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, unprecedented floods used to hit the area before the various flood control schemes were undertaken. But it is unfortunate that even after these schemes have been undertaken the fury of floods has increased. The farmers are suffering heavy losses due to these floods. The hon. Minister of State for Agriculture is aware of the 1987 floods. Consequently, crops in thousands of acres of land has been destroyed in Bihar and thousands of people have been rendered homeless. There are many areas which are inundated even today and water has not been drained out so far. There is so much of water logging in Kuesar Sthal that it looks more or less like a big lake covering an area of 4 to 5 kms. There is no outlet for the water to be drained out. I would request that Kamalabalan embankment which is upto Agarghat at present should be extended upto Kusila via Phuhia and it should meet the Ganga eventually. Thus, extending it by 14 to 15 kms. many districts will be protected and thousands of acres of land will be saved. Another demand of the farmers is that if floods are controlled there will be no need for lift irrigation and other schemes for providing irrigation facilities. Nature is so bountiful that it provides hundred times more water than the actual requirement of the area but it is a matter of regret that we are not able to make fruitful use of the available water. It just passes through our doorsteps. The area which is flood hit today is drought stricken a month later. We have not been able to control it so far and consequently, the farmers are facing enormous hardships on that account. I want to urge the hon. Minister of Agriculture to complete the 4 to 5 schemes

[Sh. Ram Bhagat Paswan]

which are under way to control floods and provide irrigation facilities .

A number of dams have breached. Government should either get them repaired or as the farmers demand, they should be demolished. At some places, the dams are incomplete at other places, they have not been properly constructed as a result of which they get breached during floods and thousands of people and animals are washed away. The work is still incomplete at many places. Earlier, when floods used to come, the area would remain inundated only for 3 days and thereafter water would recede. However, as the dams are indiscreetly constructed by the engineers so they get breached every year and crores of rupees are spent on them. As a result of this, the schemes do not progress and the farmers are not benefited. Crops covering thousands of acres of land are destroyed and therefore such schemes should not be formulated. Rather remedial steps of permanent nature should be undertaken.

One of the features of Northern Bihar is that rivers can be found at every two miles in very district but they go dry after some time. These rivers should be made deeper. If the water from the overflowing major rivers during the floods is made to flow into these rivers and into the canals, which may be constructed for it the farmers will have adequate supply of water throughout the year and the state will neither have to depend on boring wells nor on artificial irrigation facilities. Therefore, I want to urge upon the Government to complete all the ongoing projects so that it becomes possible to protect these areas from the fury of natural calamities.

The distribution of land in Bihar is unequal. Land ceiling laws have not been successfully implemented there so far. Today, people own land-holdings between 100 to 1800 acres but these are registered

under fake names in order to escape the land ceiling laws. This must be looked into .

The land distributed to the landless in Bihar has become a source of trouble for them because they have been dragged into litigation on this account. The land distributed to them is barren and unfertile and when the lessee makes it fertile by his sheer hard work, he is dispossessed of his land by the landlord. He is thus penalised and thrown in the jail. A large number of such cases are pending in the various courts. The poor landless are never able to win the cases and their lease deeds are rejected. Who all are sitting in the High Courts? It is the big landlords who hold positions there. All the land ceiling cases which have come up in the courts, have been decided in favour of the landlords and never in favour of the landless. There should be some laws which should ensure that the poor landless who get the possession of land from the Government should not be dragged into litigation. Why are the poor harassed? The Government should either withdraw the land ceiling law or ensure protection to the poor people. The Police also harasses them and section 144 is imposed. Recently, I spoke to a Police Officer at a meeting on the 20 Point Programme and he said that section 144 has to be clamped otherwise there will be disturbance. Even the person who has the document to prove that he is the owner of the house in which he is staying, is not spared. Section 144 is imposed not only on the mischief-makers but also on the owner of the house. Therefore, I want to emphasise that discretion should be used. The police officers these days do not use their discretion. Government has distributed land among the landless and therefore, some law should be formulated in order to safeguard their interests and ensure that they are in possession of their land in every way. This land should not be disposed off at any cost. Land Ceiling Act should be properly implemented. One big lacunae so far as ownership right is

concerned is that those who are completely ignorant about the methods of cultivation, own thousands of acres whereas those who are actual tillers, are landless. If land is given to the tillers, it will help in enhancing production besides the poor will own a piece of land for cultivation.

Further, I want to add that the farmers do not get loans from banks in time. The Bihar Government has decided that the farmers whose lands have been ravaged by floods would be given seeds, and fertilisers at subsidised rates. But these have not been made available to them in time. Where they have got it, the seeds are of a substandard quality. I mean to say that the farmers have suffered huge losses and many of them have complained to us that they have not received financial assistance and subsidies in time. I want to urge upon the Government to ensure whether full assistance has been given to the farmers and if not they should be provided full financial assistance.

Now I want to submit a few points about crop insurance. Not many farmers have benefited from this scheme. The formula of compensation is somewhat irrational. The compensation in case of a district or a block which is flooded, is calculated on the extent of damage in the adjoining district which is also affected by floods. Therefore, in this connection, I would like to submit that a ceiling should be fixed.

Today, tractors have become very expensive. They have become more expensive than cars. The marginal and small farmers are not in a position to buy them. You do not provide them loans in time to buy the tractors. I, therefore, request you to provide them loans in time and write off the interest on those loan. It will help the farmers to produce more.

Similarly, you provide them loans to buy cattle but most of these cattle perish as they

succumb to infections. Thus, the farmers suffer heavy losses. The farmers should be helped in such critical times and their loans should be written off.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to add a few more things besides all these things. The land in Bihar, is good for sugarcane cultivation. The Government should pay attention towards the exploitation of the farmers by the Sugar Mill owners of Bihar. In this connection, I would like to say that the farmers will be benefited to a great extent if more Sugar Mills are set up in North Bihar. It will enable them to get remunerative price for their produce and will provide them the means of employment.

The Government should also pay attention towards the big capitalists of the country like Birla, Tata and Dalmia who are exploiting the poor. The poor farmers are not able to recover their money from the Sugar Mills.

With these words I conclude my speech and thank you.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): Sir, I thank you for having given me an opportunity to participate in this discussion. Before I start, I would like to congratulate our hon. Prime Minister and also the Finance Minister for having given so many incentives, facilities and concessions like low rate of interest for the farmers of this country.

Before I started speaking, I thought my friend Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao would at least appreciate whatever we have done all these days. I have been hearing him patiently but he did not have the courtesy to say that this Government during this year's budget has given so many facilities for the farmers. To my surprise, he said that we are only talking and we are not doing anything.

[Shrimati Basavarajeswari]

We are talking all these days. Whatever we have done, you did not say. Without doing anything, can you expect that our country should become surplus in food production? In spite of these three years' drought, are we not supplying the food to the remotest corners through the public distribution system? You did not say anything about that.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Mr. Deputy Speaker was ringing the bell repeatedly. Since I did not have the time, I left these items to be touched by my sister.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Are there any instances where persons have died of starvation? Are we now getting foodgrains from America and other places? Are we borrowing foodgrains? On the other hand, we have so much surplus of food stocks. We are giving to so many countries wherever food is needed. Our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had given millions of tonnes of wheat to the needy persons. So, I thought that, to that extent, one word from you would have been more useful on today's occasion.

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is responsible for the formulation and implementation of national policies and programmes aimed at achieving rapid agricultural growth through optimum utilisation of the country's land, water, soil, animal husbandry, dairy, fisheries, etc. With timely supply of inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, finances and water, we will be able to increase the resources of this country.

I have gone through the performance report. I am very much satisfied with all the various schemes. The Department of Agriculture has undertaken to see that optimum production is achieved. Our Prime Minister himself took the initiative for constituting a committee. He has called all the concerned Ministers of the various States, the Central

Ministers and also the Finance Minister to see that next year, a target of 170 million tonnes is reached. The Department of Agriculture is gearing up to see that they are going to reach the maximum production by *kharif* season.

I have read in the report that the Agriculture Department is going to start a national seed testing laboratory during the Seventh Five Five Year Plan and they are going to train about 300 trainees annually in different disciplines of seed technology.

I would like to inform this House that there is a very big farm at Sindhnur in Raichur district. It is known as Central Farm. It consists of more than 10,000 acres of land. The water is made available from the Tungabhadra river for 10 to 11 months. Long back, it was one of the model farms. Today, it looks to me like a desert. It is not being used. Most of the infrastructure like building, water and machinery is available in plenty. The soil is the most fertile land which the farmers have. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member to make use of that farmer and see what best you can locate in that area. I think, it would be a good venture if you can bring one or two schemes in that area so that we can make use of the fertile land which is going to have a desert look after some time. There may be some encroachments also in the future unless we take immediate steps.

Much has been said about the adulteration of seeds and fertilizers. We have been reading articles after articles as to how the seeds are being adulterated at various levels and we are doubtful that the seeds supplied by the NSC or supplied by the big multinationals are good or not. We do not know but when the germination takes place, the farmer has to collapse because there is no other alternative for him. He has to collapse or suicide. What is that we can do? We cannot do anything. So, this is one point

for which you should give a lot of importance. Last time, we took the sunflower seed. In so many areas, there was no germination at all. Even after showing the result which was very very poor, we speak of Russian seeds. Somebody asked why don't you import some more seeds? What is your response about your American seed performance? Have you seen that? I have gone to the farms but the yields which we have got is not so much encouraging. So, those seeds which have come here have been supplied properly or some adulteration has taken place at the highest place, we do not know. We were under the impression that these Russian seeds will give very good results but you leave alone farmers field. I have gone to the State farms. We came to know that the results were not encouraging. That has to be looked into before we go for further import of such seeds. Why has the sunflower seed failed? Still the farmers have not been able to get the reason as to why the crop failed. I come from an area where the Thungabhadra water is flowing, both in Raichur and Bellary. This is a good potential area and the farmers have taken a challenge to prove the oilseed crop because the prices were very much remunerative in the beginning. But what happened in the kharif season? I think 99 per cent of the crop has failed. My own example is for 40 acres, I got only one bag of sunflower seeds. I do not know the reason. I came across a scientist from abroad. He said that they have experimented the crop and they have completely failed and he asked me as to why we are experimenting on this. I have been told that it is a very risky crop. Till now, nobody knows what is wrong with the crop. It may be due to soil conditions, may be due to seeds, may be due to watering or environment like moisture or something like that. But the entire crop has failed and the farmers have been put into a lot of inconvenience and they could not repay the bank loans. Such was the position of the sunflower seeds.

Regarding adulteration of pesticides, I request the hon. Minister to look into it once again because we are paying very high rates for pesticides. Regarding the long staple and extra long staple cotton which he was mentioning, I think we have to invest five to six thousand rupees sometimes eight thousand rupees per acre thinking that we will get very very good results. We look after our crop like our own children. We don't even look after our children like that. From morning till evening we will be supervising that crop, whatever may be the investment, we will try to invest on that crop. But what happened to the farmers in Godavari district? They committed suicide themselves because having invested so much, they could not get the results because of the whitefly. Till now nobody has told us as to what was the reason. How to control the whitefly? Are we to give up cotton crop completely and see that all the textile mills are closed? What happened to the medium staple cotton? How are we importing that medium staple cotton? The seeds are deteriorating. We have been trying for ten years. Nothing has come out of this. Every time we lose the crop and on the other hand, we are importing medium staple cotton from abroad.

Therefore, we should immediately find out other alternatives to grow cotton in the dry area, the medium staple, the long staple and the extra long staple cotton, and also see how the disease of white fly can be controlled. When we are spending crores of rupees on so many luxuries, is it not our responsibility to pay proper attention to these things? Is it not necessary that even if we have to spend something, we should try to protect the crop? The farmers were growing a lot of foodgrains, but you did not pay proper attention to them. We are now short of them. Now, each department will pay a lot of attention. We have to do that, otherwise we have to import. We should be ashamed

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of importing these things having so much potential in our country. I do not think our farmers are lagging behind in any respect. When the call was given, they did respond to the call. It is high time that these things should be looked into. We should pay immediate and proper attention whenever there are diseases like uzi fly for mulberry crop, white fly for cotton and red rust for paddy crops. When these pests attack, it is a total devastation of the crop and we do not get even one per cent of the crop.

I come from an area where the seed production is being done on a very large scale. We are growing seed for sarghum, bajra, sunflower and cotton. We, however, do not have a seed processing unit. I request that we should be given proper seed processing units at Raichur and Bellary districts.

Then, Karnataka has a lot of potential. there is a coastal line where we grow a lot of plantation crops, there are a lot of cashew crops; we have a very fertile land and the black cotton soil in the northern part is meant for growing cotton only. All types of crops are being grown in Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka had sent a proposal for growing cashew crop with the assistance of World Bank. It was considered and the cashew crop plantation was very much encouraged in the South Karnataka. After five years, it is going to be completed. There is much more potential area in the Karnataka States like Kolar Bidar, Shimoga etc. Where we grow cashew crop. It gives a very good foreign exchange and it is very much used in other countries also. We should try to encourage this crop and grow it, wherever we can. Therefore, I request that this scheme may be extended for another five years.

Then, about pulses and oilseeds. We are importing oilseeds and pulses and the prices are very high. The Karnataka Government has been requesting every now and

then and they have said that they can grow this as much as we want. Their soil is most suitable for oilseeds and pulses. They have mentioned about one or two projects. They have said that they are not in a position to take up those irrigation projects, unless the Central Government comes forward and gives some amount for the completion of the on-going projects like Mallaprabha, Gotaprabha, and Otihole. The cost is only Rs.200 crores. They can grow oilseeds. At present, groundnut is encouraged in that area. If you encourage such projects and ask them specifically to grow oilseeds, they will do it. You can tell them if they are prepared to grow so much quantity, the proposals can be considered. There is nothing wrong in that. The land is most suitable for this purpose. the farmers are prepared to grow, water is available, they are only lagging in financial assistance for which the Karnataka Government has been continuously making requests. The Government of India has been saying every time that it is not possible for them, they have to find their own resources. Whatever is possible for the oilseed development, you must make use of that and take up this project. As a special case, you can consider such things.

Nowadays what we see is that the children are not going to the farms. Even the farmer would like to have a white-collar job. This attitude must be totally changed. We must see that our children go to the rural areas, to the farms and do their job properly. To inculcate such culture, we must encourage school children from the beginning to take up some kind of agro-based work. Here, I would like to suggest one scheme. It is called School Nursery Project. This is assisted by the DANIDA. Therein, we can select some schools in the rural areas in the most interior part, give them some land and ask them to grow some nursery. These nurseries we can have in the interiors where our farmers live. By doing this we can encourage the children to grow trees and the

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 affection for trees and agriculture will be developed in them. Not only that, the dignity of labour will be encouraged in them. The schools which are growing these nurseries will be commercially benefited and at the same time we can encourage the children to take up agriculture. Such projects have been worked out and they have been forwarded by the Karnataka Government to the Government of India for sanction. They have worked out a scheme wherein they have asked some few lakhs of rupees and the state Government is also prepared to give some assistance.

Regarding the Insurance Scheme, I would like to say that it is not very effective. So many farmers are complaining against it because some premium was deducted at the time of sanctioning of loans which till now they have not received. Even our Prime Minister at Hyderabad had categorically said that some thought has to be given to the Insurance Scheme. Some say that the unit should be considered and while others say that even at the block level the crop varies from one field to other. In this way it is very difficult to implement this scheme.

Recently we met some Figi delegation. Regarding the sugarcane they said that they are using the crop 5 to 6 times whereas we are using it only 1 or 2 times. In this way we are losing the fertile content of the sugarcane, where the sugar is much more. You please have a thorough study on this and see as to why we are not using the same cane 5 or 6 times. You please see if there is any change in the variety. You must look into it.

Lastly I would like to say about the farmers problems. The farmers are asking for the remunerative prices. it is very difficult to give them the remunerative prices unless we increase the prices but then the consumers will be affected. Thus it has dual effect.

Therefore, I would like to say that the cost of production should be reduced as far as possible so that the consumers are not affected. As far as possible the production cost should be reduced and for that our Prime Minister and the Finance Minister have given so many facilities. The thing to be seen is that how best we can use these facilities and reduce the cost of production.

Regarding the irrigation problem, I would like to say that the number of farmers have to wait for the energy. They borrow money from the bank, pay interest on it, spend money to buy the pumpset but where is the power. There is a shed out, nearly 8 hours shed out is there. You have fixed the target of 170 million, but can you achieve this target? Farmer is not getting the power. Water is there but he cannot use the water because the power is not there. He is asked to use the water in the night. Is it possible to use the water in the night? Is it not a waste of the energy? How can we save the energy, if we behave like this.

Last but not the least, The Karnataka Government has very rightly said that whatever loans the farmers have borrowed from the Cooperative institutions all the loan interest will be written off provided the farmer return their principal amount by the 31st March.

What our farmers are saying-small and big farmers is that they have borrowed a lot of money from the scheduled banks and they are not in a position to repay the loans. Hence deadline should be fixed and the principal amount should be recovered and the interest and the penal interest should be waived.

Lastly, customs duty on Tractors, Tyres and other implements should be removed.

With these few words, I thank you and support the Demands for Agriculture.

[Translation]

*SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the demands for grants pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture. I oppose the demands because the agricultural policy and the strategies of agricultural production followed by our Government right from the time of our independence have spelt ruin the millions upon millions of our small and marginal farmers, bargadars and agricultural labourers. This agricultural policy has been followed only to protect the interests of the big jotedars and zamindars. As a result of this policy land is getting concentrated more and more in a few hands. Not land alone, other rural wealth is also getting concentrated in a few hands. This has been admitted even in the mid-term appraisal of the 7th five year plan. At present only 28.8% of the total land of our country is in the hands of small and marginal farmers. On the other hand, 71.2% of the land is in the hands of rich farmers, jotedars and big zamindars. This means that three fourth of the total land is owned by only one-fourth of the people. In the mid-term appraisal of the 7th plan it has also been admitted that the average size of the land holdings per rural family has gone down from 1.53 hectares to 1.28 hectares. Not only that, the average size of operational holdings, per family of actual tillers, has also gone down from 2.28 hectares to 1.84 hectares. More significant thing is, that the number of families of marginal farm owners is much more than the number of families of marginal farmers who actually till the land. This again means that a section of the owners of marginal holdings do not till the land themselves, but are handing them over to others for cultivation and are themselves working as full time paid labour. Due to this, the number of self employed people in the rural areas is going down and the number of

casual labour is going up. This proves that the owners of marginal holdings today are in such a tight situation where they find it more profitable to work as paid labourers than to cultivate their own land. Now, the marginal farmers generally do not gain repossession of their land once they hand it over to others for tilling. Thus, after losing ownership of their land they are turned into landless labourers for ever. In this way the number of landless labourers is increasing constantly. In 1971 9.6% of the rural labour force was landless. In 1982 the number of the landless became 11.3% of the rural labour force. At present this number has surely gone up further. The process of uneven distribution of other rural wealth is also going on unabated. Only 4% of our rural wealth is in the hands of 30% of the poorest rural folk. On the other hand 30% of the richest rural families own 78% of the rural wealth. Many things have been said over the last 3 1/2 decades about distribution of surplus land among the landless through the implementation of the Land Ceiling Act. But actually not much has been done in this respect. In the 6th five year plan document it was stated that the work of distribution of all surplus land will be completed by 1982-83. But from the pace at which this work is progressing, I wonder whether this will be completed even by 2082. So far only 77.76 lakh acres have been declared as surplus. Out of that 58.36 lakh acres have come under the control of the State Govts. and 45.38 lakh acres have actually been distributed so far. I am sure the hon. Minister will say that it is the responsibility of the State Govts. and that they have been given strict directions in this respect. Let us assume that the non-Congress State Govts are lacking in sincerity in implementing these guidelines or directions of the Central Govt. and that is why the work is not progressing apace. But what about the Congress ruled States? Do they also lack

* The speech was originally delivered in Bangali.

sincerity? Does this mean that the Centre and the Congress Govts in the various States do not follow the same policy, the same ideology, the same outlook and the same programmes? The basic thing is the lack of political will of the Govt. in this respect and their unwillingness to ensure the participation of the masses. If there is political will and the participation of the people is ensured, then success can be achieved in spite of tremendous obstacles and opposition. This has been proved in West Bengal. Out of the total land that has been distributed in the entire country, 20% has been distributed in West Bengal alone. Though the availability of land there is only 4% of the total land in the country. This success has been achieved there only by ensuring the participation of the masses through the 'Panchayats'. By this 17.27 lakh poor people have been benefited. 56.8% of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Whereas in the whole country only 29% of the land is in the hands of the small and marginal farmers, in West Bengal 60% of the land is owned by the small and marginal farmers. However the failure of the Govt in other areas of land reforms is also monumental. In many States there are no legal provisions to bestow ownership of land on the share-croppers or to register their names as 'bargadars'. Though radical land reforms, structural changes has to be effected in land holdings. the actual tillers have to be given the ownership of land. Unless this is done, the programmes and schemes for increasing production can never be successful. Even if the production increases marginally, the distress of the farmers won't be removed, and it would not be possible for them to come out of the web of debt around them. Sir, Last year agricultural production particularly foodgrains production greatly suffered due to countrywide severe drought and devastating floods. But the moot question is, why millions of our farmers have to depend upon the vagaries of nature even after 40 years of independence? Even today 70% of

the total arable land is dependent on rain. Only 30% of the land is irrigated, and 18% of that land has got irrigation through the efforts of the farmers themselves. The Govt. has provided irrigation to only 12% of the cultivated land. Starting from the first five year plan and upto the 6th Plan a total of 246 major irrigation projects were taken in hand. Out of them only 65 projects have been completed till this day. Why the remaining 181 projects have not been completed in a period of 30/35 years. Agriculture is the key to Indian economy. Hence agriculture demands the top most priority. Is this the sample of giving priority to agriculture? Even year there are devastating floods in some parts of the country or other. This results in loss of life of thousands of persons, lakhs of heads of cattle perish, lakhs of houses collapse and crops worth crores and crores of rupees are destroyed. The total allocation made for flood control in all the 7 five year plans taken together, is less than the loss and damages caused by floods in one single year. The amount allocated in various five year plans for flood control is between 0.5% and 1.08% only of the total allocation of the plans. In the 7th plan only 0.5% of the total plan outlay has been allocated for flood control. In the 6th plan 4 million hectares were targeted for providing protection against floods. Actual flood protection has been provided to 2 million hectares. But Sir, in the 7th plan the target itself has been kept at 1 million hectares. This shows that the importance of flood protection and control is diminishing.

Sir, the increase in production of agricultural commodities cannot be the only yardstick of measuring the success of our agricultural policy. In 1965 the production of food grains was 72.35 million tonnes. That year the per capital availability of foodgrains per day was 480 grams. In 1983-84 there was the highest production of foodgrains which was to the tune of 152.37 million tonnes. That means the production was

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more than double of that in 1965. But that year the daily per capita availability was on the average 477.9 grams. That means with the increase in production the hunger also increased. Crores and crores of farmer who produce the foodgrains, are not able to get enough for their needs. What good it is to them in such increased production? In the question of development of agriculture, regional imbalances have been very acute. In the period following the so called green revolution it was soon that 50% of the increased production have come from only 15% area. 80% of the foodgrains produced by the Govt comes from Punjab, Haryana and western U.P. This uneven development and imbalance of agricultural development is indicating a danger signal before the whole country. This year's budget is being projected as pro-farmer and as protecting the interests of the farmers. The hon. Finance Minister in his budget speech announced institutional credit to the farmers at low rate of interest and a reduction in the price of fertilizers to the tune of 7.5%. But will this announcement of the Finance Minister help and benefit the small farmers, the marginal farmers and the share croppers? From the credit survey of the Reserve Bank of India published in 1981, it is seen that 60% of the rural credit is institutional credit. Hence apparently it seems that as a result of reduction in interest rate all the farmers will be equally benefitted. But if we go deep into it, it will be seen that apart from a few exceptions the institutional credit does not reach the small farmers. The village money lenders mainly provide finance to the poor farmers. Therefore, if you really wish to help the poor farmer, you will have to see how this institutional credit at a low rate of interest can reach the small farmers. You will have to ensure it. Otherwise only the big farmers and jotedars will take advantage of this reduced rate of interest on loans. What is the percentage of the farmers who are enjoying the benefits of the subsidy given on fertilizers

and other agricultural inputs? 70% of our cultivated land is dependent on rains. All the farmers who cultivate these rain-fed lands, how much benefit are they deriving from this subsidy. They have no irrigation facilities on their land and they don't use fertilizers also. Therefore, they are deprived of these subsidies. All the benefits of Govt. assistance and subsidies are chiefly enjoyed by the farmers of agriculturally advanced and rich areas and particularly by capitalists zamindars. In this way a great disparity is developing between one State and another, between one area and another and between one farmer and another. Unless prompt and effective steps are taken to remove these disparities, then the whole country will have to pay its price.

If the country is affected by flood or drought, the chief victim is the small farmer and the marginal farmer. The biggest question that he faces is, how will he manage his household and feed his family throughout the year and how will he finance his cultivation in the next season. His small piece of land does not produce enough foodgrains to meet his needs for the whole year. If there is flood or drought, he has to buy his food from the market through out the year. At such times, he needs Govt. assistance and cooperation. We are surprised to see that the Govt is helping them by raising the administered prices of items of daily necessity. Prices today have reached such a stage that it has gone beyond the purchasing capacity of most of the rural people. In this background we will have to consider the question of remunerative prices for agricultural produce. The price of whatever the farmer goes to buy is sky high. But whatever the farmer sells, its price far from being remunerative does not even meet his production cost. Whatever price the Govt fixes for various items of agricultural produce is claimed to be remunerative by them. The calculation of remunerative price by distinguished persons sitting in air conditioned rooms and the

bitter experience of the hard working farmer working in the burning fields from dawn to dusk, never agree. They have no meeting point. This results in dissatisfaction and grievances of farmers. This finds expression through various recent farmers agitations. It is, thus necessary to seriously consider the question of remunerative price for agricultural produce. This should be considered more seriously. Whenever there is a marginal increase in support price side by side there is an increase in the issue price also. The farmer is seller on one hand and a consumer at the same time. As a consumer he has to pay much more than what he receives as seller. That is why the jute producer sugarcane producer and the cotton producer today are gasping for breath. The farmer does not get even that much price for jute which is fixed by the Govt. Firstly, the JCI does not enter the market at the right time. As a result of that the small farmers are compelled to sell their jute to the middle men at a low price. Apart from that the JCI purchases only a small portion of the total jute crop. As a result, the farmer has to sell his remaining crop at a lower price. Therefore, if we want to save the jute growers then the JCI will have to start purchases at the proper time and they shall have to purchase the entire jute crop. At a time when the price of every item of daily necessity is rising by leaps and bounds, the agricultural labourers are made to survive on a nominal wage.

The minimum wages fixed in various States under the Minimum Wages Act is not at all adequate and in keeping with the present rise in prices. Since the agricultural labourers are unorganised and have no bargaining power, they don't get even the minimum wages fixed under the law, howsoever inadequate they may be. Therefore, in the interest of life and livelihood of the agricultural labourers, there should be a Central Minimum Wages Act and the Central Govt should also monitor and ensure that this law

is properly implemented in all the States.

About poverty eradication programmes, in the Central budget allocation has increased. But the rate of price rise is much more than that. So, in fact, the real allocation for these projects have gone down. Hence it is necessary to increase the allocations in the poverty eradication programme.

Due to all these factors the agricultural production this year is lagging far behind the target. Not only that there is no possibility of achieving the target of 175 million tonnes of foodgrains and 16 million tonnes of oil seeds at the end of the 7th five year plan. Unless we can combat this gloomy situation effectively and halt the process of slide back, we will again turn into importers of foodgrains from the position of exporters of foodgrains. This warning should be heeded. With that Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir Mahatma Gandhi wanted that the villages should become self-reliant and they should progress because India could progress only when its villages progressed. That is why Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru allocated funds for the development of villages in the First Plan but these went on decreasing year after year. Works were completed on priority basis to build the infrastructure in villages. Much progress was made in the field of Irrigation and Agriculture. But by and by the country realised the need for industrialisation and therefore the percentage of expenditure was reduced on rural and agricultural areas. The percentage of indirect taxes that was a burden on the villages went on increasing. 14.8 per cent of the Plan allocation was spent on rural areas in the First Plan and it came down to 10.9 per cent in the Seventh Plan. We are very glad that the allocation on agriculture has increased in last year's Budget and special attention is being paid towards the rural development programmes. In 1950-51 43.3

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per cent of the plan allocation was spent on agriculture whereas the indirect tax yielded 56.7 per cent revenue. Similarly, in 1985-86 19.1 per cent was spent on agriculture and indirect tax yielded 80.9 per cent revenue. In this way the people of the rural areas were burdened with tax whereas the percentage of expenditure spent on them declined. During the Second plan the pace of Rural programmes slackened and this caused us concern. We whole heartedly welcome the increased allocation to Agriculture in this Budget. We congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Minister of Agriculture for paying special attention to the rural areas and to the field of Agriculture. The production of foodgrains has increased in the country despite low allocation and other heavy odds. This was because of the policies that Shrimati Indira Gandhi followed after 1967 so that we had not to beg the world for foodgrains. The foodgrain production increased only due to those policies. The credit for development of agriculture goes to the scientists, the agricultural labourers and specially to the farmers of our country. She made the country self-reliant in this field. Agriculture is the mainstay of our economy. The basic infrastructure will have to be created for the development of farmers and their villages. Irrigation should be given top priority in this regard. Only 30% of the total cultivable land in the country is irrigated. That means 70 per cent of the land is still unirrigated. Special attention should be paid to the development of sources of Irrigation and creating infrastructure particularly of water, through construction of large dams, small dams, tubewells, left canals and installing pumping sets on a large scale because in future the situation regarding foodgrains can be more serious. So I request you to speedily develop the sources of irrigation. Electricity should be supplied to the people of rural areas because it is very essential for irrigation and development. The farmers should be provided facilities in

time for agriculture and proper arrangements should be made to provide education to their children.

14.00 hrs.

Arrangements should be made to take produce of rural areas to markets and for that every village will have to be linked with roads. The creation of basic infrastructure for the development of rural areas lies in establishing a dispensary in every village, in making drinking water and other facilities available to the people of every village. I request you to reform the present education system for developing the rural areas and agriculture. Although many schools have been opened in villages but due to faulty education system the children of farmers are still unemployed even though they are educated. Therefore, education system in villages should be formulated in such a manner so that these children could be either engaged in agro-industries or in any other occupation which is rural-oriented Education in agriculture should be imparted to the children of farmers. This would not only improve the economic condition of small farmers but also make them prosperous gradually.

Natural calamities also create difficulties for the farmers. There was drought during the last *kharif* season. Although the *Rabi* crop was good in our area but it was affected by hailstorm. A number of villages were badly affected by hailstorm and the farmers suffered heavy losses. Natural calamities like flood, drought and hailstorm giving despair and dejection to farmers. They think that farming is no more a fruitful occupation for them. I request you to boost the morale of the farmers during natural calamities. It is very necessary to provide them assistance during such a critical period.

Special funds should be created to

provide relief to the areas affected by flood, drought or hailstorm so that the farmers does not have to shift from agriculture to any other occupation. Such a provision is very essential.

Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan has raised many relevant points on land reforms just now. The issue of land reform in every country is very intricate. The work of land reforms started in our country after independence. Zamindari abolition, land ceiling and other similar steps fall under land reforms. Thereafter a programme of distributing surplus land and village community land to the landless people was undertaken. Later in 1974-75 the then Prime Minister late Shrimati Indira Gandhi took commendable steps keeping in view the condition of landless people in the rural areas. The percentage of landless people in rural areas which was 16.9 in 1961 rose to 32% in 1981. There is a possibility that it will rise up to 40% by 1988. It implies that out of 100 people living in villages, 40 are landless labourers. That is why resentment is brewing in them. I submit that schemes for landless people in this country should be implemented expeditiously. Under land reform schemes many landless people were given land during 1974-74 but only a few of them could get possession. I would like to suggest that in rural areas, people who have usurped agricultural land or forcibly occupied village community land on a large scale should be driven away from such land and this land should be distributed among landless people fairly and they should be given actual possession of this land. Majority of the Adivasis and Harijans in our area live in forests. More and more tribal villages are being declared as reserved forests. this is causing great difficulty for them as forest is the only source of their livelihood. The problem now facing them is what they should do. I want that the surplus land, village community land and forests land should be distributed among. Adivasies and landless

poor people with the stipulation that half the land will be covered with trees and the remaining half will be brought under cultivation. Though many programmes of poverty eradication are bring implemented in the rural areas by the Government but they are not adequate, the number of landless people living below the poverty line being very large. If they are given an option either to accept Rs. 10,000 or two bighas of land, they will prefer two bighas of land, instead of Rs.10,000 as loan. The distribution of land should be added to the list of things provided to rural landless and the poor under I.R.D.P. schemes so that their poverty can be eradicated. If they want they should also be given a loan of Rs. 8000 to 10,000, but you must provide them an opportunity to purchase land and they will be very glad if they are also provided infrastructure for agriculture. If two bighas of land is provided to landless people of rural areas, their economic condition will improve tremendously. They will feel satisfied, they will be free from the burden of debt and they will not take to agitation, which at present they are doing.

Therefore, I submit that programmes of land reform should be accelerated in rural areas and additional land should be provided to farmers.

Programmes like National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and other schemes for drought-affected areas are very useful. Besides providing employment these schemes are helpful in the construction of hospitals in the rural areas. But sometimes this money is misused. Not sometimes but very often. I had submitted earlier also that though the State Governments implement these schemes but the Central Government should create some machinery to supervise the work going on in these schemes and monitor their progress in order to ensure their proper implementation. If the funds are being misused, steps should

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be taken to check it.

Sir, lastly I want to say that tremendous development has taken place in agriculture and rural areas too. In areas like Western Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab, a lot of progress has been achieved in agriculture and rural areas whereas there are still some areas in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Bundelkhand where agricultural development has been for name sake only. While addressing a mammoth rally in Lucknow recently our Prime Minister said that we would now pay attention to farmers of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and those areas of our country which have been neglected. We would enable them to make progress. Eastern Uttar Pradesh is an area which is densely populated, whereas land is scarcely available. People are migrating to Bombay and poverty and unemployment are on the increase. Therefore, special programme should be formulated for development of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and special scheme should be initiated to provide avenues of employment to the farmers and landless people to improve their economic condition so that people of Eastern Uttar Pradesh may also progress.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my last submission is that some agro-industries should be set up in the rural areas. Agro-industries and cottage industries should be the responsibility of Rural Development Department and the Agriculture ministry. A network of these industries should be created in the rural areas. I am not able to give the specific names of these industries as I am running short of time. This should be done so that the small and medium farmers, who do not have adequate means of livelihood are able to supplement their income by engaging themselves in these industries. Therefore, I submit that this department should take over agro-industries rural industries and cottage industries, and create a network in the rural

areas to bring about prosperity there.

With these words, I whole heartedly support the Demands for Grants.

14.08 hrs

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the chair*]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra): Hon. Madam Chairman, due to drought this year, there is a possibility of 10 per cent shortfall in foodgrain production in our country. Not that natural calamities befall India alone, it is true of every other country in the World which is engaged in agriculture and is stricken by such calamities. For example in 1983, there was 37.47 per cent shortfall in foodgrain production in America, 16.3 per cent in Canada, 17.4 per cent in Russia and 43.7 per cent in Australia. But so far as shortfall in foodgrains is concerned the difference between our country and other countries of the world is that though it is a temporary feature in other countries, it has become a regular feature here. From 1951 till today except during 1983-84, the production has never reached so high as to meet the entire requirement of every individual in the country for the whole year. According to the experts, at least 180 kgs. of foodgrains are required by an individual in a year to keep his body and soul together, but till today, our production of foodgrains has not reached this point. As compared to 1964-65, foodgrains production decreased by 19.1 per cent in 1965-66. Similarly, foodgrain production declined by 16.8 per cent in 1979-80 as compared to 1978-79. During Sixth Five Year Plan, Per capita availability of foodgrain has been 167.4 Kgs i.e. 7 per cent less than the actual requirement. Now the question is why is it so? Is the land of our country less fertile? Is the per capita land less in our country? I am of the view that neither land of our country is less fertile nor the per capita agricultural land

is less in our country as compared to other countries of the world.

According to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research the maximum per hectare yield in our country can be 11.3 tonnes whereas the minimum will be 8 tonnes. Even if we say that the per hectare yield is half it would come to 5.5 tonnes. Even if we engage half the resources on agriculture including irrigation we would be able to produce twice the amount of foodgrains that are being produced today i.e. about 28 or 29 crores tonnes. So far as the question of per capita land is concerned, per capita agricultural land in other countries of the world is 0.144 hectare, Whereas in our country it is 0.134 hectare. There is not much difference. But the foodgrains production in our country is less by two-third than of the production of other countries of the world. The per capita agricultural land is 37 per cent more in our country than in the Asian Continent but so far as production is concerned, inspite of huge efforts, our production is just little more than double. Neither the per capita agricultural land is less as compared to other countries of the world nor our land is less fertile than what are the reasons for low production? The reason is that agriculture has been neglected right from the beginning.

In the First Five Year Plan, 37 per cent of total plan outlay was spent on agriculture, rural development and irrigation, but by the Seventh Five Year Plan, it came down to 20.3 per cent. Neglect of agriculture is the main cause of low foodgrain production in our country.

It is reported that there will be shortfall of 10 per cent in the production of foodgrains. I have already stated that shortfall in foodgrains production has been upto 19 per cent during last few years yet the controversy has not been set at rest. This implies that either this is not the worst drought of the century or if it is so the shortfall in foodgrain

production can be more than 20 percent. Either of these two things can be true. There is neither scarcity of land nor the land is less fertile then what is the reason for the shortfall in foodgrains? The reason is that Government has been neglecting agriculture.

The target of our foodgrain production is based on our minimum requirements. On the basis of our experience during the past few years we should fix our targets while keeping into consideration the shortfall due to natural calamities. But the targets are not fixed like that. Targets are fixed keeping in view our requirement for survival. Sir, the money invested in agriculture in our country is very less as compared to that invested in other countries of the world, so much so that the investment is even less than that of China. If we compare the investment made in industry and in agriculture we will find that the difference is too much. This is utter neglect of agriculture. As long as this attitude continues, the fate of agriculture and the agriculturists is not going to change in this country and the people will continue to die of starvation. Madam, farmers are not getting remunerative price, though it has been repeatedly discussed inside and outside the House. Prices of many commodities have not been fixed so far in this country. Even after 40 years of freedom neither the prices of agricultural goods nor of industrial goods have been fixed. No one has been paid attention to strike a balance between the two. That is the reason why the farmer has to buy agricultural resources and essential commodities at a high price. It is unfortunate that the farmers have to sell their agricultural produce at a cheap price. They are compelled to do so because they have no other alternative to fulfil their needs other than agriculture. So far as the farmers continue to sell their produce at cheap price and buy essential commodities for survival at comparatively higher price the fate of this country, agriculture and the farmer will not change.

[Sh Ram Bahadur Singh]

Besides, there is no appropriate irrigation system the country and therefore, it is not possible to irrigate each and every field. Just now, an hon. Member said that after 40 years of freedom, only 30 per cent land is being irrigated whereas the rest or 70 per cent land depends on monsoons. When the crop is good during a particular year because of good rainfall the credit goes to the schemes but when the monsoon fails, you blame the nature. Even after 40 years of Independence the farmer who is the backbone of our economy has to depend on monsoons. So if you want the country and the agriculture to progress you have to give remunerative prices to the farmers and make appropriate arrangements for irrigation.

But it is ironical that whatever irrigation system in there, it is not being used properly. Irrigation capacity of 52 lakh hectares of land is being wasted. In 1970-71, one acres of land was being irrigated at an expenditure of Rs.2700 to 2800, which has now increased upto Rs. 8000-9000. this means that the cost of irrigating 52 lakh hectares of land will come to Rs.14000 crores if we calculate on the basis of the prices prevailing at that time. this Rs. 14000 crores are lying waste now and no one is getting any benefit from it. Therefore, I would like that whatever irrigation facilities are available at present they should be used properly so that the farmers are benefited. Madam, there has been a long standing demand to exempt the uneconomic land holdings from land revenue. There was a person in this country who fought for it throughout his life and gave a slogan "*Bina Munafa kheti Bari, us par na Lage Malgusari*". (The uneconomic land holdings should be exempted from land revenue). It has not been implemented so far. Whenever, this matter was raised, it was said that it is the concern of State Governments. It is true, but the State Governments are not outside the country. The country

comprises State and the people who live there. If anything happens in one part of the country, the whole country is affected by it. There is a similarity between a country and a human body. If a thorn is pricked in any part of the body the entire body suffers the agony of pain. Similarly, if discontent spreads among the farmers in any part of the country, the entire country will suffer. I want that something should be done in this regard. The uneconomic land holdings should be exempted from land revenue and the Centre should compensate the loss to State Government on this account. By merely, curtailing wasteful expenditure, on one item this loss can be compensated.

Finally, I want to submit about the land reforms. The problem regarding land reforms has not yet been solved. Madam, in this country many a battle have been fought for the sake of wealth, land and woman. These are the reasons behind the rise of naxalism today, in our country which is being discussed every day. The sole aim of the Naxalites is that every citizen of this country should lead a respectful life and earn an honest living. I appreciate this feeling. Madam, overwhelmed by this feeling, they took to naxalism. Though I oppose the means they adopt but I appreciate the ends. If the Government wants to curb the growth naxalism, then the process of land reforms should be implemented more rapidly, otherwise neither the Government nor I can stop naxalism.

I would like to submit some points about this year's Budget. Today there is lot of talk everywhere that this year's Budget is a farmers Budget and they will be benefited to a great extent....(*Interruptions*).....I will conclude in two minutes.....(*Interruptions*) I am concluding.

I agree that this year's allocation to the Department of agriculture has been in-

creased as compared to last year Rs. 469.50 crores was spent last year whereas this year Rs. 670 crores has been allocated. The funds on agricultural schemes are not only spent by the Ministry of Agriculture but by other Ministries also for example, the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Environment also spend some amount...*(Interruptions)* I am concluding. The sum amount spent by the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Environment is represented in the Budget and if we exclude that amount then this years allocation is Rs. 80 crores less than the last year. The allocation for crop protection has been raised. It means that raising the expenditure on small items and curtailing on bigger items. The allocation made for financial institutions have been cut and funds on crop protection have been raised but not to the desired extent.

In the end, I would like to submit one more point. The farmers will not be benefited much by the proposed 7.5 per cent discount on fertilizers. This has been done keeping in view the interests of the fertilizer factory owners. There were no other way to sell the tonnes of fertilizers that was lying with the factory owners. Government thought it was better to "salvage something out of a bad debt". That is, when there was going to be a hundred per cent loss to the factories, the Government came out with this scheme thereby safeguarding the interests of the factory owners. Now they have to bear only 5 per cent loss as 95 per cent of the stock will come out in the market. The provisions made in this Budget for the farmers is causing concern. This is not a farmer's Budget or a rural oriented Budget but a mere deception to them. Therefore, I oppose these Budget proposals.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol):
Madam, I rise to support the Demands for

the Ministry of agriculture.

Since independence the farmers with their hard work, guidance and help from the Government, inventions of the research scholars and extension work of the officers, could produce foodgrains which are sufficient for our country and also we can export. Since independence, we have almost produced foodgrains three times more as compared to the figure of 1950-51 and we are planning to produce more. Of course, this requires planning and implementation of the measures that the Central Government wants to take through the State Government also. For agricultural production, we require first of all seeds, fertilizers and then irrigation, pesticides. We also require facilities for storage of the produce till it is sold in the market.

As far as land is concerned, we are not going to get any more land in future. On the contrary, the land available under irrigation is being reduced day-by-day-whether it through construction of buildings in the small cities and big cities or through industrialisation or through industrialisation or through construction of dams also. As far as construction of dams is concerned, the criterion is about 10-25 per cent of land can be utilised for storing water. That is, 25 acres of land can be utilised for storing water if 100 acres of land are to be irrigated. If we construct some more dams, then more lands will be under water and they will not be available for cultivation. So also there is the brick-kiln sector which is taking the top soil from various areas in the country and this is also responsible for the reduction in the area for cultivation. We have to intensify the measures for production of cultivable land, whatever is available with us. Sir, the Government of India is giving a lot of subsidy to fertilizer industry. It is an indirect help to the farmers and this subsidy has increased to Rs. 3000 crores this year. So also, there is the transport subsidy for the fertilizer pro-

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ducing plants. Because of the planning right from the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Smt. Indiraji and today under the leadership of Rajivji, we could increase the consumption of fertilizers from 69 lakh tonnes to 91 lakh tonnes during last year. Of course, this is not sufficient. We have to go till further and utilise more and more fertilizers to produce more and more foodgrains, pulses, oil-seeds and other agricultural products. I would like to point out here that we are giving subsidy to the fertilizer industry. We should also give subsidy to the organic manure produced by the farmers. We should encourage that and new methods of production of organic manure through cultivation of *algae*, which has been invented by the researchers of ICAR should also be encouraged by way of giving subsidy and grants.

As far as seeds are concerned, earlier the farmers used to sow their own seeds or used to get seeds from near-by areas. Now, we are supplying the hybrid seeds and improved variety of seeds throughout the country, wherever they are required. Starting from 1.8 lakh quintals in 50-51, we are supplying about 56 lakh quintals of seeds and improved seeds, hybrid seeds to the farmers. But, sometimes, we observe that bad quality seeds are sold in the market and because of that bad quality seeds, the farmers suffer crop losses. Hence, the people supplying bad quality seeds should not be allowed to go unpunished. This thing should be treated as criminal offence. Some enactments to this effect should be there at the Central level or at the State level.

There are 26 Universities in this country which are doing research in the field of agriculture. Last year, they have given about 23 varieties of improved seeds for different crops and still more is being done.

As far as irrigation is concerned, we have started from 23 million hectares in

1950-51 and now we have reached a figure of about 73 million hectares uptill last year. But the total potential of irrigation in this country is going to be only 50 per cent of the cultivable land. So, we have adopt to other methods of irrigation which can give more irrigated area with the same availability of water. And such irrigation systems are the Sprinkler Irrigation System and the Lift Irrigation System. I am glad that the Central Government through the State Government is giving a lot of subsidies and financial help to the small and marginal farmers and also to the middle farmers for adopting the lift irrigation. The subsidy amount is in thousands like Rs. 15,000, Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 8,000. But at the same time, I would like to suggest to our Hon. Minister that there should restriction on the grant of subsidy in the purchase of lift irrigation sets from the people and from the companies who have got ISI mark because such companies charge more. If the lift irrigation set is available at Rs. 10,000 in the market, these companies may charge Rs. 14,000. We have got our personal experience that the nodal type set is available in the market at Rs. 22 whereas he charged Rs. 46 per unit. This lift irrigation system is a simple device. We should not insist that there should be ISI standards for the purchase of these types and then only the grant would be made available to the farmers.

Opening the debate, my friend Mr. Rao was telling that only 6.8 per cent is being spent on agricultural sector. he has ignored or he has not mentioned that He are spending indirectly at the State level and at the Central level. I have mentioned about the subsidies on fertilizers. We should also remembers what we are doing for the farmers through the supply of electricity at cheaper rate. We are supplying the electricity at about 17 paise to 20 paise per unit in almost all the States while the production cost per unit of the electricity comes to more than 35 paise per unit. This has also encouraged subsidy, an indirect help to the farmers.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: It comes to 75 paise per unit.

SHRI VIJAYN. PATIL: It is more than 60 paise or 75 paise.

Madam, we have to supply capital to the farmers for intensive and economical agriculture. And for supplying to the farmers, the Central Government is doing a lot. From Rs. 24 crores, we have come to the figure of almost Rs. 7,203 crores last year in terms of agricultural credit given to the farmers. And the encouraging thing about this is that about Rs. 4,000 crores is given through cooperative societies.

Madam, we could bring Green Revolution through hybrid seed production and because of that we could have buffer stock of 32 million tonnes and this buffer stock, we are able to store in the godowns which—because of the policy of the Central Government and also because of constructing godowns even in rural areas of the capacity of two hundred to three hundred tonnes—we could store foodgrains. I would like to suggest that we should have plans for construction of more godowns in the rural areas so that the farmers could store their produce and sell them in the market when the prices are remunerative.

For keeping the prices at economical level, the Central Government is doing procurement of foodgrains through FCI. The National Federation of State Marketing Cooperatives is also taking care of pulses and oilseeds. We are glad that you could appoint two members of the farmers community. The third member is to be appointed in the Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices. Let us hope that they will be able to give proper guidance to the Central Government for remunerative prices to the farmers.

Our agriculture is mainly dependent on monsoon and as I have mentioned earlier,

80 per cent of agriculture—even after the full utilisation of the irrigation potential—will be dependent on monsoon.

In the 7th Plan we are laying emphasis on dryland farming also. In dryland farming mainly oil seeds and pulses are produced. I would like to suggest to the Hon. Minister that for the benefit of small farmers in the lands which are not cultivable for goods crops, agro-forestry should be tried. Some grant should be given to them so that after give or six years they will be getting remunerative prices on the agro-forestry land.

In Maharashtra we have got cotton monopoly procurement programme. If we adopt this monopoly procurement of cotton all over India, I think that the cotton producers will be able to get remunerative prices and the per acre yield of cotton will also increase through proper methods.

As far as agricultural exports are concerned, about Rs. 2000 crores worth agricultural produce was exported last year as compared to Rs. 1600 crores in 1982. If we link up this agricultural produce export with other products based on agriculture, it will be about Rs. 4500 crores. This is a welcome feature. We should be able to increase the export in future so that we can earn the valuable foreign exchange which in turn will be given for import of oil seeds.

With the productive and profitable technology adopted by our Government, by our people and our research scholars through ICAR, we are hoping to produce about 225 million tonnes of foodgrains which may be required by the year 2000 AD for feeding a population of 972 million people in this country.

I am hopeful that with Ministers like Mr. Bhajan Lal who comes from the State of Haryana which is an agricultural area; Mr. Shyam Lal Yadav; Mr. Shastri who is a

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staunch supporter of farmers and whom I have seen working in farmers forum; and Mr. Prabhu who produces more fertilizers, I think we will be able to produce the targeted foodgrains—the target envisaged by our Prime Minister for the year 1989-90 with good measures.

I support these grants and hope that through these grants the farmers will get more and more credit at lesser rates and intensive agricultural methods will be adopted as a special technique for increasing the agricultural production.

[Translation]

R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Madam Chairman, I wish to say a few words in support of the demands for grants moved by our Hon. Minister of agriculture.

Severe drought conditions are prevailing in Tamil Nadu for the past few years. There is no water in the lakes. Particularly in my constituency in Arakkonam, big lakes like Kaveripattinam, Mamandur, Perungatur and Thenaram are dry for the past five years. At least during this year, the Minister should take some steps to desilt these lakes.

North Arcot district comes next to Thanjavur district in rice production in Tamil Nadu. Despite the severe drought conditions, our farmers toiled hard in the fields and kept up the food production. The farmers face serious hardships due to shortage of electricity. Electricity connections should be given to all pumpsets.

The farmers should be distributed high yield variety seeds free of cost. They should also be imparted agricultural education for increasing production.

When the dravidian parties were in

power in the State, they were not able to estimate correctly the extent of damage caused by drought conditions. (*Interruption*)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Why are you interrupting him? Mr. Jeevarathinam, you continue.

DR. A.KALANIDHI: If at all the blame should come, it should come on the Central Govt. Not on the DMK regime or the AIADMK regime.

[Translation]

*DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: Yes.
[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Let him say whatever he wants to say. This not good. Do not interrupt him. Why are you unnecessarily interrupting him? (*Interruptions*) What do you want?

[Translation]

*DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: No. We do not want anything. We do not want any wrong fact to be stated. He is always accusing us.

[English]

M.R CHAIRMAN: When your turn comes, you can reply to him. Not like this. You can't interrupt him in the middle. Let him say. I have not allowed you Dr. I have not allowed you. When your turn comes, you say whatever you would like to say.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Last year Dr. MGR was the Chief Minister. When he was there, the damage due to drought must

have been estimated in precise terms. They were really not corrupt. However, they not able to estimate it last year. In this connection, I sought clarification from a particular Minister. I asked him how they accepted Rs. 35 crores given by the Central Govt. against the demand of Rs. 600 crores last year. He replied that the demand for Rs. 600 crores was made on the advice of the State Govt. officials and the demand, in turn, was scrutinised by the Central Govt. officials who thought it fit to give only Rs. 35 crores. The Central Govt. thought that the State Govt.'s demand lacked merit. This was the situation during the regime of dravidian parties. Had the situation been managed in a better way, this year we would not have faced this severe water problem.

The Palar river originates from Mysore. The Palar river is now dry. Hon. Minister may please take steps to ensure water supply in the river at least for 3 months in a year.

Experts say that the lion's share of the benefits of the Telugu Ganga Project would go to Andhra. I, therefore, request that the Andhra Govt. must be moved to complete this project out of funds from that State Govt. Incidentally, Tamil Nadu, particularly Madras City would also receive some benefits.

The Ganges and Cauveri should be linked. Our Great Poet Bharati in one of his poems suggests that we should exchange the best betel leaves grown in the Cauveri basin in Thanjavur for the wheat grown in Ganges plains. Bharati further sings that the ivory from the Chera Kingdom that is from Kerala should be offered as gifts in the return for the verses of the Marathi poets.

*DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: Do it. Why don't you do it?

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Yes, Yes we will do it. We have not so far made any

plan for that. We will do it.

As I had already said our national poet Bharati rightly suggested in his poems that the betel leaves from Cauveri basin should be exchanged for the wheat grown in the Ganges plains. Likewise, the ivory of elephants from Kerala should be presented as gifts to the poets from Maharashtra, for singing martial hymns. In the same spirit, the Ganges and Cauveri should be linked.

A specific plan should be drawn up to improve the conditions of the agricultural labourers. Steps should also be taken to ensure adequate supply of fodder to cattle in drought affected areas.

When the dravidian parties were in power, many agitating farmers were shot dead by the Govt. (*Interruptions*)

10 or 12 farmers were killed in police firing when the dravidian parties were in power (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

DR. A.KALANIDHI: When you raise your hand to accuse us with your pointing finger, mind that the other four fingers are pointing towards you. Don't forget that. In Punjab daily more than 10 persons are being killed. Don't forget that.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: That is terrorists problem. This is farmers problem. Farmers simply asked for water. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat Dr.

*Translation of the speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: Madam, I am not interrupting. Let him say anything. But let him not state wrong information and mislead the House. That is my humble submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can say when your turn comes. Why do you interrupt?

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Not only they had shot dead many farmers, they had imprisoned more than 1 lakh poor farmers. This had happened during the rule of dravidian parties.

[English]

DR. A. KALANIDHI: There is a limitation for accusation. Every time he is accusing either the DMK or the AIADMK. Let him be specific in his allegations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. I have been telling so many times not to interrupt.

[Translation]

*DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: What is wrong in it?

[English]

DR. A. KALANIDHI: He is talking in this august House. He cannot give wrong information.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot interrupt like that.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Your poet Bharati eulogised Tamil Nadu as the land which has the best education, the land where Kampan was born and the land where the great epic "Silapathikara" was written.

But look at the pathetic condition of the State during the dravidian parties' rule. There is no drinking water. There is no rain. The lakes are dry. We used to receive three rainfalls every year. (Interruptions)

*SHRI P. SELVENDRAN: Yes, yes, you have three rainfalls during your President's rule.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Selvendran, how many times should I repeat?

[Translation]

*DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: Oh! there is no drought now. You are receiving three rainfalls during your rule.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Yes, yes, we had rains in Vellore. Our religious poet Andallamaiyar praised the land of Tamils as an ever prospering country with no evils, with plentiful of rain and endowed with all human virtues. (Interruptions)

But, today, Tamil Nadu is in the grip of severe drought. I request the Hon. Minister to necessary steps to alleviate the miseries caused by drought.

I request that the procurement price of sugarcane should be raised. At present high yield sugarcane saplings are distributed free of cost only to those who supply sugarcane to cooperative sugar factories. This concession should be extended to all farmers including to those who manufacture jaggery. I also request that a sugar factory may be set up in Cheyyar district. I think Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan will agree to this. Likewise, a sugarcane research Institute may be set up in Pallipattu in my constituency. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You conclude, Mr. Jeevarathinam.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Interest free agricultural loans amounting to Rs. 5000 should be extended to all farmers with less than 5 acres of land. Loans under IRDP should be extended also to farmers. Owing to the severity of the drought conditions, at least, if not the loans, at least the interest on agricultural loans should be completely waived.

At present, we are giving 3000 crores as subsidy on fertilizers. Hon. Minister must examine whether this subsidy percolates to the poor farmers for whom this is intended. The subsidy is cornered by distributors and other middlemen. Rs. 2000 crores is given as subsidy on food. This also does not reach the poor consumers. This should also be looked into.

Lastly, Madam, natural gas is available in Narimanam and Nallinam areas in Thanjavur district in Tamil Nadu. This should be exploited by setting up a gas based fertilizer industry in Thanjavur district.

With these words, I conclude.

*DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Chengalpattu): Madam Chairman, I am highly thankful for providing me an opportunity to participate in this discussion on the demands for grants of the Ministry of agriculture which is very vital for the development of economy.

My fundamental argument is that the agricultural production in this country is purely dependent on the vagaries of nature.

With the limited resources available to the State Govt., it would not justify to criticise the party or the Govt. in power for any fall in agricultural production.

Shri Jeevarathinam in his speech here made certain whimsical and baseless allegations that severe drought conditions prevailed in Tamil Nadu only when the dravidian parties were in power. Let me emphatically state in this august House and put the record straight that only when the national party was in power in the State that they encouraged people to eat rat meat. It was the same national party which advised people to observe fast on one day, probably Monday, every week.

[English]

DR. A.KALANIDHI: That's good, that's good.

[Translation]

*DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: It was the same national party which advised Tamil people to take wheat per meal per day. It was during the same national party's regime the number of famine deaths touched a new record. This was the condition when the national party which Shri Jeevarathinam is proud of ruled the State.

When severe drought conditions prevail in Tamil Nadu and when we make persistent demands for financial and material assistance, the Central Govt. turns a Nelson's eye to the whole problem. They first see which party is ruling the State. If any opposition party is ruling the State, they would take 6 months to send the assessment team. When we say that the State is in the grip of a severe drought and when we attract the attention of the Govt. to the plight of the poor, the response will be one of

*Translation of the speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan]
 delaying tactics. The Govt. will send a team after 6 months or 1 year and that will worsen the situation. This smacks of the sadistic act of showing a banana to the weeping child without giving it.

Take the high sounding slogan of bringing green revolution in the country. That is still in the slogan level. The Govt. is not serious in bringing green revolution in the country. They raise this slogan for cheap electoral gains.

The Govt. is boasting of their achievements. What has it achieved in real terms? Nothing. Compare our agriculture with the agricultural development in other countries. We are far behind many countries and we are backward by 100 years. This is simply because the Govt. does not providing high yield variety of seeds to our farmers. The Govt. does not provide proper fertilizers, subsidy on fertilizers and other necessary equipments. Even the basic requirement of water is not provided.

Dr. C.N. Annadurai, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu rightly pointed out the canal irrigation system prevalent in this country leads to loss of considerable water due to evaporation. At a time when we should conserve water, he suggested that we should follow the Japanese method of sprinkler irrigation method. Indeed we should follow such water conserving method of irrigation.

Madam, when the farmers in U.P. agitate, you made some provision in the budget. You are reminded of the existence of farmers only when they agitate to press for their demands.

In Tamil Nadu, there are many handloom workers. Their main problem is that they are not getting cotton. But the Govt. instead of taking steps to increase the pro-

duction of cotton is exporting cotton. We are yet to see a funny Govt. like the present one. Thousands and thousands of handloom workers are affected by this non-availability of cotton. But the Govt. is still keep on exporting cotton to foreign countries.

On the other hand, certain big sharks in textile industry who can, with their resources buy the whole of India, are exploiting this situation by increasing the production of synthetic yarn. I charge the Govt. with actively assisting these big capitalists by conferring on them concessions for productions of synthetic yarn at the cost of poor handloom weavers in the country.

Flood and drought control has been always a problem since our independence 43 years ago. So far we have spent 20000 crores on flood and drought relief measures. The British before leaving this soil specifically solved if the Ganga and Cauveri rivers are linked. Instead of spending our energy and efforts on linking Ganga and Cauveri, we have resorted to petty schemes and plans which gave only temporary relief. We were interested in coining high sounding slogans, diverted our energy and efforts in garlanding the portraits of leaders, in delivering speeches with hackneyed phrases and at last delivered ourselves into the cruel hands of one misfortune after another. That was how 20000 crores were frittered away without any plan or perspective for the ostensible purpose of controlling floods and drought.

The Cauveri problem is still haunting Tamil Nadu. We have spoken about it in this august House thousand times. And now the members in the opposite benches accuse the role of dravidian parties. Let me very clearly state that only when the dravidian parties were in power in the State we urged the Hon. Late Prime Minister Madam Gandhi and the present Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi to refer this dispute to a Tribu-

nal. What exactly happens is that the matter is simply talked out without any concrete solution. They view it as a dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. They do not realise that the continuance of this dispute is causing incalculable damage to the agricultural production in Tamil Nadu. Thanjavur is called the rice bowl of Tamil Nadu. Nearly one fourth of the total rice production in the country comes from Thanjavur. But the farmers in Thanjavur are not being helped in increasing the agricultural production. They can be helped only when the river water dispute is resolved. They can be helped only when the river water dispute is resolved. This Cauveri water problem is being approached with partisan eyes. This problem is not a party matter. Had the Govt. taken this problem as a national problem by this time we would have seen a flowering garden in Thanjavur. You are attributing partisan motives to this problem. That was why successive Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu including Dr. Anna, Dr. Karunanidhi and Dr. MGR right from the beginning demanded that this dispute should be referred to a Tribunal. for referring this dispute to a Tribunal don't you have powers? Do you have to go to America or Russia? You have all the powers. But you lack the will. So many times we have demanded this. We have even agitated against the callous attitude of the Central Govt. in this matter, but without fruition.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu has recently announced elections to the Agricultural cooperative societies. Such elections should be announced by a popularly elected Govt. The Governor is a State Official and he should not have announced the elections. An official cannot effectively gauge the feelings of local people. He may not understand the local people, their sentiments and language. The Governor was an officer serving

with you here. How can he take decisions which ought to be taken by a popular Govt.? Proper storage of facilities are not available in the granaries. The facilities must be provided.

The long pending demands of the employees of the Food Corporation of India should be accepted. Their grievances should be redressed.

15.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

*DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: Only one minute.

So far we have obtained our rice quota only after agitation. Even the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi flew to Burma in the morning and returned to India in the evening. He is reported to have asked the Burmese Govt. to supply rice. We are glad. We hope that the rice quota for our State will be increased.

Next is about the prices of food and other essential commodities. In Russia, the prices of commodities in Tashkant and elsewhere in that country would be one and the same. Such an uniformity is not there in India. Govt., must, therefore, streamline the distribution system so as to bring uniformity in prices all over the country. Take for example arhar dal. It is sold at one price in Tamil Nadu and at another price in the north. You are fixing one price for paddy in the south and another price for wheat in the North. There is great difference. The Govt. is not taking the cost of production of the commodities in account while determining the procurement prices. You function in an

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[Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan]

haphazard manner accepting whatever the officers tender as advice without going into the merits and your only aim is to have cheap electoral gains. This Govt is not serving the poor people of this country.

Madam, in Andhra there are 9 fish farming development centres. There is not even one such centre in Tamil Nadu. But Madras has the second largest beach in the world.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. We are going to the next item. Please conclude.

[Translation]

*DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: Tamil Nadu has a long coastal line. A fish farming centre may be set up in Tamil Nadu so that we can earn foreign exchange.

Next is about the brackish water development programme for pisciculture and aquaculture. There was a proposal from the Central Govt. to set up a centre for aquaculture in Tamil Nadu and our late Hon. Dr. MGR allotted a site near Mahabalipuram and even allocated funds for the centre. The Central Govt. did not allocate even a single paise for that centre. Now it is reported that the site may be shifted to some other State. I strongly object to this. The aquaculture centre must be set up in Tamil Nadu only.

Madam, whatever schemes the Govt. makes, let it make for the overall welfare of the people without any partisan ends. Even if it cannot do anything to the people constructively, at least let it instil in the minds of the people a confidence that there is a Govt. which works for the welfare of the people.

With these words, I conclude.

re: Killing of People & Attack on Para-Military Camp in Punjab

15.03 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

Mass Killings of Innocent People and Rocket Attack on Para-Military Camp by Terrorists In Punjab

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the next item on the mass killings of innocent people and rocket attack on para-military camp by terrorists in Punjab. Time allotted is 3 hours. Mr. Chowdhary.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Madam Chairperson, again today, we are discussing the situation in Punjab. Everybody will agree that the situation there has aggravated very much in the recent months. And in this House today, we have to delve deeply into the various aspects of the deterioration of the situation.

Before that, I regret my inability to find words strong enough to condemn the inhuman killings of the innocent people that are continuously being committed by the terrorists. Such is the brutality and bestiality of this murder and mayhem that one may groan in pain and may also rise in revolt and think of doing anything one likes. But that will not help. In this House, we have to analyse the situation rationally, right from the beginning. We have to see when the situation started deteriorating and where it has come to now. This is very important.

Madam, things have worsened now. If we go through the records, even from the government records we find that the killings are increasing. If we take the period of President's rule, even according to the statement of Shri Chidambaram made in the House, 918 persons have been killed during

*Translation of the speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

the 10 months of the President's rule. Everybody is describing this month of March 1988 as the cruellest month in Punjab, when 300 people have been killed.

Now all these things are happening. The situation is deteriorating it is worsening despite repeated claims by the Central Government that they are taking measures to improve the situation. You made tall claims many times in the past. One can very well remember certain remarks made by the Members of the Government and also the leaders of the Government. On 30th March, 1987, the Prime Minister said in a meeting at Karnal and I quote:

"Punjab situation is coming to normal. We are crushing the terrorists as was done during Maharaja Ranjit Singh's time. After long years, peace is returning to Punjab."

this I read in an article which was written by Shri Sunit Ghosh in a Bengali paper *Anand Bazar*.

Now, another article was written by Shri Arup Basu, a Reporter of *Aajkal* after meeting the Punjab Governor. What did the Governor say? I quote what he said:

"Trouble in Punjab is only for five minutes. Remaining 23 hours and 55 minutes are normal."

Now what the Prime Minister said just a few days ago after the investiture ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhavan and I quote:

"Number of incidents had not increased very much. Only killings have increased due to quality weapons used by them."

What is the meaning of this? What he wanted to explain to the people by saying this? Situation is not such that one can afford

to make any light comments. Without realising the implication of it when all these claims are being made, the real situation on the ground became more serious day by day.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): That is why you opposed the Bill. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I will refer to what all happened in the past. But now, Sir, the recent spurt in terrorism to my mind is directly connected with the release of high priests. You are releasing the high priests and the extremists' leaders and the immediate reply that we are getting is by way of more killings of the people. You have failed to understand that any indication of surrender, any indication of appeasement, has only emboldened them and not really brought them to any rational situation.

You take, for example, the toppling of Barnala Government. It had also its effect on the terrorists. (*Interruptions*)

Before toppling the Barnala Government, what did the President say in the Joint Session of Parliament? He praised Barnala Government like anything. What did Shri Narasimha Rao say? What kind of initiative was undertaken? All that had been forgotten by this Government. There was a time when you claimed that those terrorists are on the run. When an elected Government in Punjab could dare to send the Police into the Golden Temple and had to face the consequences for that, when the whole country including the Opposition Parties demanded support for that Government, you betrayed them. That really gave the signal for the terrorists. Since then can you claim that you have been able to isolate the terrorists? In Punjab what is required is the isolation of the terrorists. But then who is isolating whom? I think terrorists are now isolating you all.

Now, this is the kind of situation that is

[Sh. Saifuddin Chowdhary] now prevailing in Punjab. All the Gurdwaras are under their control. The Golden Temple has again become another den. All kinds of sophisticated weapons are piled up there. The rockets are now being used to attack our security forces, the leaders of the secular and moderate character and to attack the people. This is the dangerous situation that has come about in Punjab.

Here, I am referring to another report which appeared in "The Telegraph" which comes from Calcutta—on 3.2.1988. It is by Tarun J. Tejpal:

"Never since the days of Bhindranwale has the Golden Temple been under the control of terrorists with such intensity as today."

This is the situation you have brought in. We all condemn that terrorists. I do not criticise them, because that is meaningless they are beyond criticism. They require only condemnation. I cannot ask them why they are killing people. They are there to kill people that is their programme. But there is another side. That is the side of the Government, who have to lead and encourage the people to fight the terrorists. (*Interruptions*)

We all understand that what is happening there in Punjab is not simple terrorism. If it is simple terrorism, devoid of any connection outside or if it is not a part of a bigger conspiracy to destabilise our country, then even your Police can tackle them. It may be that small compromises can do some good to the country. But the misperception of this Government is that they do not sincerely understand the terrorists' links with the imperialist conspiracies. Where from do they get their supply of weapons; who are the people aiding them and abetting them; and how does the increase in their activities take place? Before such increase in their activities, meetings take place across the border

in Pakistan in Rawalpindi or Karachi or somewhere else.

Here is another report—the same report of the "Telegraph" says:

"Extremists stepped up violence in Punjab after a meeting of Khalistan terrorist leaders and representatives of Pakistan inter-Services intelligence in November last year.

But, then, we really fail to understand the gravity of the situation, and that is how we could make the kind of claims that were made by the Prime Minister and the other leaders of the Government. As I have said, that situation demanded isolation of the terrorists. That process was taking shape, but at that time this Government—I am ashamed to say—did not do its duty. It did not do. I am ashamed, because we have a Government like this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): There is no Government; it is a non-functioning Government.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: All through, this Government, this ruling party, has subverted all the attempts to isolate the terrorists and to encourage the moderate elements in Punjab.

I am not going to quote a Harkrishna Singh Surjeet or a Satya Pal Dang, because they are partial people. I quote a neutral person, viz. Mr. Gira Lal Jain, because he is a supporter of the Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Acceptable neutrality.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: In the 'Times of India' of 8th March, Mr Gira Lal Jain writes—he is non-aligned:

"Mr Rajiv Gandhi can legitimately claim

credit for completing in Punjab the process that a section of the Akalis began. He has handed over the leadership of the Sikh community to a group of semi-literate, bigoted priests....

".... The consequences, both long term and short term can only be grave. How grave we shall discover as events unfold themselves with their reversible, logic and power of Greek Tragedy.."

This is the reaction of the supporters of this Govt. Then you see the report regarding the release of the high Priests. Nobody knew about it. Suddenly, they were released. Why? It is not a technical question of releasing or putting behind bars a particular person or not; it is a question of the attitude. What attitude you are taking? Have you any consistency? Well, I may say that they have consistency, in that they are all through inconsistent.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Consistently inconsistent.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Now, there is a question of Sikh community aboard. It has come in the newspapers about the Sikh community in the United Kingdom; it is about them. It reads as follows:

"They wondered why the Govt. in the first place had helped make Bhai Jasbir Singh Rode into a hero by demanding that he be externed from Britain, Dubai and the Philippines and then brought him back to India in a special plane. On his return he was charged with sedition. Now the government has not only released him but is thinking that he will be used for bringing non-violence in Punjab."

What is the reaction of the extremists even outside?

It further reads as follows:

"The reaction among extremist groups about the latest moves was one of jubilation and elation.... They also said that this was the first step towards the creation of Khalistan."

Now, they say that their campaign of terror and murder has become successful. This is the proof that the government has been compelled to release them. Now, your action has made this kind of effect on the mind of the terrorists, extremists on the other hand secular people, the democratic minded-people, the people who wanted to support you are demoralised. For any action that is required to be taken in Punjab, you let down the secular and patriotic people and you help them to be emboldened those who are the enemies of the country. Those who are killing the people are the enemies. Though you claim secularism, though you claim patriotism, though you claim to keep the unity of the country by your action you are really doing a great disservice to this nation.

But you still harbour an illusion about Rode. One day I was seeing TV. There was a news that somebody had condemned killings. I wondered what has happened? Things are really taking good shape even though unprincipled surrenders. Then in the newspaper came a news that they condemned the killings and said that they had not done it; it was the hand of the Central Government. This is how the things are happening. Now, in the same report which I quoted, it further reads as follows—they also know about it:

"The extremists leaders are confident that they would be able to prevent the high Priests from preaching moderation and reconciliation with the Indian Government."

[Sh. Saifuddin Chowdhary]

You must know by now by experience how you tried with this man or that man and how they have failed. How they have tried with Darshan Ragi? How they have tried with Badal and how all the opportunist policies failed in the face of real needs, that is secularism, that is secular initiative, democratic initiative.

Certain things are happening in Punjab. The Ministers are going to Punjab. Very good. More and more Ministers should go there. Mr. Chidambaram went there. Mr. Buta Singh also went there. It is very good. Now great revelations are made. One of them is that Pakistan's hand is there. Now, it is being said that we have to seal the border. How much you can do it is to be seen. That was the claim of the people of our country. In this House, we claimed it. Now you are saying that you are doing this and that. Why did not do this earlier? You have to answer it. You are also saying that you will set up more police pickets. Well, that is the need of the hour. Why did you not do it earlier? Now you say you will give arms to the village resistance committee. That was the demand we made consistently in this House. That was not done at all. Why?

Now, one interesting new revelation, I must say came in a news item. The heading was that, "Siddharth Shankar Ray and Chidambaram reviewed the situation here today." 'In the new arrangement the CRPF was also being removed from the static duties.' This a news to me that LRPF was static in Punjab and that is how Punjab and they will be put to active duty for Nakabandi and patrolling. When the people were being killed in Punjab what were you doing, can you tell us? Why did you not tighten your administration? Why did you not lead them to more initiative? You sat here in this House or in some other office and passed laws after laws, all draconian laws. In 1986 and 1987, I have seen a report that 18 block laws have

been passed to tackle Punjab. Eighteen! Eighteen black laws! I think, their brains have turned black. It seems to me so.

Now, when people are being killed, when they require support from the administration, from the political parties, you sat here like brooding duck and passed laws and laws. Such a coward Government I have not seen.

Now, police inaction, that is one of the major responsible factors for the increase in the killings and this is inaction, it seems to me.

Shri Satya Pal Dang, the CPI leaders, a national leader who is a fighter against terrorism, a national leaders who is a fighter against terrorism, writes in the *Indian Express* dated 17th February 1988. He gives an incident of February 5 when one Head Constable and another Constable were shot by the terrorists. Though, in a motor cycle, another Head Constable and a Constable were coming, they had long range rifles they did not fire. They did not! They turned back. Half a kilometre away there was a Police Station. Nobody came out from the Police Station. These were the kind of inactions that they were perpetrating there in Punjab and you were perpetrating undemocratic laws here. Nobody bothered seriously about Punjab. They let down Punjab, we must say.

When the Karisari killings took place, allegations were made and they have to explain, in the House. They had a police post there but on that night the strength of the police was reduced to nine. Well, that was not the point. But the villagers complained that it was not the number being less, but they did not act, to prevent them, or to chase them or any way resist them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat):
They were not there at all! I went there.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: It could be. It could be another unfortunate thing.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): They went to some other place.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Another incident I must refer to. You must take note of it.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Bahraich): Union Territory of Punjab. They were going to Chandigarh not Punjab.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Now, I read another report, about an incident that happened in March. In the killing of Sarpanch of Khalsian village and two CPI(M) activists one of their brothers, slipped out. They reported to the nearby CRPF camp.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time do you take?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Until he finishes.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: The villagers say that if CRPF could come early then the killings could have been prevented.

Now, this is the kind of inaction that we want to point out. But I just do not blame anybody and everybody. There are many heroic policemen also who are really sincere who are sacrificing their lives. They are doing there best. But as a whole, the whole situation in Punjab, I am talking about. There is demoralisation and demoralisation is seen. Now you are telling them to fight the terrorists. And the leader of the terrorists is now invited by you. Why should they fight? An illogical situation! One cannot just understand. And then we are told, "you have to do this, you have to give up your right, liberty and life"! And this is a totally illogical situation

that is going on. When on one side the administration and police was getting demoralised there was a silver lining among the people. People's resistance, that started taking place.

I refer to two three items which appeared in *Tribune* dated 3rd Feb. 1988. It says:

'Farmer Jaskaran Singh shot at Raja Sansi Village under Ajnale PS'

He raised alarm, people collected and they chased the terrorist; caught hold the terrorists and beat them severely, and handed over the terrorists to the Police. Have you ever heard about this incident Madam? You see Television and hear All India Radio. What are all these organs for? All these killings have been basically realised, but they were not publicised. There were so many other incidents. Mr. Home Minister, you read 'Tribune' dated 28th Feb. 1988. Cases of resistances have been given here. In one instance, one couple was killed. Before that, the husband fired back and killed two of the terrorists. Nobody knew in Bengal; nobody knew in Andhra; nobody knew in Tamil Nadu or in Uttar Pradesh all these things. We are hearing the reverse things (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Deliberately blacked out.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Now, when these kind of resistances were taking place, you were passing the 59th Amendment Bill. What was required for these people who are fighting? They want the Government to go to these people, to protect them and save their lives. But Government said, 'we are taking away your lives'. We have never seen such an irresponsible Government.

Mr. Gopal Singh wrote in 'Times of

[Sh. Saifuddin Chowdhary]
India' on April 2, 1988. I quote:

'In spite of every kind of provocation, the Hindus and Sikhs have not fallen apart. If the civil population were better armed (indeed the people have been disarmed at most places), most of killing might perhaps have been prevented'

I talked to many responsible and sensible people. They told me that they have to go and come back for nearly four to five months and they do not get the licence. If you cannot give them CRP you may jail to lead them. Still some of them who are there, are courageous and can defend themselves. You do not give them the licences. These kind of blunders you are doing.

Now, Sir, one thing I must say that despite all these provocations, brutal murders and all that, the attempt of the terrorists to divide the communities the Hindus and Sikhs have failed; and if you see the pattern of killings, the Sikhs are also being killed there in large numbers. Those whom you have released, they say to be terrorists 'Do not kill the Sikhs'. Why the terrorists are killing the Sikhs, because they find a large number of Sikh people are not supporting them, and they are going away from them. So somebody has to mar that and subvert it. This is not an isolated plan. It is a part of the bigger plan. Somebody sitting in Bombay, Mr. Bal Thakarey says something. What kind of action you have taken? I can ignore him, but they do not ignore you.

When such killings have taken place, the 'bandhs' have been called by Suraksha Samiti and others. Why can't you give a call for 'bandh'? Are you not a political party there? The political party should have a role. Killings in Punjab means killings of Hindus, that is not true now. Then, who have given the call—the Hindu Suraksha Samiti. What

kind of psychology I do not know, you better try to understand. Let me tell one or two points before I finish.

I must say, this situation could never come to such pass, if the Government was sincere, alert and fair to its commitment. What happened to the accord? You have to tell us, what happened to the accord and why did you sign it if you cannot implement it? What happened to the punishing of the guilty of 1984 riots? Then, the Prime Minister had a meeting with the intellectuals on the Breakfast table. They have all come out with the statement 'punish the guilty'. But, the Prime Minister said, 'No senior congressmen were involved'. Very good. Then Why don't you punish the guilty? Why has not the report been placed in the House? How can you bring confidence among the people, I do not know. You have to compensate the riot victims. What happened to that? Do you know that the greatest casualty in Punjab is the trust of the people in your Government? That is the great danger I see in the total situation. You are taking many meetings. The junior Home Minister is taking many meetings. What consensus has developed there, what kind of suggestions are coming, we know very well. That has all come in the papers. But you have to act on that. But all your attempts must be channelised on secular lines, on democratic lines, not on the lines of appeasing the terrorists and surrendering before them. That will not help a bit. That I must say very firmly in this House.

I also request one thing. I do not know whether it is going to be of any use or not. The Government should resist all provocative attempts to use the Punjab situation for mere ulterior purposes of their party benefit. That is what the 59th Amendment is about. I say, it is irrelevant, harmful and counter-productive for Punjab. It is illogical. Now, you have desecrated our Constitution by putting internal disturbance. Article 21 will be suspended. The term of the House can be

extended. I do not know why all these things are happening. Then, you must try to show some kind of intelligence also. I wondered when I read the Prime Minister's interview in 'The Financial Times' of London and which was reproduced by 'The Hindustan Times'. He was asked: What is the problem with Sikhs there. he said: I do not know. I think, they also do not know. Is this the way to reply? If you do not know, then try to know it, try to correct yourself and try to rectify the situation, to begin with by fulfilling all the promises. I have no doubt in my mind that whatever attempt may be made outside and inside, but 'Khalistan' cannot be possible. I have no doubt about it. But will the trouble in Punjab be over so long as you are there in the Government? I have all doubts about it. The trust of the country, the faith of the country should now go to the Punjab and they should reciprocate. I congratulate and really praise the people of Punjab that despite all this, they have composed their calm and maintained communal harmony. I wish them all success with the rest of the country to move forward in the days ahead to defend the unity and integrity of the country.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Madam Chairman, we have just heard the hon. Member of the opposition party. He made a forceful speech. He tried his best to express his views in a beautiful way. Punjab has been discussed innumerable times in this House during the last five, six years.

15.34 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

Before partition, Punjab, was the land five rivers and it paid heavy price for the

freedom of India. After Partition a new Punjab emerged where lakhs of people came as refugees leaving everything behind. It was the same Punjab which had witnessed the blood-bath. But due to the hard work of the farmers, the labourers the rich and the poor Punjab achieved success in every field, whether it was agriculture or handicrafts. With highest per capita income. Punjab today occupies top position among all the States. Punjab has contributed major share of foodgrains to the Central Pool.

From 1947 to 1966 Punjab and Haryana were one State Haryana was given the status of a separate state from 1st, November, 1966. At that time, there was no dispute about distribution of water or location of the capital. From 1966 to 1981, the situation never worsened to such an extent. In 1977, the people of this country routed Congress Party. That Congress party whose leaders had made great sacrifices for the country and thereby created history; that Congress party where leaders had spent their lives in dark cells of the jail; that Congress Party whose great leader late Shrimati Indira Gandhi made the country progress by leaps and bounds to greater heights, during her 11 year tenure. Janata Party came into existence in 1977 and it secured majority in the Parliament. 303 Members of the Janata Party got elected to the Parliament. Shri Desai was elected as the Prime Minister. Late Chaudhary Charan Singh was in that Government besides many other leaders who are present here. The Janata Party broke up within about two and half years.

*Is Dil ke Tukre Hazaar Hue
 Koe Yahan Gira, Koi Wahan Gira*

But the political scene in the country underwent a sea change during these two and half years. When the Janata Party was at the Centre Akali Dal was ruling in Punjab. Shri Badal was the Chief Minister and Shri Barnala and Shri Dhanna Singh Gulshan of

[Sh. Chiranjilal Sharma]
Akali Dal, were Central Ministers. At that time, there was no problem regarding Chandigarh or distribution of water. Those were peaceful days.

Again there was a change. The Congress party came to power. Though Janata Party got an opportunity to rule the country for about two and half years, but development received such a set back that the progress made during the last ten years was negated and seeds of discord were sown in Punjab, the results of which we are observing today. The happiness prevailing in Punjab was lost during these years. The Congress Party was routed in the elections by the people living in the streets of Amritsar, in the bazaars of Lucknow and the Chandni Chowk of Delhi but it was these very people who were compelled to think that the Janata party was no capable of ruling the country and so, the Congress Party and Shrimati Indira Gandhi were voted to power after two and half years with a massive mandate. But Mr. Chairman, Sir, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi came to power, the opposition parties were in despair. They had tasted power and therefore they decided that they will not allow Shrimati Indira Gandhi to have a smooth sailing.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it a No-Confidence Motion against Janata Party?

[Translation]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: That No-Confidence was passed by the people of this country. Sir, I wanted to draw the attention of the House.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was no dispute about distribution of water or Chandigarh between Haryana and Punjab during 1980,

81, 82. We should try to understand how this extremism began. Time along will stand testimony if at all Congress is responsible for creating these conditions.

When 103 nations out of the 159 nations were led by our late Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi during N.A.M. in India, there was commotion in the rest of the countries, especially in our neighbouring countries and they started intriguing against us. They disliked the idea of calling heads of 103 countries together and started creating trouble for us. Even the big nations seemed restless. Some educated, youth were misled and they were trained in Pakistan which borders Punjab. Besides, there were a few terrorist attacks also. Extremism began in the true sense when Lala Jagat Narain was shot dead and Nirankari Baba was murdered. Subsequently, when elections were held in 1980, there was Congress Government in Punjab and Sardar Darbara Singh was the Chief Minister. Though Congress had a majority there, yet the opposition members were agitated and Sardar Darbara Singh tendered his resignation thereby setting a fine example. Governor's rule was imposed there with a hope that perhaps the conditions will improve but in vain. Shri Athwal was murdered and Bhindranwale came out with an unsheathed sword. I would say that.

[English]

hip the evil in the bud.

[Translation]

Had immediate steps been taken at that time it would have proved beneficial but Mr. Chairman, Sir, our opposition members....

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, don't ring the bell. he is still to start the subject.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: With due respect, I want to submit that I will conclude within ten minutes. My honourable friend said that I have just begun but to make things lucid an introduction is essential. I have deep respect for Prof. Dandavate and I always thought that he will not make any kind of observation, but if he thinks that the subject has just begun, then I continue with my point.

The Government has been taking strict action ever since these conditions started there, but it has always been criticised in this House. I would like to know from my honourable friend what suggestions he gave whenever he was taken in confidence. The Government implemented these suggestions but even then they criticise. They do not give any constructive suggestion. When the constitution 59th Amendment Bill was brought you must have observed the way they behaved. They made a mockery of Democracy. At that time they forgot that during the 1977 elections the late Jai Prakash Narayan had said that they would not allow the elected representatives to enter the Parliament and Legislative Assemblies and they would 'Gherao' them. He was a great leader indeed. Today he is not amidst us, he was sacrifice incarnate and we had great regard for him. But which provision in our Constitution envisages that the Parliament can be gheraoed. Where does the Constitution envisage that amendments should be brought? The people of this country have given us massive mandate. The opposition is asking the Prime Minister to resign. They say that if the Prime Minister does not resign, they will take the matter to the streets.

But under which provision of the Constitution are they doing so. They will get an opportunity to do so only after an year and a half or so when the elections will be held

and only then will the people of India decide. Why has emergency been imposed in Punjab? Because, in case stringent steps need to be taken the Government has to be vested with powers. Instead of supporting, the opposition members, demonstrated in the well of the House. Bills were torn and thrown to merely gain cheap popularity. "They were playing to the galleries," so that the newspapers take not of the role of opposition. Are we happy in imposing emergency? Has the emergency been imposed? When we want more powers for taking strict steps, you oppose it. Once when Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee said here that they remained in prison for 19 months, Shrimati Indira Gandhi said in a lighter vein—

[*English*]

'You have been amply rewarded.'

[*Translation*]

Shrimati Indira Gandhi was called 'Durga Bhawani' and 'Jagdamba' in this very House. I would welcome the members of the Opposition party if they extend constructive suggestion, co-operate and tell what should be done whenever a law is passed. Are they not aware of the fact that the meetings of Panthik Committee is held in Lahore under that name of the so-called Khalistan in which not only terrorists from Punjab, but also from Canada, America and England participate. Where does the A.K. 47 rifles and detonators come? During the last two-three days our Home Minister, Shri Chidambaram, the Governor of Punjab and some other senior officials are holding meetings, assessing the situation and are trying to decide what strict action could be taken. 553 kilometers long border has been sealed. Besides, the Government is taking every possible step to check terrorism and does realise its responsibility. I will not say that we should remain quiet just because extremism in Punjab is a shade less than the extremism which has

[Sh. Chiranjilal Sharma]
become a world phenomenon. Extremists are heartless dragons in flesh and blood. Today nobody in Punjab knows when death will knock at his door. The land where religious hymns were heard in the temples and gurudwaras, where Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Tegh Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singhji enlightened us, sacrificed their lives as well as of their sons who were buried alive for the cause of Hindus there is no Hindu-Sikh problem. But today although during the day markets are in their full swing but the moment it is dusk, the streets are deserted.

Why at all such a situation is created? Today Pakistan is playing a game in Sri Lanka too. I would like to tell the hon. Home Minister how long we will have to remain dumb spectators watching this game of Pakistan. We must think over it cool headedly. We must fight this problem. My submissions that high-level meetings should be arranged with Pakistan and they should be told that we will not tolerate any more. Where is the demand being made from? Where are the maps of Khalistan being printed? Its flags are unfurled in the Gurudwaras. But Mr. Chairman, Sir, what to talk of extremism, no power in the whole universe can make us part with even an inch of our land. I would appeal to the opposition members that they should give constructive suggestions instead of criticising. I am so over-whelmed that if you allow one I would go on speaking. But your bell is forcing me to stop. It is a serious matter and therefore, we should take it in all seriousness and rise above party considerations to find a solution to the Punjab problem and root out the evil of terrorism and extremism.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, *ad hocism* and groping in the dark by the Central Government in find-

ing a solution to the Punjab problem has reached tragic and pathetic proportion. The people of India have been witnessing very helplessly the *nara vagna* and *maranahoma* in Punjab. For how long they have to endure this spectacle, we do not know. I am afraid that a creeping callousness and indifference to the agony of Punjab is slowly overtaking us, degenerating the national ethos. The Central Government has been approaching this problem in various colours and hues from time to time. Originally during the time of Bhindranwala, it was projected as a law and order problem. Subsequently, during the Blue Star Operation, it became a military problem. Thereafter it became a political problem and a national problem, and as a national problem and political problem, a solution was sought for. That was the only time, when there was a correct approach to the Punjab problem. The Rajiv-Longowal Accord was the result of this national approach. Elections were held and a popular government was instituted. During the last Vaisakhi day, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, along with the representative of all the Parties, addressed a meeting in Punjab. There was great hope that the solution to the Punjab problem would be solved or had practically been solved. But subsequently, unfortunately, all of sudden, in May, 1987, on the eve of the elections in Haryana, it again became a complicated problem, a law and order problem, requiring the imposition of President rule. Thereafter, it was only treated as only a law and order problem requiring amendments to the various enactments. The various enactments and change in the penal laws and procedural laws, was considered to be enough to solve the problem of Punjab. But that did not do. For some time, it appeared as though the Police Chief was able to give a solution to that. But, unfortunately, there was a set back upon that and then the terrorists incidents were escalating. Then, it became a diplomatic problem, a problem of diplomacy. The Satish Sharma and Jain Muni move or strategy was

evolved to instal Jasbir Singh Rode as the Akal Takt Chief for the purpose of finding out a solution. Unfortunately, this amateuristic step boomeranged and it boomeranged in such a manner that there was horror throughout the length and breadth of India and on account of this boomerang, again it became a constitutional problem. The net result was that the 59th amendment was introduced. After the introduction of the 59th amendment, it was displayed that the terrorists had not only AK-47 but they were equipped with the missiles which they displayed at Phagwara by attacking the CRPF station. They used the rockets.

During the last three or four days, there has been a lot of activity in Punjab. We have been reading in the press. Prior to that, it was preceded by the Prime Minister and the Governor of Punjab burning the midnight oil showing their anxiety to find a solution. Subsequently, there was a flurried activity by both the Home Ministers, one of the Home Ministers camping in Amritsar and in the Ludhiana, both the places and having a meeting with all parties.

Today, in the press it has come that a long and short-term strategy of the Government of India will be announced by Shri Buta Singhji in Parliament and that it will be immediately enforced. Unfortunately, we do not have the advantage of knowing this long and short-term strategy. If there had been a statement made earlier during the course of the day, probably we could have participated in a more useful way, by examining your long and short-term strategy. We do not yet know it. Probably only during the course of the reply, we will be able to know about it. It does not give any pleasure to do post-mortem on the causes of this monumental failure. We do not want to derive any political mileage or advantage on account of this tragedy in Punjab. There does not appear to be any type of realistic assessment of the situation in Punjab. Except the assessment which we

are getting from various write-ups in the press, we do not have any correct assessment of the situation. If only the editorial of 'The Hindu' of yesterday is read, it looks as though in two districts of Punjab, Amritsar and Gurdaspur, there does not appear to be any control of the Central Government.

16.00 hrs

It is stated therein that the militants have got full freedom to go and strike at any place at any time they liked. Today, itself, one of the rural banks has been looted. That the intelligence network and the operational efficiency of the administrative machinery has totally collapsed does not require any proof. The very fact that very sophisticated weaponry has found its way into the hands of militants in positive proof of the failure of the administrative machinery and the administrative set up there. It is not yet known how much of armoury and what is the inventory of the armoury there, in the Golden Temple. A glimpse of it was seen by us only on March 9 on the day then the militants very excitedly displayed their AK-47 assault rifles by firing it on the occasion of the installation of Chief of the Akal Takht. It is also reported from the Press that most of the drop-outs, most of the smugglers and most of the discordant elements in the society have found their way to Pakistan, that these people are given training there and are directly under the control of their masters in Pakistan. There is a combined combination of smugglers of narcotics as well as armoury from Punjab borders into this area. It is not known what type of people have been recruited into these militant groups, whether there is any person who is in a position to control them. The situation in Punjab is not capable of being defined or being assessed. The political parties there have totally become immune or invalid. If I have to illustrate this, I have to quote a few sentences from the editorial of Hindu. This is what he has written:

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

"The most unfortunate aspect is the continuing irrelevance of a political approach to defuse the situation. Whether it is Mr. Surjit Singh Barnala or Mr. Prakash Singh Badal, they—in fact, virtually all the established politicians—have become voiceless and the perception has grown that the Government does not seem to have an alternative to dealing with the high priests and the militant organisations, even as it has vigorously to go after the terrorists. If the Government has to examine a few device by which it could deal with groups of terrorists who are not working all by themselves and for whom protective sanctuary is readily available from Pakistan, does it lie in opening up a business like dialogue with that country to point out that enough is enough?

So, in order to settle the problem of Punjab, what is suggested is that a dialogue with Pakistan may be necessary because most of these people receive their training, equipment and inspiration from across the border. That is the unfortunate situation in which we find ourselves today. As a matter of fact, this problem has also become a foreign affairs problem because it is reported in the Press that our Prime Minister had talks with Mr. Carlucci the other day about Pakistan's interference in India by activating terrorists here. In this situation, what is the solution? What then must we do? This is the restless question that haunts every Indian. It is too late in the day to crucify or to find fault with what has already happened and the failures of the Government. It is at least now necessary to know the Central Government's strategy. Because we do not know about it. I have ventured to formulate a few points for their consideration. My first point is that

Punjab is a national problem. It must be treated as a national problem. All the political parties are consensus ad idem in tackling the main points, in the main issues with regard to Punjab. The Central Government must treat it as a national problem, must take all the national leaders and all the political opposition into confidence and must be in constant consultation with these. (*Interruptions*) All the people should contribute to this those who subscribe to the basic principles of the integrity of India. All these people must be taken into confidence. If you want to confine to them only we do not have any objection. I wonder whether even Congress people are taken into confidence or not. It is no longer administrative problem. I suggest that there must be senior Union Minister exclusively in-charge of Punjab who will be working directly under the Prime Minister and who will be always in touch with the important national leaders for the purpose of finding out a solution. It is also necessary to activate public opinion and public sympathy for finding out solution. Even as Mr. Rebeiro said: "It is not at all possible for us because it is not merely a law and order problem." As has been said, the *Prajashakti*, *Yuvashakti* and *Rajshakti*, all the three things are necessary to meet the situation in Punjab. In the last *Vaishakhi*, there was all-party conference in Punjab. Let the Government take initiative and have all-party conference in Punjab this *Vaishakhi* also. The UAD is meeting on the *Vaishakhi* day.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: These suggestions could have been very useful when we were trying to pass that Bill. Instead of that your friends walked out.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He made that suggestion.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Mr. Dandavate, you all walked out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: After voting. (*Interruptions*) We recorded our vote. It came up there and then we walked out.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: The Prime Minister called you several times. Not only this Prime Minister but also Indiraji. They used to complain. (*Interruptions*) You cannot deny it. (*Interruptions*) that they agreed with them and later they behaved in a different manner. I now welcome your statement that this is a national problem. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Punjab issue must come back to the national level. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is representing the opposition party.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: The national leaders and the entire nation must be involved. All the political parties must be involved and there is no difficulty in finding out a solution because the amity and closeness between the Hindus and Sikhs has been found to be impregnable. The thickest terrorists were not able to divide them. They have stood the test of time and stood the worst infliction of fate. They have stood together.

My next submission is this. My next point is let there be a clear thinking on the Punjab issue. Let us go back to our basic principles. There cannot be any type of compromise with those who believe in the cult of violence. Those who preach or practice terrorism should never be permitted even to come anywhere round about the negotiations because it will be only a deceptive approach. It is also necessary that we should not have any threat of compromise with those who preach separation. It is also

necessary that there can be no compromise with those who preach and practice communal hatred. With these three basic principles and approach, if you keep clear these basic principles of our Constitution, the Punjab problem can be solved. But if you divert from this basic principle and enter into a dialogue with the people who have got double standards and who indulge in double talking, then all these difficulties will come. In fact, we have faced all these difficulties.

Thirdly, even at the State level it is necessary to have the cooperation of all the people and of various political parties. There are a number of political parties who are ready to cooperate with the Government at the State level. But unfortunately under the present President's rule, the Governor is not able to get all the political parties. I don't think he had at any time consulted Mr. Barnala, the ex-Chief Minister. Barnalaji had even made the biggest sacrifice for the purpose of keeping the unity and integrity of India. He was the person who took the risk of flushing out the terrorists from the Golden Temple for which even now there is an embargo and a stigma attached to him. I don't think Mr. S.S. Ray at any time had the courtesy to consult him in the day-to-day administration or in trying to tackle the problem. Nor did he consult other political parties. Even now it is not late; it is for them to revive this political consultation and the involvement of the leaders of people in the day-to-day administration. Without that it is not possible. It is not merely police people who will be able to find a solution; that they have failed.

It is also necessary that there should be a coordinate action from all the Chief Ministers of the neighbouring States. Sheikh Abdullah from Kashmir, the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Mr. Devi Lal from Haryana and the Chief Minister of Rajasthan - all these four Chief Ministers' active involvement should be sought. (*Interruptions*) ... Because most of these terrorists are operat-

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

ing from the borders and the active involvement of all these four Chief Ministers at the States level is necessary.

My next submission is about the Pakistan's role. It is very well known that our good neighbour will never miss an opportunity to do a good service to us! The ever-smiling President is always ready to disown terrorism and swear by the unity and integrity of India; but at the same time he will never forget to put us on our test. It has now been very well established that most of these terrorists are coming from Pakistan and are getting training, equipment and directions also from Pakistan.

This thinking was right from the beginning. That is why a Resolution was introduced in the Rajya Sabha under Article 249. But thereafter very strangely no action was taken. The security belt was expected to become a reality. But it has not happened. Now we see from the papers that we are thinking of sealing the borders. Though it may be a difficult problem it has to be undertaken. There is no other alternative because the problem between Pakistan and India is going to be a long term one. Therefore the security problem of the border has to be attended to. Pakistan must be told that this cancer of terrorism is a very contagious disease and that it can very well afflict Pakistan also because they are very close to us. If they try to practice it, it may recoil upon themselves. It may be told to them in very clear and unambiguous terms. My next submission is that proclamation of emergency must not take place. Imposition of emergency amounts to acceptance of defeat. Only when every other method has failed then alone the Constitution has provided a safety valve of imposing emergency. We are not going to accept that we cannot face Punjab situation without imposing emergency. In fact imposition of emergency will be counter-productive. It will isolate

Punjab. On the other hand there must be a peoples' movement. Our film star, Shri Sunil Dutt undertook padyatra from Bombay to Amritsar but today we do not hear of him. There must be free flow of people from other parts of the country into Punjab. A number of youth are prepared to participate in such peace marches. The spirit of Dandi march should be captured and enacted from April to June. It has been proved beyond doubt that the heart and soul of Punjab is very sound and there is no rancour between the two communities—Hindus and Sikhs. With this abundant goodwill if you think the problem of Punjab cannot be solved without proclamation of emergency then we would be committing a great blunder.

Then compensation to the victims. I have always been asking for that. From today's newspapers I find only Rs. 3.11 crores have been paid as compensation to 1619 victims. It works out to Rs. 20000 per head to those people who lost their lives. Even a person who dies on account of bus accident is paid Rs. 50000. It is a shame that these people should be paid only Rs. 20000. I do not think the nation will grudge to pay them more. I say nobody will grudge even if you impose a surcharge on everyone of us so as to pay to these innocent victims who lost their lives because of the failure of the Government to protect them. This compensation of Rs. 3.11 crores is totally inadequate and it must be made Rs. 30 crores.

Finally I would like to say that a political solution should be found. Dialogue must be kept alive. We must sincerely try to find a political solution and the Punjab Accord must be implemented. There must be unhesitating implementation of the Punjab Accord and if any further adjustments are necessary we must find a solution for that. A national consensus must be evolved. I once again conclude my speech by saying *Sbko sammati De Bhagwan*.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must welcome the approach made by the previous speaker from Telugu Desam, Shri Ayyapu Reddy. When we are discussing Punjab problem it should never be approached from any party point of view. He has rightly stated that no political party should strive to derive a political mileage out of this. It is a national problem. It is not a problem of any one political party. Therefore, whatever help we can give to the Government, whatever cooperation we can give to the Government and whatever constructive suggestions we can make to the Government to solve this problem, should be welcomed as far as this problem is concerned.

Now the situation in Punjab is not only becoming more and more complicated but it is also becoming more and more serious. The terrorism has assumed a new dimension with the use of rockets by the militants and terrorists. Therefore, it appears that an unspecified number of experts in guerilla warfare and sabotage, who have received training not only in Pakistan but perhaps in US and Canada, have sneaked into Punjab recently in a large number. They are training terrorists in that part of the country also. They are armed with sophisticated weapons. They have acquired specialised training in various—perhaps privately-run—institutions in US and Canada also. The Punjab terrorists have managed to have at least half a dozen rocket launchers and over 100 rockets from across the border. With this change in the situation, as I said, it has assumed a new dimension. With the sophisticated arms, these trained terrorists are taking lives of innocent children and women and even other innocent citizens also. We have also an example of the killing of poet Paash who for two decades made a valuable contribution to Punjab poetry. Such innocent people, who are making a valuable contribution to the culture of Punjab, are also being killed by these terrorists.

The recent direction is not to distinguish between Hindus and Sikhs. Both are prepared to die together. The terrorists are not making any distinction between one religion and another religion. With this recent change in the whole situation, the problem has become further complicated and serious.

The Government is trying various alternatives. It has even taken indirect help of *Munis* like Jain Muni. The Government has also taken the risk of releasing many of the Jodhpur detenus and persons like Jasbir Singh Rode. He has been allowed to take charge even of Akal Takht. The Government is watching the reaction. It is also trying to find out a political solution as far as Punjab problem is concerned.

According to me and many of the hon. Members, it is not merely a problem of law and order or does not even invite mere military solution. Perhaps the emergency powers may not also be sufficient to tackle the whole problem completely. But ultimately, political solution will have to be found out for this problem and for that purpose the Akali leadership or as a matter of fact any leadership in Punjab which has become relevant for the present will have to be encouraged to take charge of the situation and help us to solve this problem. From this point of view, the various efforts which the Government is making are to be welcomed and all the political parties should cooperate with the Government to solve this and to find out a political solution as far as this problem is concerned. There was nothing wrong in arming the Government with emergency powers by passing the Constitutional Amendment which we have already passed. I am sure that Government will not exercise those powers unless they are compelled to do so and if there is no alternative left, only then the Government will resort to these unusual powers which have been given to the Government. The main solution which

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most of us are suggesting is to seal the border effectively because all these arms and ammunitions and the trained terrorists are coming through this border and there is unholy alliance between the militants, smugglers, traders, narcotics and all such elements. Therefore, if we could effectively seal the border, then, I think, the terrorist activities can be effectively checked, at least to a certain extent. But there are also difficulties as far as the sealing the border is concerned, We shall have to seal the border to nearly 533 kms. and the width would be about half-a-kilometre at least. Every Indian knows that Punjab land owners are agriculturists and they have got the greatest love for land. So, in order to have this no-man land also, we will have to persuade the population of Punjab. We will have to take effective steps to acquire land and then the effective sentry posts will have to be posted at shorter distances. At present, I am told that they are at a distance of 600 to 800 metres. They will have to be closer to the extent of 150 metres as far as the sentry posts are concerned. Merely reducing the distances between the sentry posts will not be helpful but they will also have to be supplied with proper fire arms. The security forces will have to be provided with better fire arms and also with more sophisticated devices which will enable them to even watch the borders in fog, in rainy season, etc. They should not become ineffective as far as the sealing of this border is concerned. By sealing of this border and by providing better fire arms to the security forces, some of the problems can be solved. Then, we shall have also to overhaul the working of intelligence agencies. At present, even when there are sophisticated arms used, rockets used, the Government is unable to get advance information. It may be due to the fact that such things are used at a very interior distant villages and it does not become possible for the Government to deal with them effectively. But the overhauling of the work of the Intelligence Agencies will

definitely help the Government in effectively dealing with this problem.

Pakistan is the main culprit as far as this situation is concerned. And my submission will be that merely sealing the border will not be sufficient but at the External Affairs level, Pakistan should be told in their own words that if they do not stop this, we will have to also play our role in this battle and then Pakistan should not repent if we take some effective steps at the political and international level. Therefore, my submission is that time has come when not mere negotiation but a stern warning should be given not only to Pakistan but their instigator that unless they do not take this problem seriously and if they continue to dabble with our problem and try to destabilise our Government in this fashion, India shall not tolerate this. This should be told to them in plain words and all political international forces should be used to tackle this problem.

As I have already said, ultimately it is a political problem, our internal problem also. Therefore, solution will have to be found out for this political problem. I find some ray of hopes also in this disappointing situation.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Shri S.S. Ray.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Not Shri Sidharth Shankar Ray. I am talking of ray of hope. There is some ray of hope to find out the political solution also. If we very carefully analyse the different statements and the reactions of Jasbir Singh Rode as the Akal Takht Jathedar and the Panthik Committee's reaction. I do not praise him but I find some ray of hope that there is some difference between the different statements that are being made. In my humble opinion, the Panthik Committee has been unequivocally saying about the Khalistan, whereas there is little difference in Jasbir Singh Rode's wording who used the word 'Puran

Azadi' which perhaps he elaborates as the social, economic, religious and also political freedom. I do not know exactly, what is the difference between the 'Puran Azadi' and the Khalistan.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a dangerous word, do not use that.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: My submission is that the whole Akali leadership also is on the test and we should also try to find out very carefully whether the Akali leadership also can be utilised very purposefully and successfully in finding out a political solution to this problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur) Mr. Chairman, Sir, the situation in Punjab has deteriorated beyond all limits and I think the House must consider the situation dispassionately and also try to find out what will be the way out to tackle the problems in Punjab. Sir, recently we find that terrorism is on the march. Sophisticated arms have been used. Rockets are utilised. Arms are coming across the border and when the police were able to detect the arms, there were certain marks of United States, Pakistan, China and surprisingly on some arms there are also marking of USSR, I do not think a friendly country like the USSR will ever allow its arms to come here. Obviously, they have been smuggled from Afghanistan or some other source. But, as some friends had rightly raised the issue in the morning, only today the world has been assured the US aid to Pakistan is going to be enhanced. Sir, I do not want to deal elaborately with that problem, but I join all those members of this House who had demanded in the morning that there should be a separate discussion on that issue because these are the issues which have great ramifications and these cannot be taken lightly.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): name them!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am naming them. Shall I name Shri Tewary, Sir? Then, he will have to go out of the House.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Name Carlucci.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, today Article 21 is the casualty and the victim. On the one hand, it is the terrorists who attacked Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, the article which offers protection to life and liberty. This article is not merely being destroyed by constitutional amendments, it is being destroyed by the terrorists. And on the other, in this House, that was sought to be destroyed through the 59th Constitution Amendment. In this House, there can be differences of opinion on the 59th Amendment, but not on the question of fighting terrorists. Some of us honestly believe that sometimes the weapon that you are likely to use will be counter-productive and it will defeat the very purpose for which it is sought to be utilised.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: We want to have it only in our hand.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you want to have it only in your hands, keep it with you, do not bring it to the Parliament.

That is what I feel that there can be an honest difference of opinion. Even in 1975 on the question of whether emergency should be promulgated or not, there were differences of opinion even in the Congress Party itself. There were some people whose conscience told them not to bring it. But because sometimes even conscience itself could be nationalised, nothing could be done. There can be honest difference of opinion. But sometimes in the hands of the terrorists as well as in the hands of the Government, there is a common casualty.

Why do I say this? This situation cannot

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Why do I say this? This situation cannot be dealt with by merely giving the threat of 59th Constitution Amendment. Is it because we have no adequate powers, that we are failing? Is it because we have no good officers that we are failing? As far as Shri Ribeiro is concerned- he comes from Bombay and I know him very well—he is one of the best and most efficient officers. We are not lacking in good officers and nor are we lacking in good officer cadres.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Siddharth?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Some feel that he is the only 'Ray' of hope. But I do not feel so.

What I wanted to tell you is this. It is not that there is inadequacy of powers with the Government to deal with the situation. Let us not forget that there is the National Security Act. There is the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act. Punjab Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act is also there. And there are so many other powers in the armoury of the Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There is also the disturbed Areas Act.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, of course. As Indrajit ji has rightly said, there is the Disturbed Areas Act too. As regards the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, we burnt the midnight oil and adopted it here. But it took 19 long months to frame the rules. It is not the laws that are lacking; it is not the gun that is lacking; it is not the weapon that is lacking. More important than the gun is the hand that holds the gun and the mind that wields the gun. That is what is more important. On that occasion, when Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act was passed, burning midnight oil, because there was no will on the

part of the Government, for 19 months it remained on the anvil because the rules were not framed. Therefore it could not be implemented and not because we do not have adequate powers. We have adequate powers, but unfortunately, these powers instead of being utilised in Punjab, are being utilised elsewhere, may be because these powers should not get rusted. These powers have been used in Gujarat when dealing with the LIC, dealing with the textile workers and dealing with the trade unions. We had brought it to light. Even the workers of the INTUC who owe loyalty to the Indian National Congress have raised this question on the floor of this House. So what I am pointing out to you is that there are adequate powers, there are strong powers, but there is no will to use those powers and as a result of that, those powers are being utilised for purposes for which they are not meant. You take National Security Act. Formerly there was MISA.

I was in this House when Uma Shankar Dikshitji was the Home Minister I had raised a question and I said "Sir you are likely to misuse the MISA not only against criminals and those who are indulging in social crimes, but also politicians and trade Unionists will suffer." He had assured, when Mrs. Gandhi was the Prime Minister and said, "This will not be used against the politicians and trade Unionists." And the maximum use of MISA was made against the politicians starting right from Shri Jayaprakash Narayan down to persons like me. So, we find that these are utilised for wrong purposes. Those powers are available but they are not being utilised. One shudders to think what will happen if Fifty ninth Amendment Bill is actually utilised. It is only an enabling provision. If it is utilised, I feel that it will be counter-productive. Incidentally, I would like to remind this House that on 7th March, 1988, the intentions of the Government to introduce such a Bill was already announced. On 14th March, 1988, the Bill was introduced in the other

House. During those seven days, we found that seventeen persons were killed. All of a sudden, there was new spurt and not that violence could be justified but it was again a provocation. What I would like Government to do is act in a manner wherein there will not be a tinkering with the problem and merely provocation will be caused by inviting counter productive activities, inviting more violence and terrorism and thereby defeating the very purpose for which actually those things are being utilised. I would like to point out to this House with full sense of responsibility that some of the agencies are using criminals for terrorism. Prior to that, I would like to indicate one more aspect that is related to this and that is that there is a vested interest developed in terrorism in Punjab. I would request the hon. Home Minister not with any partisan sense but I would humbly request him to go through one particular aspect to which I will be making a reference. So many friends of mine have brought it to my notice that there are police officers in the Patial Police administration, who have developed a vested interest in terrorism. When they find that terrorists activities are growing, they go the villages, they go to urban areas and they tell the people, "You have become vulnerable to terrorism and then if you want us to take charge of your protection and security, in that case, you come out-with money."

I would like him to make a separate enquiry, no matter whether it is Departmental or Commission, anyway he can conduct it, let him try to find out in some of the vulnerable areas of Punjab what are the assets, the properties and wealth of certain officers. If he makes this investigation, he will find that the assets and wealth of certain officers in the police administration in Punjab have disproportionately gone up because they had a vested interest in terrorism. That is also creating problems there. I think, that should be done. Now such people who try to make a mockery of all the arrangements of

security and try to make hay while the sun shines, I think, such people must be heavily dealt with and even this aspect of police officers developing a vested interest in terrorism also should be completely dealt with.

I wish to bring to your notice without my own person comments one important aspect. I have with me a copy of *Nav Bharat Times* in Hindi published from Delhi dated 4th April, 1988. I am bringing it to the notice of the Home Minister because I would very much like him to contradict it here and now, because this is a very dangerous portent. A piece had appeared in the *Nav Bharat Times* of Delhi on 4th April, 1988. The title of the news report is:

"Punjab Main hatyayen Kaun Kar Raha Hai"

Who is indulging in killings in Punjab? I will read out one paragraph. It might be an interesting caption, an interesting piece; some people might be trying to create illusions. Unfortunately they have cast aspersions without naming them here, but obliquely referring to Ministers. Here, that news report says:

[*Translation*]

Malkiyat Singh Ajnala, carrying a reward of Rs. One Lakh on his head, has said that women, children and the old have never been his targets nor will they ever be. About the killing of nearly a dozen Sikh families since January, these self-styled leaders say that all this is being done by mercenaries at the direction of Central Government.

[*English*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): It is a planted article. There is no news. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you restrain yourself? I have not come to this House to speak only what is palatable to you.

Fortunately you can chase them, because they have given the names of the terrorist organisations; some names of individuals have been mentioned; who are the persons who are making such allegations? In stead of their standing in the docks, they are making such allegations against the Government; and they have no temerity to name any particular Minister. Therefore, they say; '*Minister ki ishaare pe*' The names of the terrorist organizations are mentioned in this 'Nav Bharat Times' despatch. The names of the organizations and names of some individuals have been mentioned. I would like the Home Minister to order a thorough enquiry into the matter and try to find out as to who are the people who are making such allegations. I think very categorically these allegations have to be contradicted; otherwise, they can be an important instrument in the hands of those who want to carry on their terrorist activities and hide behind some sort of an allegation, viz. 'Others are responsible for it; we are not responsible for it.' That is the reason why I have pointed this so much; he should properly take care of this.

There are a number of under-ground organizations which have been making orally these types of allegations; fortunately now, the names of individuals have come; therefore, I feel this matter should be taken up.

What is needed today is a twin strategy. We must try to remove, in the beginning, all the irritants. All the irritants must be removed. We must not put all the Sikhs or all the people of Punjab in the basket. Even at this stage, I feel that not only among the Hindus, among the Sikhs also there is a large section which is not committed to the concept of Khalistan. They do not approve

the violence that is taking place. Such elements who are already on the side of nationalists in the country, who are committed to the concept of integration, who are committed to opposition to terrorism in any form, such people must not be driven, by misunderstanding, into the arms of the terrorists and their fellow-travellers.

I am thankful to the Speaker. I have given one Motion saying that this House should discuss Ranganath Mishra Commission's report. why do I demand that? Because the Ranganath Mishra report has brought out a number of facts. If there is a discussion, it will be good. There are those innocent Sikhs whose psyche has been disturbed, who feel that when 2733 persons have been massacred in the November riots in Delhi, and an enquiry has taken place, nobody has been punished. I do not want to bring in communal elements. Leave aside the Sikhs for the time being. In any other community, whether it is Muslim, Hindu, Parsi or for that matter in any city, if 2733 members of that community were to be killed and their widows were to find that not even one person responsible for the 2,000-odd murders has been arrested and punished, what will be their psychology?

On one occasion, I went on the Boat Club, in a silent sitting demonstration of widows whose husbands were killed, whose brothers were killed, whose maternal uncles were killed. They said: 'Sir, we do not want anything; we do not want Khalistan. We only want an answer from you, Mr. Dandavate, as a Member of Parliament to this question—our husbands have been killed; our brothers have been killed; our sons have been killed. Give us a single answer to the question as to how is it that not even one person responsible for these 2,000 murders has been brought to book?'

I am sure the Home Minister will have no reply; I am sure the Prime Minister will have

no reply. The only reply can be: let us have a debate on that. Let us try to discuss it in the House.

Let the widows of those killed feel that this House did take cognizance of the Ranganatha Mishra Commission Report; and we did discuss about disturbances and also findings of the Commission and we made the government to move in the matter to see that justice is done to those who are innocent, to those who had been killed, to those who had been locked up in a taxi and the taxi had been burnt and they were dead. Who is responsible for this? Not that by that enquiry those who were dead are going to come back to the widows, but, at least, they will have a psychological satisfaction that there is some-one in the country who is the give voice to their voicelessness, and they are going to demand an enquiry and an enquiry is conducted and the findings are there; and those who are responsible, at least, are punished; at least, if that type of step is taken by the government, I think some sort of healing touch can be given.

On one occasion, in a all-party meeting, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, after the Blue Star Operation, had used the following words. I am using her words. She said, "The Blue Star Operation is over, but what is needed is the healing touch." It will be a healing touch, Mr Home Minister, if you go into the enquiry on the basis of Ranganath Mishra an Commission Report, and then you will find that a number of facts have come out and though those facts will not bring them back those who were dead and killed, but, they will actually give relief to those members of the bereaved families, who have been lamenting for their dead in the country.

As far as security is concerned, no doubt, the government is trying its best to provide security, but when we go to Punjab, we feel that the security in the Parliament House is better than the security in Punjab.

The dignitaries and able to get security than the common innocent persons in Punjab. No matter to what political parties they belong, because people belonging to various political parties have been killed. As far as a terrorist is concerned, he is the most cosmopolitan person. He recognises no community; he recognises no religion; he recognises no caste; he does not recognise any political party. Therefore, there is a mass-crime going on. I would like the security to be tightened there. In this context, I would refer to the point that was raised regarding sealing of border. Why we are not able to do sealing on the border effectively? It is not a normal sealing; it is not because there is a lack of wax and that is why sealing cannot be done; sealing has to be done with all the technological innovations and we find that if the sealing is effectively implemented and when you try to do it you will find, Mr. Home Minister, that there are vested interests that are coming in the way of sealing. So, I tell you who will oppose to sealing? If you try to have an effective sealing in Punjab, it will not be the government that will oppose it; it will not be the ruling party members that will oppose it; it will not be the opposition parties' members that will oppose it, but there will be a section of officers and the bureaucracy who will oppose it because you take note of the fact that even today without sealing Rs. 600 crores worth of smuggling is taking place across the border which touches the Punjab sector. Therefore, those, who have vested interests in smuggling across the border of Punjab, which is at present of the order of Rs. 600 crores, they are the agencies which are coming in the way of effective implementation of sealing. We fully back up the government on the question of sealing. If you try to have it and if you want any cooperation on the level of trade unions organisations and the political parties in order to make that sealing most effective so that foreign arms are not smuggled in, all cooperation will be available. But before sealing has a will to have the sealing and you will have the will,

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but the police officers may lack than will because they have vested interests in smuggling. Therefore please take note of this particular aspect.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Is it per month?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is per year. Have you got some first hand information? The Speaker has been repeatedly raising one point. In fact, on a number of occasions, the Speaker has made a very long observations on the situation in Punjab. Do not misunderstand him. Once he made a long observation. I said, today I realised why a Speaker is called a Speaker. On one occasion, he made a correct note. He said, it might be an unpopular act, but unless we take strong measures to see that religion and politics are not mixed up this problem will not be solved. It is a very difficult step to take, I realise that because even the Akali Dal has its roots in the national movement. When we were struggling for freedom, even the Gurdwaras have played a great role. I know that and we will be ungrateful if we do not recognise that role. But the institution is very good, but its aberrations are very bad. There might be liberalism in Hinduism but out of the whims of liberalism of Hinduism are also born retrograde men like Sankaracharya who justify the Sati system and who justifies even untouchability in the country. He had the temerity to announce publicly that when rich people build up mandirs in the country, why should they allow the riff-raff to come, why should they allow the untouchables to come? It should be left to his pleasure I do not know—the twenty-first century is not far ahead.—in which century he is living, I do not know. so, such retrograde individuals are being put forward using the pulpit of religion.

And further when such religious obscurantism enters politics and it becomes an integral part and parcel I do not consider this

as real religion. I do not think that there was a more devout Muslim than Dr Zakir Husain. He said, "I am devout Muslim," but his Muslim character and his Indian character amalgamated with each other so freely that his being a good Muslim did not prevent him from being a good India. On the contrary, he said that one is a good Muslim only if he can be a good Indian. That was the concept that he has preferred. But today we see all sorts of perversions, We find the mixing up of religion and politics. I do not know why the political party, the members and activists should take the diktat from some religious priests sitting in the Gurdwaras or a temple or a mosque. We must refuse to do it. We will have to do it without disturbing the sensitivities and sensibilities of the persons concerned. But we have to act in this way one day or the other and so long as mixing of religion with politics in a perverse manner continues and those who are democratically elected by the sovereign people and voters in the country, they do not remain loyal to the soil and the electorate, but to some priests sitting somewhere in the temple, so long as that continues, the aberration in Indian politics will continue to be there and let us have the strength and the will power to see that these forces are changed. It will be a difficult task but that will have to be tried.

I would like that the situation in Punjab should not be used for partisan ends. I warn the Government, and here I would give an instance. The Punjab situation was very bad. There was instability. I had told Mr. Barnala and my friend Mr. Ramoowalia will bear me out: Long before the dismissal of Barnala Government, I had told Mr. Barnala and I am repeating it publicly on the floor or Parliament now. I told him, "Mr. Barnala, put it as my comment in your diary, when will your Government be dismissed? On the eve of Haryana election your Government will be dismissed."

It was thought that there will be political

returns and political mileage. My friend Mr. Sharad Dighe said, that nobody should try to derive a political mileage out of the situation in Punjab. I fully agree with him. But I want to warn that with the dismissal of the Haryana Government we try to derive a political mileage!

SHRISHARAD DIGHE: While agreeing you are denying it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am telling you what are the facts. It is a lesson to you, that we will stand by our commitment and there it was found out that mileage was sought to be derived. But some times events are so close that the mileage though in sight, it is denied to you and even that was not workable. It proved to be counter-productive. But such partisan approach will have to be given up, and I am sure if it is done, probably we will be able to do something.

17.00 hrs

I will very strongly plead people's intervention. The Government has a responsibility. But is it the responsibility only of the Home Minister and the Government? The integrity of the country and the national integrity of the country, is it only the concern of the ruling party and the Congress party of the Home Minister or the Prime Minister of the country? No doubt, as rulers of this country they have a major responsibility. But just as in the struggle for freedom it was not the responsibility of these who are the largest party, in the country every one—

Gandhiji in his speech on 8th August 1942 said, 'I differ with Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha, but every one of them can come and join the struggle; and we will settle our political differences afterwards because this is a national struggle and we have a national front; and the nation's freedom is the common heritage of all.' (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): They did not come. You also did not come.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If we do not come we might be thrown away. Do not worry about it. If we commit the blunder and do something that will go out against the grain of the country and integration of the country, don't worry Prof.Ranga, we might be thrown out, but you will survive. I do not mind being thrown away if we try to betray the spirit and the requirements and essentials of the history. But I would like that people's intervention is a must. My hates off to my friends of the communist Party. On the streets, they tried to fight terrorism. It is not for nothing that they have to lose comrades of theirs. But, they demonstrated what people's intervention means; what mobilisation of trade unions means; and what mobilisation of Kisan organisation means. The moment you tried to organise the peasantry in Punjab, you cannot restrict it to Hindus, because large sections of the Sikhs are involved in agriculture and they are bound to be brought into the main stream. Therefore, it is the people's intervention that to my mind, is the final thing.

I remember the great leaders of this country have said that when you find that you are not able to find a solution of any problem, the only solution is 'back to the people', that is people's intervention.

Let us try for people's intervention in the crisis in Punjab and I feel, might be at a very heavy cost, but we shall be able to restore normalcy and defend the unity and integrity of India, to which we are committed Sir.

PROF. K.K.TEWARY (Buxar): Mr. Chairman Sir, As I stand to speak about Punjab and the problem there, my heart really bleeds. We have been speaking about Punjab and the problem posed by Punjab terrorists operating there, foreign powers meddling in Punjab thus jeopardising our

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unity and freedom.

Since I had demanded that a debate be held on the deteriorating situation in Punjab, I was fondly hoping that today in the House, there will be an attempt to forge a united approach, rather than divide the House, divide the country on purely partisan and polemical ground.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate, in his impassioned oration, spoke about Gandhiji and other leaders. I agree with him on the need for unity, but I have not expected him to take recourse to punning and quibbling, when he came to the vital role of the Indian National Congress and this Government in Punjab, although the solution, I must say is not round the corner. Prof. Dandavate made observations about our attempt to take political advantage of Punjab situation and the initiator Mr. Chowdhary also made similar observations. We are tired of hearing this charge time and again. The terrorists, who take recourse to barbaric methods of murders and mayhem, accused us or accused the Government agencies of perpetrating those crimes. That is their perception. True or false, it is for the House to decide. In a similar manner, opposition leaders, particularly the speakers who spoke today, Mr. Chowdhary and Mr. Dandavate, they have been trotting around on this basis and this dis-information has been spread assiduously, deliberately that Congress has been trying to take advantage of the Punjab situation. Nothing could be more cynical and harmful to the unity of the nation and the desire of the people of India to face to this challenge in a united fashion and stand up to the challenge whether it is from the terrorists or their collaborators from across the borders or their patrons, to whom Mr. Chowdhary made a reference though a very feeble mild reference, the imperialists and neo-colonialists. These forces have only one aim and that is to de-stabilise this country, to break the unity

of this country and all kinds of planks are used — religion is used, regional feelings are around, linguistic passions are aroused, communal bigotry is resorted to — in order to weaken the country. For the last one year at least, we have been facing not only the threat of terrorists from Punjab, which has ceased to be a local problem since it is a threat to the very survival of this nation as a nation state. There has been a parallel movement to which I will refer to a little later — a parallel movement to divide the nation vertically, to weaken the resolve of the people to remain united in the face of provocations from disrupters and subverters of our unity and the weapon resorted to is a systematic campaign of dis-information based on slanderous charges. They have these parallel developments in the country for the last one year. They have gone hand in hand.

Mr. Dandavate, I would like to know from you and your party especially one thing. As far as Indian National Congress is concerned, we know that Akali Party did make sacrifices for the freedom movement and Punjab was always in the forefront of national movement. Punjab's sikhs or Hindus of Punjab and Sikhs in particular hardly need a certificate of patriotism from anywhere, from anybody, from any political party. As a party also, as a forum, Akali Dal made heroic sacrifices. But after, you will recall, the evolution of Akali Dal as a party, after they become a political party in pursuit of political power, the aberrations they have demonstrated, they are just monstrous and they run counter to all the values and value systems for which this Indian nation stands; this secular democratic State of India, with a polity based on the Constitution participatory democracy and a pluralist approach stands for. Mr. Dandavate, you were son fond of the Akalis, Akali Party of today, especially the United Akali Dal — I have no animus against Mr. Barnala — the way they have behaved, it has become a group of people, who have

absolutely no idea about politics. And I would say that it is a reactionary, revivalist and feudal group playing into the hands and acting at the behest of the terrorists.

I would like Prof. Dandavate to recall that Congress always opposed this profile of the Akali Dal. Initially, in the beginning, the Congress and Akali Dal had so many things to share. In fact, from Akali Dal, people used to migrate to Congress and stand and fight elections, but under Congress flag, under Congress banner. After they became the Akali Dal of today, under the leadership of Mr. Badal, the much heralded Badal as moderate, it was the Janata Party and the erstwhile Jan Sangh—the new incarnation of which is BJP—to give political respectability to the Akali Party, and with them, your party, Mr. Dandavate, shared power in Punjab. Not only at the State level but at the national level, for the first time, the great Janata Party's Government had a coalition government of all the parties, of all the regional groupings and parties.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Tewary, if you allow me, we did share power with the Akali Dal at the Centre because they were our strong colleagues and comrades in our struggle against Emergency, and we are proud about it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: So, Sir, now the cat is out of the bag. The Janata cat, from Prof. Dandavate's fully protected bag, has jumped out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It was never in.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: So, Sir,—let us be serious about this debate—in order to fight the Congress, in order to fight Indira Gandhi, you could collude, you could collaborate with any outfit, however reaction-

ary, outlandish in its policies, however conservative it might be. It is no wonder, therefore, that in today's situation India is threatened with division. In a very short history of forty years of the Republic, we are threatened with a second division, second partition of India, but at the time of Independence, Mr. Dandavate's India was awattered, India was cut into two pieces. It was because of internal division based on bigoted communalism and surreptitiously supported by opportunistic political elements—I would not name them, otherwise I know the pavlovian reaction immediately. Therefore, I say, Mr. Dandavate, don't forget what you have done, the injury that you have caused to the psyche of the nation. You always keep touting about the psyche, the hurt psyche. The way India's psyche has been hurt, especially through Janata Party, is: You run with the hare and hunt with the hound. Your leader talks of political solution—the leader whom you are trying now strenuously to disown, Mr. Chandra Shekhar. He has been talking about a political solution. He has been talking about the people whom he says have been misguided. He has been pleading for a dialogue with them within the framework of the Indian Constitution. But, Mr. Dandavate, your party, without caring for a healthy atmosphere, a united will of the people of India to fight terrorism, their patrons Pakistan and Pakistan's patrons operating from elsewhere, has brought to Parliament a man who is openly defending the assassins of Indira Gandhi, and you have the gumption to talk of the role of Indian National Congress in building up of India and in the freedom of India and maintaining that freedom. I tell you how many of your colleagues went to Punjab and let us count how many of our leaders, young men, whether they are from Youth Congress or from older generation, our former Ministers, our top leaders in the State went to Punjab. In this connection, I would pay my tribute to the role of both the Communist Parties there, whatever be their role on the all-India plane.

[Prof. K.K. Tewary]

They have also staked their lives and these three parties, that is, secular forces, in Punjab, have come out in the open all over Punjab. We have held 600 meetings and we have in a big way gone to the people. It is not that we are sitting idle. Let us not forget that this kind of terrorism, terrorism of today, terrorism in a democratic system, is a threat to India. Democracy by temperament, by nature, by composition is soft. It is a soft State. In legal terms, in military terms, in social terms, democracy is not actually equipped with measures to encounter such threats of subversion—when these subversive elements have support of world powers, international powers—and today you can see that Mr. Mujahidin is propped up in Afghanistan. Prof. Dandavate, you referred to Mr. Carlucci, but you did not mention him by his name. But I would name him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I did not know the pronunciation properly.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: So, he said here that even if Afghanistan problem is solved or settled, our supply of weapons, the level of weapons supply to Pakistan will continue. When questions were put to him about the relentless pursuit of Pakistan for acquisition of nuclear weapons, he maintained a thundering silence. Sir, when such forces are involved, the entire set of weapons, whether they are rockets or AK-47 and now night-vision equipments—Mr. Home Minister may kindly make a note of it—are being supplied in huge quantity from across the border. You know all along India's borders and elsewhere in Pakistan, there are arm bazaars where any amount of weaponry can be purchased at a very cheap price and where do they get money for this. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to know again from Mr. Madhu Dandavate and friends, that the level of supply of weapons to Afghanistan the so-called Mujahidin there, is going to be raised. So, Sir, about this threat

in Punjab, let us not take in naive terms, simplistic terms, but let us understand the dimensions of terrorism. It is definitely aimed at partitioning India. In the past, in this House, on several occasions, Sir, I had referred to various statements made by the top Pakistani ideologues and theoreticians. Sir, here is a statement. A series of articles came out in an English daily newspaper in Pakistan, called 'Muslims' and the author of the articles is Lt. General Akhram Khan. He is the Director General of the Institute of strategic studies in Pakistani President. Sir, what he says is very interesting and I quote here:

- "India is not one country; it has never enjoyed the unity which is the hall-mark of a nation-State. The people who can be regarded have been potential separatists, are the Sikhs, the Dravidians and the North-Eastern people who include the Nagas, Mizos in Tripura and Assam. If the people of the subcontinent can comprise two nations, why not three, why not four or five or six."

Further, again I quote:

"Time is in our favour because the problems with which India is beset in the 80s are becoming increasingly difficult to solve, and instead of going from strength to strength India is going from weakness to weakness."

These are the observations of a top military strategist of Pakistan and when Pakistan has free access to unlimited resources for its undeclared war in Punjab and on India, this occasion should be an occasion for unity and mobilisation of the people of India, not an occasion to take political mileage and and indulge in squabbling and

punning as some of the leaders of the Opposition tend to do.

Mr. Chairman, what actually is happening there in Punjab is well-known to all of us. Now, let me mention the person about whom I have some information. He is America based and has all facilities, as America is centre of export of terrorism, export of slavery, export of all the troubles that Third World countries are facing today. This man is based in America. His name is Arjinder Pal Singh Sekhon. He is reported to have amassed huge quantities of sophisticated weapons and he has stolen them or bought them from different sources and all these quantities of weapons have gone to Singapore, from Singapore they are being transferred to Pakistan and just across the borders, maybe at a distance of 12 kilometres or 15 kilometres there are 5—6 camps where exclusively the night vision equipment is stolen and once, Mr. Home Minister, the terrorist gangs and gangs of thugs acquire besides these AK — 47 and rockets, the night vision equipment, all your security forces in the night patrol duty become sitting ducks because I know for certain that they do not have those facilities in terms of sophisticated weaponry that our security para military forces have been left behind, then also in terms of logistics or operational details and tactics, I have a feeling, I am a little sceptical about our situation, the situation of our para military forces, our Intelligence source, I do not know what is happening, Mr. Home Minister, this I wanted to tell you in bordering districts, three-four districts, as in the rest of Punjab, specially in the bordering districts, I fail to understand as to how at their will they are hitting people, looting banks, terrorising families, wiping them out in dozens. Now a situation of this nature prevails where the common man feels that the para military forces and the security forces have failed to provide them the legitimate protection that they deserve and which is warranted. That is not happening. Therefore,

the whole approach to Punjab seems that there can't be one option, there have to be several options. You have to see after all that we are dealing with our own people, a part of our own country, people who have been in the forefront of the country in everything. Now, if that area is afflicted by a sort of a disease, we must try to cure the disease, we must not try to destroy the entire area. So, it is our people and once you deal with a determined group of people, people with very high level of motivation supported by foreign powers, every day they are being catechised and being indoctrinated by religious groups, fundamentalist groups. Then, the approach must not be of a very crude nature. Military is always with you. You can always go in for the last plunge. But before you take the last plunge, let us not forget the lessons of history. It is those who forget lessons of history, unfortunately, it is for them that history repeats itself as a tragedy. Sir, what happened in Pakistan, what happened in Bangladesh? Let us not forget those nations. Let us have a very cautious approach. On several planes we must approach, from several fronts, as my friend from Telugu Desam has suggested. Some of his points were worth taking note of — mass mobilisation of people not only in Punjab but throughout the country. Let the Opposition Parties also do that. Mr. Dandavate, it is one thing, it is good to deliver very inspiring oration to keep everybody spell-bound in the House and being praised outside for eminent political status. (*Interruptions*.) It is a very fine delivery. But it is quite another matter to come to grips with such problems with frightening complexities. No simplistic approach has to be adopted. Therefore, the entire Opposition should also have to see, instead of what you have done for one year. What this country has done — in terms of economic progress, in terms of fighting the terrorists in Punjab. You have been carrying on a relentless campaign of discrediting the Government not only in Punjab, but the whole country which you have tried to desta-

[Prof. K.K. Tewary]

bilise through your propaganda, and the inspiration again has come from outside.

17.28 hrs.

[MR.DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, I want to suggest, it is for the Home Minister to take note of what is happening in Punjab.

Prof.Dandavate referred to narcotics. See, terrorism all the world over is increasingly becoming narco-terrorism. Terrorism is being funded through narcotics smuggling and there are two points, Mr.Dandavate, near our borders. The Golden Triangle and the Golden Crescent, these are the two places from where narcotics originate and from Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan sides. After the Ayatollah Khomani's reign in Iran, perhaps that route has been closed. Now, the entire narcotics are finding their way through the borders to Punjab and from Punjab to Delhi. Perhaps it has become one of the most important centres, transit point of narcotics and you are quoting the figures. I would feel that the actual figures are much higher. So, narcotics smugglers, drug peddlers, terrorists and some officers operating there—their involvement can never be ruled out. So, Mr.Home Minister, when you address yourself to tackling this problem you must also take notice of these elements, and they are being patronised openly by Pakistan Government. On this point, I would like to submit that we have been talking, almost *Adnauseam* about Pakistan's involvement. But what has been done in precise terms, in identifying identifiable terms, what have we done? I do not know, sometimes there occurs spurt of diplomatic activities. The Hon. President of Pakistan is very fond of cricket diplomacy and other methods of diplomatic channels that he opens. But when there is a war like situation in Punjab—the situation has worsened and we have

definite proof that Pakistan has a hand in it is continuing to induct weapons, continuing to impart training and in recent weeks, at least ten persons, duly trained in America and Canada, have been smuggled into Punjab from Pakistan side and they are now in Amritsar and Gurdaspur area. It is these groups who are holding camps and imparting training to new batch, fresh crop of terrorists. I think, this is my personal opinion, purely personal, in my judgment, I think the Government of India, when there is a threat to India's unity and integrity, Mr.Home Minister, we had information that when brasstacks exercises started, our military exercises, we were well within our powers to hold regular military exercises, well within our frontiers, but Pakistan got alarmed and ultimately we had to abandon the exercises half-way. When we could be so sensitive, when we could be so responsive to their sensitivities, why cannot we tell Pakistan in most unambiguous terms that "enough is enough. Now you cease doing this." If you do not do this, then consequences will be very bitter and India has not allowed grasses to grow in their streets and we are in a position now to face Pakistan whatever be the back-up support from their mentors, whether through China, through Saudi Arabia, the supplies of weapons, long-range and medium-range missiles, finely fitted with nuclear warhead and then promising and declaring openly that weapons will be given to Pakistan. This kind of involvement requires total unity, Prof.Dandavate, at political front. We owe it to the nation to remain united as political house and as political parties. We must unite and respond to this challenge vigorously and as the the first step I must submit to the House what the Government should do. Government must lodge a strong protest to Pakistan and if Pakistan does not pay heed to your protests, then you must, I think, withdraw the ambassador for some time as a serious protest because Pakistan has crossed all limits and we cannot allow this to go on and keep talking in

Indian Parliament that Pakistan has a hand in it. Therefore, on this front I suggest this should be done.

In the end, I must say that Prof. Danavate and another friend, will think over it. We can fight our political battles in the House. We can fight our political battles whenever elections are held. We fight elections. We are not new to election games. We do not know mergers and splits. We are a national party. What is required to be done is unqualified, unmitigated, unity of will of the nation and will alone can provide this unity. If you fail the nation, history will not forgive us. Let us unite and let us resolve in this august House that we, the sovereign House of Indian Parliament, will defend the unity of India, we will defend the sovereignty of India whatever be the source of threat, whether it is Pakistan or America and we will never allow India to be divided again. We were divided once. India is not to be divided again. This must be our slogan that must go from this House.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI P.SELVANDRAN (Periyakulam). Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel extremely glad to participate in this discussion on Punjab moved by our hon. friend Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary under rule 193.

This House has discussed this problem in Punjab several times before. If I could correctly remember, during the 7th Lok Sabha and the current Lok Sabha, at least 25 times the House had discussed this Punjab situation.

Terrorism in Punjab has not only victimised many innocent people but even taken away the precious life of our Prime Minister Madam Gandhi. It had bereft us of

many of the Hon. members who sat with us here in this august House. Terrorism in Punjab has not even spared the great generals of our country who valiantly defended the territorial integrity of this country.

Arms are being smuggled into Punjab from Pakistan. Terrorists are infiltrating into Punjab after receiving sophisticated training in America. Terrorists are also taking training in Pakistan. We have numberless times discussed the ways and means of curbing terrorism.

This problem is not a new one. We are beset with this problem for the past 7 or 8 years. Over the years, terrorism has, instead of on the wane, escalated beyond imaginable proportions. We must touch our hearts and search our conscience and accept the sordid fact that the magnitude of terrorism as it existed in 1983 has indeed been amplified in the current year.

Before the Barnala Government took over, there used to be 3 Killings per day. The same situation continued with the installation of the Barnala Govt. After the dismissal of the democratically elected Govt. of Barnala, the number increased marginally to four. Now after enacting the Constitution (Fifty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1988 arming the Govt. with powers to declare emergency in Punjab, the number of Killings has galloped to ten per day. On this basis, the computation for a month comes to a whopping figure of 300. Terrorism has always been on the increase.

To curb this terrorism, the Govt. always resorted to whetting their weapons sharper and sharper but met with little results. The Govt. has enacted a spree of legislations to curb terrorism. The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act was enacted.

[Sh. P. Selvandran]

Legislation was also enacted for setting up special courts to try terrorists. Arms Act was amended to make the provisions of that Act more stringent. Severe restrictions were imposed on keeping even small arms. Ultimately, the Prime Minister and the Sikh Leader Sant Longowal signed an Accord. Within a few days of signing the Accord, Longowal fell a prey to terrorists' bullets. Thus, he as a single man, gone down in history as a martyr who sacrificed his life for the unity and integrity of this nation. Had the Govt. been keen in implementing the provisions of the Accord, I am doubtlessly sure that we would have been able to curb terrorism to an appreciable extent. And by that we would have made the soul of Sant Longowal to rest in peace. In fact, the Accord was consigned to dustbin.

After the signing of the Accord, we believed that if elections were conducted and if a properly elected Govt. took over, we could control terrorism. Accordingly, elections were conducted. Barnala won the elections. His Govt. took over the reins in the State and formulated effective measures for curbing terrorism. He stood shoulder to shoulder with the Central Govt. and cooperated with the Central Govt. in all its measures aimed at controlling and wiping out terrorism in Punjab. This was highly praised. Barnala was praised for his efforts for curbing terrorism by no less an ordinary person than the President of India in his speech to this parliament. After a few days of his speech, Barnala's Govt. was toppled. Thus, stabs followed laurels. The Govt. was toppled but only during the President's rule that ensued the dismissed Barnala Govt. murder, arson, looting and massacre got a new fillip. Today, on an average, 10 persons are being killed in Punjab. The pages of dailies in India are smeared in red with the innocent blood shed in Punjab. What is the solution to this terrorism? How could you control this terrorism? Many hon. members here have expressed

their views untainted by party or political affiliations. Hon. member from the TDP Shri Ayyappu Reddy rightly outlined the need of a people's movement against terrorism. I concur in his view and would like to reiterate that a mass movement must be mobilised to create awareness in the minds of the people of the dangerous portents of this raging terrorism in Punjab. A mass based movement has to be organised. But today we are deprived of a leader who can come up to the stature of Mahatma Gandhi. Leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan are no more with us. However, it is the need of the hour that we should organise the masses into a movement against terrorism. The Govt. should on their part come forward to find a political solution to this problem. Persons in authority must abstain from thinking in terms of personal egotism or pride. They must start thinking in terms of larger national interests.

Let me on this occasion plead with the Hon. Home Minister to promulgate emergency in Punjab on any ground. The very announcement that emergency may be proclaimed in Punjab has increased the number of incidents of terrorism. Therefore, for god's sake, do not impose emergency on the people of Punjab. This nation is proud of its diverse culture. People of different religions and languages coexist. We have unity in diversity. Therefore, Sir, if you have a special law in Punjab for dealing with the terrorists in Punjab that would hurt the sentiments of the Sikhs in Punjab. That would cause grave injuries in the minds of the people of Punjab. They would feel isolated, ignored and oppressed. The emergence of this psyche in Punjab would give an impetus to the call for a separate State. Secessionist forces will be revived and strengthened. This particular aspect should be borne in mind when you decide to proclaim emergency in Punjab.

You must also try to learn from history. Let me remind the Govt. that the Hindu-

Muslim riots in 1947 were not spontaneous. The seeds of separatism were carefully planted in the minds of people by religious bigots and when Muslims started thinking that they had been isolated, they demanded a separate Pakistan and achieved it. And today history is repeating itself in Punjab. Let me warn this Govt. that if at all an occasion is created for carving out a separate Khalistan, the entire blame will come upon this Central Govt. and history will not spare you from the burden of blackening you for that act. I, therefore, prefer to warn the Govt. once again to restrain itself from resorting to undemocratic acts for curbing terrorism in Punjab. The situation, instead, call for strengthening to mass movements.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have come to a situation now where every fifteen days or so, the situation in Punjab compels us to have a discussion in this House. Discussion is always a useful practice if it leads to some concrete results. There is unity in this House. There is no doubt about it. As regards the need to take effective action and strong action to suppress this cancer of terrorism which is not only trying to dismember one part of our country, but will have the gravest repercussion throughout India if it is not effectively countered and defeated, there is unity on this question. There is unity on the question that our country's unity should be defended; its integrity should be safeguarded.

Mr. friend Prof. Tewary need not be so worried on this score. His definition of unity is different from my definition of unity. That is the only trouble. His definition of unity is that because the country is threatened, its integrity and independence are being threatened from a particular quarter, therefore, we should just line up behind the Government - the ruling party. That we are not prepared to

do. We are prepared to join hands with all those who are prepared to fight, who have the political will to fight against terrorism, against secession. We do not mind what is the political complexion. But they must demonstrate that they have got that political will. Otherwise, what are we discussing here if we are all so united on this question? How is it that we are not able to find out a common course of action? I regret very much that the Prime Minister, who is, of course, a very busy person, there is no doubt about it, but up to now, in all these several debates and discussions which have taken place on the Punjab, he has not found time or thought it necessary to be present or to take part in the debate... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Is he in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Saying that on all occasions he was not here is not correct.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Technically you are right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Anyway, the whole world is watching, the whole country and the whole Press is noting that there is a big default and a vacuum here.

S. BUTA SINGH: There is record that he himself participated in the discussions on Punjab. He replied to the debate many times. To make such a sweeping statement that he never attended a discussion on Punjab is not correct.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Well, he may have attended one discussion sometime; but we are having so many discussions (Interruptions)

During the last few days the escalation in the killings has reached a stage where even the voice of public protest is being

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

silenced, is just benumbed by the sounds of the guns of terrorists. Nobody issues statements of protest now-a-days. There was a time when buses were being stopped on the road and passengers were being dragged down and shot by the way side there used to be a spate of protest statements condemning the news. I don't say statements by themselves can help very much; but it was an indication of the mood of the public, the mind of the public. So many parties, organisations and individuals were quick to speak out against this and condemn this. Now what do you find? Nothing.

In one night 34 people were killed, the next day some 27 people were killed they are Hindus, Sikhs, the entire families, women, men and children are butchered and massacred in an inhuman way. We are paralysed, our minds are paralysed and our voices are paralysed. We cannot even speak out now. This, I think, is one of the things which the terrorists wanted to achieve - the paralysis of public opinion.

Now-a-days I know many people who don't bother even to read except the headlines- So many killed. They don't bother to read what is inside that news item because it is the same thing everyday. It is like reading about some accidents - somewhere in a rail accident or in some boat overturning in the river so many people were drowned. It has become like that.

I am appealing to the Members of this House to consider dispassionately - I don't rule myself out either whether there is a danger of a sort of blunting of our conscience - a callousness, a feeling of helplessness and a feeling of resignation that nothing can be done. These people go around and kill people indiscriminately everyday and the whole country is watching helplessly. This is the state of affairs which I don't think ever existed in our country earlier.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrauna): Mr. Gupta, if you would allow me to say something I would be grateful. I am very happy that Mr. Indrajit Gupta has made a point which really should be thought over by people with conscience. Initially it all started with the restriction of the arms, the changes in the Arms Act where a law abiding citizen was stopped from keeping arms. Then, after that these people who are terrorists brought in arms smuggling from all over the world.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What made you to yield to him now, Mr. Gupta? (*Interruptions*)... Is the Hon. Member making a speech?

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: This is what is wrong. I say that the conscience of the people is governed by certain acts of the Government. If you restrict a law abiding citizen from keeping arms, what is going to happen? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Thank you for your supplementary intervention. Rockets were used the other day — first at Phagwara against a CRPF out-post and more recently against the house of Mr. Umramangal who fortunately was not there at that time. Then it is reported in the Press that these rockets have got Soviet markings. Well if they have got Soviet markings there are only two channels by which they could have reached the hands of the terrorists. One could be from our own stocks. (*Interruptions*) I do not consider it a matter of joke. There are ways in this country by which our own equipment does go into unauthorised hands. Secondly, it can be that these things have come from Afghanistan via Pakistan. There are huge quantities of weapons now floating around in that area which are easily available provided you have the money and you can have the money if you work out the technique of looting banks with a monotonous regularity which the terrorists are able to do.

I was only thinking when the Soviet troops ultimately leave Afghanistan — as they are almost sure to do within 1988 at least — what is going to happen to all those arms? There is a huge mountain of arms which has accumulated on the Pakistan — Afghanistan border? Where will those arms go? We may be facing a more alarming prospect in the days to come. We have heard the Government's assurance that this time at least the border is going to be effectively sealed. I do not know whether or not it is possible and feasible. So we are really in for quite an alarming prospect in the future.

These indiscriminate killings are mounting. The external involvement is there. We are convinced. The Panthic committee has expressed concern. I regret to say they have expressed concern only with the killing of innocent Sikhs. Even Mr. Rode has said that if terrorists or if anybody goes on killing innocent Sikhs then there is a danger that we may find ourselves isolated from our own community. That is one statement he made.

Later on another statement has been made saying that we must try to find out who is really behind these killings. The implication being that it may be some agency other than the terrorists. But I do not find any condemnation of the killing of people irrespective of their religion or community so that what kind of distorted or dwarfed mentality people have even on an issue like this. It is a matter which requires to be observed and followed rather carefully. Just as Hindu Sauraksha Samiti and such bodies only start agitating and shouting when there is massacre of Hindus anywhere so I find the gentlemen who are sitting inside the Golden Temple they do not seem to be worried about the killing of non-Sikhs. This is the stage we have come to.

Mr. Carlucci was asked yesterday in his press conference whether he had anything

to say about the concern of India, about assistance being given by Pakistan to the terrorists. To that, as I have read in the Press, he replied saying that this is not possible for him to make an assessment of the Indian concern. He did not deny that there might be a direct Pakistani involvement. He said it is not possible for him to assess the concern which the Indian feel. But my advice to them — that was very good sermonising attitude he took — is "that you should try to develop some confidence — building measures with Pakistan. Talk to them. Try to develop mutual confidence and that may solve the problem eventually."

A few days ago, I think, Mr. Chidambaram had made a statement in the Press saying that our Government has got conclusive evidence of Pakistani involvement in the terrorist activities in the Punjab. I want to ask the Home Minister today. After all, it is going on now. Let him tell us clearly whether the Government has got such evidence which he really believes. Conclusive evidence means evidence which is irrefutable, evidence which they believe really that Pakistan is, directly or indirectly, helping these terrorists, assisting them, giving them sanctuary, giving them training, giving them arms, etc. If the answer is no, this evidence is not yet conclusive in terms of physical evidence — political evidence, of course, is there plenty — I have nothing further to say. But if they say as Mr. Chidambaram says that we have conclusive evidence about Pakistan's complicity, then I too would like to ask the Government — I may not go as far as Mr. Tiwari had — that on this particular aspect, on this particular front (the question of Pakistani involvement), who is behind Pakistan and all that. We know very well. But we need not go into that at the moment because we can't do anything about it Mrs. Dikshit if you don't mind, I would like to pose a question which he should hear so that he can reply and not, later on, say that he didn't hear.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He will reply tomorrow.

S. BUTA SINGH: I am listening to you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My point is a very short point. If you are standing by the statements of your Government that you have got conclusive evidence of Pakistan's complicity in this whole affair, then I should like to know whether the Government has got under its active consideration any further move, new move, specific move, to deal with this matter, to act on this matter. Many things can be done. If you are really now effectively going to man your borders and all that, well, there is such a thing known as 'Doctrine of Hot Pursuit'. It is a recognised doctrine under the International Law. I am not advocating a war with Pakistan. Far be it from that. But if these people are really coming and going across the border and taking refuge and sanctuary there and if you are really in a position to seal and man your border, as you now claim that you are doing, then are you willing to implement the Doctrine of Hot Pursuit across the border? It is permitted under the International Law.

Secondly, some protest — much more direct, much more authorised than we have made ever in the past — should be made at Government level to the Government of Pakistan. The Ambassador can be recalled at least for some consultation on this matter — as to what steps we should take immediately. That by itself would be a gesture. But if you go on saying that, yes, we have got evidence, we have got water — tight evidence of their complicity and still we do nothing, then I don't understand what kind of authority or what kind of respect you are going to command.

18.00 hrs.

You are following a policy which is self-contradictory. There is no long-term policy

based on any principle because I don't think the Government knows exactly what it wants to do. First it released Mr. Badal, no doubt hoping that he being considered to be a moderate among the Akalis, he might become useful in playing a sort of moderating influence. When it was found that he is not doing that and is actually further encouraging the extremist action, he was dropped, as far as the Government was concerned. The next thing was to release the five high priests who are well known pro-terrorists, pro-extremists, pro-Khalistanis along with a small number of Jodhpur detainees which is a welcome step. I do not know what happened to the rest of them. You released them may be hoping that they would play some kind of moderating influence. Everybody knows that anybody who tries to play that kind of moderating influence now-a-days will himself be at the mercy of the terrorists guns. Mr. Rode after being installed in the Akal Takht has not yet either condemned these killings, he has not yet said that gurudwaras have been misused in the past and should not be misused any longer. Only thing I find he has said is which may or may not have some connotation, which I am, at the moment, unable to decipher is that on Vaisakhi day, there will be no 'Sarbat Khalsa' inside the Golden Temple, 'Sarbat Khalsa' will be held in Talwandi Saho in a rural area. Some people are trying to make a lot out of this and saying that this is some new type of technique or manoeuvre which will shift the focus of extremist mobilisation from the Golden Temple away to some rural area where of course there is also a very old and very revered gurudwara at Talwandi Saho. I do not know what it means. Does it mean anything? How is it interpreted by Mr. Buta Singh? He will tell us when he speaks.

S. BUTA SINGH : What do you want? You want the definition of Talwandi Saheb?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want to know whether you consider or the Govern-

ment consider whether there is any significance in shifting, in declaring that there will be no 'Sarbat Khalsa' on vaisakhi days in the Golden Temple but it will be held in Talwandi Saho. Is this the beginning of some more clever diplomacy by Mr. Rode? How do you consider it? Then, Sir, immediately after 15 days you released the priests, and put them back into the gurudwara you come to this House and say that the situation has now become so impossible that nothing can be done without this 59th amendment of the Constitution. Now, emergency powers must be taken because the situation has deteriorated so much. This is what you have done just before that. After you have put them there is the gurudwara, which was hailed by the militants as a great victory and now after that within a few days, you say that the situation has deteriorated so much that there must be a power with the Government to declare an emergency which of course originally you were going to extend to the whole country but later due to protests and all that, you amended it & said 'All right, it will be confined only to Punjab'. This is a series of contradictory steps which show that the government has got no clear policy. It is drifting. It is pursuing a line of ad-hocism, skipping from one position to another position and the of repeated theory that politics and religion should not be mixed up, and those are the roots of all the troubles. which are taking place here, brining, fundamentalism is now given a go-by because I find the **two main** elements on whom the Government seems to be depending for changing the atmosphere, for making the political atmosphere more normal one is Acharya Sushil Muni and other is Mr. Jasbir Singh Rode. So, you are depending mainly on so called religious element in order to tackle a political situation. Is this not a contradiction in terms. About Sushil Muni, of course, I do not know anything because I asked in the last discussion also that we might please be told where he came from. Who has brought him; who is behind him; who has given him

a certificate; who is advocating that he should be used as a mediator and all that? Now, I feel that perhaps very soon he is going to be dropped also. what I wished to say, so many points have been spoken on which we are all in agreement and I do not wish to repeat them.

There is no national approach to a national problem. Tiwari wants that there should be a national unity on this question. So do I but there must be some national approach. We are parties in this House elected by the people in this country and you think that without any consultation, without the need to have consultation, discussion or anything, you want to evolve a national unity on this question. Well it just cannot be done and it was not done in the past also. It is a new practice and new style of work which has been adopted by the present Government. A mass political action is needed which we have been saying incessantly. all those people who are serious about fighting the terrorism, fighting the secessionism, fighting the threat of foreign interference in our country for dismembering it should join hands together and launch a mass political action. Without mobilising the people you cannot isolate the terrorists. Administrative measures plus opportunist woeing of extremists, this mixture — some administrative measures which up to now have proved ineffective — combined some opportunist woeing of extremists is not going to solve the problem. It will be lead to more terrorism. It will lead to more blackmailing tactics on the part of the extremists.

Now, all I wish to say is, Sir, I want to give one warning. I have got some feeling from reading various publications, papers and all the and including what was mentioned here about the interview of the London Financial Times with the Prime Minister, that there may be some thinking that some emotional gesture is necessary now to placate the militants, the extremists and all that.

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

By emotional gesture, what is meant I do not know. It can mean many things. I am told, somebody was advocating to the Prime Minister that one very good and emotional and useful gesture might be that he should go to the Golden Temple and apologise to the powers that be there for what has happened in the past, particularly the Blue Star operation.

PROF. K.K.TEWARY: It is out of question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Well, I hope it is out of question also, and not perhaps only on security grounds out if that is done, if any such move is taken, it would mean that the Golden Temple will be recognised as something above the Parliament House. Something which was discussed and supported in Parliament if it is to be apologised for now by appearing before the Akal Takht it will mean that the Golden Temple is supreme in this country and not the Parliament. All it will mean that the Golden Temple can continue to be the repository of arms of every description. It can be the sanctuary for all killers, it can be a place from where the flag of Khalistan is hoisted and may be one day the Republic of Khalistan is also declared and announced from there. So, in the name of emotional gesture, Sir, no concession should be made to what is called the religiosity, Sikh religiosity. Concession of a theocratic nature — this is a secular State, our Constitution has decreed it to be a secular State —, should not be made.

One part of the country cannot be secular when the other part becomes a theocratic area. No such concessions should be made. Otherwise, you are putting your feet on a slippery slope which will lead you down and down further into a morass. If you do it, it means that you are giving some sort of a special status to the Punjab, where the Sikh religion will be supreme and the future State

Government of the Punjab will be subservient to the Panth. Such a thing cannot be permitted under any circumstances. Religious minorities in that case would be reduced to the Status of second class citizens and you do it once in the Punjab, it will have a snowballing effect in many other parts of this country. Therefore, I implore the Government. The Prime Minister is not here. I do not know who his advisers are nowadays. I do not know who puts these peculiar theories into his mind. I hope nobody is annoyed if I say — it is not wrong to say so and I am not blaming him — that he is, after all, lacking in some experience. It is not his fault, that he is a young man and who was not primarily a politician at any time. He was quite happy flying his plane and all that. It is you gentlemen who brought him here and put him in that seat.

PROF.K.K.TEWARY: People of India brought him here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR.RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): We are proud that we brought him here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: People of India may have brought him here. But that does not automatically invest him with political sagacity and experience.

PROF.K.K.TEWARY: Don't be condescending. You are not expected to speak like that ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: All right, no harsh words please....

DR.RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: We are proud that he is our Prime Minister(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He was made Prime Minister by your party. People were asked to express their opinion only after he

had already been made the Prime Minister.

PROF.K.K.TEWARY: He has been made the Prime Minister by the majority party and people endorsed our decision. (*Interruptions*)

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not wish to offend your feelings.

PROF.N.G.RANGA: Please yield for a minute. I have great respect for Shri Indrajit Gupta and I appeal to him to drop that point. I do not think, it is dignified either for him or for us or for the whole House.

That line of argument does not redound to the credit of either Shri Indrajit Gupta or all of us.

I might also inform him that I, as the Deputy Leader, was responsible in calling a meeting of our party and getting him declared elected by all of us unanimously.

PROF.MADHU DANDAVATE: Declare his appointment is unparliamentary, so that we can drop it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is all right. Your explanation has cleared up the whole thing. I was not on that point at all....

S.BUTA SINGH: Just one minute, Indrajitji. I would not have interfered. But the whole thing, as the people of this country know, is done under the Constitutional process. The line of thinking that you are trying to sell here is that a man has to be elected as the Prime Minister. Even if we take that line of thinking is correct and if that eventuality comes, I am sure, he will come back with a much greater majority from all parts of the country. If you want to have that change — of course, I am not supporting it — but, if you

have that thing in mind, you can try that also!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr.Deputy Speaker, that was not the line that I was trying to sell. The line that I was trying to sell and I am continuing to sell is....

S.BUTA SINGH: You are seasoned parliamentarian. You know that this is the process by which this country elects the Prime Minister. It has been there for ages.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not selling that line! I am selling the line that due to no fault of his own, he had not had adequate political experience to face a complicated situation. Since you have decided not to consult the other parties, since you have decided not consult the opposition and proceed on your own...

S.BUTA SINGH: What? In selecting the Prime Minister!

PROF. MADU DANDAVATE: No.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please leave it. This is just a touchy point on which we know everybody jumps up..

PROF.MADHU DANDAVATE: Never touch the Prime Minister. That is very dangerous.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The point is that you are bent on taking your own decisions with consulting anybody. So you speak in the name of Parliament. Therefore, I am requesting you to see that no kind of theocratic concessions in the name of making emotional gestures is pursued. Because there are indications that such type of things are being advocated and such ideas are being propagated. It will be disastrous not only for Punjab but for the entire country. These terrorists are not for anything else, except destroying all obstacles in the way to

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]
achieving what they consider to be Khalistan. That is all they are interested in. They **have to** be fought without any compromise. That is what **we** want. And if you are prepared to do that, **we are** prepared to join hands with you. Your actions **are** suspect at the moment.

Therefore empty appeals to unity will not do.

You have to prove it in practice.

PROF.K.K.TEWARY: So far you have not shown your sincerity. First show your sincerity.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So finally, I say what my friend Prof.Dandavate here spoke about the needs for the healing touch. We have mentioned so many times in this House the things which are required to be done. Some of them will certainly help to cool down the situation and help isolate the terrorists from the general masses of our sikh brothers and sisters. Those things I do not want to repeat again. But for goodness sake think about the. Even a little gesture should be made by your side. Rangarajan Commission was set up by you. They suggested, that at least, some cases should be instituted. The prosecution should be started on the basis of whatever *Prima facie* evidence existed in the anti sikh riots. He was a former M.P.belonging to your party. He did not belong to our parties. But even then one small step which will give some feeling to the sikhs of some assurance that 'yes' justice is not completely ruled out by just filing some prosecutions against one person, who has been named by that Commission, that also you are not prepared to do.

I am asking the Home Minister, how does he expect his sikh brothers, his sikh sisters feel any kind of confidence in the Government's behaviour? Don't you want to

allay their hurt or wounded feelings at all? We are talking about those who are not in Punjab. The sikhs have not killed any sikhs. Why are those people killing sikhs now? No sikh ever killed a sikh. No Communist ever killed a sikh. Why are they killing sikhs? Why are they killing communists?

This is obvious that their only motive is to spread panic and create a situation in which they can have their own way. But will you not do anything to help at least those sikhs outside the Punjab who suffered for no fault of their own, who lost their near and dear ones?

Therefore please do something. Release the rest of those Jodhpur detenues after screening them or tell us that we have finished our screening and only forty of them are found to be deserving to be released and the rest cannot be released. Say that. Or do say that screening is going on. Some more will be released. You say something so that sikhs can feel some hope. I do not know what Mr.Rode means by the glory of the Panth. I want to end on this note. He had talked today about creating a situation in which the glory of the Panth can be established. What does that mean? I do not know. Perhaps, if I was a sikh, I could understand it better. I do not know.

PROF.MADHU DANDAVATE: Even Ramu does not know.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not interested so much in the glory of the Panth but I am interested certainly in the glory of all human beings as human beings. As he said the right to life is being extinguished by these terrorists. You don't have to wait for your constitutional Amendment and Article 21 and so on. The terrorists have already made.

AN HON. MEMBER: Emergency.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Well emer-

gency or no emergency, but the right to life in Punjab has been extinguished. You cannot be sure tomorrow, whether you will be alive or not. That is the situation. Please don't try to make concessions and compromises with this type of people. They have to be fought uncompromisingly in the interest of the whole country's future. Kindly tell us concretely what you are proposing to do about that; and then, certainly we will support those measures if they are really genuine measures.

PROF N.G.RANGA: Please put these ideas into people's minds.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In your mind.

PROF N.G.RANGA: Not in my mind.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am putting them in your mind, Sir. (*Interruptions*) I am always very pained, when Mr. Ranga gets angry. We respect him very much.

That is all I have to say, Sir. I think that after 15 days we do not have again to have a discussion on the Punjab, because the situation has worsened further. But that is upto the Government now to tell us, i.e. what they want to do.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I want to inform the Members that actually we had allotted, in the beginning, two hours because the discussion under rule 193 is only for two hours. But because you all had requested in the morning, the Speaker had agreed to it, and we started at 3 o'clock. More than three hours we have availed of, i.e. 3 hours and 20 minutes. Now the Minister wants to reply.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): What are you doing sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we want to finish it. How long can we take; please tell me.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: This message will go to the country. You should understand the seriousness of the problem, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We want to finish it now itself. Can we extend by half an hour and finish?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Minister can reply tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Tomorrow, the Demands for Agriculture Ministry are there. Let us extend by one more hour. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Have some concern, Sir; the country is threatened, and you are telling about Agriculture Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to me: usually, we allow only two hours. Because of your request, we have allowed three hours. Now 3 1/2 hours are over.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is it a normal situation that we are discussing?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can understand the problem...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: People from the Government should intervene.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I agree it is a very important matter; that is why we have taken so much time. I have no objection to it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We are prepared to sit late. Is the Government objecting? (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Let there be no feeling that we are objecting to the discussion. I know, Sir, that you are trying to go by the

[S. Buta Singh]
time. But I am willing to sit tonight; but if hon. Member like Mr. Acharia want it otherwise, we can do it tomorrow; I have no objection. This is such a vital subject. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to put a question: if you feel that this matter is so urgent and important, we can sit and finish it. That is all I can say. Why should we postpone such an important matter for tomorrow? We will finish it today. I request all of you to cooperate with me, and try to be very brief. Whatever points are left, you can make.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Minister is agreeable.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I think we should sit late and finish it today.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Reply tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why tomorrow? I cannot understand this. If the Minister is ready to reply, why do you want it to be done tomorrow?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: No, Sir: we have to finish today. You can extend the time upto 7.30 p.m. When we come to 7.30 p.m. we can extend it further.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will extend by one hour. I request the other Members to be very brief, not to take so much time like others have taken.

Now Shri Ram Narain Singh.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani): Sir, this Punjab problem is very complex. We

know that since the past 4-5 years Punjab problem is continuing. The Government has not succeeded in finding out any solution to it so far. The situation is getting worse every day. Earlier, during Shri Barnala's regime only 3-4 persons used to get killed every day but now, everyday 20-30 persons are being killed.

Earlier whenever any person was killed, the public organisations, leaders and eminent persons used to condemn it. But now even if 30-40 people are killed none of the organisations condemn it because terror and panic is prevailing in Punjab and everyone is scared. People think that if they say a word against terrorism they will be killed. Thus the problem of terrorism has become so serious that the Government must take strict action against it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the terrorist come after getting trained in Pakistan and smuggle arms. On the basis of experience I can say that the Pakistanis come in the guise of Sikhs, with moustache-beard and long hair and also smuggle goods. It may also be possible that some of them come in the guise of terrorists and kill children, women and the innocent.

Secondly, I feel that all the arms are provided to them from abroad and money is sent there after looting the banks. I would like to submit in this connection that the farmers are cultivating land till the border, in Gurdaspur, Amritsar and Ferozepur districts. If a security belt is created there, it should be 2-3 kilometres wide, but my submission is that a road should also be constructed at 200 yards and the border should be sealed and patrolling intensified. The farmers there will suffer heavy losses and they will be deprived of their land if a security belt is created there. The land there is irrigated and fertile, and if they are deprived of it unemployment will increase and foodgrain production will also suffer. It should also be borne in mind that

unemployment plays a vital role in terrorism. 95 per cent youth who are unemployed, possess B.A. and M.A. degrees and they have become terrorist with the help of Canada, America and Pakistan. Therefore, effort should be made to check unemployment there.

While sealing the border, care should be taken to see that farmers whose land falls within the security belt are not ruined. This is important because farmers cultivate land till the very end of our borders. It is true that in these three districts smuggling is carried on through the border. Smugglers work hand in glove with police and other officials and the latter get a share in the body. Therefore, the Government should not expect the police to cooperate in this matter. Forces like the Army, the B.S.F. or the C.R.P.F. should be deployed because they do not have any permanent relationship with the smugglers. So I suggest that the security belt should not be confined to only 1-2 kilometres. We can hope for some improvement only when the entire border is sealed. A check on the terrorist influx through the border will automatically reduce the number of killings.

As far as the unity and integrity of India is concerned all Indian are one. I can say that there is a strong sense of brotherhood among the people of Punjab. Hindus and Sikhs living in the State have close social interaction with each other. There has never been a communal riot in the State. When the situation is back to normal, I hope both these communities will come together and interact once again. But now their minds are gripped with fear. And this fear will vanish only when the killing stops and the situation improves. I suggest that the Government should invite the representatives of Opposition parties, be they at the regional or national level, and hold consultations. Good suggestion given by them should be accepted. The whole country will benefit if a strategy is formulated in consultation with them. Forty years after

Independence the unity and integrity of the country is in peril. The Government should take appropriate steps after consulting people who matter. With these words I thank you.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all I want to say that the situation in Punjab has deteriorated with terrorist killing on the increase. It was hoped that President's rule in the State would check terrorist activities to some extent. Till now the Government has failed to control the situation over there. With the Barnala Government out of power the killings have increased and the situation has further worsened. Nobody can deny this. Many of the hon. Members have rightly said that a solution must be found to defuse the dangerous situation existing in the State. So far as the duty of the Government is concerned, all possible measures should be taken in the interest of the nation. The borders must be protected so that Punjab or any other part of the country is not exposed to outside powers. The unity of the country must not be jeopardised at any cost. Some ways will have to be found to keep the situation in Punjab from deteriorating further. Display of force is certainly not a remedy to it. Neither can a war be declared against the entire Sikh population. We have to honestly come to terms with the fact that 'Operation Bluestar' has alienated the Sikhs and deeply hurt their sentiments. It has to be accepted that this incident has changed the traditional outlook of the Sikhs towards the nation. The Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi spoke of a 'healing touch' for the ailing Sikh psyche. I want to say that certain misguided elements among the Sikh community are creating terror in the country. They cannot be successful until the majority of Sikhs approve of their misdeeds. Whenever the country has passed through a crisis, Sikhs have made great sacrifices for the country. I would like to tell the hon. Home Minister Shri Buta Singh that many innocent Sikhs were

[Sh. Abdul Rashid Kabuli] killed and their property damaged in the 1984 riots in Delhi. Many hon. Members are still getting representations from affected families saying that the Government is doing very little to rehabilitate them. I do not know to what extent the Government has solved their problems. With the killing of innocent Sikhs in the 1984 riots, the Sikh majority was made to believe that there is no place for them in this country. This matter needs to be considered. After 'Operation Blue-Star' Shri Rajiv Gandhi started looking for a solution because no problem can ever be solved by using force. Nothing could be better than a political solution. Ours is an independent and democratic country. We believe in sitting across a table and solving the problem through discussions and deliberations. This is the strength of our country and in keeping with our traditions. In that connection Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the Akali Dal had taken several decisions. In the prevailing situation only the Akali Dal provides a glimmer of hope. This is true even though the Akali Dal's relationship with the Government has soured and there has been a division in the Dal's ranks. On one side is Shri Badal and on the other is Shri Barnala. But it must be accepted that Akali Dal is the only party to have left an indelible mark on the Sikh community in the 40 years after Independence and this fact has been admitted by the Congress. The Congress Party helped the Akalis come into power when it saw that the latter enjoyed the confidence of Sikhs. But I feel that this problem assumed serious proportions after the Barnala Government's ouster. They lost all faith in democracy when this accord failed. We should not forget that Shri Longowal sacrificed his life to bring peace and sanity to Punjab. In this House, we all talk of using force, forgetting that Shri Longowal, the great Leader of the Sikhs, worked for the integrity of India without caring for his own life. And what he ultimately got in return was bullets. I feel that the root of the problem is the implementation of Punjab

accord. The delay in its implementation defeated the very purpose for which it was framed. A decision had to be taken to give Chandigarh to Punjab. Besides, the Central Government had to promise Haryana that it will bear all expenses towards establishing a new capital. But nothing came out of it. What happened when the Government decided to divide the State on regional basis? Nothing except tension increased between the two States and the rift between Hindus and Sikhs, widened. To solve the Punjab imbroglio the Punjab accord has to be implemented by taking into confidence moderates whether it is Shri Badal or Shri Barnala. Even though the situation in Punjab has not deteriorated too much but it is getting out of the control of the Government. Terrorists have taken recourse to an undeclared war. This problem can be solved only through negotiations. The Government will have to tread this course with caution. To accuse anyone and everyone of being a terrorist tantamounts to helping the cause of terrorism. In this situation Shri Badal and Shri Barnala...

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): We say that their number is very less.

[English]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Bahraich): Since this question is being asked, who is saying so? One General Secretary of AICC has recently made a statement that the only moderate in Punjab is Mr. Barnala. What others are then?

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: The Punjab problem concerns the entire nation. The Government should keep alive the dialogue in Punjab. The Government will not gain anything by labelling everybody as anti-national and extremist. The Government may have political differences with Shri Badal, yet there should be no hesitation in

taking him into confidence keeping in view the gravity of the situation. Can the patriotism of people like Shri Badal or Shri Barnala be questioned? It would not be proper to say that they are with the terrorists. These people are equally vulnerable to terrorist activities. Their lives are also in danger. Our State is in Punjab's neighbourhood. We know that leaders of Punjab are making great sacrifices and therefore, we should pay respect to them.

[Translation]

CH. RAM PRAKASH (Ambala): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the discussion on Punjab in the House, mention has been made about the Hindus and the Sikhs. I am of the opinion that these terrorists have no religion, no morality and no faith. Their only business is to murder the innocent people. Three years ago, here in this House during the Budget Session, when Prime Minister was also present, some leaders emphasised that the Government should make an appeal with the terrorists, come to a settlement and should release them. But, these people intended to get political benefits by issuing such statements. Even at that time, I strongly opposed the idea and said that the settlement is possible only with the human beings and with the wise people not with the barbarians and the brutes. I still hold the view that they should be dealt with strictly. The Government should empower police force to 'shoot at sight' person found indulging in terrorists activities. Nothing short to it is going to yield the results. The situation would not have been so worst had the Government not adopted a liberal attitude and had dealt with them strictly. It is not only confined to Punjab, the problem is now covering the entire country. I know how the Punjab problem can be solved. Only God will come to the rescue now. Regarding Punjab, the government has enacted 23 legislations, the Parliament has given all powers to them and above all, the Government has acquired

powers of imposing emergency there, but there does not seem to be any practical solution to Punjab problem. If you agree to my suggestion, please do not adopt liberal attitude towards them and deal them with stiff hand, only then you will be able to solve the problem of the country including that of Punjab. It is my experience. I come from Haryana which was a part of Punjab earlier and moreover, I am an ex-serviceman, I know that the happenings in Punjab will have a definite effect upon Haryana. Even today, development of Haryana is totally blocked. Neither any agricultural nor any industrial work is possible in the border areas there. I submit that situation in Punjab cannot be controlled unless army is deployed there. There are various suggestions from the hon. Members, but I know that they have got no experience in this regard. The problem is not going to be solved unless the terrorists are dealt with a stiff hand. They are enjoying even in jails. You may quote any number of figures and claim that so many people have been arrested and so many have sent to jail, but I know that they are enjoying even in jails, they are getting good quality meals and all other facilities there. The criminals guilty of committing 10-20 murders should be shot dead. Unless provision is made to give severe punishment to the criminals, the problem is not going to be solved. Now this problem is not limited to Punjab only, it is spreading over the entire country.

Opposition Members have criticized the Prime Minister. But, I know that he is busy day and night in solving this problem. He is very much occupied with problems of the nation, consequently he has gone half headed. It is the proof of his concern to the problem of the country. It is a famous phrase that he laughs at scars who never felt a wound. I request you to stop criticising for nothing. We are also concerned with the welfare of the country and our Prime Minister has always been interested in country's welfare. The need of the hour is that all of us

[Ch. Ram Prakash]
should sit together and find out a solution to root out terrorism. If leniency can bear any fruit, it must be tried. But it seems impossible to handle the terrorists with leniency. Efforts of Sushil Muni and certain other leaders to solve the problem through negotiations remained unfruitful. The disease aggravated with each dose of medicine. Since the Government has offered to negotiate with them, the death toll has increased from 10 to 30 per day. Since the time they have been released from Jodhpur jail, they have been preparing the worst plots to disturb the peace in the country. I believe that the people released from the jail are the traitors.

I would like to submit that the release of more criminals from jails would further aggravate terrorism in the country. They should not be released, rather those already released should be put behind the bars again. It will solve the problem automatically.

These terrorists have started killings in the villages also. I would request the Government to issue licenses for arms to every villager so that they might encounter the criminals. It will prove a very good step.

As far as smuggling is concerned, I would like to say that the officials posted there with the purpose are corrupt and dishonest. They are collaborating with the smugglers. It is, therefore, necessary that should be given harsh treatment. Even Punjab Police is collaborating with the terrorists and actively participate in the acts of terrorism. Punjab police should be replaced and Police personnel belonging to other States should be posted in Punjab. They will deal with them with a stiff hand and the people in Punjab will have a peaceful living there.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL
(Ropar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I take up other issues, I would like to clarify

that I am opposed to the killings of innocent people, whether be an innocent Sikh, a Sikh taken out of his house and killed, or someone killed in a fake encounter, or killed on the way while taking him to the Court or while transferring him from one prison to another despite 10, 12 CRPF personnel guarding the individual.

Similarly, we are strongly opposed to the killing of innocent Hindus being killed either by dragging them out of the bus or taking them out of their houses.

We are also opposed to the innocent Harijans burnt alive in Bihar or in U.P. In the same way, we are opposed to the killings of innocent Muslims whether in Meerut or in the riots of Babri Masjid.

Who is responsible for the innocent killings and for the present situation in Punjab? Would you call the person guilty who raises his voice for his rights or these who are usurping those rights? Demanding one's rights is not a crime, but usurping one's rights, I understand, is definitely a sin. I think, the representatives of communalists in Central Government are responsible for the worst conditions in Punjab.

I would like to point out what type of people they are. You must have gone through the statements of the man like Balthakrey, his supporters are sitting here, he declared to boycott Sikhs. I would like to remind you that Sikhs always believed in their co-operation with Hindus and Hindustan. There was a time when Jinnah's group achieved majority in the Assembly of United Punjab who favoured the inclusion of United Punjab, consisting of Haryana and certain parts of Himachal Pradesh, into Pakistan. They were intending to adopt such a legislation. But, it was Akali Dal and its Members who believed in the union of Hindus and Sikhs. If they had also supported Mr. Jinnah's views, then the entire portion of

Punjab, Haryana and Himachal would have come under Pakistan territory. Had it been a reality then the Muslims residing near Yamuna area would have rather been compelled to think as to which country they should become the citizens of Pakistan or of India. Muslims residing in Delhi, Meerut, Saharanpur and Aligarh would also have given a similar thought.

The Government has passed 24 legislations which make us feel that we the Sikhs are slaves and second rate citizens. The 59th Constitution Amendment Bill which has been introduced recently, is also meant for the citizens of Punjab only. I want to know why it is so? Actually it has been introduced in order to silence those Hindus and Sikhs, specially the Akali Dal, who oppose the innocent killings in Punjab. I do not hesitate to say that you have introduced emergency bill only to suppress Sikh community. Punjab problem will not be solved in this way rather it will go more complicated. Deployment of police force in Punjab is not the only way to solve the Punjab problem. A great politician of Britain, Mr. Burk once said that one should try to reconcile first and if failed, then force should be used. No other things would prove effective if force is used in the first attempt. I think, peace can be restored only in this way.

The Immediate need, at present, is to understand the psychology of the people in Punjab. Government should try to understand the political, economic and religious problems of the people in Punjab. The hon. Member would be surprised to know that Heavy Industry has totally vanished from Punjab except one coach factory in Kapurthala. But the citizens of Punjab are not given employment there. Employees are sought from other states. If you are sincerely interested to solve the problem, then only youth from Punjab should be employed there. Having deprived Punjab of its share of water and taking away certain parts of its territory, People believing in communalism are eager

to ruin Punjab even today.

Nearly 40 prisoners were released from the Jodhpur jail a few days ago. This is no doubt a good step, but they were released on the ground that they were innocent. I would like to know how is it that Government could not take decision regarding their innocence during the four years time when they were in jail. This fact should have been stated four years ago. Similar statements would be made in future when the Government would release other detenues. It will be said that they are the innocent people and there is no case against them. I want to submit very honestly that if the Government really wants to normalize the Punjab situation they should grant general amnesty to all who have been detained since 1972. Secondly, the report of the Mishra Commission is not correct. I think that the real culprits have not been brought to the book but their identities have been masqueraded. By the other agencies who have made investigations in this regard and in book titled 'who is guilty', it has been said that unless the real culprits are brought to book and punished Sikh sentiments cannot be soften down and I think that the Government by not taking action against these culprits is adding fuel to the fire. Unless the Government take action against these persons and try to heal up the wounded feeling of Sikhs, their will be no peace in Punjab.

Secondly, I would like to say something about my brothers whose services were terminated from the Armed Forces. They did not revolt against the Government. Their only fault was that they tried to march towards Akal Takhat at the time when it was being dismantled by the armed forces. For this fault, some of them were sentenced for two years, others for four years and some of them for 18 years. I request the Government that their services should be reinstated. If it is not possible then they should be treated according to Rajiv-Longowal Accord. The Government did not remain sincere with the

[Sh. Charanjit Singh Athwal]
Rajiv-Longowal Accord. It also got the same date which Nehru Agreement and Gandhi Agreement had got. The clause relating SYL project has been implemented because this clause was against the interests of Punjab. This clause had no legal existence. The Government has totally defied the Rajiv Longowal Accord. I, therefore, demand that either the terminated armed personnel should be reinstated or they should be given some equivalent jobs. The Government should consider about the plights of their children and try to solve their problems. I, therefore, understand that the Punjab problem is not only a law and order problem but it is a political, economical and regional problem and the peace in Punjab would be possible only when this problem is solved.

With these words I conclude and thank you all.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR (Gurdaspur): Sir, I thank you for giving time to a Member from Punjab and from an area which has become the most affected area in Punjab.

Sir, with a very heavy heart I speak on this discussion. There is sorrow in Punjab, there is anguish in Punjab and there is anger in Punjab. The question in everybody's mind and the question on everybody's lips is: What does the future hold for us? What is to become of us? Are we going to see everything destroyed, something that we had worked for? The Punjab situation is discussed almost in every Session of Parliament. About Punjab assurances are given and as two of my colleagues have said: "Marz Badhta gaya jyon jyon dawa ki" (The disease aggravated with every dose of medicine).

I come from Gurdaspur, and I appreci-

ate the concern that other hon. Members have shown regarding the situation in Punjab, but perhaps they really do not know how serious the situation is, under what fear we are living, what is the condition of the people there. It is not only Hindus who are being killed, but as we have seen recently in the last one week about 80 or 90 people have been killed, rocket attacks have been made on the BSF, and on the house of one of our leaders, and people really do not know, what tomorrow is going to bring for them. It is the responsibility of the Government to protect the life and property of the people and for the question that people ask us sometimes, I honestly do not have any answer and I would like the Home Minister to provide the answer to that so that when we go to our people we have something to say to them.

Sir, at the outset, while we all have condemned very strongly these acts of terrorists, I would like to put on record in this august House our appreciation of the people of Punjab, the Hindus and Sikhs, who have lived in communal harmony and who have, in spite of all efforts, not gone into any mass killings or any arson and looting.

19.00 hrs.

Sir, I appreciate the role of the police, though it has been condemned by some people. It may be the Home Minister would like to look into this aspect. You can transfer the police in 12 districts, one SP from one district to another. You can transfer SHO, DSPs from one district to another. But they are all living in constant tension day and night. I can tell you, Gurdaspur SSP has been there for three years. Can you imagine the mental tension with which day in and day out, he is working under the threat of being killed, his family being killed, children being killed? You will have to think of something for the morale of the police.

Secondly, about the intelligence net-

work, I do not know whether it is at fault. You can review that. The intelligence has said that six people went to Pakistan for training and two of them have come back but 4 are still there. But can't the intelligence tell you where those people are? Can they find it out? These are some of the questions, people ask us. I think, there is a need to review this whole network. I don't think, you are getting the correct intelligence report.

Our respected colleague, Guptaji has said about activating public opinion. I do not know whether he knows it or not that we the Congress Party, have tried to activate public opinion. We have held over 500 meetings and we wanted that Akali leadership and Akali Party also did the same. But unfortunately, they not only did not go to the people but even when a killing takes place, Mr. Badal does not even utter one word of sympathy, leave alone condemning these acts of terrorism. It is shame and I think, pity that such a problem is there in the country and is facing the nation. It is the duty of each one of us in our own little way to help normalise the situation and not to try to gain any political advantage out of it.

A lot of our friends from the Opposite Benches have said that the Barnala Government was dismissed. I said this a few days ago that in 1985, elections were held and out of 117 seats, the Barnala Government won 73. You will appreciate that not only the Sikhs voted for it but other communities too voted, with the hope that peace would come, with the hope that once the Akali leadership got what they wanted—power—peace would come to Punjab. But unfortunately, it is not the Congress Government which dismissed the Barnala Government. It is they themselves who betrayed the people of Punjab, who fought among themselves and split. I think, that split was a betrayal of the confidence of the people of Punjab. In spite of that, the Congress Party supported the Barnala Government much against the inter-

ests...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Member's time is up.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You allow me to take a decision. It is not you people who can dictate me, as I cannot run the House in that way.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: The Congress Government and the Congress Party, much against the interests of the Party but in the interest of the nation, in the interest of the State has supported the Barnala Government. But ultimately when they just could not survive, they had no will to survive, they had no will to serve the people, they had no will to do anything for Punjab, the President's rule was imposed. Things have not got any better. We are very sorry about it. We had hoped that things would improve. But unfortunately, they have not. The Home Minister and the Minister of State for Home Affairs have had talks with the officers of Punjab. *(Interruptions)* Please let me say a few words. The Home Minister and the Minister of State had talks with the Officers of Punjab and I do hope that something concrete has come out of it.

We have reports that borders will be sealed. Crores or rupees are being spent every day. But I do not know why the Government is not spending the money, no matter whatever amount is required, to seal the border. It should be sealed and sealed properly so that nothing can come in and as Mr. Guptaji has very rightly said that once the Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan, there is a fear that a lot more is going to come in. We must be prepared for that.

The migration is still taking place. With

[Smt. Sukhbuns Kaur] the recent killings, a lot of people from Amritsar district and my district have migrated to the towns. You are giving some relief to migrants who have gone out of the State and are trying to bring them back. I would request you to make special arrangements for people who have gone to Pathankot. About 400 families are there. They have illegally, I should say, occupied housing colony and the Government should set up relief camps and all compensation and help should be given to see that those people spend their life in a little bit of comfort.

Secondly, they have left their standing crops. Protection should be given to harvest the crop.

Some protection should be given by the BSF even in Pathankot.

I would like to say to the Home Minister "There is lot of responsibility resting on your shoulders. Not only because you are the Home Minister but because you are a Sikh. You are supposed to understand Punjab more than anybody else. You are a Punjabi, no doubt you have been elected from Rajasthan.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is the adopted son of Rajasthan

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Being Sikh, he is from Punjab and we have great hopes and I will be glad and I hope that you will do something for Punjab and help the people of Punjab.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Secretary to Punjab Government has said that they are going to start refugee camps and relief camps since 15th April. Now the situation in Punjab is that not only

the Hindus but the Sikhs are also leaving their villages and are migrating to the cities. The room, the rent of which was just 40 rupees per month in Amritsar and in Jalandhar is not available now for even 600 rupees a month. Now, the situation is that the terrorists are scoring a victory. But why? The terrorists scored their first victory on the day, when the Government began to defy Rajiv-Longowal Accord. The Sabotage of Rajiv-Longowal Accord was the beginning. I had in this very house said that Shri Barnala is the best gunner of the country. He has made sacrifices for maintaining the unity, integrity, for creating an environment of love and friendship in the country and for upholding the traditions and culture of this country. The dismissal of Barnala Government was the biggest victory of the terrorists. The terrorists scored their third victory on the day when there was split in Akali Dal because of the differences regarding appreciating Shri Barnala and his unflinching loyalty to the nation. There was a split because some of our brothers did not like our struggle for the loyalty to the nation. But, after the split the terrorists scored their victory the day when the Central Government deployed certain battalions of armed forces in Punjab but did not provide political support to Shri Barnala. Again, the terrorist had their victory on the day when Sardar Buta Singh came with a proposal to dissolve the Assembly. They scored their sixth victory when they found that the culprits of the riots in Delhi are being rewarded and the affected persons who lost their lives and property are not being granted full compensation of their damages. They got their greatest victory on the day when the persons talking about terrorism were honoured in airplanes. Therefore, I want to say that if you treat the Punjab as a testing laboratory for winning elections, to make research in politics and to coin slogans then let it go to flames, but if the Central Government wants to save Punjab from these situations then they will have to do something concrete. The terrorists feel happy when we

make allegations against each other. We will not make any allegation because we think about the interests of this country. If the Central Government do not take Punjab as a test laboratory then they must stop all types of experiments and take firm and concrete decision. The Sikh terrorists are not the only terrorists in India. There are others also who spread terrorism not by arms but by their words. They who are sitting in Bombay and talk about boycotts are also terrorists.

I want to say one thing more. The Radio and T.V. are being used to blow up the negative aspects and to gloss-over the positive aspects. May I ask why serial 'Honi Anhonee' is being telecasted? In one of the episodes there comes a ghost and reveals the whereabouts of the files, such are the things being shown in T.V. programmes. But could the Government telecast even for three minutes the tragic incident of KariSari where Sikhs and Hindus were killed together by the terrorists. There was no telecast to cover this incident. The sports of women were held in Sangrur recently. Our sisters and daughters from all over India participated in these sports. They visited the villages and the markets in Punjab for seven days and on their return they made statements that they got all the respect and affection everywhere in Punjab. But there was not even a single either from radio or from T.V. because this was a positive aspect. What is written in the scriptures? I have gone through the books of Hindu religion also. The origin of Hindus and Sikhs is the same. The Guru Granth Sahib has high praise for Hindu religion. Shri Buta Singh is an expert in 'Guruwani' and he knows it very well. In Guru Granth Sahib it has been asked in question from that 'Rama Nam Japo Re Kaise' and in the next line it has been replied 'Dhruva Prahalad japo Re jaise'. What a great thing, is this. It is also written in scriptures that if king's face does not reflect any concern to the problems of the country then something untoward for the country is in the offing. I can

not say anything about Shri Rajiv Gandhi but I can say that the Governor of Punjab keeps busy playing tennis when the people are being killed by the terrorists. Look at his schedule. He goes to bed at the scheduled time because he has got no concern to the problems of Punjab. Shri Reberio is perhaps ill but you see what type of publicity is there. The situation is very serious and we feel very much worried. I, therefore, say that the terrorists score their victory whenever the Government weakens the patriotic forces. Now, there is a publicity that the General from Delhi has runaway from the field. This publicity has been going on for the last fifteen days. This should be stopped forthwith. I want to say that we have deployed army to see that Indo-Srilanka accord is implemented. But, we did not pay any attention to see that Punjab accord is implemented. Time is short, I, therefore want to ask few questions.

First of all, I want to know as to why you are hiding the facts? You have invited Shri Inder Kumar Gujaral, Shri Kuldeep Nayyar, Shri Hari Kishan Singh Surjeet and certain other great editors of Punjab on breakfast? Could the Hon. Home Minister tell the House, smilingly, about the decisions taken there?

Secondly, I want to know as to what is the fate of Jain-Banerjee Committee. Shri Madhu Dandavate, Shri Inderjeet Gupta, Shri Choudhri and Shri Ayyapu Reddi have strongly demanded implementation of the recommendations of this committee. But what I want to ask is whether this committee is in existence or not and what are its recommendations?

Thirdly, I would like to conclude my speech with certain suggestions which originated in my petty but patriotic mind. Recently, my hon. friend, Shri Tiwari and many other hon. colleagues have expressed themselves and given certain suggestions.

[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]
In this regard my suggestion is that the Government should identify the forces of terrorism and extremism and should isolate them. All Sikhs are not political, not terrorists. All Sikhs are not Akalis and all Akalis are not terrorists. The Sikhs represent many political parties of this country, they are the members of the Congress Party, the Communist Party and the B.J.P. Therefore, the Government should try to desist the propaganda being made against the Sikh community. The Government should try to identify and isolate the terrorists. The Government should not allow them to consolidate their position.

The other thing which I want to say is that the government should try to expose those persons who are receiving foreign aid and are being Governed by foreign powers. The Government should find out their whereabouts. They can also be in power and on certain other important positions. I say that these person should be identified.

The next thing I would like to say is to release at once the detenus of Jodhpur, Shri Tohra, Shri Mann and others and the persons who have been detained in Punjab jails under false cases. They should be released once more. Punjab's condition is very serious, therefore, we should have a package programme to deal with the Punjab problem.

Thirdly, the culprits of Delhi, Kanpur and Bokaro riots should be convicted and punished and due compensation should be paid to the affected persons. It is a matter of happiness that an amount of 2.5 billion rupees being given to the gas affected victims of Bhopal. The number of Sikh casualties is more than those killed in the Bhopal Gas Tragedy. Therefore, a compensation of One Lakh, instead of Twenty Thousand rupees should be given to the Sikhs assassinated as well as to those who have been killed by the terrorists. Both the Sikhs and

Hindus, killed, are our brothers.

Fourthly, some youths have been swayed away temporarily. Efforts should be made to bring them back in the mainstream of the nation.

The Government should streamline the law and order machinery. The corruption in Punjab police has increased very rapidly. I know some of the S.P's whose daily income is more than 20 thousand rupees. They arrest any village boy and demand 25 thousand rupees in return for his release. I would, therefore like to request to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to institute an enquiry into the affairs going on in Punjab Police Stations. The Punjab police have become corrupt. I am not personally referring to Shri Reberio but when the whole system of Punjab police is such then what Mr. Reberio would be able to do.

The next thing I want to say is that the Central Government should honestly decide the issues like Chandigarh and the territorial waters in the spirit of the Punjab Accord. The people of Punjab have lost their faith in all these commissions. They should be given justice with full weightage to them. Punjab should not be made a police state. The Government should take steps to bring out a political solution to the Punjab problem.

Lastly, I would like to point out that the Prime Minister has visited several drought affected areas and other places in the country but he has not visited Punjab which is facing twenty time more serious a problem than the problem being faced by drought stricken areas. I want that the Prime Minister should visit Punjab and convene on all party meeting including the state leaders. State leaders in Punjab are following a dual policy, they say something in Punjab and the other outside Punjab. It is, therefore, my considered opinion that the Prime Minister should go to Punjab and make efforts to evolve a

national consensus to deal with it as a national problem. I would like to point out one more thing. The people in Punjab feel that the Government has not given due honour to the Longowal Accord and they have dismissed the Government headed by Barnala. I would like to urge the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that if he has come to any understanding with Bhai Jasbeer Singh Rode he should not deviate from that but keep upto his words. He should give it honest treatment and not that given to Longowal and Barnala. I conclude with these words.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Bahraich): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to participate in the discussion regarding the massacre of innocent people in Punjab.

Sir, no amount of condemnation to the acts of violence and terrorism in Punjab and no amount of sympathy for the innocent people being killed there is sufficient. The growing menace of terrorism is taking into its orbit other areas also outside the Punjab. Recently, two days ago, one of my old friends and elected M.L.A. from Kanpur Shri Vilayatiram Kattyal alongwith his body guard was shot dead by a stengun while coming out of his house at Kanpur. I agree that this danger now cannot be viewed only in the background of Punjab, it seeks to envelop the entire country into its orbit crossing the borders of Punjab. I want to draw your attention to the fact that not a single day has passed in March when there was no killing of the people. Every day, 25 to 30 people have been killed. You may recall that earlier in 1983, 1984 and 1985 there used to be a commotion in the House when terrorists killed 2-3 persons. But today, when the problem has become so serious, how many members are participating in this discussion, how many representatives from the Government side are here, where is our Prime Minister, how many Ministers are present here. Sir, in my opinion this Government has

gone not only non-impulsive and shameless but it has also not discharged its statutory obligations of protecting the life, property and dignity of the common man. This Government exists because of its majority in this House. Sometimes, the Government casts its shadows on this House also. I think the public resentment against the acts of terrorism in the country does not seem to be represented by anybody here in this House. In my opinion, the only solution to Punjab problem, which seeks to envelop the entire country into its orbit, is to deal with it with a stiff hand. It is all the more essential then to have a House which can feel the pulse of the nation and which can represent the feelings of the countrymen. This House should be dissolved, Lok Sabha should be dissolved so that the people of the country may give their mandate and elect representatives who may not suppress their own conscience and the sentiments of the people but may pay due regards to the public-feelings.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH: You are the only Member present here out of the eight Members of Jan Morcha... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, when ever I speak certain hon. Members try to interrupt me. Kindly take note of the time taken by the hon. Members. I should be allowed full time allotted to me. (*Interruptions*) In my opinion killing of an innocent person is a tragedy in itself. Killing of more than one person does not in any way, add to the heinousness of the crime. They are just figures. I am saying this because we express our concern the day, unfortunately when there happens some big incident of violence or of terrorism. We have been listening on T.V. for the last many days that Ministers of the Central Government are having regular meetings with the officers and steps are being taken to seal the border. I am happy to note that hon. Members have not only made open allegations against Pakistan for its activities but have also emphasised action to

[Sh. Arif Mohammad Khan]
be taken against her. Sir, through you I want to know whether the Government has felt the necessity of this action only after the death toll reached the figure of 24 to 37 persons. People of this country and our Constitution has entrusted you with the responsibility of protecting the innocent people from tyranny and to meet the challenge posed by terrorism, violence and communalism. But, what is this that you do not take any action and decision until 24 or 37 persons are not lynched to death. I do not know what diet do you take and how long do you sleep. Do you always go on sleeping? I am reminded of the episode of Kumbhakaran telecasted in T.V. Serial of Ramayan where different techniques were adopted to awaken Kumbhakaran. I am quoting this simply to remind you of your responsibility. This Government never come to action before a big number of people, say 24 or 37, are not killed. You should at least perform the duties entrusted upon you. It can be confirmed from the old records that this Government have made similar statements after every incident of violence. It is not the first instance. It is a deliberate attempt to mislead and divert the attention of this august House and the nation. After every incidence of violence it has been stated that the Government is taking so and so steps. But, no step was ever taken. Expecting action from the Government against terrorism and communalism is like expecting a drinker throw a bomb on a distillery. I had mentioned in the last session, that we won 1984' elections in the name of the sacrifice made by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, on the plea of maintaining the unity and integrity of our nation and on the basis of our firm determination to face the challenge posed by the forces of communalism, terrorism and seperalism. You may confirm it from your records.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, I am sorry, this is a very important subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whether important or not, you try to wind up. I am giving you two minutes.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I can understand your problem ... ** ... You can ask some other hon. Member on the panel of Chairmen to come and preside.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I won't allow this.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: There is nothing unparliamentary in this.

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I take serious objection to these kinds of personal jibes and insinuations.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Is it jibe? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow it.

S. BUTA SINGH: You can ask for time. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: In a sense of humour...

S. BUTA SINGH: What sense of humour? You are casting aspersions on the Chair. (*Interruptions*) We shall not allow this to go on record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That will not go on record.

S. BUTA SINGH: Very crude and vulgar.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am giving two minutes. Try to finish soon.

S. BUTA SINGH: Don't shout. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Be within your limits. You don't have the guts to shout at the extremists **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no, that will not become part of the record. I cannot allow.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: ** and have the audacity to shout at me in this House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow this thing to go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Who are you to shout at me? You can't shout at me. You must learn some manners.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the way. You listen to me.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Who is he to address to me? I am addressing you, Sir. If there is something objectionable, you can tell me. But who is he to shout at me? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't fight... You may have so many things. Don't express all these things here.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, I am merely requesting in a very impeccable sense of humour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no, you come to the point. I am giving two minutes. Try to wind up.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, I agree that the happenings in Punjab are not a consequence of any accident. The way this government has been functioning since the last three years has encouraged and strengthened communal, terrorist and secessionist forces.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Two years ago you were also there in the government and were the Home Minister. We are first reminding you.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Should I give a reply or go on speaking.

Sir, for how long can I go on reminding people with a weak memory, the reasons I gave while submitting my resignation. I was particular to say that all the promises made to the people of this country have been broken by the government. The Government sought to fight out terrorism but they are trying to make compromise with them; we made a promise with the people to root out communalism. But the government has rather honoured communalism has given it a new encouragement and has thereby strengthened it. This was my main allegation against the government. While delivering his speech here, Shri K.K. Tiwari had said:

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Sh. Arif Mohammad Khan]

[English]

"Those who forget history, they are condemned to repeat it." I fully agree with him.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I would only remind
you that when the Punjab Accord took place,
you and all your colleagues were sitting here
hailing that accord. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: There is
nothing wrong in the Accord. The problem is
that you are not implementing it.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Till one year
ago, you did not say one thing against the
implementation of the Accord, one word
about it. You said nothing about it till you left
this party.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, I
have not yet said a word against the Punjab
Accord, so why all this fury? I am merely
stating a general thing. I can not be blamed
if the culprit himself starts feeling guilty on
hearing this. "A guilty conscience can not
shed its alarmed stance" is a popular prov-
erb in Hindi.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: There was no
such thing earlier which you all have started
speaking now. You all have always appreci-
ated the government and have started rais-
ing your voices against it only after your
resignations.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:
would beg pardon from hon. Shri K.K. Tiwari
if any of my word is unparliamentary.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Just tell me,
have you ever said any thing earlier also?
(*Interruptions*)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If any-
body says to a thief 'a thief', that is nobody's
fault. That is only a proverb.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: "A
guilty conscience can not shed off its
alarmed stance"

[English]

It is an accepted Hindi proverb. It is
definitely Parliamentary. If it is unparliamen-
tary, I will apologize and I will request you to
expunge it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY. What I say is
there is always a convention.. .

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: You have been
appreciating the government and all the
accords and decisions taken for the last two
years but you are taking a devise stand.
What has happened to you today?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN. Sir,
had Shri Bhagat shown the same fury
against the terrorists which is he showing
against me? Had he expressed the same
feelings on the Punjab happenings, then
there would have been neither any need for
me to speak nor for him to shout today.

I was making a reference to Shri K.K.
Tiwari, the things he had stated in his

speech. I fully agree with what ever he has stated and feel that at some or the other place we are falling short of learning from our past history we committed the same mistake in 1982-83 also when the General secretary of All India Congress Committee went to Punjab and in his utter ignorance stated that Shri Bhindranwala is a saint, a religious leader. It was that ignorance and lack of experience which the country had to pay for in the form of stringent steps like Operation Blue Star. Now, we had thought that after a lapse of such a long period, they might have gained at least some experience, but that ignorance persists as such. Today the report of the A.I.C.C. meeting and the meeting of the intelligentsia held at the Prime Minister's house has been published in the newspapers and there too it has been mentioned. In this very context hon. Shri K.K. Tiwari also put forth a question from Shri Madhu Dandavate that he has brought the very person to Rajya Sabha who had once advocated the cause of Smt. Gandhi's murderer. My own feelings can never be different from his and I want to say in the same voice that while Mr. Dandavate is accused of this charge, you are yourself also calling the same person a moderate who is not only a supporter of Shri Bhindranwala's traditions but also wants to encourage them. If Shri Madhu Dandavate is charged for his party's hand in bringing the person to Rajya Sabha who had advocated the cause of Smt Gandhi's murderers, then I make a charge against this government that it is encouraging those people who wanted to murder the views not only of Smt. Gandhi but also Pt. Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Shri Maulana Azad and Mahatma Gandhi, and who want to abolish secularism.

Therefore, I believe that this government might go on saying anything but it does not have the courage and will to take action against terrorism and communalism.

Hon. Mr. Ranga was saying in the morning.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: How long is this speech?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Shorter than yours, shorter than Shri K.K. Tiwari's speech, he has taken 55 minutes.

PROF. K.K. TIWARI: That is our Party's time.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I was to speak for 10 minutes more. I am giving rest of my time to him.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Yes, I am also giving my time to him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up. You have exhausted your time. The time is over and the Minister has to reply.

[Translation]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: What is the government's policy regarding Punjab problem? During the 1984 elections there was not even a single meeting in which the Prime Minister did not criticise the Anandpur Sahib Resolution and blame the opposition leaders for inviting the people in their election meetings who passed this resolution. And later on, in this very House, the Prime Minister referred this Anandpur Sahib Resolution to Sarkaria Commission. If you may recall, after the signing of the Punjab Accord and the installation of Barnala Government in Punjab, the Hon. Prime Minister during his tour of Australia, while addressing a Press Conference—I had watched it on Television—had stated in a reply to a question about the Punjab problem that

[Sh. Arif Mohammad Khan]
[English]

"There is no problem in Punjab now. We have a Sikh Government in Punjab".

[Translation]

It was written in our newspapers as well that we have nothing like Sikh Government, Hindu Government, Muslim Government in our country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It was an error as happens on the occasion of Independence day and Republic day

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: It may be so, but it was reported in the newspapers that the Hon. Prime Minister made these comments during a Press Conference in Australia.

Subsequently in February 1987, the Hon. President in his Address, which is a statement of policy of the government in one year, landed the struggle made to uphold secularism under the leadership of Shri Barnala, but even before the session ended, the Barnala Government was dismissed. This was done just before the Haryana elections. I want to ask that if the Barnala Government was dismissed at that time on the grounds of its failure to control terrorism, but today when incidents of terrorism have risen four times, who will be taking the moral responsibility for it? Today someone or the other...

[English]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, he cannot hold the House to ransom like this. He is nobody. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You take him outside and discuss with him. I cannot allow you to continue.
(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Daily you are allowed to speak. I am not debarring you.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow. Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: He cannot hold the House to ransom. We cannot be bamboozled like this.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I am just going to conclude Sir. Please give me two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay

[Translation]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, I want to know from the Government through you whether it is true as several newspapers have reported that it has been alleged by some responsible persons that a Central Minister is behind the killings of political leaders in Punjab and in giving protection to the terrorists. If yes, have you conducted an inquiry into these allegations? If yes, then what are the conclusions of that inquiry?

Sir, my second supplementary is whether it is true that during the last session,

**Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

while a discussion on Punjab was going on and Hon. Speaker Shri Balram Jhakar had expressed dissatisfaction over the functioning of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and immediately after that a terrorists Harcharan Singh...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How can you bring in the name of the Speaker? This is not the way.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Perhaps, you have not checked the translation. He is not referring to him.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He is referring to an observations made by the Speaker in this House.

[Translation]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: One terrorist Harcharan Singh was released from Jail and he after going to Amritsar.

[English]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: How can such things go on record Sir, He is indirectly casting aspersions... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not bring in all those things.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, I request you to reserve your ruling. If you find that there is something which should not go on record according to rules, it is under your discretion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there is anything unparliamentary, I will expunge it.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: He goes on repeating what somebody said about the Speaker. It is nothing but an indirect way of

casting aspersions.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: My last question is whether it is true that printed copies and cassettes of Shri Buta Singh — and I am not referring to Shri Buta Singh the Home Minister, I am referring to Shri Buta Singh the Member of Parliament of the Akali Dal, probably from 1967 to 1971 — are being sold by the extremists at a considerable price to propagate the ideology and theory of extremism and separatism.

[Translation]

Sir, I want to submit that if my question is incorrect, the hon. Minister will reply to it because I have heard excerpts of his recorded speeches that time when he was a Member of Parliament of Akali Dal. With this I want to conclude. The State of affairs of the Government is such... (Interruptions) I will just conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have taken more than five minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I will conclude in half a minute Sir.

[Translation]

The condition of the Government can be compared to a family where the father is suffering from cancer, the mother is a T.B. patient, the son is suffering from fever, the grandson is truck with paralysis, and the daughter-in-law of the family is more interested in curing the neighbour's suffering from cold. The present Government is not concerned about the problem in Punjab, the drought situation, problems prevailing in other parts of the country, but is more interested in sending troops outside and in solving the problems of South Africa. I want to

[Sh. Arif Mohammad Khan]

urge upon the Government to leave aside such issues and to fulfill the responsibility which the people of India have given you, which is to protect the life and property of the countrymen and to create a feeling of security in the country.

[English]

Now it is not the time for *dandis* to march, it is the time for the *dandis* to quit.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I really deserve sympathy because I have been asked to speak after the hon. Member's (from Bahriach) fury and out-cry which is very near to abuses. I don't understand to what extent his words will guide the Government in solving the Punjab Issue. Whatever he has said reflects the high of his political thinking. The allegations which he has made against the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, I don't think they fall under any political decorum.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is happening in Punjab today cannot be described in words. We cannot even provide peace to the souls of dead persons, they be either from Hindu families or from Sikh families, through sympathetic words. The Government will definitely have to fulfil its statutory obligations. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that 7-8 months back it seemed that the terrorists in Punjab are on fleeing spree and the police is chasing them, the terrorists are being killed and the violent incidents have been reduced but there is a great change for the last 4-5 months and a qualitative change for the last 1 1/1 months in the situation. In this regard I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Home Affairs whether it is not true that some new groups of terrorists with latest weapons have entered into Punjab. They have been trained

in operating these latest weapons. The terrorists are being trained in Pakistan has been repeatedly said not only by the Government but also by the hon. Members of Ruling party and the opposition parties in the House. When again and again it is said that the terrorists are being trained in Pakistan and some people trained in Canada and America have reached Punjab and are assisting in training the terrorists and that they are being provided with latest weapons from Pakistan, people get confused when nothing is told about the initiative being taken and negotiations being made with Pakistan to face the situation politically. Sometimes people began to doubt that the same thing is being repeated with the political objective or for hiding the weakness. Therefore, I would like to request to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to take the nation into confidence while negotiating this issue with the Government of Pakistan

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, presently the terrorists reaching in Punjab are taking not only the weapons but also smuggling narcotics into Punjab with them which is a source of generating funds. The people of Punjab whether Sikhs or people from any other community, are not giving shelter to terrorists and that is why today only those Sikhs are being killed who somehow help either our para-military forces or police. I think that by killing the innocent Sikhs the terrorists want to convey this message to the Sikh Community that the person found helping either the Government or the para-military forces would be punished. Therefore the incidents of killing of Sikhs have increased during this period. I would like to request to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that previously the residents of the cities and the people residing near the cities were their targets but now the villages in the remote areas have become targets of their attack. This scope is widening. the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Sir, the way the terrorists are enlarging the area of their activity and are

entering into new areas, steps should be taken to equip police with the latest weapons, to develop intelligence network, a network which could meet the challenge of the terrorists and could feed our para-military forces.

Our friends in opposition have alleged that the Government has released certain terrorists who were arrested and put in Jodhpur Jail. The people who have made these allegations also say that the Government has not taken any political initiative. I want to say that it is not for the first time that the government has taken the political initiative and there is no need to go into history. The Government has never hesitated in taking a political initiative whether it is a Rajiv-Longowal Accord or any other issue that when no result comes out of that political initiative and there is a scope of improvement then improvements are made.

A few days ago one saint told that he had talked to head-priests and there was a notable change in their thinking. They can make efforts to bring the terrorists back into the National Main Stream. If on the basis of that understanding as Saint Jain Muni has said, some head-priests, who were in Jodhpur Jail, have been released by the Government, I think it is also a part of the political initiative and we should expect that its results would be good. If we see it with suspi-

cion as my hon. friends from opposition are doing, and doubt the intentions of hon. Minister of Home Affairs, I think it is not right.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to congratulate the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. This is a well known fact that he is discharging his responsibilities as a Home Minister endangering his individual life. Our hon. Minister of Home Affairs is not only becoming the victim of personal fury of the hon. Members, like the hon. Member from Bahraish, but also he is on top in terrorists list. He is also the victim of the fury of those people who were given a chance to run the Government. But the country is not run by handful of people who criticise the Government and its policy but it is run by the brave people. He is boldly handling the situation and taking political initiatives. The whole country and this House is with you and we wish you success.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister will reply tomorrow. The House now stands adjourned.

19.59 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Friday, April 8, 1988/
Chaitra 19, 1910 (Saka)*

PLS. 40. XXXVII. 30.88

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**Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixth Edition) and printed by
S. Narayan & Sons Press, Delhi.**
