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LOK SABHA DEBATES

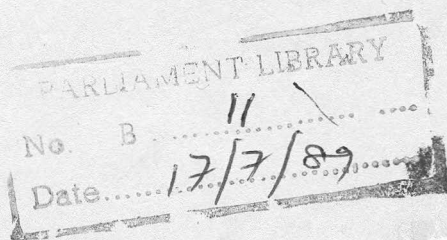
(English Version)

Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)

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(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 23, 1989/Phalgun 4,
1910 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Modernisation of IISCO

*22. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA †:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted a modernisation plan for the Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO), Burnpur, with the assistance of Japan;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether a number of regular and contract labourers are expected to be retrenched as a result thereof;

(d) whether this issue was discussed with the trade union representatives of the company; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (e). A statement is given below

STATEMENT

(a) Government have approved 'in principle' the modernisation of Burnpur Works of IISCO considering the suggestions made in the Feasibility Report prepared by Japan International Cooperation Agency.

(b) The JICA have proposed the following major facilities:

- i) Installation of one large capacity battery;
- ii) Introduction of sintering facilities;
- iii) Installation of 2 nos. modern blast furnaces of 2250 cubic metre size in place of existing four;
- iv) Scrapping of existing steel making facilities and to install 3 nos. 130 T basic oxygen furnaces alongwith 2 nos. of lime calcining plant.
- v) Introduction of continuous casting;
- vi) Scrapping and re-modelling of existing mills and introduction of 2 nos. of bar & section mill; and
- vii) Installation of a captive power plant.

(c) No regular employee will be retrenched. The requirement of contract labour will depend upon quantum of work from time to time.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The modernisation and its implications regarding manpower at IISCO are still under discussion with representatives of the five unions viz. INTUC, HMS, AITUC, CITU and BMS at IISCO.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. is the oldest steel manufacturing company of our country. This company was taken over by the Government in the year 1972. The object of taking over was the revival of the company as it was threatened with imminent technological breakdown. This company was then nationalised in 1976. But the Government did nothing since 1976 to revive the company, only some patch work was done.

No the modernisation is urgently needed. We have been demanding in this House also that this company should be modernised because the duplex method which is there in IISCO can be found nowhere in the world. But now with this method steel is being produced there.

The Government have violated all the assurances given to the workers and the unions of IISCO. Already one unit has been phased out and there is a programme to phase out another three-four units and when all these units are phased out, about 5000 workers will be rendered surplus.

May I know from the Minister as to when the agreement has been finalised; whether the Government has worked out regarding the number of workers that is required after modernisation and the number of workers that will be rendered surplus; whether there is any proposal for redeployment of these surplus workers?

MR. SPEAKER: I want to know whether you have any intention to get answer to your question.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I agree with the Hon. Member that IISCO plant is one of the oldest plant in the country. It is so ageing and so obsolete that the Government in its wisdom has taken the decision to modernise it.

I am happy to inform the Hon. Member that the Government has in principle given clearance for modernising IISCO plant; the steel plant and such as more so that IISCO reflect the sweat and toil of the working class.

I assure the Hon. Members that we don't contemplate nor is it our intention to retrench any regular employee of any steel plant under SAIL. This is the assurance that I have all along been giving and this is the assurance that I am making even today.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He has given assurance as regards regular workers. But there are 3500 contract workers who have been doing perennial nature of work inside the plant and who are connected with the production of the plant. So after modernisation what will happen to these 3500 workers who have been rendering or who have been working since years together? All the unions unanimously have demanded that the 3500 contract workers should be absorbed. A meeting is now being held between SAIL management and the representatives of the unions. Today also there is a meeting. I would like to know whether this aspect is being considered by the Government regarding the absorption of 3500 contract workers who have been doing perennial nature of work?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I differ with the hon. Member so far as number is concerned. I would not like to give the correct number. I leave it to him to verify from his agency what is the correct number. Sir, a distinction has to be made between the employees of IISCO who are on regular basis and those who have been employed by the contractors. The Government, as such, is under no obligation under the the law to give them employment. I agree that we have to regulate welfare schemes of such employees working under the contractors but Government is under no obligation to make them permanent and we will not do anything which is in-consistent with law.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Is this not in-consistent?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I said which is not in-consistent with law. I may tell the hon. Member that it is Regulation and Abolition Act. So far as the regulatory powers of the government are concerned we will fully utilise these. We will see that they get wages as prescribed under the law. We will see that they get welfare measures as provided by law. So far as their permanent employment is concerned I cannot make any assurance which will be contrary to law.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The answer given by the hon. Minister for modernisation of IISCO is that the existing technology is obsolete but whatever Japan International Corporation has prepared the feasibility report now that technology is also obsolete. I also want to know what is the position of the pilot plant tests based on DR & KR process and whether the Minister will consider to request Japan International Corporation to give DR technology by which they are producing 4 million tonnes of steel which will require non-coking coal?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I may tell the hon. Member that so far as the question of technology is concerned, there will be transfer of the latest feasible technology that is available in Japan or in the world. But what is new today will become old tomorrow. So nothing is new everyday. I can assure the hon. Member about the DPR or the engineering studies report that is under progress at this time but I cannot firmly commit at this time as to what will be the final report of the company which is looking into this at this stage.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: It is not only in IISCO but also in Railways and other public sector undertaking there are a number of contract labourers. In Railways they are there for the last 10 years whereas in NTC mills they are there for the last 8 years. So while modernising these public sector undertakings, Government is going to face this problem everywhere. Modernisation is needed but I want to know whether Government is going to issue any broad guidelines for protecting the interests of these 21 lakh

workers and also whether they will be adjusted. There are not only contract and casual workers. They are like permanent workers. They cannot be used as a guinea-pig anywhere. So, modernisation is needed. I would like to know whether the Government is going to issue any guidelines for adjustment of all the workers.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already done it. There is nothing new to add.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I must tell the hon. Member that there are certain vested interests in the country who do not want our country to prosper and progress. Some vested interests are such that they don't want to modernise the steel plants. I have given assurance all along that no regular employee of the steel plants will get retrenched.

There are some people who say that modernisation is going to lead to retrenchment of employees. I emphasise this thing that no retrenchment of regular employees is going to take place. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is not going to be a part of an irregular thing.

Coconut Plantations In Non-coconut Growing States

*24. **SHRI S.M. GURADDI:**
SHRI T.V. CHAN-
DRASHEKHARAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coconut Development Board has chalked out a plan to take up coconut plantations in non-coconut growing States;

(b) whether the Board has decided to popularise coconut cultivation in Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a). The Coconut Development Board has undertaken a Scheme, "Expansion of Area Under Coconut", in various States including non-coconut growing States.

(b) and (c). "Expansion of Area under Coconut" Scheme has been undertaken in Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. In addition to the above scheme, the Board has also undertaken the following Schemes:-

- (i) Coconut Plantation on Canal Embankment in Orissa;
- (ii) Production & Distribution of T x D Hybrid Seedlings in Orissa;
- (iii) Establishment of Hybrid seed Gardens for production of D x T Hybrids in Orissa; and
- (iv) Establishment of Demonstration-cum-Seed Production Farms in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Sir, may I know why has the Government not considered expansion of programme in coconut cultivation in the States like Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu where coconut production has a supreme position instead of going to the States where there is no coconut cultivation uptill now? Whether the expenditure incurred in these States will be much more than it would have been had the expansion programme in coconut cultivation been taken in these States?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Sir, the question mainly relates to Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, I have given the details about these three States.

So far as the major coconut growing States are concerned, there are 14 States

and 2 Union Territories. The schemes are already in progress there and sufficient allocation has been made in those States.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI: I would like to know whether there are better chances of increasing the area under cultivation especially in Karnataka. Whether it is a fact that yield per plant in Karnataka is much more than in any other State?

May I also know whether the Board has proposed to set up a coconut research centre in Karnataka with the help of the World Bank?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: The area under coconut production in the country at present is 1.2 million hectares and the total production is 6,404 million nuts. Therefore, the area is already there. We are making intensive cultivation possible.

So far as Karnataka is concerned, there is already one research centre in Kasargod in Kerala. We have got one Central Plantation Crop Research Institute there. We have also got 15 sub-stations under all-India coordinated research projects on palms. Therefore, there is no proposal at present to establish any separate one.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: I want to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government about a tree belonging to a sitting MP, Mr. Ramulu, yielding 5000 fruits and that the people are going in a queue to see that particular tree. Is the hon. Minister interested in seeing that tree and if so, what is the technology which is adopted so that the same technology can be extended to other farms also?

MR. SPEAKER: Do I hear correctly? Is it 5000?

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Yes, Sir. It is 5000. You can come and see.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: The yield per hectare is 5200 nuts. (Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will take adequate steps to provide due representation to States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, of course standing next to Kerala, in the Coconut Development Board and extend the activities of this Board in these States to increase the production and take care of the marketing facilities properly so that the coconut growers get maximum justice and fair price for their produce.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: All steps have been taken in these States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and sufficient allocation have been made by the Coconut Development Board. These States are well represented in the Board. About marketing there was marketing intervention once by the State agency NAFED but after that there was no need for intervention.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: It is mainly confined to Kerala but not for other States.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Kerala is the State which has got 55 percent of the coconuts.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Our economy depends exclusively on coconuts. You are surprised to know of one tree yielding 5000 nuts. You may be further surprised to know of a single tree with two or three heads in Lakshadweep yielding very well. I want to show you also but you have not accepted my invitation.

MR. SPEAKER: I will accompany you.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Especially in the coastal areas, the root disease is the major disease. Therefore, exclusively we are supplying the seedlings from Lakshadweep. I do not mind his taking the seedlings to either Bihar or Madhya Pradesh or anywhere. The best seedling and the best variety of coconut comes from Lakshadweep. I want to know

whether he has got any programme to have a central team meant for production farms to be exclusively located in Lakshadweep.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: I appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Member.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In Lakshadweep, the number of coconuts are more than the number of human beings.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: He is factually correct.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: In Lakshadweep, the total area under this coconut crop, in 1986-87, as per the figures, is 2.8 thousand hectares and the production is about 24.6 million nuts. There was marketing intervention also done in Lakshadweep in 1985-86. So far as research centre is concerned, I do not think that there is any proposal at present. If there is need and, if money is available we can consider it.

Revised Pay Scales for Agricultural Scientists

*25. **SHRI P.M. SAYEED†:**
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientists working in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have not been granted the revised pay scales so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether the new scales would be made applicable with retrospective effect; and

(d) the approximate time by which the revised scales would be granted to the scientists?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) to (d): Sir, Government have already decided to revise the pay scales of the scientists of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research retrospectively with effect from 1st January, 1986.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is clear from Shri Bhajan Lal's reply that the Government have accepted to give the revised scales of pay to the scientists w.e.f. 1986. It means that the matter of revision of the pay scales of scientists was long overdue than the revision of the pay scales of the hon. Members of Parliament. This revision is being given retrospective effect from 3 years back. It is a fact that the scientists have been categorized into 4 categories and in the pay scales there is a difference of Rs. 1500 between the first category and top category; if so, what are the reasons thereof?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have just stated, these pay scales were given effect to after the report of Fourth Pay Commission, but there were certain anomalies. The pay scales of the scientists of U.G.C. were higher than the scientists working in ICAR. Therefore, this issue was considered. Scientists fall under various categories. We have revised the pay scales of all the categories from category S-0 to S-1, 2, 3, 4, 5 with effect from 1st January, 1986 and there is no anomaly now regarding the pay scales of these categories.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: My second supplementary is that, as I have stated, there are 4,5 categories of scientists in U.G.C. You make 5 yearly assessment and that too only for technical staff. It is only they who are given promotions whereas others are deprived. Why it is not implemented for the other categories also? You should make five yearly assessment for non-scientific staff also and they should be given promotions also.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The scientists are given promotions after the review of their performance after 5 years. We take into account the research work done and the varieties released. The employees other than the scientists have their own cadre and they get promotions in their cadre.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the revised pay scales are at par with those recommended in V.N. Rao Committee report as also the pay scales of the other University teachers and professors? Is there any anomaly between the two?

In this connection, I would also like to bring to your notice that the agricultural graduates have to study for four years, that is 10 plus 2 plus 4, whereas it is only three years, that is 10 plus 2 plus 3 years, in respect of other graduates. In view of this, they should get more than the other University teachers etc. Further, they have to work in the rural areas, in the fields and in every nook and corner of the country. I hope, the Minister would take into consideration these facts also and give them the pay scales at par with the other university teachers and scientists.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Fourth Pay Commission studied all these things and then made recommendations. But there was some anomaly left which affected about four thousand and five hundred scientists. Scientists working in the universities got the seats recommended by the pay commission whereas others did not get or got less. We have not made a revision and decided to implement it for the 4352 scientists of I.C.A.R. If you are not satisfied, you can ask those scientists. They are now fully satisfied. They have now got what was their due. If you want, you can ask them.

[English]

Policy Centre of Jawaharlal Nehru University

*26. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the annual average expenditure on each student of the policy Centre of Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) whether any important research work has been done by the students of that Centre so far;

(c) if so, the brief details thereof;

(d) whether any complaints have been received about wasteful expenditure in the Centre; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to check it and to ensure that the research work is conducted there smoothly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (e). "The Centre for Studies in Science Policy in the School of Social Sciences of the Jawaharlal Nehru University was established in 1971 with the objective of developing science policy as an independent applied discipline. The Centre has awarded 10 M.Phil. and 6 Ph.d. degrees to its students, undertaken six research projects and published a number of papers. On the recommendations made by a Review Committee the Executive Council of JNU decided to suspend the Centre as an administrative unit in 1980. However, some research work continues to be undertaken by the Centre. The total expenditure incurred on the Centre since its inception is approximately Rs. 25 lakhs.

The University is making efforts to revive the Centre by recruiting suitable persons on the faculty.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Sir, though the Hon. Minister has replied the question, my main question is yet to be answered. My specific question was,

whether any important research work has been done by the students of that Centre so far;

if so, the brief details thereof;

whether any complaints have been received about wasteful expenditure in the Centre; and

if so, the steps taken to check it and to ensure that the research work is conducted there smoothly."

This question has not been replied so far.

My other question is also very important and that is, how much money is spent on each student in the Centre. I would like to have a specific reply for this.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Sir, I have specifically replied that up till now a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been spent since the beginning. I have also said that 6 Ph.D. and 10 M.Phil degrees have been awarded and a number of research projects are still being carried on. If I may be allowed to state, with your permission, presently research projects undertaken by the Centre are: India's Nuclear Power Policy by Dr. Dhiren Sharma; Development of a Solar Energy Crematorium in India by Dr. Dhiren Sharma; Growth of Modern Science in India, the role of Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science by Dr. John; A Study of Social factors affecting adequate planning in the Manipur Hill Regions by...

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you giving all these details?

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Sir, the Hon. Minister is relying only on the note given by his Department. My specific question was, how much money is spent on each student. This Centre was established in 1971. What is the outcome today? In the 18 years only 10 M. Phil and 6 Ph.D. degrees

have been awarded. Is this the type of teaching given to the students? I would like to have a specific reply on this, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): I submit that this Centre had been in a very bad shape. There is no denying the fact that there had been a lot of bickerings and indiscipline, as a result of which the Centre was not working in a proper manner. Two committees have gone into its working. One was the Srivastava Committee in the year 1978. After the report of the Srivastava Committee was received on how to better the working of this Centre, it was kept under observation also. Then the V.S. Jha Committee had also gone into it and it was decided that the Centre seemed to be incorrigible and that was why the working of the Centre was suspended. But since this is an important Centre, later on certain other committees were also set up. In particular, the Committee headed by Dr. Ramanna had gone into the matter and it was decided that the Centre should be revived. But the efforts made by the University to get a proper professor have not yielded results for the last five to six years. As mentioned in the main answer, efforts are being made to revive the Centre.

It is, of course, not possible for me to work out the expenditure on each and every student because the expenditure is incurred on the staff and the students both. But it does appear that the expenditure has not been in proportion to the staff and the students in the Centre. This is the state of affairs and there is no denying the fact.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: No doubt, this is the fact. I am happy but my apprehension is that Rs. 25 lakhs were spent on 16 students who were awarded M.Phil and Ph.D. degrees. This comes to about Rs. 1.50 lakhs per student per year. And the outcome is almost nil. In our country there are institutions and schools which do not have even the minimum requirements like black-boards, sitting accommodation, etc. The Government should come forward to

see that those schools are also provided all the amenities so that illiterate masses also can benefit.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: The point is that the expenditure incurred is from the year 1971 onwards. Also, this expenditure is not merely on the students alone but on the staff, laboratories and other equipment as well. So, it is not proper that we should work out the expenditure at the rate of Rs. 1.50 lakhs per student, taking the total number of 16 students into consideration. These 16 students were those who had obtained M. Phil and Ph.D. degrees. There are also students who are still continuing research without getting the degree. So, this is not a proper parameter by which it could be judged. Since it is not possible to work out the expenditure per student, we have not been able to give the details. It is not the intention of the Government to hide the facts. The Public Accounts Committee has also gone into it and commented about the working of the Centre. In fact, its report itself is there. Therefore, the assessment of Rs. 1.5 lakhs that is now being made does not appear to be correct.

International Exchange of Faculty at National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad

*28. **SHRI G. BHOOPATHY†:**
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any facility for International Co-operation and Exchange of Faculty Members is available at the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved from this programme of exchanges and visits;

(c) whether any separate boarding and lodging facilities exist on the campus of the Institute for such visiting faculty members from abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad does not have any programme for exchange of Faculty at international levels.

The Institute, however, had a three-year collaboration arrangement with British institutes from 1979-80 to 1982-83 under which British assistance was provided for Faculty development of NIRD and for services of British experts in designing training programmes, acting as resource persons and advising on research efforts with the Institute.

This arrangement has been extended for a further period of three years from 1986-87. The extended arrangement also provides assistance from British experts on the establishment of training of trainers facility in NIRD, preparation of training modules for such training and training of staff of NIRD and selected state Institute of Rural Development in UK each year.

NIRD has found the collaboration arrangement with British institutes very useful for their Faculty development.

(c) and (d). No separate boarding and lodging facilities are provided for visiting experts from abroad.

[Translation]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it appears from the statement furnished by the hon. Minister that British experts were

called for the development of this Institute and these experts provided some additional help also. I want to know that how much expenditure has been incurred by the Central Government on this account?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: No financial assistance has come from this collaboration arrangement. The assistance came in the form of expertise. They have also sent their experts here for imparting training. We also sent out trainees for getting training in their institutions. So far we have sent fourteen middle and junior level faculty members of NIRD for long term and short term courses. The senior faculty members were also deputed to U.K. for study visits. All expenses - to and fro air fares, boarding, lodging etc. - were borne by the Government of U.K.

[Translation]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: My second question is about the poverty alleviation programmes like I.R.D.P., D.R.D.A. and R.L.E.G.P. etc. May I know whether there exist any arrangements for the training of the people working in these programmes? If such a training is being imparted, I want to know the category of the employees to whom this training is being given.

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: There is a facility for giving training for the grass-root level workers not only in NIRD but also in SIRD. So, the people are trained. For the benefit of the hon. Member I would give you the figures. At BDOs' level, the total number of people working in the country are 7630. The number of trained personnel are 2812 and about 4801 are to be trained. At EOs' level about 30,684 personnel are there and 6107 were trained. The number of village level officers are 1140 and about 15,342 officers are trained at SIRD level.

Expansion Programme Undertaken by Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company

*30. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOT-TAMBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company has undertaken a massive expansion and diversification programme;
- (b) if so, whether Union Government was approached to clear this project;
- (c) whether the project has been cleared, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. M/s. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Ltd. (GNVFC) have obtained Letters of Intent approval from the Government for the following projects for their expansion and diversification programme:

- i) Formic acid project,
 - ii) Methanol (Expansion)
 - iii) Acetic acid project,
 - iv) Printed circuit Board Project,
 - v) Nitrophosphate project, and
 - vi) Colour TV Glass shell project.
- (d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOT-TAMBHAI PATEL: When did the Union Government receive the scheme from the

Gujarat Government and when will they approve it?

[*English*]

SHRI R. PRABHU: Sir, I have already answered in reply to (d): Does not arise. It is because the Government has given permission for all these projects. So, there is no question of Government having not considered this and kept anything pending.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOT-TAMBHAI PATEL: How much time has the Government taken to approve these schemes and on what date was the approval given?

[*English*]

SHRI R. PRABHU: He is probably asking about the dates on which the applications were received and cleared. For the Ammonium Nitro-Phosphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate Projects, the GNFC was issued an industrial licence on 11th August, 1988. I do not have the details as to when the applications were received.

MR. SPEAKER: You send him the details.

SHRI R. PRABHU: I will send him the details.

Hike in Price of Milk in Delhi

*31. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK†: SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been steep hike in the price of milk distributed through Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the requirement of various types of milk in the Union Territory of Delhi and percentage of demand met by the Delhi Milk Scheme and the Mother Dairy put together; and

(d) whether Government propose to evolve a clear cut uniform price policy for milk and milk products?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). The sale price of Mother Dairy Toned milk was increased from Rs. 3.50 to 5.00 per litre and of Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) Toned Milk from Rs. 3.30 to Rs. 4.50 per litre w.e.f. 30.12.1988. The reasons for the increase are:—

- i) Higher procurement prices of fresh milk paid to rural producers.
- ii) Increase in the prices of conserved commodities like Butter oil, Skimmed Milk Powder and Butter used for recommendation.
- iii) Increase in other operating and overhead costs.

(c) No recent estimates of market demand for various types, of milk in Delhi are available. Tentative projections indicate that the estimated household demand for milk currently in Delhi would be around 20.00 lakh liters per day. Roughly 45 percent of this demand is being met by the Mother Dairy and Delhi Milk Scheme.

(d) No such proposal is currently under consideration.

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: There is a hue and cry over the supply of milk in the Capital. The shortage of milk and an increase in its prices became the hottest topic for discussion in the Capital. After three

years, the prices of milk have risen in Delhi. It is for the first time that such a substantial increase in the prices of milk has been announced at a time by the government. It will mostly affect the physical and mental health of the children belonging to the weaker section of the society. Is there any proposal to remove such shortage of milk supply? Is there any proposal to step up the supply of milk through IMS. The Minister has admitted that there is such a decline in the supply of milk through DMS.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the price of milk has been increased after due consideration. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that the prices of milk in the Mother Dairy and Delhi Milk Scheme had not been increased since 1985. However in December last, the price of milk had to be increased out of compulsion because D.M.S. and Mother Dairy had incurred a loss of Rs. 50 crores within one year. The price at which milk was purchased from the dairy owners and milkmen was higher than the selling price. Thus, when it is purchased at a higher rate and sold at a lower rate, it creates a big problem. Besides, the prevailing price in the market is even higher. I would like to quote the comparative price of milk in other cities:

In Bombay it is Rs. 5.40

In Bangalore Rs 4.50

In Jaipur Rs. 4.50

In Lucknow Rs 5.50

In Trivandrum Rs. 5.00

In Patna Rs 5.50

In Chandigarh Rs. 5.40

In Ahmedabad Rs. 5.75

In Jamshedpur Rs. 5.80

In Bokaro Rs 6.20

In Ranchi Rs 6.00

In Ambala Rs 5.20

In Jabalpur Rs. 5.50

In Meerut Rs. 6.00

In Gurgaon the price is Rs. 5.00 per litre.

In no other market is the price of milk lower than this. *(Interruptions)* Kindly listen to what I have to say. In Calcutta the price of milk is Rs 4.50 and the price of D.M.S. milk in Delhi is also the same. The price of milk sold there is not higher than that in Calcutta. But the supply of milk there is inadequate. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we want that the consumer should get milk of proper quality and in time and the dairy owners should also get fair price. If fair price is not paid to them it will result in short supply of milk because nobody will be interested in producing milk and in that case from where will the consumers get milk? We therefore, want that the fair price should be given to both the dairy owners as well as the milk consumers. Although the price of D.M.S. milk has been raised to Rs 4.50, yet D.M.S. will be incurring a loss of Rs. 22 crores per annum. Mother Dairy runs on the principle of no-profit no-loss and the question of earning profit does not arise there. You know that the requirement of milk in Delhi is 20 lakh litres per day. Both these organisations provide about 8-9 lakh litres of milk per day. We want that the supply of required quantity of milk should be ensured in Delhi. Today, the Government purchases milk from the dairy owners at the rate of Rs. 5.52 per litre, yet it sells it at a fair price to the consumers by subsidising it and by mixing *separata* and butter oil in it.

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in some areas of Delhi there has been some black-marketing and whether that is one of the reasons for the shortage of milk, and, if so, what steps have the Government taken to curb such black-marketing?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no such thing has come to our notice yet. If the hon. Member is aware of any such thing, he should bring it to the notice of Government. The Government will certainly get it verified and take action against it.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister was asked about the reason of hike in the price of milk. The Government has increased the price of milk from Rs 3.50 to Rs 5.00 which comes to an increase of 40 per cent at a time. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will agree with me that there should be a balance between the prices of milk and the prices of fodder and oil cake. I want to know why were the prices of milk increased in November in spite of the fact that the price of fodder and oil cake were reduced by 30 per cent. Now that the prices of fodder are falling and the farmers have a profit margin, the Government is increasing the price of milk from Rs 3.50 to Rs 5.00. What I want to say is that some balance should be maintained between the two.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you reared a cow at home?

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: The price of oil cake has gone down by 30 per cent. *..(Interruptions)* I can provide the figures of one month. If the price of oil cake has not gone down, you may say so.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we take into account the whole country, then *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Banwari has reared bulls not cows.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Even bulls need to be provided fodder. In case he domesticates something else which can be left to roam astray then I cannot say anything about it.

MR. SPEAKER : They leave them in the fields of others.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I told you that the price of milk had not been increased since 1985. It has been increased after thorough consideration since D.M.S. and Mother Dairy were incurring a loss of Rs. 50 crores per annum. In order to offset that loss and to provide quality milk to the consumers besides paying fair price to the dairy owners, this step has been taken. You know that during lean season, milk has to be purchased at a price of Rs 6.00 per litre but it has to be sold at a price of Rs 5.00 or Rs 4.50 per litre. As I submitted just now, still D.M.S. alone will be incurring a loss of Rs. 22 crore and the Mother Dairy which functions at a no-profit-no-loss basis, too will be incurring loss during lean season. Therefore, a fair price has been fixed and it does not aim at earning profit, but to provide quality milk to the consumers in time. As I have just submitted, in no other state is the price of milk less than that in Delhi. It is not proper if someone makes a political issue out of it. This step is in the benefit of the consumer as well as dairy owners. The price of milk has been fixed only after keeping the interests of both in view.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not fair to raise the price of milk because it is an essential commodity. The price of milk has increased considerably in Calcutta as well you can buy blood there but you can't get milk for children. It is very unfortunate. (*Interruptions*) Please, pay attention to my submission. Dandavate ji, kindly listen to me because we want your opinion in this regard. A conference of the students organisation of the CPI (M) is going on in my State since yesterday and in this connection, the State Government has instructed the Government dairies to divert their milk supply to the conference as it has to be served to the members of the party cadre. What I have submitted is true and in case it is not so, you may move a privilege motion against me. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether an enquiry will be conducted in this regard or not?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards Kumari Mamata Banerjee's sub-

mission that the milk supply in Calcutta is being diverted for the consumption of the party cadre, I want to state that she has never filed such a complaint before and that we shall enquire into this matter and in case if it is correct we shall convey it to the respective State Government.

[*English*]

Mining of Diamonds with the help of France

*32. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM†:**
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement between Indian and France has been reached in the field of mining of diamonds in the country;

(b) if so, the details of technical know-how and financial help to be provided by France; and

(c) the States where diamond mining and the development of diamond mines will be undertaken and when?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). An Agreement has been signed between Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), under the Department of Mines and the Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Miniers (BRGM) of France for transfer of technology from BRGM to MECL in diamond exploration which envisages association of Geological Survey of India and National Mineral Development Corporation.

The agreement covers evaluation of all existing geo-scientific, remote sensing and economic data through state of the art

computer assisted data processing techniques leading to selection of techno-economically viable diamond mining prospects. The agreement does not cover actual mining of diamonds. The project costs about Rs 85 lakhs out of which 2 million French Francs will be financed out of French Government grants.

The agreement envisages a detailed review of the data on diamond bearing areas of Andhra Pradesh (Krishna Gravels and Wajrakarur) and Madhya Pradesh (Panna area).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Tulsiji's Job is to write poetry, why should he be concerned with stones?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Shri Pant was in charge of this Ministry earlier. At that time in his reply to one of my questions, he had stated that the diamonds available in Andhra Pradesh are of a very superior quality. My question relates to the agreement between India and France in the field of diamond mining. You have stated that Andhra Pradesh is one of the States where this work will be carried out. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what allocations have been made for Andhra Pradesh in particular under this joint scheme and what will be the extent of profits earned by the Government with the adoption of the French technology for the mining and development of superior quality diamonds and what will be the extent of employment opportunity generated by this project? The hon. Minister may clarify this matter. I can see the hon. Minister smiling at my referring to diamond but I want to inform him that diamonds are available in plenty in Andhra Pradesh and everything is like diamond out there.

MR. SPEAKER: What can be a better quality diamond than Shri Tulsiram?

SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether diamonds are available in Andhra Pradesh, but heroes are definitely available there. I do not know where these diamonds have disappeared? The diamonds are found underground and efforts are being made for their exploration. It is on this account that we have entered into an agreement with France. The work is still at the exploration stage and it is only at the mining stage that we can tell the exact location of the site where diamonds can be found. Diamonds are hidden underground and cannot be found overground.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: The hon. Minister was stating that the hidden diamond...

MR. SPEAKER: A diamond in rags.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : When they emerge, their brightness will force you to shut your eyes. We have many diamonds in store for you and they are preparing themselves. You should neither retreat nor be afraid. Similarly, Rs. 85 lakhs have been earmarked but I want to know whether this amount is adequate? Will the Government enhance this amount and accelerate the pace of the exploration work so that diamonds of superior quality could be found. It will not matter if you keep some of these diamonds for yourself but the exploration work should make progress. I also want to know whether there is any proposal for exporting diamonds and if so what will be the amount of foreign exchange earned and what will be the extent of profit to the Government?

SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR: We will not only make efforts to recover superior quality diamonds but we will also ensure that they are real diamonds. This project is at an initial stage and that is why only Rs 85 lakhs have been allocated for the time being. When this amount is spent, we will consider as to what to do next. After the exploration stage mining will be taken up only when a decision in this regard is taken on the relevant reports.

Manufacturing of Atomic Bomb by Pakistan

*34 SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA†:
SHRI H.N.NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan is using atomic power to manufacture atomic weapons with the assistance of some western countries instead of using it for peaceful developmental purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the precautionary measures taken by Government to protect the country's security;

(d) whether Government have held talks with Pakistan in this regard; and

(e) if so, when and the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports that Pakistan is manufacturing nuclear weapons and are aware that it has been clandestinely procuring technology, material and equipment from several countries for its weapons-oriented nuclear programme.

(c) Government keep under close watch all such developments and take all necessary measures to ensure the country's security.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Our concern on this issue has been conveyed to Pakistan on several occasions, most recently by the Prime Minister to Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto during his visit to Islamabad in December 1988.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of

State has expressed his deep concern over the matter just now. I want to know from the Government, through you, at what stage is Pakistan in the development of the nuclear bomb? Let the country know about it.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: This question has been raised several times. As per the reports in the Press and the statements of the ministers and officers of the Government of Pakistan, either Pakistan has already made the bomb or is about to make it in the near future.

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Has it come to the notice of the Government that Pakistan has not only nuclear weapons but it has perfected the delivery system recently and it has already successfully fired a rocket?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: We have seen reports about this. Recently, a statement was made by a very fairly senior official of the Pakistan Government in this regard. As the hon. Member has said, not only their programme of nuclear weapons is oriented in a particular way but their progress in other areas of defence, of launching certain missiles also is going on very rapidly and this is a source of concern to all of us.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister, through you, towards Ranchi. Regarding the Jadugor mines in Chotta Nagpur area, I had raised a point during the zero-hour last year and I want to repeat the same now. Uranium worth crores of rupees is being smuggled out clandestinely, thereby posing a threat to the security of our country. I want to know once again as to what strong measures is the Government going to take to curb the smuggling of uranium from the Jadugora mines of Chaibasa district in Chotta-Nagpur to China and Pakistan?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

N.P.P's Recommendations Regarding Local Political Representation of Women

*23. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Perspective Plan on Women has recommended reservation of 30 per cent seats from Panchayat to the Zila Parishad level and in the local municipal bodies for women: and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Assessed Demand</i>	<i>(In Million tonnes) Estimated availability from indigenous production</i>
1988-89		
Flat Products	5.57	5.12
Non-Flat Products	7.94	7.29
Others	0.24	0.10
Total	13.93	12.52

(b) As an immediate measure, imports are permitted to bridge the gap between demand and supply. Long-term measures being taken to achieve self-sufficiency include modernisation and expansion of existing steel plants, creation of additional capacities in the integrated steel plants as well

(b) The recommendations are under consideration

Self Sufficiency In Steel

*29. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state;

(a) the demand and supply position of steel in the country, category-wise

(b) the steps taken to bridge the gap between the demand and supply for various categories of steel; and

(c) when is the country likely to achieve self sufficiency in steel?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) The demand and supply position of steel in the country category-wise is as follows:

as secondary sector.

(c) The gap between demand and availability does not exist in all categories of steel. For instance in non-flat products, although certain sizes are imported, the indigenous production matches the demand

in quantitative terms. There is however, a gap in flat products.

Allotment of Seats to Employees' Associations In JCM In Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

*35. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rules regarding allotment of seats to the associations of employees of different categories of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on the Council provided for in the JCM Scheme of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) the actual composition of the Council as on date;

(c) whether any of the associations of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has represented against the composition of the Council; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (d). The composition of the Council Under the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is as under:—

1. Vice-Chairman, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	...	Chairman
2. Finance Member, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	...	Member
3. Two members of the Board of Governors, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (to be nominated by the Chairman, KVS)	...	Member(s)
4. Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	...	Member
5. Joint Commissioner (Admn.), Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	...	Member
6. Deputy Commissioner, (Admn.), Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	...	Member
7. <i>Representatives on the Staff side:</i> Seven seats on the Staff side of the Joint Consultative Machinery are to be distributed according to the numerical strength of members represented by these Associations in the following manner:		
(i) Teachers' Associations	—	04
(ii) Non—teaching staff	—	02
(iii) Headquarters Staff Association	—	01
	—	07

The Sangathan constituted that staff council under the Joint Consultative Machinery on 2.2.88 with 4 seats to the teachers' associations as per approved constitution. The two teachers' associations were given 2 seats each provisionally, pending verification of their relative strength.

The All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association had represented against provisional allocation of two seats to each of the teachers' Associations and requested that the staff council should not be constituted until relative strength of the two teachers associations has been verified. After the verification of number of members with each association, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has decided to allocate two seats each to All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association and Rashtriya Kendriya Vidyalaya Adhyapak Sangh on the staff council of Joint Consultative Machinery.

Socio—Economic Profile of Students in Navodaya Vidyalayas

*36. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI HET RAM:

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

(a) whether any study has been made of the socio-economic profile of the students of Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas functioning at present and their total student strength?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). There are at present 256 Navodaya Vidyalayas with an enrolment of 34,227 students. Although no study as such has been made, data on some important aspects of the socio-economic status of the parents of students of Navodaya Vidyalayas established upto 30.4.1988 was collected by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti which reveal as under:—

(i) 80.7% students belong to rural areas and 19.3% are from urban areas.

(ii) 18.7% are from the Scheduled Castes, and

(iii) 12% from the Scheduled Tribes.

(iv) The percentage of girls in 17.1%

(v) 41% Parents of the students studying in Navodaya Vidyalayas have income upto Rs. 6,000 per annum, i.e. below the poverty line.

(vi) 16% of the students are first generation learners and 70% come from families with no college education.

Amount Allocated to Kerala Under IRDP, RLEGP, NREP

*37. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for Kerala under the different poverty alleviation programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and National Rural Employment

Programme (NREP) etc. during the last two years; and

(b) the amount spent by the Kerala Government on these programmes during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):
(a) and (b). A Statement is given below

1880 18 SUR 1886

TRINEMALAI

STATEMENT

Funds sanctioned to and utilised by Government of Kerala under poverty alleviation programmes during 1986-87 and 1987-88.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Resources released during the year.	Total Resources available during the year including unspent balance	Resources utilised during the year	% age of utilisation resources available.
IRDP:				
1986-87	2087.46	2358.46	2382.07	93.84
1987-88	1586.68	1743.57	1927.44	110.55
NREP:				
1986-87	2714.90	3240.92	2782.09	85.84
1987-88	3544.24	3815.87	2640.73	69.20
RLEGP:				
1986-87	2877.50	3723.08	3263.48	87.66
1987-88	2502.85	2916.32	2386.59	81.84

Note: Resources released and available include value of foodgrains released under NREP and RLEGP and the State share of cash funds released under NREP. For IRDP the resources released and available include Central and State releases.

Re—Opening of Durgapur Unit of H.F.C.

***38. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK:**
Will the Minister AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached with the employees union of Durgapur Unit of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation for starting production in the unit: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The agreement provides for—

- (i) reduction of undue absenteeism leading to unproductive overtime,
- (ii) strict adherence to leave rules and other standing orders and statutes;
- (iii) intra-plant rotation/transfer of shift personnel within certain parameters;
- (iv) merger of Steam Generation and Captive Power Plants to facilitate manpower deployment and their operation as one unit with the agreed man-power of CPP numbering 101 hands;
- (v) merger of the atmospheric ammonia storage and effluent treatment plants with the urea plant;
- (vi) Conversion of the existing category of Chargemen into Sr. Operators/Sr. Technicians for which a committee will be constituted to go into further details;

(vii) The management and the Unions will co-operate in overcoming operational difficulties, maintenance of discipline, improvement of production/productivity with a view to achieving all-round efficiency of the plant's performance; and

(viii) The lighting up of plant for resuming production by 10.1.1989.

The lighting up of the plant actually took place on 6.1.1989.

Mass Exodus from Drought Stricken Bolangir Region of Orissa

***39. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several deaths have taken place due to hunger in the drought-stricken Bolangir region of Orissa and there has been mass exodus from that region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). According to the Government of Orissa there has been no death due to hunger nor mass exodus in the Bolangir district of the State.

(c) The Government of Orissa have taken up labour intensive works and emergency feeding programmes in areas, including Bolangir District, where crop failure has been reported during the 1988 South-west Monsoon.

Flood Relief Assistance to Punjab

*40. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government had sent a proposal for providing relief to flood victims in the State during 1988; and

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance demanded and released till 31st December, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 150.30 crores for flood relief were approved for Punjab on 17th November, 1988 for undertaking various relief, rehabilitation and restoration measures during the year 1988-89, as against the demand of Rs. 857.94 crores of central assistance made by the State Government in their revised memorandum dated 24th October, 1988.

Allocation of Funds to States for Oilseeds Production

185. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the State-wise allocation of funds during 1988-89 under Oilseeds Production Thrust Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): State-wise budgetary allocation of funds under Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) during 1988-89 is given

State	(Rs. in Lakhs) Budgetary allocation
Andhra Pradesh	437.70
Assam	40.50
Bihar	60.70
Gujarat	339.60
Haryana	35.25
Jammu & Kashmir	12.90
Karnataka	400.50
Madhya Pradesh	319.80
Maharashtra	344.20
Orissa	259.20
Punjab	94.45
Rajasthan	272.50
Sikkim	4.50
Tamil Nadu	354.50
Uttar Pradesh	325.40
West Bengal	35.90
Tripura	6.00

Supply of SMP to Karnataka

186. SHRI H. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has made any demand for the supply of skimmed milk powder;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

External Assistance for Supply of Clean Drinking Water

187. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any offer has been received from any of the international organisations to assist India to enhance the capacity to provide more drinking water and to contain endemic diseases;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the help offered;

(c) whether the States have been intimated about this offer; and

(d) if so, how many States have since responded thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Additional Fertilizer Projects at Ambalamedu

188. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set additional projects of Amonia and Urea based on naptha and Di-Ammonium phosphate at Ambalamedu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) No, sir, there is no proposal at present, for setting up any additional or new projects of ammonia and urea or of Di-ammonium phosphate at Ambalamedu.

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

Varsity Industry Cell In Delhi University

189. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Delhi has launched the Varsity-Industry Cell, keeping in view the emphasis on University-industry linkage in the National Policy on Education (1986);

(b) if so, the broad outline of the objectives and functioning of the Cell, as set up in the university;

(c) whether such cells have also been set up in any other Central or State University and if so, the names thereof; and

(d) whether such cells would be set up

in all universities 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 University of Delhi has launched a University Industry Interaction Cell in January, 1987.

(b) The board objectives of the Cell are:—(i) Entrepreneurship Development (ii) Short term and long term training programmes for the students to enable them to be absorbed in Industries, (iii) to organise motivator camps for the students for choosing entrepreneurship as career, (iv) to establish information and consultancy Cells in the University for guiding the future entrepreneurs, (v) to set-up Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Park in the University to provide central facilities like workshop, standardising and testing equipment and practical training to the students who want to develop entrepreneurship projects (Technology innovation and Quality Control will be other important objectives of the STEP programme) and (vi) to introduce syllabus reforms at various stages of teaching so that entrepreneurship Culture is developed in the University.

(c) and (d). Linkages between University and Industry exist to some extent in Faculties of Engineering and Technology and Management Studies of some Universities. Some Universities also have placement calls/machinery for this purpose. The UGC is exploring modalities for promoting and strengthening university-industry linkages.

Central Institute of Vocational Education

tion

190. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Central Institute of Vocational Education; and

(b) if so, when and the nature of work undertaken by it?

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.

Flood Lighting of Bir Singh Palace of Datia in Madhya Pradesh

191. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 863 on 30 April, 1987 regarding Flood lighting of the Bir Singh Palace of Datia and State:

(a) whether the proposed flood lighting of the Centrally protected monument, Bir Singh Palace of Datia (Madhya Pradesh) has not been done so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when the work is likely to be completed?

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 proposal of the State Government for Flood lighting of the Bir Singh Place of Datia from exterior was approved in principle. The work is to be taken up by the State Government after getting the detailed plans approved. These are yet awaited from the State Government.

[*Translation*]

**Participation of Industrial Houses in
Implementation of Rural Development
Programmes**

192. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the necessity of participation of business and industrial houses in the rural development programmes;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The Union Government have already set up a scheme entitled "National Fund for Rural Development" which is being administered by the Department of Rural Development where in all tax-payers and others including the business and industrial houses can participate in the implementation of rural development schemes.

The National Fund for Rural Development has been set up under the Resolution of the Government of India in the Cabinet Secretariat No. 81/1/4/83-Cab. dated the 10th February, 1984. all tax-payers and others including the business and industrial houses are eligible to donate to the Fund. All such donations are fully exempt from income tax and all donors can claim income-tax deduction on their donation under Section 80 G of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

[*English*]

**Scheme for Self Employment of
Educated Unemployed Youth**

193. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce schemes like Employment for the Educated Unemployed Youth and the Self Employment Programme for the Urban Poor in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Centrally Sponsored scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) is in operation in all States and UTs. of the country. The objective of TRYSEM is to provide technical skills to rural youth from families below poverty line to enable them to take up self employment or employment on wages in the fields of Agriculture, Industry, Services and Business.

(b) The target group for TRYSEM comprises of rural youth between the ages of 18-35 from selected families living below the poverty line. The trainees receive stipends, a free tool kit etc. during the period of training. After completion of training they are entitled to loan and subsidy facilities under the Integrated Rural Development Programme for setting up self-employment ventures.

A Statement showing the progress of TRYSEM during the last three years in Andhra Pradesh is given below.

STATEMENT

Progress under TRYSEM in Andhra Pradesh during the last 3 years.

Item	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1. Number of youth trained	1788	10394	11382
2. Number of youth self-employed	4389	4633	6406
3. Number of youth wage employed	NR	1068	1039
4. Total Number of trained youth employed	4389	5701	7445
5. Expenditure on Training (Through IRDP) (Rs. in lakhs)	126.59	138.40	168.54
6. Infrastructure assistance to training institutions (Central Share) Rs. in lakhs)	7.09	30.05	38.80

Export Committee to Review the Recommendations Made by ACPC on price Policy for Rabi Crops

194. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had constituted an expert Committee for determining FAO specifications for oilseeds on the recommendations of the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission on price policy for Rabi crops of 1987-88;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its reports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether the recommendations of the Committee have been considered by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. However, such an

Expert Committee was set up on the recommendations of the Commission in its report for Rabi crops of 1986-87.

(b) and (c). The Committee has since submitted its report. The recommendations given by the Committee cover standardisation of Fair Average Quality and one grade below Fair Average Quality for oilseeds such as groundnut pods, mustard, toria, soyabean, sunflower and safflower under price support scheme. Besides, the Committee has recommended upgradation of technical facilities at Mandi level. The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee and necessary guidelines have been issued for follow up action by all concerned.

Karnataka High Court Judgement Regarding Kannada Language

195. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the recent judgement of the Karnataka High Court on the imposition of Kannada as the only First Language both at the primary and at the secondary level on linguistic minorities;

(b) whether Government propose to review the implementation of the three Language Formula, specially by central educational authorities in the light of this ruling; and

(c) whether Government propose to advise all States/Union territories to provide for the teaching of mother tongue to students as the first language at the primary level as well as at the secondary level under the three Language Formula and of the principal language of the State/Union territories as compulsory second language of the upper primary and the secondary level to the students belonging to their linguistic minorities?

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). A copy of the said judgement of the Karnataka High Court along with full details of the facts has been sought from the Government of Karnataka. It is awaited. After examining the facts and the judgement of the High Court the Government will take appropriate decisions.

Loan Assistance by Japan for the Modernisation of Some Steel Plants

196. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Japan is giving loan assistance for the modernisation of some of Iron and Steel Plants in India;

(b) if so, the names of these Iron and

Steel Plants; and

(c) the details of loan likely to be given by Japan for implementing the modernisation programme of those steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Loan has been provided by overseas Economic Co-operation Fund of Japan for engineering services relating to the proposed modernisation of the Burnpur Works of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited.

(c) Negotiations for financial assistance to implement the modernisation programme of IISCO Burnpur are yet to commence.

Solution of Kampuchean Issue

197. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Association of South -East Asian Nation foreign Ministers have agreed on the need to involve India, the United States and Japan in the final process leading to a political solution of the ten year old Kampuchean question; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) A joint Press Statement issued after a meeting of ASEAN Foreign Ministers in Brunei on 21st January, 1989 states *inter alia* 'They were of the view that in order to facilitate the reaching of a comprehensive political solution, the Jakarta Informal Meeting process could eventually be expanded to include extra-regional countries concerned'. These countries have not been identified.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Construction of cold Storages by
N.C.D.C**

198. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Cooperative Development Corporation is having any proposal of constructing cold storages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the places where these cold storages would be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) itself does not construct cold storages. However, in the Cooperative Sector, additional cold storage facilities are organised based on the actual needs of a particular cooperative for its area and assistance for viable units is provided by NCDC with equity support of respective State Governments.

(b) The NCDC has received a project profile from the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Uttar Pradesh envisaging expansion of 24 existing cooperative cold stores by 2500 tonnes each and setting up of 24 new cooperative cold stores of 4000 tonnes each, making a total additional capacity of 1.56 lakh tonnes.

(c) The names of the places where these cold storages are proposed to be set up are given in the statement below:-

STATEMENT

As per the programme drawn by Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Uttar Pradesh, Cold stores are envisaged at the following places:

Expansion of existing cold stores (by 2500 tonne each)

1. Mathura (DCDF)
2. Badaun (DCDF)
3. Unnao (DCDF)
4. Muzaffarnagar (DCDF)
5. Bisalpur
6. Mainpuri (DCDF)
7. Ehawah (dCDF)
8. Ghaziabad
9. Pilibhit
10. Jangipur (Gazipur)
11. Bindki (Fatehpur)
12. Ujhani (Badaun)
13. Hardoi
14. Khutan (Janunpur)
15. Lakhimpur Kheri
16. Balia
17. Etah (DCDF)
18. Budhanpur (Azamgarh)
19. Doharighat (Azamgarh)

20. Pihani (Hardoi)

24. Darshannagar (Faizabad)

21. Sahajahanpur

22. Joya (Moradabad)

23. Bharthana (Etawah)

(DCDF = Unit owned by the District Cooperative Development New Cold Stores (400 tonnes each) Federation of the area)

*Location**No. of Units*

1. Mainpuri	2
2. Farrukhabad	4
3. Jaunpur	2
4. Gazipur	2
5. Unnao	2
6. Mathura	1
7. Agra	1
8. Barabanki	1
9. Bulandshar	1
10. Aligarh	1
11. Badaun	1
12. Etawah	1
13. Raibareilly	1
14. Balia	1
15. Hardoi	1
16. Lucknow	1
17. Etah	1

New Policy Regarding Licensing of Distilleries

199. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any new policy regarding licensing of distilleries and Indian Made Foreign Liquor units;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it will apply uniformly to all the States; and

(c) if not, the present policy of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). The policy of the Government in regard to the creation of additional capacity for the manufacture of alcohol based on non-molasses raw materials has been announced in the Department of Industrial Development Press Note No. 8 (1988 Series) dated the 4th April, 1988. A copy of this press Note is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Government of India
Ministry of Industry

Department of Industrial Development

New Delhi, the 4th April, 1988.

Press Note No. 8
(1988 Series)

Subject: Creation of additional capacity for manufacture of alcohol based on non-molasses raw materials.

Consequent on the introduction of pro-

hibition in the States, the Government of India had banned creation of additional capacity or expansion of existing capacity for distillation or brewing alcoholic drinks except in 100% export oriented cases. It was decided that no industrial licenses for setting up new undertakings or expansion of existing capacity for distillation of alcoholic drinks would be granted except in cases where the production is exclusively for exports. This decision was communicated in Government's Press Note of 19.11.1975 and reiterated in a subsequent Press Note of 1st April, 1981.

2. The position has since reviewed and in order to make available additional quantum of molasses for manufacture of industrial alcohol and to reduce the illicit distillation of alcoholic drinks, it has been decided that the policy of total ban on creation of additional capacity be relaxed to provide for creation of additional capacity by way of setting up new units and expansion of existing units for manufacture of potable alcohol based on non-molasses raw materials. Such raw materials will include potatoes, tapioca, mahuwa flowers, cashew apple, sugar beet, beet-root fruits of various types, coarse grains (maize, jawar, bajra), spoiled wheat/ rice. The industry would, however, continue to remain in Schedule IV of Government's Exemption Notification dated 16.2.1973 as amended from time to time. It would, therefore, be obligatory to obtain an industrial license under the provisions of the I (D & R) Act before setting up capacity in this line of manufacture irrespective of the levels of investment. Even small scale units desiring to take up manufacture of this item would be required to obtain industrial licences.

3. It may be noted that relaxation applies only to non-molasses based alcohol and the ban continues to operate in so far as molasses-based alcohol and beer are concerned.

4. Interested parties may apply for grant of letters of intent in the prescribed format to the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Development, Government of India with the requisite fees. One copy of the application should be sent by the applicants to the nominated authority such as the Excise Commissioner of the State Government concerned, whose recommendation on the proposed application, particularly from the point of view of continued availability of the requisite quantity of raw materials, would be necessary. The applicants should preferably go in for a composite technology allowing for use of various types of raw materials throughout the year so that the manufacturing units do not have to depend on one raw material or depend upon their availability from other states. For the present the alcohol so produced will not come under the price control of the Central Government.

F.No. 10 (84)/87-L.P.

New Delhi, the 4th April, 1988

Forwarded to Press Information Bureau for giving it wide publicity.

Sd/-
(P.K.S. IYER)
DIRECTOR

Principal Information Officer,
Press Information Bureau,
New Delhi.

Navodaya Vidyalayas and Medium of Instructions

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

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas opened in each State by the end of 1988; and

(b) the medium of instructions in Navodaya Vidyalayas throughout the country?

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 is given below.

(b) Admission to Navodaya Vidyalayas is made at the level of Class VI. In view of the fact that most of the students so admitted would have been taught earlier through the medium of mother-tongue/regional language, instruction will be provided through the same medium upto VII or VIII Class during which time intensive teaching of Hindi/English, both as language subjects and co-media will be undertaken. Thereafter the common medium would be Hindi /English in all the Navodaya Vidyalayas.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the Navodaya Vidyalaya Sanctioned/opened State/UTs-wise by the End of 1988.

1. Andhra Pradesh	19
2. Bihar	23
3. Gujarat	6
4. Haryana	9
5. Himachal Pradesh	8
6. Jammu & Kashmir	14
7. Karnataka	18
8. Kerala	10
9. Madhya Pradesh	28
10. Maharashtra	19

11.	Manipur	7
12.	Meghalaya	3
13.	Nagaland	1
14.	Orissa	12
15.	Punjab	7
16.	Rajasthan	20
17.	Sikkim	1
18.	Tripura	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	29
20.	A & N Island	2
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
22.	Chandigarh	1
23.	Delhi	1
24.	Goa	2
25.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1
26.	Lakshadweep	1
27.	Mizoram	2
28.	Pondicherry	4
29.	Daman & Diu	2

Total:	256
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Allocation of Funds to States for Agriculture

201. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise allocations for agriculture and the amount utilized thereof, during the Sixth and Seventh Plan;

(b) the estimated production and procurement during these periods for rice and wheat and the extent to which the targets fixed were achieved; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Statement-I given the details is given below.

(b) Statement-II on estimated production of rice and wheat as also procurement of rice and wheat during the Sixth Plan and the first three years of the Seventh Plan is given below: No targets of procurement are fixed as paddy and wheat are purchased against voluntary offer by farmers and rice is procured mainly under levy on millers and dealers.

(c) Does not arise since the targets of procurement are not fixed.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise allocations for agriculture and Allied Services, excluding Forests and the amounts utilised thereof during the Sixth and Seventh Plan.

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Sixth Five Year Plan			Seventh Plan		
		Outlay (Rs.)	Actual Expd. (Rs.)	(1985-90) Outlay (Rs.)	1985-86 (Rs.)	1986-87 (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11256	8957	21310	3129	4054	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2587	2790.04	5410	816.17	1022	
3.	Assam	12385	12820	23575	4575	6032	
4.	Bihar	14566	12754	23315	5573	8973	
5.	Goa*	1895	1801.71	2737	435.66	478	
6.	Gujarat	14690	21326	25676	4237	5989	
7.	Haryana	14113	13620	21034	3037	3319	
8.	Humachal Pradesh	7171	6902	11478	1279	2810	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	647	7217	12233	2249	3067	
10.	Karnataka	16351	18408	23800	3476	4478	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Kerala	19256	16069	24675	4328	4866
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19310	22470	35566	4763	6653
13.	Maharashtra	23618	34490	54961	9370	10402
14.	Manipur	2365	2847	4219	687	824
15.	Meghalaya	2603	3199	4595	884	1011
16.	Mizoram	2434	2219.66	3540	663.28	738
17.	Nagaland	2195	2224	5500	650	664
18.	Orissa	10765	11629	19455	3153	4308
19.	Punjab	18097	16284	29398	4142	4354
20.	Rajasthan	9214	10005	13101	1987	2600
21.	Sikkim	2682	2537	3900	676	699
22.	Tamil Nadu	25319	30254	35210	7850	9353
23.	Tripura	3927	4549	5880	1282	1615
24.	Uttar Pradesh	24531	37466	62496	9829	13996
25.	West Bengal	25400	15368	29455	4084	3974

* Includes provision for "Daman & Diu" also.

STATEMENT-II

Year	Production of		Procurement of	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice (including paddy in terms of rice)	Wheat
1980-81	53.63	36.31	5.61	6.60
1981-82	53.25	37.45	7.33	7.72
1982-83	47.12	42.79	7.05	8.29
1983-84	60.10	45.48	7.73	9.30
1984-85	58.34	44.07	9.86	10.35
1985-86	63.83	47.05	9.88	10.54
1986-87	60.56	44.32	9.16	7.88
1987-88	56.43	45.10	6.89	6.54

(in million tonnes)

Cash Crops Damaged in Maharashtra

so far?

202. SHRIPRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether substantial quantity of cash crop gets damaged every year due to spread of disease in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of cash crops damaged during the last three years in Maharashtra; and

(c) the steps taken to control and eradicate the disease and the success achieved

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Government of Maharashtra has reported damage to cash crops like Santara, mango, cashew, potato and chilli due to pests and diseases.

(b) The crop-wise areas reported affected by Government of Maharashtra by various pest and diseases during the recent years is given below:-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Crop</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Area affected (ha.)</i>
1.	Santara	1985-86	12840
		1986-87	45609
		1987-88	49955
2.	Mango	1985-86	2714
		1986-87	4257
		1987-88	1118
3.	Chilli	1986-87	19337
		1987-88	18000
4.	Potato	1986-87	3136
		1987-88	3782
5.	Cashew	1985-86	193
		1986-87	221
		1987-88	192

(c) The pests and diseases on all the crops as mentioned in part (b) of the reply are reported to have been controlled by undertaking plant protection measures over the entire affected areas.

Subsidy towards the cost of pesticides and operational charges has been given

under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Control of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Importance' to the affected farmers to enable them to undertake plant protection measures in Santara, mango, chilli and potato. The State Government has reported expenditure under the scheme on plant protection measures as under:-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Crop</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Santara	1985-86	18.72
		1986-87	109.63
		1987-88	448.06
2.	Mango	1985-86	10.98
		1986-87	5.75
		1987-88	5.15
3.	Chilli	1986-87	11.20
		1987-88	14.81
4.	Potato	1986-87	2.16
		1987-88	2.90
5.	Cashew	1985-86	0.45
		1986-87	0.46
		1987-88	0.49

Accidents Involving Private Buses on DTC Routes

203. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of private operate buses on DTC routes in Delhi were involved

in fatal accidents; and

(b) if so, the number of agreements of such private buses terminated during the last six months?

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

(b) DTC disengages the Private Buses where the drivers are held responsible for fatal accidents. During the last six months, DTC has terminated agreements in respect of six private buses and 18 cases are under scrutiny with regard to responsibility of the drivers of private buses in the accidents.

Proposal to set up a slag Cement Plant At Rourkela

204. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a slag cement plant at Rourkela is pending since long;

(b) if so, the reasons for not sanctioning the proposal so far; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the proposal and set up a slag cement plant at Rourkela during 1988-89 or 1989-90 ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since there is no surplus slag avail-

able, the proposal cannot be considered at present.

Expansion of ICAR unit in Imphal

205. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering for the expansion of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Unit in Imphal so as benefits reach the people living in interior hill areas;

(b) the expenditure incurred in implementing various programmes during last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government have made any evaluation of the benefits and prospects of the ICAR activities in this State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Expenditure details are as under:

	1985-86	1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)	1987-88
ICAR Res Schemes		57.8	17.5 29.1
K.V.K.	5.09	6.00	26.31
National Demonstration Scheme.	0.94	0.79	0.88
Lab to Land Programme	0.21	0.07	0.53

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Council has reviewed the working of the Imphal centre from time to time by appointing quinquennial review teams. So far, two Quinquennial review teams for the periods 1975-80 and 1981-86 have reviewed the work. The team has suggested the centre to intensify its efforts on various aspects like Farming Systems Research, Animal Breeding, Animal Nutrition and transfer of technology.

The centre has undertaken field demonstrations under multiple cropping programmes in three selected villages viz. Oinann Yumanam, and Keinou in Bishnupur Distt. The centre is endeavouring to disseminate the proven technologies to the farmers in the region.

Further a Vaccine has been developed successfully by this centre for one of the dreaded diseases of cattle viz. Black quarter. During 1987; 50,000 does of vaccine were prepared, tested, standardised and supplied to the State for mass vaccination.

Changes In Education System

206. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of Prime Minister's observations made recently at Calcutta on the occasion of birth centenary of C.V. Raman, Government propose to make any changes in the existing educational system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.

SHAHI): (a) and (b). The shortcomings of the education system referred to by the Prime Minister were kept in view while formulating the National Policy on Education-1986. The introductory chapter of the new Policy clearly states that the existing educational system suffers from a variety of shortcomings and problems relating to access, quality, quantity, utility and financial outlay. To bring about the desired changes in the educational system, the Policy lays down, among other things, that a human being is a positive asset and a precious national resource which needs to be cherished, nurtured and developed with tenderness and care, coupled with dynamism. For implementation of the New Policy, a detailed Programme of Action was drawn up and the same was approved by the Parliament in August, 1986. The Programme of Action covers all aspects of restructuring and reorganisation of education at various levels, including appropriate changes in the contents and process of education, improvement in mathematics teaching and science education. A number of measures have been initiated under the Programme of Action to provide new orientation to education and to promote creativity and to nurture talent.

Integrated Policy on Oilseeds Production, Import etc.

207. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI T.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the integrated policy on oilseeds production, import, distribution and pricing;

(b) if so, the salient features of the policy; and

(c) the buffer stock of oilseeds planned under the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI):(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government have approved an integrated policy on oilseeds, production, import, distribution and pricing. This policy has the following main elements:

- i) Support to farmers with technology, inputs, etc, to increase production;
- ii) Review of price of edible oil distributed in the public distribution system to ensure that it has a relationship to the domestic cost of production of edible oil;
- iii) Procurement of domestically produced oilseeds/edible oils by National Dairy Development Board soon after harvest at incentive prices for building a buffer stock for release in the market in the lean season, at reasonable prices within a prescribed price band.

2. The Integrated Policy will harmonise the interests of farmers, consumers, trade and industry, as well as the economy as a whole, accelerating self-reliance in edible oil. The country had to import edible oils of the value of Rs. 4700 crores in the five years ending October, 1988. The imports in the oil year November '88 October' 89 are expected to be less than half the imports in the preceding year.

3. National Dairy Development Board will procure domestically produced oilseeds/edible oils on commercial basis and will also be given a part of the imported stocks for

buffer stock operations with the overall objective of maintaining the wholesale prices within the prescribed band.

Implementation of ICDS In Orissa

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

(a) whether Integrated Child Development Services Scheme has been introduced in Orissa and since when;

(b) if so, the different areas in the State where such Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is being Implemented; and

(c) the details of the service package provided to children, nursing and expectant mothers under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in last three years?

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) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was introduced in the country, including Orissa in 1975-76.

(b) Starting with one ICDS project in 1975-76, Orissa now has 105 ICDS projects. Statement-I showing, district wise, locations of these projects, is given below.

(c) The ICDS Scheme is providing the following integrated package of services to pregnant women, nursing mothers and children of 0-6 years of age:-

- i) Supplementary nutrition;
- ii) Immunisation;

iii) Health Check-up;

vi) Non-formal pre-school education.

iv) Referral Services;

The number of beneficiaries of different services in Orissa, as on 31.12.86, 31.12.87 and 31.12.88 is given in the statement-II below.

v) Nutrition and Health Education; and

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing, District-wise, the locations of ICDS projects in Orissa

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>District Name</i>	<i>Name of the Project/Block/City</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Balasore	1. Nilgiri 2. Remuna
2.	Bolangir	1. Khaoera-Khole 2. Birmaharajapur 3. Patnagarh 4. Tureikela 5. Titilagarh 6. Muribehal 7. Bangamunda
3.	Cuttack	1. Athagarh 2. Salepur 3. Ballikuda 4. Binjharpu 5. Rajkanika 6. Rajnagar 7. Suknida 8. Cuttack Sadar

1 2

3

4. Dhenkanal

5. Ganjam

6. Kalahandi

9. Raghunathpur

10. Dasarathpur

11. Cuttack City

1. Kankadahad

2. Athanalliok

3. Pallahara

4. Kishannagar

1. Khalikote

2. Kukudakhandi

3. Buguda

4. Gumma

5. Kavisuryanagar

6. Rayagada (Mahendragirh)

7. Nuagada

8. R-Udayagiri

1. Lanjigarh

2. Golamunda

3. Bodan

4. Koksara

5. Sinapalli

6. Th. Rampur

7. Kamma

8. Khariar

1

2

3

7. Keonjhar

9. Nawapara

1. Banspal

2. Harichandanpur

3. Jhumpura

4. Joda

5. Chatgaon

6. Saharapada

8. Koraput

1. Pottangi

2. Umerkote

3. Malkangiri

4. Narayanpatha

5. Bandhugaon

6. Chandrapur

7. Govindapalli

8. Gudari

9. Kolanara

10. Kudumuluguma

11. Laxmipur

12. Mathili

13. Podia

14. Gunapur

15. Ramanguda

16. Bisham-Cuttack

1**2****3**

9. **Mayurbhanj**

17. Padampur

18. Muniguda

1. Joshipur

2. Samakhunta

3. Moroda

4. Khunta

5. Bijatola

6. Jamda

7. Thakurmunda

8. Tiringi

9. Bisoi

10. Udala

11. Baripada

10. **Phulbani**

1. Daringbadi

2. Nuagaon

3. Phirangia

4. Khajuripada

5. Kotagarh

6. Phulbani

7. Tumudibandh

8. Chakapad

9. Tikabadi

10. G. Udayangiri

1

2

STATEMENTS

3

11. Puri

11. Raikia

12. Baliguda

13. Harabhanga

1. Brahmagiri

2. Bhubaneshwar city

3. Dasapalla

4. Khurda

12. Sambalpur

1. Padampur

2. Paikamal

3. Naktideul

4. Bamra

5. Jamankira

6. Sohella

13. Sundargarh

1. Subdega

2. Lahunipara

3. Rajgangpur

4. Gurundia

5. Kutra

6. Lathikata

STATEMENT-II*Details of beneficiaries of different ICDS Services in Orissa in last 3 years*

<i>Item</i>	<i>As on</i>		
	<i>31.12.86</i>	<i>31.12.87</i>	<i>31.12.88</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
(1) <i>Supplementary Nutrition</i>			
(a) No. of reporting projects	54	61	66
(b) <i>No. of beneficiaries</i>			
i) Children 0-6 years	301260	507240	589700
ii) Pregnant women and nursing mothers	61020	87700	102620
iii) Total	362280	594940	692320
(2) <i>Pre-School Education</i>			
(a) No. of reporting projects	54	61	66
(b) No. of children 3-6 years receiving the service	141910	154160	178210
(3) <i>Immunisation Since 1st April</i>			
(in each year)			
(a) No. of reporting primary health centres	41	68	76*
(b) No. immunized against:			
i) DPT	37362	61162	81268
ii) DT	26907	22694	11198*
iii) BCG	40491	81503	78073*
iv) POLIO	35404	54375	81729*

<i>i</i>	2	3	4
v) MEASLES	—	18055	40489*
vi) TT (Pregnant women)	29359	49692	66624*

* As on 31.11.88

[Translation]

Aluminium Plants

the Head Office of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited from Delhi to Madhya Pradesh; and

210. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

(a) the details of Aluminium plants earning profit and those incurring losses;

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The details of Aluminium Plants earning profit and those incurring losses during 1987-88 are as under:-

(b) whether there was a proposal to shift

(Rs./Crores)

<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Year/Period</i>	<i>Profit (+) Loss (-)</i>
1	2	3
Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd.	1987	(+) 14.01
Indian Aluminium Company Ltd.	1987	(+) 4.6
Madras Aluminium Company Ltd.	Year ending 30.6.1988	(-) 2.30
Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	1987-88	(+) 8.31
National Aluminium Company Ltd.	Trial operations commenced only in 1987-88.	

(b) and (c). The shifting of various offices of Public Sector Undertakings located

in Delhi including the Head Office of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited to

places outside was considered by the Government, and it was decided that the Head Office of BALCO may continue in Delhi but no further expansion may be allowed.

[English]

Protest Lodged with US Government on Supply of F-16 Fighter Bombers to Pakistan

211. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lodged any protest with US Government on the possibility of its supply of F-16 fighter bombers to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of U.S. Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) The Government have expressed their concern to US Government over this possibility.

(b) The US Government has indicated that, while Pakistan's pending requests for arms supplies had been listed by the outgoing Administration, the present Administration had not taken any decisions in this matter as yet.

Exclusively Breast Fed Infants

212. DR. G. VJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated percentage of popula-

tion of infants exclusively breast fed in the country;

(b) whether as per United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund Report of 1988, the position is far superior in this regard in many other countries; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any specific plans to encourage breast feeding in the country?

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 country-wide estimate of infants exclusively breast fed, is available.

(b) The UNICEF report 1988 does not contain information on breast fed infants in India. However, as per UNICEF report 1988, the percentage of mothers breast-feeding is more in developing countries than in the developed countries.

(c) Government of India has adopted the Indian National Code for Protection and Promotion of Breast-Feeding in 1983. The Infant Milk Foods and Feeding Bottles (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1986, which seeks to protect and promote breast feeding has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. Further action is being taken to get the Bill passed in the current session of Parliament.

Through the ICDS programme, the nursing and expectant mothers are encouraged to prolong breast feeding. The Health Ministry's "Manual of Health Workers", stresses the importance of breast feeding, and education on breast feeding is provided to mothers by the health workers.

Central Assistance to Flood Affected Maharashtra

213. SHRI SAMBAJIRAO KAKADE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether central team had visited Maharashtra to assess the loss caused due to heavy rains; and

(b) if so, the details of the central assistance sought and actually given to Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra submitted a memorandum seeking Central assistance of Rs. 174.96 crores for flood relief. Based on the report of the Central

team and recommendations of High Level Committee on Relief, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 21.97 crores were approved to the State Government.

Declaration of New National Highways

214. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRI H.G. RAMULU:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to declare new National Highways in the country; and

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up of the roads to be declared as National Highways.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Roads passing through	Total Length (in Kms)
1	2	3	4
(1)	Cochin-Madurai	Kerala/Tamil Nadu	280
(2)	Nizamabad-Jagdalpur	Andhra Pradesh/ Maharashtra/ Madhya Pradesh	460
(3)	Beawar-Sirohi-Kandla	Rajasthan/Gujarat	450
(4)	Pathankot-Mandi	Punjab/Himachal Pradesh	220
(5)	Link Road from Manoharpura on N.H. 8 to Dausa on N.H. 11.	Rajasthan	64

Total: 1474 Kms.

[*Transliteration*]

Proposal for Opening Libraries

215. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start libraries in various localities in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of such localities;

(c) whether Government propose to establish libraries in various other towns of the country also;

(d) if so, whether Government would consider to start any library in Basti District of Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) if so, by when and 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 establishment of libraries in a particular area is for the concerned State/Union Territory Government to decide. The Central Government looks after certain major libraries and the Raja Ramohan Roy Library Foundation, an autonomous organisation fully financed by this Ministry, gives grants to State level libraries and also to voluntary organisations rendering library service. The Central Government has no proposal to set up any library.

Shortage of Milk in Delhi

216. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortage of milk in some areas of Delhi during the recent past; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy have been meeting the liquid milk demand in Delhi consistent with their installed capacities. The remaining demand is being met from a variety of sources in both the organised and unorganised sectors.

[*English*]

Oil Palm Cultivation

217. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government, with the help of Maharashtra Government, have proposal for Oil Palm cultivation in Sindhudurg District in Konkan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and estimated total expenditure for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government of India and Government of Maharashtra have jointly launched Oilpalm Demonstration Project in the Sindhudurg District (Konkan region of Maharashtra) over an area of about 1,000 ha, with effect from the current year. The total cost of the project is Rs. 820.34 lakhs over a period of 5 years. About 70% of the

area will be planted with imported seed while the balance 30% will be planted with indigenously produced planting material.

[*Translation*]

Import of Nuclear Technology by Neighbouring Countries

218. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the neighbouring countries are importing nuclear technology from other countries;

(b) if so, the names of such countries; and

(c) the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pakistan and Bangladesh.

(c) (i) *Pakistan*:- Government are aware that Pakistan has been acquiring nuclear technology from several countries for its clandestine weapons-oriented nuclear programme. Our apprehensions on Pakistan's weapons-oriented Programme have been conveyed to all concerned from time to time. This was also discussed during Prime Minister's recent meeting with Prime Minister Ms. Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. Meanwhile Government continue to monitor closely all developments having a bearing on our security.

(ii) *Bangladesh*:- The Bangladesh Government has approved the setting up of a Nuclear Power Plant at Ropur as a joint

venture between the Government and expatriate investors. In addition, Bangladesh has an operational Nuclear Reactor for research purposes. Import of nuclear technology into Bangladesh is safeguarded under the NPT to which Bangladesh is a signatory. As long as the nuclear programme of a country remains peaceful there is no call for any action on the part of the Government of India.

[*English*]

Construction of Alleppey Bye-Pass

219. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of construction of Alleppey bye-pass on National Highway No. 47;

(b) the estimated cost of the project;

(c) the amount allocated for the work during 1988-89; and

(d) the steps being taken to expedite the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Land required for the construction of bye-pass has almost been acquired.

(b) the estimated cost of the project is yet to be worked out.

(c) A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been allocated for the land acquisition and construction of bye-pass during 1988-89;

(d) Proposal in regard to phasing of the construction of the bye-pass is being pursued with the State Government.

Targets for Navodaya Vidyalayas

220. SHRI HET RAM:
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN:

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

(a) the names of the States which are lagging behind in regard to opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas; and

(b) the steps taken to fulfill the targets laid down 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) In accordance with the scheme, State/Union Territory Governments are required to offer suitable 30 acres of land, free of cost, with adequate vacant buildings for temporary use to run the schools, in the first instance. No such offer has so far been received from the State Governments of Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu and as such no Navodaya Vidyalaya has been established in these States. A statement, indicating the present position regarding the opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas in respect of other States/Union Territories, is given below.

(b) Keeping in view the financial constraints the programme for opening of new Navodaya Vidyalayas has been slowed down.

STATEMENT
The Number of Vidyalyayas State/UT Administration-wise and The Shortfall

Sl.No.	State/U.Ts.	Total number of district	Targets for opening of Navodaya Vidyalyayas upto 1989-90.	No. of Navodaya Vidyalyayas opened upto 1988-89	Shortfall
28.	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	19	4
2.	Bihar	39	39	23	16
3.	Gujarat	19	19	6	13
4.	Harayana	12	12	9	3
5.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	8	4
6.	Kamataka	19	19	18	1
7.	Kerala	14	14	10	4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	45	45	28	17
9.	Maharashtra	30	30	19	11
10.	Manipur	8	8	7	1
11.	Meghalaya	5	5	3	2
12.	Nagaland	7	7	1	6
13.	Orissa	13	13	12	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Punjab	12	12	7	5
15.	Rajasthan	27	27	20	7
16.	Sikkim	4	4	1	3
17.	Tripura	3	3	1	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	58	58	29	29
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	5	5
20.	Delhi	3	3	1	2
21.	Mizoram	3	3	2	1
22.	Goa	2	2	2	—
23.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	14	14	—
24.	Andaman & Nicobar	2	2	2	—
25.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar	1	1	1	—
27.	Daman & Diu	2	2	2	—
28.	Lakshdweep	1	1	1	—
29.	Pondicherry	4	4	4	—

Proposal to Set up Food Processing Units in Bihar

221. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up new food processing units in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) There is no proposal at present to set up new Food Processing units in Central Public Sector in Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

Demolition of Historic Monuments In Delhi

222. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the historic monuments in Delhi have either been demolished or are in the process of being demolished by property dealers for building multi-storeyed flats;

(b) if so, the details of such historic monuments; and

(c) whether prior approval for the demolition of such monuments had been obtained and 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.

(c) Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and remains Act 1958, any demolition of a protected monument is not permitted.

[*Translation*]

Indo-US Relations

223. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any specific steps to improve the relations with USA after the new president of the USA assumed office;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of U.S. administration in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) and (b). In the short period since President Bush took office on January 20, 1989, a number of bilateral interactions have taken place: exchange of messages and letters between the President, Prime Minister and President Bush and between the External Affairs Minister and the United States Secretary of State; bilateral discussions on technology transfers; and the current participation of the United States as the Partner Country in the 6th Indian Engineering Trade Fair at New Delhi. All these developments bear testimony to the determination of both countries to continue to improve bilateral relations and to create a better understanding of each other's perceptions.

(c) In his Republic Day message to the President, President Bush has started as follows:

"As President, I look forward to further strengthening the ties which bind our countries. India and the United States share a common faith in the ideals of freedom and democracy. Today, our two great democracies cooperate in a thousand fields, working together for our mutual benefit and that of all mankind. As President, I pledge to continue those efforts during the years of my administration".

[English]

Furnishing of Birth Certificate along-with Application at RPO Bangalore

224. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the applicants born on or after 26 January, 1950 are required to furnish a copy of the birth certificate alongwith the application at Regional Passport Office, Bangalore;

(b) if so, the reasons for not accepting the school certificate as proof for date of birth;

(c) whether Government are aware that a number of people who were born after 26 January, 1950 have not obtained birth certificate from the Corporation/Municipalities; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to the hardship caused to such applicants.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) to (d). The measure was introduced since passport applications were being received from non-Indian nationals. However, in view of difficulties faced by applicants in producing original municipal birth certificates, revised instruc-

tions were issued on 14th February, 1989 giving the option to applicants born before 26th January 1989 to furnish any other documents such as birth certificates, School Certificates, certified copy of extract from Voters' List, Certificate from the Chief Medical Officer etc. Only applicants born on or after 26th January, 1989 are now required to furnish birth certificates issued by Municipal authorities or office of the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

Voluntary Agencies In Orissa to Remove Illiteracy

225. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

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

(a) the details of the Voluntary Agencies engaged in Orissa for the removal of illiteracy; and

(b) the steps taken by the State Government for removing illiteracy in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) A list of Voluntary Organisations who are currently implementing Adult Education Projects sanctioned during 1987-88 and 1988-89 by the Government of India in the state of Orissa, is given in the Statement below.

(b) The Government of Orissa is running Adult Education Programmes through 19 Rural Functional Literacy Projects; 6 State Adult Education Projects and 28 Voluntary Agencies. In addition, the School and College students are being mobilised through Mass Programme of Functional Literacy and University Grants Commission

aided Adult Education Programmes through Universities. Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sar-gathan has also undertaken Adult Education Programme in the State.

STATEMENT

Voluntary Organisations Sanctioned Adult Education Projects during 1987-88 & 1988-89 in the State of Orissa by the Government of India.

1. Anchalik Jana Kalyan Yubak Sangha
At Dayanidhipur,
P.O. Krishnachandrapur,
Via: Balimi, Dt. Dhenkanal.
2. Arthik-O-Samajik-Hith-Ayog (ASHA)
Mission House,
Loisingha, Dt. Bolangir.
3. Bapuji Pathagar
P.O. Sukha, Block-Dungipali,
Dt.-Bolangir.
4. Chakradhari Village Welfare Club
Village-Shiarimalia,
Dt. Dhenkanal.
5. Chhatribaradayini Mahila Samiti, Basela, Dt. Dhenkanal.
6. Council of Cultural Growth and Cultural Relations
Maitresarani,
Cuttack.
7. Dangaberei Mahila Samiti
At. Dangaberai,
Dhenkanal Taluk & Dt.
8. Ganapati Yubak Sangha
Benupur, Dt. Cuttack.
9. Gram Mangal Pathagar
At/P.O. Salepali,
Dt. Bolangir.
10. India Rural Reconstruction and Disaster Response Service
College Road, Gandhi Nagar,
At/P.O. Rayagada, Dt. Koraput.
11. Jagannath Jubak Sangha,
Jailliadhera,
Dt. Bolangir.
12. Jagannath Jubak Sangha
At & P.O. Kandhakelgaon,
Taluk Titilagarh,
Dt. Bolangir.
13. Jaypore Evangelical Lutheran Church, At/P.O. Kotpad (Koraput).
14. Juba Krushak Sangha,
At Naupali, Via: Jarasingha,
P.O. Uparihar, Dt. Bolangir.
15. Juba Jyothi Yubak Sangha
Post & Village Ghatipir,
Odapada, Dt. Dhenkanal.
16. Kanyabeda Mahila Samiti
Kanyabeda Block,
P.O. Kandasar, Banarpal,
Dt. Dhenkanal.
17. Modern Youth Club
At Mahabir Chak
P.O. Jajpur, Dt. Cuttack.
18. Moon Light Club
At & P.O. Santhapur
Dt. Dhenkanal.
19. Netaji Yuvak Sangha
Goilbhad, Dt. Bolangir.
20. Netaji Jubak Sangha
Balipokhari,
At & P.O. Paramanandapur,
Dt. Balasore.

21. NYSCAP (National Yuva Sansad for Community Action Programme)
P.O. Motta, Block Kamakhya Nagar,
Dt. Dhenkanal.

value thereof;

(b) whether in the past the country has been exporting various seeds and earning foreign exchange during the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Plan periods;

22. Pragati Pathagar,
Nimakhandipentha P.O.
Dt. Ganjam.

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the imports have been necessitated due to failure of ICAR, Agricultural Universities and other R & D bodies;

23. Radhakrishna Pathagar,
P.O. Samara,
Gudvella Block,
Dt. Bolangir.

(e) if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

24. Ramjee Yuvak Sangha,
Sadaipalli P.O.
Dt. Bolangir.

(f) the total expenditure on Agricultural R & D during the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans, both by States and Union Government?

25. Sarvodaya Samiti,
Gandhinagar,
Dt. Koraput.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) A total of 190 applications were received for the import of seeds of vegetables, pulses, coarse cereals, oilseeds as well as for propagating materials like bulbs, cuttings, etc. from 1.10.88, the date from which the New Seed Policy came into force till 10.2.1989. So far, 45 permits have been issued for import of 14,820.937 Kgs. of seeds and 5,28,828 numbers of the planting material. 11,265.75 Kgs. of seeds and 2,40,178 numbers of planting material has already arrived in the country.

26. Sambadika,
A. Baseli Sahi,
P.O. Puri sadar Block,
Dt. Puri.

27. The Divine Life Society,
Bhanjanagar Branch,
P.O. & Block Bhanjanagar,
Dt. Ganjam.

28. VISWAS,
Khariar Road,
Nawapara Block,
Kalahandi Dt.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Import of Seeds

226. SHRIP.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(d) No, Sir.

(a) the details of seeds proposed to be imported under the new policy on seed development indicating the countries and

(e) Does not arise.

(f) During Fifth, Sixth and Seventh (upto January, 1989) plan periods the Indian

Council of Agricultural Research has spent Rs. 19,322.68 lakhs, Rs. 29,029.07 lakhs and Rs. 27,396.07 lakhs on Agricultural R & D. Information in this regard from State/ Union Territories is being collected.

Influx of Refugees from Bangladesh

227. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has expressed his concern at the continuous influx of minority refugees from Bangladesh since early last year;

(b) if so, whether Government have since taken up the matter with the officials of the Bangladesh Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when an amicable solution is likely to be reached in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government's concern about the continuing illegal influx into India has been conveyed to the Bangladesh Government. A close watch is being kept on developments.

Fertilizer Production

228. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target for production of fertilizers

laid down for the current year;

(b) whether the target is likely to be achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) The targets fixed for production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers in terms of nutrients during the current year 1988-89 are 64.00 lakh tonnes and 22.00 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) Keeping in view the trends of production so far, the targets are likely to be achieved.

(c) Does not arise.

Discussion on Combating of Terrorism on Cooperative Basis at SAARC Summit

229. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of combating the menace of terrorism on a cooperative basis was discussed at the recent summit of SAARC in Islamabad; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). At the Fourth SAARC Summit in Islamabad, the Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that the SAARC Convention on Suppression of Terrorism had been notified and had come into effect on 22 August, 1988. They called for the adoption of enabling measures by member States to imple-

ment the Convention at the earliest.

[*Translation*]

Testing of Atomic Bomb by Pakistan

230. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the report which appeared in 'Hindustan Times' dated 13 January 1989 regarding Atomic Test by Pakistan in near future in Chinese territory Lop Nor with the assistance of China.

(b) if so, whether the matter was raised by Government with concerned countries at diplomatic level;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by Government for the security of the country in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Government are aware of Chinese assistance to Pakistan in the nuclear field but have no confirmed evidence to substantiate this particular report. The Chinese Government have denied the report and stated that China does not stand for nuclear weapon proliferation. Our apprehensions regarding the non-peaceful dimensions of Pakistan's nuclear programme are known to all concerned

(e) Government constantly monitor all developments having a bearing on India's security and take all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Drought Assistance to M.P.

231. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a central team has made a study on the serious drought situation in some parts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has sought additional amount from Union Government to meet the drought situation; and

(d) if so, the details of central assistance released to Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The Agriculture Commissioner, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Government of India visited the affected areas in the eastern districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Government of Madhya Pradesh submitted a memorandum seeking Central assistance of Rs. 88.03 crores for drought relief.

(d) A Ways and Means Advance of Rs. 10 crores has been released to the State Government for undertaking emergent relief works. An additional amount of Rs. 12.69 crores has been released under Rural Landless Labourers Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) to the State for generating employment.

[English]

Conference of Chief of Panchayats

232. SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of about 8000 chiefs of Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Village Panchayats, from twelve Northern and Western States, was convened in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the purpose of the Conference and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) A Conference of Chairman of Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samities, Village Panchayats and Chairman of Municipal Councils/Town Area Committees was organised in New Delhi from 27th to 30th January, 1989. The Conference was attended by about 6000 delegates from 11 North & Western States.

(b) The object of the Conference was to have grass-root level consultations with Panchayati Raj bodies or similar self-Government structure available at the district, block and village levels on issues like structure of Panchayati Raj district planning and decentralisation, planning and execution of development programmes etc. The views expressed by the delegates on various issues would be useful in arriving at a national consensus on Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj system.

Measures to Check Declining Trend in Average Catch of Shrimp

233. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the representation of Fishing Trawlers Owners Association of Visakhapatnam, clarifying the distinction between total shrimp catch and the declining individual average catches of shrimp; and

(b) if so, the details of the measures proposed to check the declining trend in average catch of shrimp per boat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Shrimp catches during the last five years are indicated below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Shrimp production (in lakh tonnes)</i>
1983	1.93
1984	2.03
1985	2.72
1986	2.15
1987	1.92

The above figures do not indicate any declining trend in shrimp catches, although a marginal fall is observed in 1986 & 1987 which is due to natural fluctuation in catches and recent increase in number of fishing vessels. In order to reduce pressure on exploitation of shrimp resources, Government encourage the industry to adopt diversified fishing and introduction of resource specific fishing vessels.

Relations with Israel

234. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are consider-

ing to open a visa office in Tel-Aviv, Israel;

(b) whether Government also propose to upgrade its relations with Israel; and

(c) the broad outlines of the discussions held in this regard with Mr. Stephen Solarz, U.S. Congressman during his recent visit to this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration either to open a visa office in Tel-Aviv or to upgrade relations with Israel.

(c) The subject of relations with Israel was incidental to other substantive discussions on regional issues with Mr. Stephen Solarz Chairman of the US Congressional Sub-Committee on Asia and the Pacific. Our consistent and principled policy on the Palestinian question and the related issue of relations with Israel was explained.

Crop Insurance Scheme

235. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether review of Comprehensive crop Insurance Scheme undertaken by Government to make it financially viable has been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the time by which the revised scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). A Group to conduct an indepth and critical review on the functioning of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS), was constituted under the Chairmanship of an Additional Secretary in the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation with a review to suggesting policy changes therein. The Group has since submitted its Report to the Government which is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

Amount spent under Mini Technology Missions to Solve the Drinking Water

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

(a) the amount spent district-wise in different States under Technology Mission on drinking water and the achievements thereof;

(b) whether the achievements made by the above Mission in the desert areas of Rajasthan are in sufficient;

(c) whether Government propose to solve the drinking water problem in these areas by taking special interest in the implementation of the above Mission; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a). A Statement showing the amount spent in mini mission project areas (districts) in various States/UTs under the National Drinking Water Mission is given below. Out of 13084 hard-core villages in these mini

mission districts, sources have already been identified for 6710 villages. Out of this, bore wells have been completed in 2445 villages and works in remaining villages are at various stages of completion. Apart from this, schemes are implemented for conservation of water, rain water harvesting structures, water quality analysis, health education and awareness campaigns, activities under the various sub missions on control of brackishness, control of fluorosis, control of excess iron and eradication of guineaworm etc. Schemes are also taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme in the mini mission projects districts. However, achievements under ARWSP and MNP are not monitored on district wise basis at the level of the Central Government.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Steps taken to provide safe drinking water facilities in problem villages in desert areas of Rajasthan include installation of treatment plants, supply of safe drinking water from alternative sources, conversion of step wells into sanitary wells in the guinea-worm affected villages, monitoring of quality of drinking water etc. Apart from the normal assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, a sum of Rs. 14.27 crores has been provided as special assistance for supply of potable drinking water in DDP areas without the condition of matching provision under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme. This special assistance was provided to the State Government in 1987-88 and the same will be given in 1989-90 also.

STATEMENT

21.2.1989

Details of Expenditure in Mini Mission Districts

<i>STATE</i>	<i>Name of the Mini Mission</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred (Rs. In lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	143.50
	Mehboobnagar	3.12
	East Godavari	10.00
Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	—
Assam	Cachar/Darrang	2.16
Bihar	Palamau	25.57
	Rohtas	6.50
	Giridih	5.10

1	2	3
	Singhbhum	5.50
	Sahibganj	1.90
Goa	Entire State	3.73
Gujarat	Kachchh	47.82
	Jamnagar	27.54
	Dangs	9.00
Haryana	Gurgaon	99.97
	Ambala	61.45
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	49.88
J & K	Udhampur	1.56
	Anantnag	—
Karnataka	Gulbarga	118.75
	Dharwar	33.83
	Raichur	25.36
Kerala	Palghat	66.16
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	260.68
	Rajgarh	170.47
	Shahdol	6.65
Maharashtra	Satara	31.43
	Latur	9.85
Manipur	South Manipur	15.00
Meghalaya	West Khasi	78.72
Mizoram	Aizwal	59.51

1	2	3
Nagaland	Kohima	86.66
Orissa	Koraput Phulbani & 5 Blocks of Ganjam	37.25
	Mayur Bhanj	7.41
		0.00
Punjab	Ferozpur	85.09
	Amritsar	53.77
Rajasthan	Barmer	147.58
	Churu	10.09
	Nagaur	10.20
Sikkim	South/East Distt.	9.13
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram South Arcot Salem	105.00
		—
		—
Tripura	North Tripura	14.00
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	235.77
	Agra	66.45
	Unnao	30.00
	Sultanpur	10.00
West Bengal	Bankura	184.32
	Midnapur	137.46
	Purulia	27.88
A & N Islands	Entire UT	—
Lakshadweep	Entire UT	—
Pondicherry	Entire UT	16.22
TOTAL:		2654.99

Setting up of Central Poultry Farms in U.P.

237. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up Central Poultry Production farms in various districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV). (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing Central Poultry Breeding Farms located at Hessarghatta (Bangalore), Bombay, Bhubaneswar and Chandigarh are in a position to meet the requirement of quality chicks of Uttar Pradesh. As such, there is no need to set up any new Central Poultry Breeding Farm in any part of the country including Uttar Pradesh.

Issue of Permits to run Matadors under DTC Operation

238. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue permits to private contractors to run Matadors under Delhi Transport Corporation operation to carry passengers on specific routes to ease rush of commuters in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of either Delhi Transport Authority or DTC.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The traffic requirements are being met through standard size buses and other buses permitted by State Transport Authority of Delhi Administration.

[English]

Interest Evinced by Poland in Shipbuilding in India

239. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Poland has evinced interest in joint ventures with India in shipbuilding, especially in building of fishing trawlers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). During the discussions in the 12th Session of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission on Economic, Trade and Scientific & Technical Cooperation held in Delhi on 9-12 January, 1989, the Polish side had shown their interest for the transfer of technology as well as equipments/main engines for the manufacture of these vessels in India. government would consider such proposals, when received on merits.

**Navodaya Vidyalaya at Trivuru, District
Krishna Andhra Pradesh**

240. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received request from Government of Andhra Pradesh to start Navodaya Vidyalaya at Tiruvuru in Krishna District;

(b) whether Government propose to start Navodaya Vidyalaya there from the next academic year; and

(c) if so, whether entrance examinations for admission to the proposed Vidyalaya will be held in May, 1989?

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). No, Sir. Keeping in view the financial constraints, it has been decided by the Executive committee of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti recently that opening of

new Navodaya Vidyalaya during 1989-90 should be slowed down.

**Shipping Service between Mainland
and Lakshadweep/Andaman and
Nicobar Islands**

241. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cargo and passenger ships of Shipping Corporation of India operating between mainland and Lakshadweep and mainland and Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the rates charged for transportation of passengers and cargo, and

(c) the loss incurred by the Corporation in operating these services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The details are indicated in the Statement below.

(c) The losses incurred by SCI in operating these services during 1987-88 are as follows:-

1987-88

(Rs. in lakhs)
(Provisional)

(i) Mainland-Lakshadweep Service.

563.49

(ii) Mainland-Andamans Service.

1853.72

STATEMENT

(a) The details of the passenger-cum-cargo ships operated on the mainland-Lakshadweep and mainland-Andaman & Nicobar island Services are as follows:—

Mainland-Lakshadweep Service

- (i) M.V. Amindivi — Owned by Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.
- (ii) M.V. Bharat Seema }
 (iii) M.V. Tipu Sultan } — Owned by Lakshadweep Admn.
- (iv) M.V. Dweep Setu

*Mainland-Andaman Service**Passenger-cum-Cargo vessels*

- (i) M.V. Harshavardhana — Owned by Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.
- (ii) M.V. Andamans }
 (iii) M.V. Akbar } — Owned by Andaman & Nicobar Admn.
- (iv) M.V. NAJD II }
 (v) M.V. NAJD III } — Chartered vessels.

Cargo vessel

- (i) M.V. Diglipur — Owned by Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.

(b) Passenger fares and freight rates charged on these services are indicated below:—

I. Mainland-Lakshadweep Service				Fare charged (excluding diet charges)		
Accommodation						
		M.V. Amindivi For Islanders	For others	M.V. Bharat Seema	M.V. Tipu Sultan	M.V. Deep Setu
(Figures in rupees)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A)	Deluxe Cabin	103.75	445.00	250.00	224.00	—
				(Owner's Cabin) (First Class Cabin)		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(B)	Two Berth Cabin	82.50	380.00	82.00	—	—
(C)	Four and six berth Cabin	62.50	315.00 (4 berth Cabin)	62.50	—	—
(D)	Second class Cabin	—	—	—	85.00—	—
(E)	Bunk class	41.25	200.00	—	—	—
(F)	Deck class	31.25	155.00	31.25	31.25	31.25
(G)	Pullman Chairs (Air Conditioned- for visitors/others only)	—	—	—	120.00	—

(ii) *Freight rates on important commodities*

Commodity	Freight rate
(A) Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Salt	Rs. 46.90 per ton
(B) Provisions, Sand, Cement, Granite, Chips etc.	Rs. 46.90 per ton
(C) HSD/Kerosene oil	Rs. 37.50 per ton
(D) General cargo	Rs. 58.65 per ton/CBM
(E) Cement (In bags of 50 Kgs.)	Rs. 2.55 per bag.
(F) Rice, wheat etc. in 50 Kg. bags	Rs. 3.45 per bag.
(G) Sugar in 50 Kg. bags	Rs. 4.65 per bag.

II. *Mainland-Andaman & Nicobar Service*(i) *Passenger fares (M.V. Harshavardhana)*

Accommodation	Fares (excluding diet charges)
(A) Single berth Deluxe Cabin with attached Toilet	Rs. 837.00
(B) Two berth deluxe cabins with attached toilet	Rs. 769.50

Accommodation**Fares (excluding diet charges)**

and 1st class 4 berth Cabins with attached toilet

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (C) Four berth/Six berth 2nd Class 'A' with common toilet and portholes. | Rs. 583.50 |
| (D) Four berth 2nd class 'B' with common toilet. | Rs. 532.50 |
| (E) Bunk (Air Conditioned) | Rs. 125.00 |

Passenger fares (M.V. Andamans)

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (A) Deluxe Cabin with two Bath and drawing room (Two Berths) | Rs. 770.00 |
| (B) 'A' State Room with attached bath and W.C. (Two berths) | Rs. 769.50 |
| (C) 'B' State Room with two beds and no attached bath. | Rs. 732.00 |
| (D) 'C' State Room with four and six berths | Rs. 583.50 |
| (E) Bunk Class (ordinary) | Rs. 86.25 |

Passenger fares (M.V. Akbar)

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (A) Deluxe Cabin with attached bath (ACC) | Rs. 837.00 |
| (B) Cabin without attached bath (ACC) | Rs. 750.00 |
| (C) Dormitory (ACC) | Rs. 375.00 |
| (D) Special Bunk (provided with mattress) | Rs. 125.00 |
| (E) Bunk class (Ordinary) | Rs. 86.25 |

Passenger fares (M.V. NAJD II & M.V. NAJD III)

- | | NAJD-II | NAJD-III |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| (A) First Class Cabins | Rs. 583.50 | Rs. 583.50 |
| (B) Second Class Cabins | Rs. 375.00 | Rs. 375.00 |

	NAJD-II	NAJD-III
(C) Reclining Chairs	Rs. 125.00	Rs. 125.00
(D) Sofa	Rs. 125.00	Rs. 125.00
(E) Arm Chairs	—	Rs. 125.00
(F) Floor Sitting/Sleeping space.	Rs. 100.00	—

(ii) *Freight rates on important commodities*

Commodity	Freight rates
(A) Copra in bags	Rs. 468.15 per ton
(B) General cargo	Rs. 534.85 per ton
	Rs. 413.65 per CBM
(C) Timber logs	Rs. 400.93 per ton
	Rs. 524.05 per CBM
(D) Plywood, veneers etc.	Rs. 470.37 per CBM
(E) Cement	Rs. 357.73 per ton
(F) Foodgrains	Rs. 394.03 per ton
(G) Onions/Potatoes	Rs. 224.23 per ton
(H) Edible Oil	Rs. 534.85 per ton
	Rs. 413.65 per CBM
(I) Salt/Sugar	Rs. 272.43 per ton

Farm Credit

(a) whether the demand for farm credit has increased manifold with the adoption of new agricultural technologies;

(b) the yearly increase in farm credit during the Seventh plan;

242. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA

REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(c) whether the amount allocated for farm credit is not adequate to meet the growing demands of the agriculturists; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to provide adequate credit to the farm sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total agricultural credits disbursed through institutional agencies during first 4 years of the Seventh Five Year Plan were as follows:

	Rs. in crores
1985-86	7354
1986-87	7602
1987-88	8214 (Provisional)
1988-89	11751 (Target)

(c) No viable agricultural activity has been held up for want to finance. Credit institutions have by and large been able to meet the growing demands of agriculturists.

(d) Does not arise.

Fellowships in French-Studies in France

243. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has called for nomination of teachers from Universities and colleges for award of fellowships in French Studies in France;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the nominations have been received;

(d) if so, the details thereof, universities-wise and college-wise;

(e) the total duration of the fellowships; and

(f) the amount expected to be spent for studies in France and results to be achieved?

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 called for nomination of teachers from universities and colleges, for 10 fellowships, which have been offered by the Government of France for the teachers of French language and literature. The details about the eligibility, duration, amount of fellowship etc. is given in the statement given below.

(c) and (d). The Commission has, so far received one nomination each, from the following universities and colleges:

Universities

- (i) Banaras Hindu University
- (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru University
- (iii) Delhi University

Colleges

- (i) K.C. College of Management
- (ii) Bharathidasan Govt. College for Women, Tamil Nadu.

(iii) Fergusan College, Poona.

(e) There are three categories of fellowships. The category wise duration is given in the attached statement.

(f) The Government of France will meet

the expenditure on the fellowships, both ways air fare and maintenance in France. The commission is only required to make the selections and recommend the candidates to the French Government.

STATEMENT

Category (A)

Eligibility	:	All Indian teachers of French with M.A. (French)
Duration	:	One month in July, August or September, 1989. (An additional 2-week Socio-Cultural Programme in Paris and one of the regions of France will be organised from June 15 to June 30, 1989 specially only for teachers following a course in July)
Type of Fellowship	:	Candidates are required to get prior information on the different courses offered.
Amount of Fellowship	:	3200 FF per month (to be reduced to 900 FF if Boarding and lodging are provided).

Category (B)

Eligibility	:	University and College teachers only.
Type of fellowships	:	Short-term fellowship for high level research or submission of a Ph.D. thesis.
Duration	:	Two months preferably before July or from September, 1989. One extra month may be granted to candidates who wish to follow a teachers' summer course.
Amount of Fellowship	:	4830 FF per month and a lump-sum of about 100 FF for books.

Category (C)

Eligibility	:	Only students enrolled for Ph.D. in Indian University.
Duration	:	Two months.
Type of Fellowship	:	To collect documentation, unavailable in India, for a Ph.D. thesis done in India.
Amount of fellowship	:	4030 FF per month and a lump-sum of about 1000 FF for books.

In addition, the Government of France will also provide the following facilities:

- (i) Return excursion air-fare
- (ii) Tuition fees
- (iii) Medical benefits
- (iv) Travelling expenses inside France as and when required by the programme of studies.

Fruits Processing Units

244. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate value of fruits being wasted every year in the country; and

(b) the number of fruit processing units in the country alongwith their installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No authentic report is available to indicate the value of fruits being wasted every year in the country at present. However, a High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Swaminathan known as "Perishable Agriculture Commodities Committee" has estimated in May, '81 that a substantial percentage (even upto 40%) of various agricultural produce went as waste.

(b) as on 1.1.89, there were 2291 units licensed under the Fruit Products Order, 1955 engaged in the manufacture of fruit and vegetable products. Their total annual installed capacity was 5.99 lakh tonnes.

Scarcity of Fodder

245. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute scarcity of fodder in the country due to drought and flood; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). No report of scarcity of fodder necessitating import of fodder from outside the State has been received from any State affected by flood/drought during the period commencing south-west monsoon, 1988.

Reduction of Interest Rates on Loan to Small Scale Trawl Owners

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

(a) whether the interest rate for the loans given to small scale trawling owners is likely to be reduced;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the loans to the fishing industry will be considered at par with the agricultural loans; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). Loans to fisheries are classified under Agricultural Lending and are eligible for various concessions extended to agricultural advances. The interest rates for agriculture advances are concessional. Interest rates on short term advances for agriculture were reduced in March, 1988 and at present they are as under:

<i>Range of advances</i>	<i>Rate of interest % per annum</i>
(i) Upto Rs. 7500/-	10.00
(ii) Over Rs. 7500/- and upto Rs. 15000/-	11.50
(iii) Over Rs. 15000/- and upto Rs. 25000/-	12.50 to 14.00
(iv) Over Rs. 25000/-	14.00 to 15.50

The rates of interest for investment credit for a period of not less than 3 years are 10% per annum for small farmers and 12.5% per annum for others. There is no proposal to further reduce the rates of interest.

Reduction in the Strength of Indian Embassy at Kabul

247. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reduced the strength of our Embassy at Kabul, Afghanistan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the quantum thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). The functional requirements of our mission in Kabul and the security situation in the city is kept under constant review. The strength of the mission may be reduced, if and when necessary.

Cultural Agreement with Pakistan

248. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have cultural agreement with Pakistan in near future; 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) and (b). The Cultural Cooperation Agreement between India and Pakistan has already been signed on 31st December, 1988 at Islamabad. It envisages to promote and develop relations and understanding between the two countries in the realms of art, culture, archaeology, education mass media of information and sports. It chief features cover exchanges of academicians, experts, artists, writers, musicians, sports teams, material/information, books, publications, art object, are and other exhibitions; participation in seminars, international film festivals; offer of scholarships and establishment of culture centres

National Seeds Corporation

249. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the National Seeds Corporation was set up, the amount invested in this

Corporation and the number of branches of the National Seeds Corporation at present in the country; and

(b) the details of different varieties of seeds distributed through Corporation and the procedure followed for procurement of seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a). National Seeds Corporation (NSC) was set up in March, 1963. A sum of Rs. 15,53,13,000/- has been invested in this Corporation so far. National Seeds Corporation has 16 Regional Office, 4 Divisional Office, 18 Sub-Units and 3 Small breeder farms in the country.

(b) National Seeds Corporation (NSC) is handling seeds of 72 crops consisting of 286 varieties as per details given below.

	<i>Crops</i>	<i>Varieties</i>
(i)	Coarse Cereals	34
(ii)	Cereals	65
(iii)	Pulses	31
(iv)	Fibre	9
(v)	fodder	20
(vi)	Oilseeds	41
(vii)	Vegetables	84
(viii)	Others	2
	Total:	286

Bulk of the breeder seeds are procured from the Agricultural Universities and Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutions. Small quantity of breeder seeds is also produced in NSC's own farms. Foundation seeds are procured from the Agricultural Universities, ICAR's institutes and contract growers. Certified seeds are procured from NSC's seed growers. National Seeds Corporation enters into agreement with the seed growers, agricultural Universities and ICAR institutes for the procurement of seeds every season.

Cashew-Nut Production

250. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cashew-nut is one of the major crops in the State of Kerala, Karnataka and Goa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to open a fully developed research centre to promote the yield and improve crop quality in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A National Research Centre for Cashew research has been established at Puttar, Karnataka.

Foreign Collaborations In Food Processing Sector

251. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign collaborations in the food processing sector approved during the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) the number of those collaborations which involved technical fees alone and the number of such collaborations which involved equity participation;

(c) the estimated outflow of the foreign exchange by companies in the food processing sector on account of foreign collaborations; and

(d) the details of the project reports and the agreements signed with the units during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increasing Consumption of Coconuts In Non-Traditional Areas

252. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have taken to increase the consumption of coconut and its products in non-traditional areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government have not taken any specific measures to increase the consumption of coconut and its products in non-traditional areas of the country. However, Coconut Development Board is publishing an Indian Coconut Journal and participation in exhibitions to popularise coconut and its products.

Passport Applications Pending In Regional Passport Office, Cochin

253. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passport applications pending in Regional Passport Office, Cochin as on 31st December, 1988; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to expedite the disposal of these application.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K.TEWARY): (a) Total pendency is 40,964 out of which 3,890 applications are pending for over 3 months.

(b) The delay in the issue of Passports is mainly due to a sharp increase in the number of applications during 1988. Arrangements for overtime payment and additional staff on contingency basis have been made. A fresh SIU study has also been initiated to increase staff in various Passport Offices commensurate with the increased work load.

15,289 cases are pending with Police CID/other authorities, who have also been reminded to expedite their reports. Steps have been taken to ensure expeditious po-

lice verification without sacrificing security requirements.

Bye-Passes on National Highway No.

47

SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the bye-passes which are under construction on National Highway No. 47;

(b) the amount sanctioned for those works; and

(c) the new bye-passes which are planned on the National Highway with the estimated cost of each of such bye-pass?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Particulars of two bye-passes under construction on NH-47 are as follows:—

<i>Name of the bypass</i>	<i>Sanctioned amount</i>
(i) Chalakudy	Rs. 147.162 lacs
(ii) Trivandrum (Part length)	Rs. 390.89 lacs

Besides, estimates for acquisition of land for the following bypasses have also been sanctioned:

(i) Alleppey	Rs. 84.674 lacs
(ii) Quilon (Part length)	Rs. 139.04
(iii) Coimbatore (LA completed)	Rs. 36.43 lacs

(c) No other bypasses are planned on

this National Highway in Seventh Plan.

Expenditure on Adult Education in Kerala

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

(a) the amount released to Kerala for adult education during the current financial year;

(b) the amount which has been spent in Kerala during this period; and

(c) the results achieved in the state during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: (a) An amount of Rs. 1,41,11,914/- has been released by the Central Government so far to Kerala under different scheme of Adult Education Programme during the current financial year.

(b) and (c). The actual expenditure incurred and the result achieved under adult education programme in Kerala will be known only after the close of the current financial year.

Declining of Yield of Groundnut

256. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the yield of groundnut is declining in major groundnut growing States like Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures being taken in this re-

gard; and

(c) whether the high level of aflatoxin (cancer producing cells) contents in groundnut extractions has seriously reduced its exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) During the long term period of 1967-68 to 1986-87, the Yield of groundnut in the State of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu has shown a growth rate of 0.36, 0.50, 1.78 and 0.54 per cent per annum respectively. During the recent period, yield of groundnut in these States has been fluctuating because of aberrant weather conditions.

(b) In order to increase the production and productivity of various oilseeds including groundnut, two Centrally Sponsored Schemes—National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) have been launched. Various facilities and incentives through financial assistance are provided under these projects to promote the cultivation and increase the productivity of groundnut. Government has also set up a Technology Mission on Oilseeds to accelerate self-reliance in oilseeds/edible oils.

(c) Some overseas buyers of groundnut extractions are reluctant to offer suitable prices on the ground that such extractions have high level of aflatoxin. The Central Food Technological Research Institute at Mysore has offered technology for controlling aflatoxin levels.

Incentive Scheme to Boost Oilseeds Production

257. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to

state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating any immediate incentive scheme to boost oilseeds production in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu taking into consideration their more than 40 per cent contribution to Oilseeds' production in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely, National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) are in operation in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for the development of Oilseeds. Incentives by way of financial assistance is provided to the States for critical inputs like quality seed, plant protection measures, improved farm implements, calcium sulphate application, rhizobium culture large sized demonstrations, sprinkler sets etc. in order to induce the farmers to take up oilseeds cultivation on large scale under these programmes.

Meetings of Aligarh Muslim University Court

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

(a) the number of meetings of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University held since August, 1987;

(b) whether any meeting of the Aligarh Muslim University court convened for December, 1987 was cancelled by the Vice Chancellor and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from Members of the Court urging a direction to the Vice Chancellor to convene a meeting of the Court and if so, the action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) the year for which the Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the University have been submitted/approved by the Court and the years for which these are yet to be submitted and approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH!): (a) None.

(b) The Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, decided to postpone the Court meeting scheduled for 19.12.1987 as he was of the view that the legality of the said meeting, and the decisions taken therein, could be called in question in a Court of law.

(c) Yes, Sir. According to the Statutes of Aligarh Muslim University the date for an annual meeting of the Court shall be fixed by the Executive Council unless some other date has been fixed by the Court in respect of any year. As a matter of policy the Government does not intervene in the day to day affairs of the Universities.

(d) The Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the University for the year 1985-86 were considered and adopted by the Aligarh Muslim University Court at its last meeting held on 11.8.1987. The Annual Reports and annual Accounts for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 are yet to be considered and adopted by the Aligarh Muslim University Court.

Amount Provided to States Under A.R.W.S.P.

259. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise amount given during the Sixth Plan and Seventh Plan for the various Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programmes; and

(b) whether the amount given to States was adequate to meet their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Vllth Plan Total Release</i>	<i>V II Plan Total Release (from 1.4.85 to 20.2.89)</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	33.220	84.380
Arunachal Pradesh	1.670	3.188
Assam	35.330	55.620

1	2	3
Bihar	43.210	81.700
Goa	1.360	0.910
Gujarat	25.670	63.720
Haryana	23.630	23.990
Himachal Pradesh	22.800	38.170
Jammu & Kashmir	51.420	79.220
Karnataka	35.420	71.870
Kerala	45.370	46.170
Madhya Pradesh	69.860	116.010
Maharashtra	40.160	101.970
Manipur	10.010	14.700
Meghalaya	15.410	12.850
Mizoram	1.030	5.940
Nagaland	12.500	16.860
Orissa	44.360	49.630
Punjab	13.020	24.891
Rajasthan	122.710	127.200
Sikkim	8.680	12.540
Tamilnadu	45.190	72.250
Tripura	8.110	12.760
Uttar Pradesh	123.800	157.120
West Bengal	59.730	43.931
D & N Haveli	0.000	0.060

1	2	3
A & N Island	0.820	1.250
Lakshadweep	0.000	0.050
Pondicherry	0.660	0.610
Delhi	0.230	0.065
Daman & Diu	0.002	0.140
	895.38	1319.77

**Families Benefited Under IROP During
1988-89**

260. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

The number of families in different States which have been benefited and are likely to be benefited under Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1988-89 according to the latest estimate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) 01.64 lakhs families are targetted to be benefitted during 1988-89. As against this target 23.62 lakhs families have been benefitted upto December, 1988. Statewise families to be benefitted and benefitted upto December 1988 are given in Statement below. At the national level, it is anticipated that the target of 31.64 lakhs families to be benefitted will be achieved.

STATEMENT

Families benefited Under IRDP during 1988-89

(In Nos.)

Sl. No.	State	Total Families to be assisted	Total Families benefited (upto December, 1988)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	234905	192491
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18554	2239*

1	2	3	4
3	Assam	69690	33754
4.	Bihar	430492	284172
5.	Goa	4282	3598
6.	Gujarat	114472	87931
7.	Haryana	45802	34667
8.	Himachal Pradesh	21174	20115
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	28030	13484**
10.	Karnataka	137794	91130
11.	Kerala	84054	64954
12.	Madhya Pradesh	300717	213972
13.	Maharashtra	226410	170301
14.	Manipur	5630	3118
15.	Meghalaya	8547	3131
16.	Mizoram	7160	3029
17.	Nagaland	9073	1942*
18.	Orissa	169845	124474
19.	Punjab	40133	30700
20.	Rajasthan	149596	118526
21.	Sikkim	1712	1042
22.	Tamil Nadu	224928	216859
23.	Tripura	8272	11850
24.	Uttar Pradesh	610842	444769
25.	West Bengal	233938	185253

1	2	3	4
26.	A & N Islands	1742	1053
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
28.	D & N Haveli	385	231
29.	Delhi	2360	1173
30.	Daman & Diu	732	394
31.	Lakshadweep	370	309
32.	Pondicherry	1905	1346
All- India		3193546	2361962

* Figures upto November, 1988.

** Figures upto October, 1988.

Capacity Utilisation of SAIL VIS-A-VIS TISCO

261. SHRIGURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity utilisation in steel plants under Steel Authority of India vis-a-vis the plants under Tata Iron and Steel Company;

(b) whether the capacity utilisation in Steel Authority of India plants is lower as compared to plant capacity utilisation in Tata Iron and Steel Company plant;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the capacity utilisation in the plants under Steel Authority of India and Tata Iron and Steel Company?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. FOTADAR): (a) The

capacity utilisation of saleable steel in SAIL plant and TISCO during the last two years have been as under:

Year	(in %)	
	SAIL (including TISCO)	TISCO
1986-87	79	110
1987-88	80	110

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) the reasons of lower utilisation of capacity are as follows:-

- (i) Ageing and obsolescence of equipments.
- (ii) Non-availability of adequate quantity and required quality of inputs viz. coking coal and

power.

- (iii) 1988-89 being the first year of integrated operation of 4 MT capacity at Bhilai Steel Plant.

(d) The steps taken to improve the capacity utilisation in the SAIL plants are as under:—

1. Ensuring adequate availability of inputs of right quality and in the required quantity including import of low ash coking coal.
2. Augmentation and optimisation of captive power generation.
3. Improved maintenance of plant and equipment for better availability.
4. Strict adherence to technological norms.
5. Change in work culture conducive to higher production.
6. Increasing awareness and spirit of accountability.
7. Modernisation and technological upgradation of plants.

The capacity utilisation of TISCO is already above the licensed capacity.

Increasing Fish Production

262. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the inland fish production vis-a-vis the targets fixed for the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the assistance provided by Union Government to West Bengal for fish production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) State-wise inland fish production targets and achievements during the last three years are furnished in the statement below.

(b) So far, the Central Government have provided an assistance of Rs. 487.285 lakh to Government of West Bengal during the VII Five Year Plan, for Schemes directly contributing to fish production.

STATEMENT

State-wise Inland Fish Production Targets & Achievements (In '000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	States/U. Ts	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88 (p)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160.0	107.5	160.0	108.0	108.0	121.1
2.	Assam	63.8	50.1	68.0	52.4	56.0	61.0
3.	Bihar	125.0	130.0	135.0	135.2	146.0	152.5
4.	Gujarat	30.0	24.0	35.0	24.8	25.0	22.6
5.	Haryana	13.5	13.5	15.0	15.0	16.0	18.7
6.	Himacha Pradesh	3.4	3.0	3.8	2.5	3.0	4.11
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.6	10.6	11.5	11.1	11.0	11.0
8.	Karnataka	55.0	38.9	55.0	36.0	44.0	42.0
9.	Kerala	30.0	28.2	31.0	27.2	28.0	26.5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	26.0	32.4	28.0	46.9	31.0	68.5
11.	Maharashtra	45.0	30.8	46.0	34.9	32.0	41.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Chandigarh	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	0.1
28.	Delhi	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6
29.	Daman & Diu	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
30.	Lakshadweep	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
31.	Pondicherry	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.1
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
Grand Total		1340.9	1160.0	1374.4	1229.0	1260.5	1300.9

P — Provisional.

* — Targets proposed by the Planning Commission.

Neg. — Negligible.

@ — Revised Target.

Targets Fixed for Foodgrains Production During 1988-89

263. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foodgrains production targets for 1988-89 has been proportionately met as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) the targets fixed and quantity of foodgrains production during the first three quarters of 1988-89;

(c) whether Government propose any change in procurement price of foodgrains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Targets of production of foodgrains are fixed season wise (kharif and Rabi separately) every year. For the year 1988-89, a target of 166.57 million tonnes of foodgrains production comprising of 92.50 million tonnes for kharif and 74.07 million tonnes for rabi season has been fixed. According to the present assessments, the target of kharif foodgrains production 1988-89 is likely to be exceeded and the production of kharif foodgrains is expected to be in the range of 95 to 96 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). Government has already fixed procurement/minimum support prices in respect of foodgrains for 1988-89 crops at the following levels:

Procurement/Minimum Support Prices

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>(Rs. per quintal) Price</i>
(i) Paddy (Common)	160.00
(ii) Coarse Cereals (Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi)	145.00
(iii) Wheat	183.00
(iv) Barley	145.00
(v) Gram	325.00
(vi) Arhar, Moong and Urad	360.00

Strike by Employees of H.F.C. and F.C.I

264. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB
VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd., and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. went on one

day strike on 3 February, 1989;

(b) if so, the details of the main demands of the employees; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Yes Sir,

(b) The main demand of the workers/employees is revision of wages and non-recovery of house rent, bonus etc on interim relief.

(c) The negotiations in this regard are continuing and the next meeting is fixed for 16th and 17th March, 1989.

Prime Minister's Visit to China

265. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI HET RAM:
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited the People's Republic of China recently;

(b) the composition of the Prime Minister's party including those who accompanied him for media coverages.

(c) the outcome of the talks held by the

Prime Minister with the Chinese leaders in Beijing;

(d) whether any breakthrough or agreement was reached during the talks on the question of normalisation of diplomatic relations and unresolved questions like border dispute; and

(e) the specific steps being taken to continue the achievements, if any, during Prime Minister's visit to China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) lists are given in the Statement I, II, III below.

(c) and (d). During his talks and meetings with Chinese Leaders, Prime Minister had a wide ranging exchange of views on bilateral relations and international issues of interest to both countries. These discussions included mutual understanding. Both sides agreed to restore, improve and develop good neighbourly and friendly relations between India and China on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Both Governments have raised their determination to arrive at a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question through peaceful and friendly consultations.

(e) There will be bilateral discussions in various fields of functional cooperation such as in science and technology and in civil aviation. Among the concrete steps being taken are the establishment of a Joint Working Group on the boundary question and a Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade and Science and Technology. These Groups will meet at dates to be mutually agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

STATEMENT—I**PRIME MINISTER'S PARTY**

The Prime Minister

Smt. Sonia Gandhi

Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao
Minister of External Affairs

Shri Dinesh Singh
Minister of Commerce

Shri B. Shankaranand
Minister of Law & Justice & Water
Resources

Shri K. Natwar Singh
Minister of State for External affairs

Shri K.P. Menon,
Foreign Secretary

Smt. Serla Grewal
Secretary to PM

Shri G.K. Arora
Secretary,
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia
Special Secretary,
Prime Minister's Office

Shri Suman Dubey
Adviser
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

Shri Mani Shanker Aiyar
Joint Secretary,
Prime Minister's Office.

Shri G. Parthasarathy,
Joint Secretary,
Prime Minister's Office.

Shri R. Sen,

Joint Secretary,
Prime Minister's Office,

Shri V.K. Nambiar,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs.

Smt. Nirupama Rao,
Director,
Ministry of External Affairs.

Smt. Meera Shanker,
Director,
Prime Minister's Office.

Shri V. George,
Private Secretary to P. M.

Dr. A. Sahai,
Personal Physician.

STATEMENT—II

**Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 265
for 23.2.89 regarding Prime Minister's
visit to China.**

OFFICIAL MEDIA

Shri Harish Awasthy
Doordarshan

Shri Rajesh Bhatia
Doordarshan

Shri N. Sukumar
Doordarshan

Shri H.G. Segon
All India Radio

Shri Y.P. Singh
All India Radio

Shri D.R. Haldenkar
Films Division

Shri V. Yellappa

Films Division

Shri Michael Shylla

Photo Division

Shri S.G. Lal

P.I.B.

Shri N.K. Jain

Telex Operator

Shri R.K. Kathuria

Telex Operator.

STATEMENT—III

ACCOMPANYING MEDIA

Shri Harihar Swarup

P.T.I.

Shri Virendra Mohan

U.N.I.

Shri M.K. Dhar

Hindustan Times

Shri Subash Chakravarty

Times of India

Shri R.K. Mishra

Patriot

Shri K.V. Rama Sharma

National Herald

Shri T.N. Ninan

Economic Times

Shri V.N. Narayanan

Tribune

Shri N. Ram

Hindu

Shri Hari Kumar

Deccan Herald

Shri G.S. Chawla

Pioneer

Shri Dinesh Sharma

Amrita Bazar Patrika

Shri M.J. Akbar

Telegraph

Shri Venkatrama Reddy

Deccan Chronicle

Shri Binod Misra

Hindustan

Shri Praful Maheshwari

Nav Bharat

Shri Anil Narendra

Vir Arjun

Shri Abhay Chajlani

Nai Duniya

Shri Gopesh Pandey

Aaj.

Shri Anil Agarwal

Amar Ujala

Shri Madan Mohan Gupta

Jagran

Shri Vijay Kumar Chopra

Hind Samachar

Shri Mein Farooqi

Angarey

Shri Mohan Chiragi

Quami Awaz

Shri Shahid Siddiqui

Nai Duniya

Shri Yash

Daily Milap

Smt. Gowri Chatterji
Anand Bazar Patrika

Shri R. Krishnamoorthy
Dinamalar

Shri T. R. Ramaswamy
Makkal Kural

Shri I. Venkata Rao
Andhra Jyoti

Shri B. Obeidullah
Malayala Manorama

Shri V.K. Madhavan Kutty
Mathrubhoomi

Shri Venkat Narayan
Samyukta Karnataka

Shri D.B. Chaudhary
Dainik Navjyoti

Shri Yashwant N. Shah
Jai Hind

Shri R.K. Karanjia
Blitz

Shri Dilip Bobb
India Today

Shri Udayan Sharma
Ravivar

Shri Harbhajan Singh
Indian Observer

Shri Rajan Gupta
Freelance Columnist

Shri Munish Gupta
Asian News International

Dr. S.D. Gokhale
Kesari

Smt. Simrita Grewal
Simi Grewal's Team

Shri Navroze Rustomji
Simi Grewal's Team

Shri G.V. Somashakhar
Simi Grewal's Team

Shri Saeed Naqvi
World Report

Shri Inderjit
I N F A

Father Alexander Paikado
Deepika Daily.

INDO-PAK Agreements for Mutual Cooperation

266. K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI HET RAM:
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK:
SHRI KALI PRASAD PAN-
DEY:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of issues discussed
by the Prime Minister with Pakistan
Government during his recent visit to that
country;

(b) whether Pakistan Government has
assured to take effective steps to prevent the

supply of arms and training to Indian terrorists and the use of Pakistan territory by them;

(c) whether the Government of the two countries have signed agreements of mutual cooperation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to implement these agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) Recent discussions between our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Pakistan have opened up possibilities for establishment of an improved and mutually beneficial India-Pakistan relationship based on sovereign equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

(b) During the Prime Minister's visit to Pakistan, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto assured him of her commitment to the policy of non-interference in our internal affairs.

(c) to (e). During the visit of Prime Minister to Pakistan the following bilateral agreements were signed:

- (1) Agreement on the Prohibition of attack against Nuclear Installations and Facilities,
- (2) Cultural Cooperation Agreement, and
- (3) Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation on Income derived from International air Transport.

Requisite procedural formalities are underway to ensure effective implementation of these agreements.

Diversion of Funds Under NREP in Kerala

267. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State in the Department of Rural Development had recently made a statement in Kerala that there has been some diversion of funds meant for National Rural Employment Programme and large amount meant for National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for Kerala has been allowed to lapse by the State Government of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the Ministry has received a protest and reply from the State Government of Kerala repudiating the statement of the Minister; and

(d) if so, whether the Minister is satisfied with the explanation of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Release of POWS In Pakistan

268. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the issue of release of 43 prisoners of war under detention in Pakistan was discussed by the Prime Minister during his recent visit to that country;

(b) if so, the response of the Pakistan Government thereto;

(c) the follow up action taken in this regard by Government and the modus-operandi of the release of these prisoners of War;

(d) whether the kith and kin of these POWs have been informed about the position of their release;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether an advance Medical Team is proposed to be sent to Pakistan to look after the deteriorating health of some of these POWs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) Once again the Government of Pakistan agreed to make fresh investigations into this matter.

(c) Government of Pakistan have since been reminded in this matter.

(d) Representatives of their kith and kin have been kept informed.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) At this stage the question of sending an advance medical team does not arise.

Foodgrains Production During Rabi 1988-89

269. SHRI S. M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are good prospects of rabi crop due to rains in June and December, 1988;

(b) if so, the targets set for foodgrains production during rabi 1988-89; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A target of production 74.07 million tonnes of foodgrains during rabi season of 1988-89 has been fixed.

(c) It is too early to indicate the final estimates of production of foodgrains for Rabi 1988-89 now. However, according to the present assessment, the rabi foodgrains production target is likely to be achieved.

Reinstatement of DTC Employees

270. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI T.V. CHANDRASEKHARAPPA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government have been urged to reinstate employees of the Delhi Transport Corporation whose services were terminated during the strike;

(b) if so, the number of employees reinstated so far; and

(c) when the decision in respect of other employees is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Representations have been received from time to time for reinstalment of dismissed employees of Delhi Transport Corporation. Certain dis-

missed employees of DTC had filed writ petitions in the High Court of Delhi for reinstatement. While disposing of the said writ petitions, High Court has asked the petitioners to seek remedies under Industrial Disputes Act as also through appeals under DRTA Regulations.

(b) Of the appeals so far disposed of, 37 employees have been reinstated.

(c) Since the high Court has ordered adoption of enquiry procedure at appellate state, it is not possible to indicate time frame for final disposal of all appeals.

Recommendation of Transport Development Council

271. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Transport Development Council has recommended introduction of one time tax on personalised vehicles in all States and Union Territories;

(b) the other recommendations made by the Council;

(c) the recommendations which have been accepted by the States; and

(d) the steps taken to implement them?

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

(b) The other recommendations made by T.D.C. in its 21st meeting held on 18-11-88 are-

that the State Govts/UT Admns. should take steps for strengthen-

ing of Motor Vehicles Departments and enforcement machinery; Installation of Computer system for collection and processing data in respect of driver licences, registration of vehicles, accidents etc. and abolition of Octroi. The Council desired IWAI to expeditiously finalize and notify rules on National Waterways. Emphasis has been laid for use of Central Road Fund for improving roads for high density traffic corridors and rehabilitating weak bridges, use of rumble strips etc. in place of speed breakers on National Highways.

(c) Recommendations of the TDC which has Transport Ministers/PWD Ministers of all States/UTs as members have been unanimous.

(d) The recommendations have been forwarded to all State Govts/UT Admns. for further necessary action. The central agencies have also been asked for early action in respect of recommendations pertaining to them.

Closure of Indian Mission in Kabul

272. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI BALASAHED
VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the security situation at present in Kabul and the main reasons for its deterioration;

(b) whether Government have evacuated the families of its staff in the Indian Mission in Kabul;

(c) if so, the number of persons moved

out so far and those who are still there; and

(d) whether Government are thinking of closing down their Mission in Kabul?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) The lack of agreement between the Afghan Government and the Afghan Opposition on the formation of a broad based Government is mainly responsible for the prevailing situation in Afghanistan.

(b) and (c). All the families of our Embassy in Kabul have returned to India and as on the 15th February there were 36 India based officials in our Embassy. Keeping in view the functional requirements of the Mission and the security situation in Kabul, the strength of India based staff may be further reduced, if and when necessary.

(d) No, Sir.

Summer Camps in USA

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

(a) whether a large number of school and college students from India are being sent to the United State of America to participate in summer camps to be held this year;

(b) if so, the details of the programme including the places where such camps are proposed to be set up in USA and duration thereof; and

(c) the basis on which selection of the students has been made?

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). There is no programme under implementation by the Ministry for sending a large number of school and college students from India to USA to participate in summer camps. However, there is an ongoing programme since last three years with the Centre for Excellence in Education, Virginia, USA under the Rickover Foundation under which 5 Indian students are selected on the basis of their performance in the C.B.S.E. Board Examination every year and are sent to USA for a period of about 6 weeks. The Indian students are offered the opportunity of mixing with other talented students there and to interact with Scientists in educational and research Institutions in the USA. On a reciprocal basis a group of US students comes to India.

The programme is being reviewed in the light of the experience of last three years and the decision to continue it will be taken in due course.

Demands of Research Students of Delhi University

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

(a) whether the Delhi University Research Students have been demanding certain facilities to enable them to seriously pursue their research work:

(b) if so, the main demands put forth by them and the reaction of the University authorities thereto;

(c) whether the researchers held a demonstration outside the office of the Vice-chancellor recently and have threatened to resort to hunger strike; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Delhi University Researcher's Association (DURA) submitted a Charter of Demands to the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University on 1.12.1988.

(b) The main demands were that the existing facilities in respect of library, laboratory, instrumentation, reprography, accommodation, and University-Industry linkage, should be improved upon, while additional facilities should be created to meet the growing needs of the Researchers.

(c) yes, Sir.

(d) The Vice-Chancellor has constituted a Committee to look into the demands and submit its recommendations.

Operations by Punjab Agro Industries Corporation

275. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation has since gone into operation;

(b) if so, the places where manufacturing or allied units have been established, items being produced or proposed to be produced by them and when are these to be marketed;

(c) whether any agencies have been allotted by the Corporation and if so the criteria and the procedure followed in this regard, state-wise details; and

(d) if not, the time by which the agencies are to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). It is presumed that the question refers Punjab Agro-Pepsico-Tata proposal. This project has not yet gone into operation.

Punjab Agro Industries Corporation have informed that a new Company is being incorporated as a joint venture between Punjab Agro Industries Corporation, Voltas Limited and Pepsico Inc. to implement the project. The new company will formulate and implement the procedure for assigning distributorship, agencies, if any, for its product. They have also informed that the range of production to be produced in the project will be ready-to-eat snack foods, soft drinks concentrates and fruit juice concentrates/ pulps and related products. The fruit and vegetable products will be primarily exported. Marketing of soft drinks will be done by the individual franchises to whom the soft drink concentrates will be supplied. Distributorships/agencies, if any, may be given only in respect of snack foods.

Establishment of New Research Centres In Andhra Pradesh

276. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) Whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has any proposal to establish new research centres in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievements made by ICAR units in Andhra Pradesh during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal to establish a National Research Centre for Allied Fibres at Vizianagaram in Andhra Pradesh under the aegis of ICRA has been approved.

(c) The achievements made by the ICAR units in Andhra Pradesh during the current year are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

The Achievements Made by ICAR units in Andhra Pradesh During the Current Year

<i>Name and location of ICAR Unit in Andhra Pradesh</i>	<i>Achievements during 1988-89.</i>
1	2

Institutes:

1. Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry.

High yielding FCV breeding lines viz. L-1031, L-1037, V-3030, V-3189, V-3190, V-4139, V-4176, V-4161, and V-4163, were identified as promising and are in pipeline for release. Some mutants have also been identified as highly promising for light soils.

For resistance to caterpillars, aphids, leaf curl disease, tobacco mosaic virus and black shank many important lines have been identified for further study and research.

Agronomic practices and plant protection measures for tobacco have been further improved.

2. Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad.

Pigeonpea + Sunflower intercropping system has been found to be promising for Telegana region. The system gave 50% higher Land Equivalent Ratio (L.E.R.) over either of the sole crops.

Under alley cropping system higher yield was observed when the leucaena leaves and twigs were used as mulch in sorghum and pearl millet. The yield of these crops under alley cropping was higher as compared to sole system.

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3. National Academy for Agril. Research and Management.
(N.A.A.R.M.) Hyderabad.

N.A.A.R.M. organised following Seminars/Workshops and Courses:-

- (i) International Seminar on Agricultural Research Systems Management in the 21st Century.
2. National Workshops
 - (i) Review of Agricultural Research and Education Systems in India.
 - (ii) Curriculum Design and Development.
 - (iii) Systems Agriculture in Education; Learning to Deal with Complexities.
 - (iv) Evaluation and Testing in Instructional System.
 - (v) User Education Programmes and Instructional Systems in Agricultural University and Research Institute Libraries.
3. Courses:
 - (i) Human Resources Management.
 - (ii) Special Course on Agricultural Research Project Management.
 - (iii) Courses on Agricultural Research Management for Participants from SARC Countries.

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(iv) Orientation course in Agricultural Research Management (ARMOC).

(v) Foundation Course for ARS Scientists

The Academy continued to organise Foundation Courses for the recruited S-I Scientists in the ARS. Three Foundation Courses (27th, 28th and 29th) were conducted and one hundred and fifty scientists were trained.

Research Centres

1. Research Centre of Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Kakinada.

This centre of the Institute is carrying out research in Harvest and Post Harvest Technologies of fishes. Comparative fishing experiments were continued with 3 designs of trawl viz. six seem, bulged belly and rope trawl and high opening trawl, to assess their relative efficiency.

Two hundred samples of fish and shellfish collected from different sources were analysed for Pb, Cd, Cu, and Ni. The liver, heart and gill portion of tuna caught from Vizag coast by local fisherman contain high level of Cd (5.2 to 14.0 ppm) and Cu (5.5 to 16 ppm). The red meat of tunc contained Cd (1.6 ppm) and Cu (8. to 17 ppm). In general fish caught off Vizag coast were found to contain a high level of Pb i.e. around 8 to 10 ppm.

Under Post Harvest Technology, the meat was separated from very small shrimps by using dense media method and the product was dried to various moisture levels and storage studies revealed that products with 20% moisture were acceptable upto 6 months when stored at ambient temperature.

2. Two Research Centres of Central Marine Fisheries

These centres of the Institute are basically engaged in studying

2

fisheries resource characteristics of Sardines, Croakers, Baracudas, Tuna, Silver bellies and Penaeid Prawns

(i) Training Centre of CIFE at Kakinada is actively engaged in imparting 10 months training in fisheries extension to the in-service personnel of State Fisheries Department, Central Institutes, Private Agencies sponsored candidates and also foreign students.

(ii) A regular short term training programme on Management of Brackishwater Fish Farm is being organised by CIFE at this farm. Under Trysem training programme, 3 months training at this farm was imparted to 7 participants in seed collection pond management and feeding activities.

A regular training programme on Management of Freshwater fish Farm is being organised by CIFE. This Unit is basically engaged in fish seed production and supply of the seed to the fish farmers. During the year a total number of 80.69 lakhs spawn of major carps, exetic carps and hybrid carps were produced.

This centre is carrying out studies on the ecology and fisheries of Kolleru lake eco-system and development of suitable management measures for obtaining sustained fish production. The catch from the Kolleru lake reveals that perches, catfishes, mullets and carps formed the bulk of the fishery and contributed more than 90% of the total yield. About 86 species belonging to 40 families have so far been recorded from the lake.

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Research Institute, Kakinada & Vishakhapatnam.

(i) Central Fisheries Extension Training Centre of CIFE, Kakinada.

(ii) Brackishwater fish Farm of CIFE, Kakinada

(iii) Freshwater Fish Farm of CIFE, Balabhadrapuram

Research Centre of Central Inland Capture Fisheries
Research Instt. Eluru

Regional Station

National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, Hyderabad.

More than 71,000 germplasm samples comprising pearl millet (8134) Sorghum (22,600) Pigeonpea (470@) Chickpea (9495), Groundnut (12651), Paddy (12161), minor millets (1156) and other miscellaneous crops (140) were processed for quarantine clearance using modern techniques for detection of exotic pests and diseases. The Station also carried out a seasonal survey on a seed horn virus diseases and plant explorations on pearl millet, sorghum and paddy in Andhra Pradesh.

National Research Centre

1. National Research Centre on Sorghum, Hyderabad.

- (i) Variety SPV 708 with low incidence of shoot fly was released.
- (ii) Among the high yielding varieties, SPV 462, SPV 756 and SPV 824 were tolerant to all major pests and diseases and SPV 736, SPV 803, SPV 827 and SPV 879 showed multiple disease resistance.

(iii) In *rabi* sorghum areas, short duration pulses like green gram and black gram could be cultivated as inter crops without affecting *rabi* sorghum yields.

Project Directorates

1. Directorate of Oilseeds Research, Hyderabad.

Hybrids like MSFH-17 in sunflower and SHB-18 in castor were evolved. In soyabean, a few promising lines were developed and their potentiality as a *Khari/Rabi* crop in Andhra Pradesh was established. Besides soybean, feasibility of growing rapeseed-mustard in the state was evaluated and it was found to be very successful.

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2. Directorate of Rice Research Hyderabad.

The Variety 'Chaitonya' possessing tolerance to brown plant hopper, blast, stem borer and suitable for single and double crop wet lands was released.

A blast resistant variety 'Thikkana' suitable for late planting and maturing in 160-165 days was released.

Donors for resistance to blast sheath blight, bacterial blight were identified.

3. Project Directorate on Poultry, Hyderabad.

The project Directorate is newly established and action is being taken to develop all the infrastructure for its proper functioning.

Suitable on one broiler strain have been initiated and results obtained so far are very encouraging as the birds at 6 week of age weight around 1200 gms.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Hyderabad and Secunderabad

277. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad:

(b) the class/standard up to which these Vidyalayas offer education;

(c) the details of the new Vidyalayas proposed to be opened in the year 1989-90; and

(d) the number of Vidyalayas which have provided accommodation to its staff

and the number of Vidyalayas which are likely to construct staff quarters?

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). A statement giving the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad is given below.

(c) The decision to set up new Kendriya Vidyalayas in 1989-90 has not been taken so far.

(d) Staff quarters have been provided in 12 Kendriya Vidyalayas and in one Kendriya Vidyalaya, they are under construction.

STATEMENT

Details of Kendriya Vidyalayas at Present Functioning at Hyderabad and Secunderabad

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya</i>	<i>Classes upto which functioning</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Golconda No. 1, Langar Houses, Golconda, Hyderabad— 500 008	12th (with all streams)
2.	Golconda No. II, Mohammadi Lines, Golconda, Hyderabad — 500 008	9th
3.	Dundigal No. I, Air Force Academy Hyderabad — 500 043.	12th (with all streams)
4.	Dundigal No. II, Air Force Academy, Hyderabad — 500 043	7th
5.	Uppal No. I, Hyderabad — 500 039.	12th (with all streams)
6.	Uppal No. II, Survey of India, Hyderabad — 500 039.	10th
7.	Begumpet, Hyderabad (AFS), Begumpet, Hyderabad — 500 011.	12th (with Sc. Stream)

1	2	3
8.	Kanchan Bagh, Hyderabad— 500 258	12th (with Sc. & Hum. Streams)
9.	CRPF Hyderabad, Barkas, Hyderabad, PIN— 500 005.	11th (with Sc. stream)
10.	Gachibowli, CPRA Campus, Gachibowli, Hyderabad — 500 133.	7th
11.	Hyderabad, SVP, National Police Academy, Shivarampally— 500 252.	9th
12.	Bowenpaly, Secunderabad— 500 015.	6th
13.	Bolarum, Mercury Lines, Secunderabad— 500 015.	12th (with Sc. & Hum. streams)
14.	AFS, Hakimpet, Secunderabad, PIN— 500 014.	11th (with Sc. stream)
15.	Secunderabad, Picket, Secunderabad PIN—500 003.	12th (with all streams)
16.	Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, Secunderabad — 500 015.	12th (with all streams)

Strategy for Correcting Imbalances in Agricultural Growth

278. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL;
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural experts have suggested formulation of a strategy for correcting imbalances in agricultural growth in various regions of the country to achieve the target of foodgrains production required by the end of 2000 A.D.

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the details of the schemes being considered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). A number of schemes have been undertaken with emphasis on exploiting the growth potential of the various regions, in particular the less developed areas with a view to maximising foodgrains production. These include Special Rice Production Programme in the Eastern States, Assistance to Small and Marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production, National Watershed Development Programme in Rainfed Areas, National Pulses

Development Programme and the Special Foodgrains Production Programme.

Besides, agricultural planning is to be based on agroclimatic zones with a view to utilise the potential of the different regions of the country. These steps will contribute estimated requirements by 2000 A.D.

Shri Lanka's Proposal for fresh Treaty of Peace and Friendship

279. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sri Lankan government has proposed to have a fresh bilateral treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation with India;

(b) if so, whether any draft was forwarded to the Government of India in January, 1989 in this regard; and

(c) if so, the main features of the draft and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) No draft has been received from Shri Lanka.

(c) Does not arise.

Testing of Missiles by Pakistan

280. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has successfully fired and tested an indigenously manufactured surface-to-surface missiles recently:

(b) if so, the range of these missiles;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) to what extent the security of India has been threatened by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) On the 5th February, 1989 the Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan made this claim and reports of his statement have been seen by Government.

(b) According to Pakistani authorities these missiles have ranges of 80 km. and 300 km. respectively.

(c) and (d). Government have taken note of this development. Government constantly monitor these developments with a bearing on India's security, and always keep under review the necessary measures required for safeguarding our security.

Withdrawal of Russian Troops from Afghanistan

281. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether USSR troops have been withdrawn from Afghanistan;

(b) whether this withdrawal has created tension in Afghanistan which will have implication for India; and

(c) if so, what steps Government of India have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(PROF. K.K.TEWARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The situation in Afghanistan continues tense and uncertain. Only a political solution worked out by the Afghans themselves, taking into account the existing realities, will offer any hope for restoration of peace and normalcy in Afghanistan. Government are keeping a close watch on all developments having a bearing on India.

Fiscal Incentives to Food Processing Industries

282. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the proposals to provide fiscal incentives to food processing industries have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Relaxation in Cabotage Laws

283. SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR-
APPA: Will the Minister of SURFACE
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to relax cabotage laws;

(b) whether the National Institute of Port Management, Madras has been asked to study the pros and cons of the issue;

(c) if so, the main purpose of relaxing those laws; and

(d) the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). The National Institute of Port Management (NIPM), Madras was entrusted with a study of actual and potential volumes of transshipment traffic and the loss or gain likely to result to national shipping lines and the ports in the event of the policy on Cabotage being changed or relaxed. The report of the NIPM has been received. No decision has been taken by the Government to relax Cabotage Laws.

[*Translation*]

Production of Foodgrains

285. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RA-
MOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of production of foodgrains during the Kharif season in the current year;

(b) whether Government have any plan under consideration to provide maximum benefit of this bumper crop to the producers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL
YADAV): (a) The final estimates of Kharif foodgrains production for the year 1988-89 are yet to be received from the States.

However, according to present assessment, the production of foodgrains during Kharif 1988-89 is expected to be in the range of 95.0-96.0 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). In order to provide the maximum benefit of the bumper crop to the producers, the Government have fixed remunerative procurement/minimum support prices of all the major agricultural commodities including foodgrains and have made necessary arrangements for making purchases at the declared prices.

Supply of Steel and Pig Iron to Industries in Punjab

286. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been able to supply steel and pig iron as per the

demand of Punjab Government for the smooth running of industries there during last year and in the current year;

(b) if so, the quantity of pig iron and iron demanded and allotted during these years;

(c) whether the iron industry in Punjab is facing closure due to shortage of pig iron during the current year; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government in regard to supply of this raw material as per their demand?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) As there is no statutory control as such on distribution of steel and pig iron, Government does not supply these items to any State Government. Consumers obtain their supplies directly from the main steel producers. Consumers like Small Scale Industries Corporations of States get their supply based on allocations made by the Development Commissioner for Iron and Steel.

(b)

	<i>Quantity in tonnes</i>	
	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Allocation by DC (I & S)</i>
<i>Steel</i>		
1987-88	2,50,125	35,908
1988-89	2,20,500	46,155
<i>Pig-Iron</i>		
1987-88	2,00,000	1,61,000
1988-89	2,00,000	1,61,000

(c) No such development is in the knowledge of the Government. However, pig iron is in short supply.

(d) Import of pig iron to the level of 2 lakh tonnes is being resorted to, to ease the shortage situation.

Rise in Prices of Milk supplied by DMS and Mother Diary

287. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of milk sold by Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Diary at present and before the last price rise;

(b) whether Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Diary have also increased the prices of the milk procured from farmers in the rural areas;

(c) if so, the prices at which milk is being purchased from them at present and the percentage of procurement of milk from them to total production; and

(d) the fat content in the milk being procured from the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The current prices of Toned milk sold by Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) and Mother Diary and the prices prevailing before 30.12.1988 the date of last price rise are as under:—

(Rs. Per litre)

	DMS	MOTHER DIARY
	Rs.	Rs.
Current prices (in force from 30.12.1988)	4.50	5.00
Prices before 30.12.1988	3.30	3.50

(b) DMS and Mother Diary are getting supply of fresh milk from State Diary Cooperative Federations who, in turn, procure the same from the rural milksheds. The prices of milk procured from these State Diary Federations were increased by the DMS and Mother Diary with effect from 1st November,

1988.

(c) and (d). The procurement prices payable to these State Diary/Federations for supply of fresh milk as per the current agreement and the details of fat contents are as under:—

(Rs. per kg.)

Type of Milk	Fat Contents	Lean Season	Transitory Season	Flush Season
Mixed Milk	6.5%	6.61	6.04	5.58
Cow Milk	4%	5.04	5.04	5.04

The total procurement of fresh milk by DMS and Mother Dairy at present is about 61% and 76% respectively of their daily Production.

[English]

Revised Pay Scales to Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas

288. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas have been paid salaries as per pay scales revised and announced on 12 August, 1987;

(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). Salaries to teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are being paid as per the revised pay-scales announced on 12.8.87. Instructions have been issued to Assistant Commissioners, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, alongwith clarifications sought by them with regard to grant of senior scale to various categories of teachers.

Financial irregularities in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jorhat

289. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial irregularities in the working of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jorhat (Assam) have recently been detected by a Special Audit Team;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the action taken against the persons found guilty?

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). On receipt of complaints alleging financial irregularities being committed by the Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jorhat, a special audit of the accounts of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jorhat was conducted by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The Special Audit Report has revealed financial irregularities and non-observance of purchase procedure. The audit report has been forwarded to the Principal with instructions to forward his comments/reply through the Assistant Commissioner, Sikhar region under whose region the Vidyalaya falls. On receipt of the comments from the Principal and the Assistant Commissioner, further action will be taken.

Decisions taken by Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

290. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various decisions arrived at in the meeting of the Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan held on 27 December, 1988; and

(b) the date from which each of these decisions are proposed to 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) A statement indicating various decisions arrived at in the meeting of the Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya

Sangathan held on 27.12.88 is given below.

(b) While the decision in regard to revised guidelines for transfer of teachers will have effect from 1.1.89, all other decisions will be implemented from the date these decisions were taken.

STATEMENT

Statement indicating various decisions arrived at in the Meeting of the Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan held on 27.12.1988

1. The Board desired that the question of payment of special duty allowance to teachers recruited specifically for North-Eastern Region in 1984 may be referred to the Ministry of Finance again.
2. The Board authorised the Chairman, KVS to appoint a committee to look into the question of transfer of teachers recruited for North-Eastern Region and also recommended facilities that may be provided to teachers so as to make postings in North-Eastern Region attractive.
3. The Board ratified the implementation of Three-Language Formula in Kendriya Vidyalayas and noted the following details:
 - (a) The teaching of 3rd language in Class VII in all Kendriya Vidyalayas from December 88 and then extended to Class X on year to year basis subsequently.
 - (b) The teaching of Sanskrit as a part of Hindi should continue as before in Class V onwards going upto Class X. Maximum number of students should be encouraged to study Sanskrit as an

additional subject at Secondary and +2 stage under the new scheme for study of language laid down by the CBSE.

4. In regard to teaching of Yoga in Kendriya Vidyalayas, it was decided as under:
 - (a) Yoga would be taught from Classes VI to XII.
 - (b) Out of 6 period per week per section for Physical Education, 4 are devoted to Games & Sports and 2 for Yoga.
 - (c) That in Kendriya Vidyalayas which have upto 15 sections in classes VI to XII either a part-time Yoga teacher would be sanctioned or one of the existing teachers trained in Yoga would be entrusted with this work. For Vidyalayas with 16 to 25 sections, in these classes, one full time Yoga teacher would be sanctioned. There will be two full time Yoga teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas having 26 to 35 sections and three full time Yoga teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas having 36 or more sections in Classes VI to XII. The number of Yoga Teachers required for Kendriya Vidyalayas will be worked out and sanctioned by the Commissioner as for other subjects.
 - (d) Yoga Teachers who have requisite qualifications of PETs and who have been converted as PET will be given option either to continue as PET or to revert back as Yoga Teacher.
 - (e) All these Yoga Teachers who

have not obtained 9 months to one year training in Yoga Education will be required to obtain the same at some recognised Yoga Institution such as Kaivalyadhama Lonavla. Similarly, who are not graduates will be required to acquire that qualification in addition to training in Yoga. Services of Yoga Teachers who do not possess the requisite qualifications will be continued on ad hoc basis till they attain these. The services of those who do not attain these qualifications in three years would be terminated. This period may, however be extended in special circumstances.

5. The Board decided that while drawing select panels for various teaching posts, size of main panel could be 30 to 40% more than the actual vacancies existing at that time.
6. The Board approved the Revised guidelines for transfer of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas.
7. The Board approved the Recruitment Rules for Three-Wheeler Driver.
8. The Board approved the proposal for creation of the post of OSD (Adventure Activities and Publications) in the pay scale of Rs. 3000-4500 by downgrading one post of Education Officer in the scale of Rs. 3000-5000 in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (HQ.).
9. The Board agreed to the merging of the post of Vigilance Officer with the Senior Administrative Officer in the Sangathan, subject to the clearance of the Central Vigilance Commission.

Reluctance of Pepsico to set up Agro based Project In Punjab

291. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether PEPSICO has recently expressed any reluctance to set up the proposed agro based project in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). In a Telex message Pepsico have expressed their serious concern over their understanding that the Government of India is considering the approval of the application filed by their leading soft drink competitor to set up a wholly owned concentrate manufacturing facility to source the domestic as well as international markets.

Study to determine Ulcerative Disease Syndrome In Fishes

292. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts have made any study to determine the details of the Ulcerative Disease Syndrome (UDS) present in fishes living in the waters of North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details of the findings thereof;

(c) whether the disease has effectively been brought under control; and

(d) if not, the measures adopted and contemplated to deal with the disease in fishes and to protect the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The disease commences as inflammatory red spots on the body. In advance stages, such spots spread causing loss of scales, de-generation of skin and deep ulcers. Investigations have revealed perceptible role of bacteria and association of some viral forms. Affected water bodies showed hardness and low alkalinity of water and were related to acidic and low calcium soils.

(c) Adoption of remedial measures have helped in controlling the incidence of the disease in the affected States.

(d) The question does not arise.

Functioning of C.I.F.T. Calicut

293. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of years for which the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT) has been functioning at West Hill, Calicut in Kerala;

(b) the annual expenditure incurred for the maintenance, water and electricity charges and the rent for this institute;

(c) the nature of work carried out at this Institute;

(d) whether the quinquennial review team has recommended for the closure of this unit;

(e) if so, the reasons put forth for this recommendation; and

(f) the Government's decision in this

regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) A Centre of the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT) has been functioning at Calicut for the last 26 years.

(b) The centre of CIFT is housed in the premises of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) at Calicut. As such, no separate expenditure is being incurred towards maintenance, water and electricity charges and rent for the Centre.

(c) The centre is working on improved fish curing techniques and problems related to the local fish processing industries.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Quinquennial Review Team was of the opinion that Calicut Centre of CIFT has accomplished its research mandate and any further research programmes could be taken up at the Headquarters of the Institute at Cochin. However, if need be, an Extension Cell may be maintained at Calicut for locational advantages.

(f) No decision has been taken in this regard.

Visit of Israeli Diplomat

294. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a senior Israeli diplomat visited India recently and met senior officials of the ministry;

(b) if so, what was the purpose of his visit; and

(c) whether Government propose to upgrade its relations with Israel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). No Sir, no Israeli official has visited India for discussions with Indian officials.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to upgrade relations with Israel.

Slaughtering of Sick and Injured Animals

295. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of sick and injured animals are being slaughtered in abattoirs in Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the condition of animals before slaughtering them in abattoirs; and

(c) the number of persons apprehended in Delhi during the last three years for slaughtering sick and injured animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No Sir, sick animals are not slaughtered in abattoirs in Delhi. Injured animals are slaughtered only, if found fit after proper examination in emergency cases.

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

Modernisation of R.S.P.

296. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'FRG aid soon to upgrade Rourkela Plant' appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 27 January, 1989;

(b) if so, whether the West German Government has chalked out a plan for modernisation of the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the modernisation work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Modernisation plan for Rourkela Steel Plant has been drawn up by the Steel Authority of India Limited on the basis of a Detailed Project Report prepared by M/s Dastur & Co.

It is envisaged to undertake the technological upgradation and renovation programme in two phases. While, the phase I, estimated to cost Rs. 415 crores, already stands sanctioned in June, 1988, the proposals regarding phase II are currently under examination by the Government. The work of phase I has already commenced.

Sino-Indian Joint Working Group on Border Issue

297. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI D.B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China have set up a joint working group to go into the contentions of the border issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the timeframe in which the border issue with China is likely to be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) During the recent visit of the Prime Minister to China, it was decided by India and China to set up a Joint Working Group on the boundary question.

(b) The Joint Working Group will address the question of an overall boundary settlement as well as ensure the maintenance of peace and tranquility in the border areas. The Group will be headed on the Indian side by the Foreign Secretary and on the Chinese side by the Vice Foreign Minister.

(c) The boundary question is a complex one which will require detailed negotiations. A time-limit cannot arbitrarily be set for the completion of these negotiations.

Use of Australian Mining Method

298. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has opined that Australian expertise in mining is far better than other methods of mining;

(b) if so, whether Government have since decided to make use of this expertise at different places in the country for mining; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the other means Government propose to adopt for mining?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) In a discussion paper prepared recently by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry on increasing India-Australia bilateral Trade & Cooperation in Engineering/Mining Projects, it has been stated that in the matter of computer aided planning and designing of open cast mines, Australia has forged ahead of other nations.

(b) and (c). Piparwar opencast coal mining project of Central Coal Fields has been separately identified for bilateral cooperation with Australia.

Efforts are being made on a continuing basis to upgrade technology in mines through induction of state of the art technologies wherever necessary both in the underground and opencast mines particularly in the mines operating in the public sector.

Improvement In Productivity

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

(a) whether there has been a decline in productivity under green, white and blue revolutions;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve drastically the productivity in these sectors;

(d) whether the Scientists have expressed any reservations about Government's seed imports policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the

reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Concerted efforts have been made to apply improved technology and development programmes have been undertaken in the areas of crop, milk and fish production in order to improve productivity.

(d) No reservation from Scientists about the Government's Seed Import Policy has been received.

(e) Does not arise.

Import of Harmful Insecticides

**300. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the harmful insecticides which are not being used in the advanced countries are still being imported in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such imports and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ban import of those harmful insecticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) There is a statutory requirement for the registration of pesticides by the Registration Committee constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1968. The Committee registers only those pesticides for import/manufacture/use which are considered safe to human beings, animals and are bio-effective, based upon the evaluation of scientific data/studies. Consequently, the pesticides which are found harmful/dangerous have not been registered for import/manufacture/use in the country.

(b) and (c). In view of the reply to part (a) above, the question does not arise.

Import of Fertilizers

**301. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI S.G. GHOLAP:**

ldw
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the import of fertilizers during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have urged the fertilizer industry to improve the capacity utilisation of the existing plants; and

(c) the other steps Government propose to take to boost the production of fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) The quantities of fertilizers imported during 1985-86 to 1987-88 are given below:

(In lakh tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Urea</i>	<i>DAP</i>	<i>MOP</i>	<i>SOP</i>	<i>Total</i>
1985-86	29.02	17.81	15.05	—	61.88
1986-87	21.82	5.62	15.65	0.16	43.25
1987-88	3.80	—	13.40	0.10	17.30

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) New fertilizer plants are being set up to increase the production of fertilizers and to reduce the dependence on imports of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers. Besides, various schemes of revamping/modernisation of the older units, with a view to improving their production performance, have been taken up. Captive power plants, wherever considered necessary, have also either been installed or are under installation in order to avoid production loss on account of power cuts/instability.

Diseases affecting Pepper Plants in Kerala

302. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disease affecting pepper plants is rapidly spreading in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated financial losses suffered due to this disease;

(c) whether any central team has been deputed to study the situation;

(d) if so, the details of their findings; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check and eliminate this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Government of Kerala has reported severe attack of pepper wilt disease.

(b) The 'Quick Wilt' disease or the 'Foot Rot' disease is caused by a fungus *Phytophthora capsici*. According to the State Government, the annual financial loss estimated at the current market price is Rs. 3.20 crores.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. However, the problem was considered at a High Level meeting of Experts of Central Institutions viz. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, National Research Centre for Spices, Central Plant Protection Station, Directorate of Cocoa, Arecanut and Spices and the State Department of Agriculture at Kayamkulam on 4th January, 1989, with a view to evolve a strategy to control the disease.

The strategy evolved by the Expert Group includes the following important measures:—

(i) Spraying of vines during May-June with recommended fungicides after the first monsoon showers, followed by second

round of treatment during August-September.

- (ii) Application of bordeaux paste to the Collar region during May-June period.
- (iii) Application of recommended fertilizers in two splits during May-June and August-September.
- (iv) Avoidance of water stagnation, lopping of the standards during May, pruning of runner shoots lying on ground.

[*Translation*]

Navodaya Vidyalayas In Uttar Pradesh

303. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the target fixed for opening Navodaya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1988-89;
- (b) whether the same have been opened according to the target; 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) It was planned to open 18 Navodaya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89.

(b) Against the target of 18 Navodaya Vidyalayas, only 10 could be set up during 1988-89.

(c) As per the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme, the State/Union Territory Govern-

ments are required to offer 30 acres of suitable land, free of cost, alongwith adequate vacant buildings to run the Vidyalayas, in the first instance. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh was not able to provide the necessary physical facilities to open 18 Navodaya Vidyalayas, as planned, during 1988-89, by the stipulated date.

Increase In the Prices of Steel and Pig Iron

304. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have increased the prices of Steel and pig iron;
- (b) if so, the percentage thereof;
- (c) whether this increase in the prices is likely to result in inflation thereby affecting the economy adversely;
- (d) if so, whether some steps are proposed to be taken to check the prices of steel and pig iron; and
- (e) if not, the detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Joint Plant Committee announced an increase in prices of Pig Iron and Steel in January, 1989. The price of Pig Iron was raised by about 5.8% and that of Steel by 8.6%.

(c) The impact of the increase in steel price on the Wholesale Price Index is expected to be marginal (less than 0.5%).

(d) and (e). Price of pig iron & steel will depend on cost of inputs. Improvements in steel plant capacity utilization and productivity and modernisation of the existing steel plants will help in reducing the impact of

price increase of inputs.

[*English*]

**Distribution of Land to Landless
Farmers**

305. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) the details of land distributed so far
to the landless farmers in each State and the
number of farmers benefited so far in each
State;

(b) whether there is not much progress
in the distribution of surplus land to the
landless in the past few years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to acquire
surplus land for distribution to the landless
farmers in the country during the remaining
period of Seventh Five Year Plan and in the
Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-
TURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):
(a) A statement showing the cumulative

achievement with regard to area distributed
and number of beneficiaries under the distri-
bution of ceiling surplus land programme till
December 1988 is given below.

(b) No Sir. The land distributed during
the past four years is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Area distributed (Acres)</i>
1985-86	109245
1986-87	90517
1987-88	82198
1988-89 (Till December'88)	64121

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Based on the consensus of Reve-
nue Ministers Conferences, States have
been suggested various measures for get-
ting more surplus land for distribution such
as plugging loopholes and deficiencies in
the ceiling laws, setting up Tribunal under
Article 323-B of the Constitution for expedit-
ing disposal of cases, strengthening legal
and administrative machinery, reconsidera-
tion of ceiling limits, review of exemptions
granted under the laws etc.

STATEMENT

Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land (Cumulative)-till December-1988

(Area in Acres)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Area distributed</i>	<i>No. of benefi- ciaries</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	384403	328130
2.	Assam	393662	362933

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	241087	274157
4.	Gujarat	107535	24486
5.	Haryana	111256	37435
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3340	4400
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	450000	450000
8.	Karnataka	113756	28591
9.	Kerala	61126	125651
10.	Madhya Pradesh	142626	53286
11.	Maharashtra	524645	132325
12.	Manipur	1685	411
13.	Orissa	144488	121563
14.	Punjab	100487	25877
15.	Rajasthan	409480	73632
16.	Tamil Nadu	127170	100758
17.	Tripura	1596	1416
18.	Uttar Pradesh	352172	296628
19.	West Bengal	836022	1726361
<i>Union Territories</i>			
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5424	2546
21.	Delhi	312	654
22.	Pondicherry	956	1165
All India		45,13,228	41,72,406

**Amount released for improvement of
Main Central Road in Kerala**

306. SHRI VAKKOM PU-
RUSHOTHAMAN:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount sanctioned to the State Government for improvement of the Main Central Road from Trivandrum to Angamali in Kerala has been released;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is expected to be released; and

(c) the target date fixed for completion of the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Audit authorisation for incurring an expenditure of Rs. 75 lakhs (Central loan assistance) for the work of improvement of Main Central Road (in 15.31 Kms) in Trivandrum District (Kerala) against estimated cost of Rs. 160.00 lakhs has been issued in September, 1988. The funds are released in lumpsum to the State as a whole and not workwise, taking into consideration the requirements projected by the State Government and also the availability of funds under this scheme. However during the year 1988-89, an amount of Rs. 74.00 lakhs has been earmarked for release to State Govt.

(c) The State Govt. has been advised to

complete this work by 31.3.1991.

**Promotion of Coconut Cultivation in
Kerala**

307. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 24 November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1981 regarding Self Sufficiency in oil seeds and state:

(a) the number of coconut growers in Kerala who have availed of the incentives promotion of coconut cultivation in the State;

(b) the amount of money allocated for each of the schemes during 1987-88 and 1988-89 and the amount released; and

(c) the procedure laid down for availing these incentives and the agencies responsible for the disbursement of the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The number of coconut growers in Kerala who availed of subsidy during the period from 1st April, 1987 till January, 1989 for new planting of coconut is 2,870 under "Area Expansion Scheme", and 386 for installing irrigation pump-sets under "providing Assistance for Irrigation Scheme".

(b) The information is given in the Statement below.

(c) The information is given below:—

Name of the Scheme

Procedure

(i) Area Expansion Scheme.

Subsidy is disbursed by the Coconut Development Board directly to the farmers on the recommendation of the State Agriculture Department.

(ii) Aid to Processing

Eligible Processing Industries and Artisans are

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Procedure</i>
Industries.	identified by the Board and subsidy disbursed directly.
(iii) All the remaining Schemes. (mentioned in the Annexure).	Funds are released periodically to the State Government based on the progress of implementation of each scheme and utilisation of funds.

STATEMENT

Name of the Scheme	Amount Allocated (Coconut Dev. Board's share) Rs. in lakhs		Amount Disbursed Rs. in lakhs	
	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89 (Till Jan. 89)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Area Expansion Scheme.	14,37,500	18,12,500	19,82,300	9,18,243
2. Providing Assistance for Irrigation.	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	17,706
3. Production and Distribution T x D Hybrids.	4,68,100	4,78,100	4,68,100	2,39,050
4. Establishment of Hybrid Seed garden for D x T Hybrids.	2,85,000	2,87,500	2,85,000	1,43,750
5. Integrated Farming in coconut small holdings (10000 ha).	8,55,800	9,28,450	8,55,800	4,64,225
6. Aid to Processing industries.	50,000	—	50,000	—
7. Aid to co-operative societies.	4,00,000	4,00,000	3,86,250	3,25,000
8. Incentives to Artisans	25,000	35,000	20,000	32,000

Assistance to Ganga Bridge Project at Bhagalpur in Bihar

308. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have agreed to provide substantial assistance to the Ganga bridge project at Bhagalpur Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However in November, 1988 a loan agreement has been signed with the World Bank for financing certain selected State road projects which *inter-alia* include construction of a two lane bridge with foot-paths, across the river Ganges at Bhagalpur and approach roads.

Rise in Price of Milk

309. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been rise in milk prices in other States as a consequence of rise in milk prices in Delhi recently;

(b) the impact of the price rise on the consumers particularly belonging to the weaker sections of society;

(c) whether any representations have been received against this price increase; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to bring down the prices of milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) At the time of price increases by DMS and Mother Dairy, the prices of comparable quality marketed by various State/Cooperative dairies in major cities were generally higher than those charged by DMS and Mother Dairy. Government have not received any reports of rise in milk prices in other States as a consequence of price increase effected by DMS and Mother Dairy.

(b) No survey has been conducted to assess the impact of price increase on consumers belonging to different economic categories.

(c) and (d). Representations in general against price increase have reflected consumer's interests. No measures are being proposed to bring down the price of milk charged by DMS and Mother Dairy.

Sino-Indian talks on Mutual Relations

310. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the recent efforts made by Government to establish better relations with China,

(b) whether any further bilateral talks are proposed to be held between both the countries in near future;

(c) if so, the main issues proposed to be raised in the forthcoming bilateral discussion; and

(d) the response of Government of China to the various suggestions given by Government on border issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) Prime Minister visited to China at the invitation of the Premier of the State Council of China, Li Peng in December, 1988. During the visit, both sides agreed to restore, improve and develop good neighbourly and friendly relations between India and China on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. There will be bilateral discussion in various fields of functional cooperation such as in science and technology and in civil aviation. Among the concrete steps being taken are the establishment of a Joint Working Group on the boundary question and a Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade and Science and Technology. These Groups will meet at dates to be mutually agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

(d) On the boundary question both Governments have expressed their determination to arrive at a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement through peaceful and friendly consultations.

Withdrawal of IPKF from Sri Lanka

311. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the withdrawal of Indian Peace Keeping Force from Sri Lanka has started;

(b) if so, the total number of IPKF and in how many batches have come back from Sri Lanka so far; and

(c) the time by which the entire IPKF is expected to be back from Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). With the improvement in the situation in Sri Lanka and the progressive implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement, three battalions of the IPKF have been withdrawn.

(c) The duration of the IPKF's stay in Sri Lanka has to be seen in the context of the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement. As the situation in the North-Eastern Province improves further; as the devolution of powers becomes effective; as the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement gets progressively implemented and as the mischief-making potential of extremist elements opposed to the Agreement is reduced, Government is hopeful of making further withdrawals. Given these considerations, no exact time frame can be spelt out for the withdrawal of the IPKF.

Residential Women Polytechnics

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

(a) the number of Residential Women Polytechnics set up in the country on Regional basis in Central Sector;

(b) the location of those Polytechnics,

(c) whether Government of Orissa requested for establishment of such residential polytechnics for women in Orissa at Bhubaneswar; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government

in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) The proposal is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

Mismanagement in Depots of DMS

313. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints of

mismanagement in many depots of D.M.S. and sale of milk in black market;

(b) if so, the details of milk depots against which complaints have been received since November, 1988; and

(c) the broad details of the action taken in this regard including action taken against the employees found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Since November, 1988 Delhi Milk Scheme received 79 complaints alleging irregularities in the sale of milk at the depot level. The involvement of depot staff/ concessionaires has been established in 13 cases.

(b) and (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	No. & date of complaint	Depot No.	Area	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2259 dt. 11.11.88	530	Chawari Bazar	Depot Staff Warned
2.	2262 dt. 11.11.88	1452	Krishi Kunj	Depot Staff. transferred
3.	2269 dt. 11.11.88	173	Dev Nagar	Depot Staff removed.
4.	2315 dt. 01.12.88	712	Bharat Nagar	Depot Staff warned
5.	2324 dt. 03.12.88	1787	Prem Nagar	Depot Staff removed
6.	2365 dt. 14.12.88	294	Faiz Road	Depot Staff warned.
7.	2381 dt. 19.12.88	1085	Moti Bagh	Depot Staff warned.
8.	2391 dt. 21.12.88	126	Pandara Road	Depot Staff removed.
9.	2405 dt. 24.12.88	1155	Kalkaji	Depot Staff removed.
10.	2420 dt. 28.12.88	1477	Hauz kahs	Depott Staff warned.
<i>Concessionaires</i>				
11.	2237 dt. 13.11.88	1161	Naraina	Agency terminated
12.	2239 dt. 4.11.88	715	Paharganj	

1	2	3	4	5
13.	2302 dt. 28.11.88	1497	Avantika	
14.	2322 dt. 02.12.88	1084	Inderpuri	
15.	2304 dt. 28.11.88	1618	Sultanpuri	Show case notice for termination of Concessionaireship has been issued.
16.	2334 dt. 07.12.88	1617	Sultanpur	
17.	2338 dt. 08.12.88	178	Bapa Nagar	
18.	2343 dt. 09.12.88	1403	Sultanpuri	

[English]

Inclusion of Kabaddi in the next Asian Games

314. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Kabaddi is a traditional sport;

(b) if so, whether Kabaddi will be included as one of the games in the next Asian Games; and

(c) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to our sustained efforts Kabaddi has been included as one of the games in the next Asian Games.

(c) Does not arise.

Computerisation of Regional Passport Office, Bangalore

315. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to computerise the Regional Passport Office at Bangalore;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be computerised;

(c) whether Government also propose to link all the Regional Passport Offices in the country with computers at Central Pass-

port Office, New Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) to (d). It is proposed to computerise 16 Passport Offices including the Passport Office at Bangalore in the first phase as well as to link them appropriately with the Headquarters of the Central Passport Organisation in New Delhi by December 1989.

Targets set for production of Foodgrains by the end of Seventh Plan

316. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI S.G. GHOLAP:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the State-wise targets set for the production of foodgrains for the Seventh Plan and achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): A Statement based upon the "Seventh Five Year Plan" indicating the State-wise targets of *foodgrains production* (tentative) is given below.

The foodgrains production achieved during the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan is as follows:—

Year	Production (in million tonnes)
1985-86	150.44
1986-87	143.42
1987-88	138.41

STATEMENT*State-wise targets of foodgrains production in the Seventh Five Year Plan*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Target (Million Tonnes)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.00
2.	Assam	4.00
3.	Bihar	13.00
4.	Gujarat	6.50
5.	Haryana	8.50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.40
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.80
8.	Karnataka	8.50
9.	Kerala	1.60
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15.50
11.	Maharashtra	12.50
12.	Manipur	0.50
13.	Meghalaya	0.20
14.	Nagaland	0.17
15.	Orissa	8.00
16.	Punjab	17.00
17.	Rajasthan	10.00
18.	Sikkim	0.13
19.	Tamil Nadu	10.00
20.	Tripura	0.47

1	2	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	36.30
22.	West Bengal	10.00
23.	Others/Union Territories	0.93
All INDIA		180.00*

* The all-India target, however, was revised on the basis of Mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan to 175.2 million tonnes.

Raising of Loan by SAIL from World Bank and Japan

317. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited propose to take loan from the World Bank and Japan;

(b) if so, the total amount of loans sanctioned by them; and

(c) the purpose of taking these loans?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Steel Authority of India Limited have already signed a Technical Assistance Loan Agreement with World Bank in May, 1987. The total amount of Loan is equivalent to US \$ 50 million.

World Bank has also arranged a grant of Japanese Yen 450 million from the Government of Japan to SAIL to supplement the loan.

(c) The loan is being provided by way of Technical Assistance and would be used for financing five consultancy studies for improving performance of SAIL, purchase of study related equipment and training of SAIL

personnel. The five studies are in the areas of 1) Environment Management and Pollution Control, 2) Marketing and Distribution Operations, 3) Productivity Improvement, 4) HRD and Training, and 5) Technological upgradation of Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur.

Control of Heliothis Disease in Cotton

318. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Heliothis disease of cotton in Andhra Pradesh has finally been contained through use of pesticides or any other methods such as integrated pest management;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether farmers from Andhra Pradesh and our R & D scientists will be sent abroad to study the methods to control Heliothis disease in cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). *Heliothis* pest on cotton in Andhra Pradesh has been contained by different strategies evolved by the Agricultural Universities of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil

Nadu, and Indian Council of Agricultural Research. These strategies from a package of Integrated Pest Management which has been crystallised during National Workshops. The components of Integrated Pest Management are:

- (i) Growing of less susceptible varieties of cotton.
- (ii) Proper monitoring of *Heliothis* population and spraying of insecticides when needed.
- (iii) Restricted use of broad spectrum insecticides particularly synthetic pyrethroids.
- (iv) Crop rotation with non host plants.
- (v) Use of bacterial and biological control agents.
- (vi) Hand picking of *Heliothis* larvae wherever possible.
- (vii) Use of recommended dose of nitrogenous fertilisers.
- (viii) Use of quality insecticides in proper doses by effective sprayers.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Shortage of Seeds

319. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious shortage of wheat and gram seeds was anticipated in the country during 1988-89;

(b) whether the shortage has been met through imports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including value of imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Shortage of certified/quality seeds of wheat and gram was anticipated in the country during 1988-89 to the extent of 3.59 lakh quintals and 0.65 lakh quintals respectively. In addition, due to unexpected floods towards the end of rainy season in the previous year, some local additional shortages of wheat seeds was reported. The State Governments were advised to procure quality seed from various reliable sources, viz., Seed Growers, State Cooperatives, Food Corporation of India and State Civil Supplies Corporation etc. after duly testing for germination etc. to meet the shortage.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Exodus of Indian Merchant Navy Personnel to Foreign Flag Ships

320. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale exodus of Indian Merchant Navy personnel to foreign flag ships; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken to resolve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Indian

National Ship Owners Association including Shipping Corporation of India have reported the shortage of officers due to employment of Merchant Navy Personnel on foreign flag ships. The following remedial steps have been taken to tackle the problem:—

- (1) The intake of cadets for training in pre-sea training institutions viz., T.S. "Rajendra" and D.M.E.T., Calcutta has been increased to their full capacity from 1988 onwards.
- (2) Special Scheme for training Science and Engineer Graduates as Nautical Officers has been initiated.
- (3) Indian Shipping Companies have been advised to consider recruiting Graduate Engineers.
- (4) Indian Shipping Companies are permitted to take direct entry deck apprentices and workshop trained apprentices.
- (5) Restriction under Section 115 of the Merchant Shipping Act has been brought for employment of Indian officers on foreign flag vessels except with the permission of the Director General of Shipping.
- (6) To comply with the requirement of Section 87(B) of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, all the passport officers have been requested that Navigating Officers and Engineer Officers requesting for issue of passport or endorsement exempting immigration clearance on the strength of certificate acquired by them should be issued the passport/endorsement only after receipt

of a 'no objection' clearance from the Directorate General of Shipping.

In addition, issue of Continuous Discharge Certificate has been restricted to officers desirous of joining an Indian ship.

Outcome of SAARC Summit

321. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the subjects discussed at the recent summit of SAARC countries at Islamabad;

(b) whether any new pacts were signed on the occasion for promoting regional cooperation among SAARC countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

At the Fourth SAARC Summit held in Islamabad from 29-31 December, 1988, the Heads of State or Government discussed a wide range of subjects concerning cooperation among the member countries following which the following major decisions were taken:

- (i) Education was included as an area of cooperation and a Technical Committee set up to work out a programme of work in this area.

- (ii) Specific projects for cooperation in the field of trade, manufactures and services, which are feasible immediately, are to be identified.
- (iii) 1989 has been designated as the SAARC Year for Combatting Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking. Member countries are to launch a concerted campaign, as suited to the situations in their respective countries to significantly augment their efforts to eliminate drug abuse and drug trafficking.
- (iv) The possibility of a regional convention on Drug Control is to be explored.
- (v) 1990 has been designated as the SAARC Year of the Girl Child.
- (vi) South Asian Festivals are to be held from time to time. India will host the first such festival.
- (vii) Supreme Court Judges and Members of Parliament of each member country will be able to travel to other member countries without visas.
- (viii) A regional perspective plan called "SAARC 2000: A Basic Needs Perspective" is to be drawn up. Each Member State is to set development targets for the turn of the century in core areas of interest such as food, clothing, shelter, education, primary health care, population planning and environmental protection. These would be consolidated into a regional perspective plan.

(ix) A proposal for the establishment of a Centre for Human Resource Development is to be considered.

(x) The comprehensive Study on the environment and natural disasters undertaken by SAARC is to be completed in the shortest period of time. A joint study on the "Greenhouse Effect" and its impact on the region is to be undertaken.

(xi) The SAARC Audio Visual Exchange (SAVE) Programme is to emphasise social, economic and technical themes.

Relief to Flood Victims In H.P.

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

(a) whether the provision of relief to the victims of floods/heavy rains etc. in September, 1988, also covers the loss on account of damage to land rendering it unfit for cultivation;

(b) if so, whether relief on this score is being provided to farmers in Una and other Districts of Himachal Pradesh so as to enable them to re-claim their land and make it fit for cultivation;

(c) if not, whether Government will include such land owners/farmers for the payment of relief or would initiate any scheme to enable them to re-claim their land; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Out of the total ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 33.40 crores approved for flood relief, rehabilitation and restoration to Himachal Pradesh, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 1.70 crores has been earmarked for reclamation of damaged lands in the affected districts of the State.

(d) The ceilings of expenditure approved for flood relief for Himachal Pradesh are valid till 31st March, 1989.

Technology Mission on Drinking Water

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

(a) whether the Technology Mission on drinking water envisages continuous monitoring and evaluation of the drinking water supply schemes;

(b) if so, whether any schemes or villages have been covered by such monitoring and evaluation since the inception of the Mission till date; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof alongwith mechanism of monitoring/evaluation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The mechanism of monitoring/evaluation is through monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports in the prescribed formats, visits by the officers to States/UTs, discussions in meetings/conferences held at suitable intervals etc. The main findings are that while financial and physical targets for coverage of villages and population

benefited will be achieved on an overall basis. There will be some shortfalls in a few States. Any shortfall is immediately brought to the attention of the States.

Legislation to provide more Powers to Panchayats

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

(a) whether Government propose to bring legislation to provide more powers to Panchayats and Cooperatives to make their functioning more effective; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be brought forward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The subject of revitalisation of the panchayati raj system is under active consideration of the Government.

B. Ed. College under Berhampur University as Advance Institute of Education

325. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Berhampur University in Orissa or Orissa Government have recommended any B. Ed., Colleges under Berhampur University to be upgraded as Advance Institute of Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any team from University Grants Commission has been deputed to examine and ensure whether those colleges have requisite infrastructure to be raised to

that status?

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.

(c) No, Sir.

Autonomous Status to Colleges in Orissa

326. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the colleges in Orissa which have been recommended for grant of autonomous status in Orissa and the criteria adopted therefor;

(b) whether in event of such recognition it is necessary on part of the State to bear any financial burden;

(c) whether K.S.W.B. College, Bhanjanagar, Orissa has applied to raise its status to that of an autonomous college; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The following 4 colleges have been recommended by the Universities in Orissa for grant of autonomous status:

- (i) Ravenshaw College, Utkal
Cuttack. University
- (ii) G.M. College,
Sambalpur.

(iii) Regional Engineering Sambalpur
College, Rourkela. University

(iv) University College of
Engineering, Burla.

According to the guidelines framed by the UGC in January, 1987, each University has to set up a Standing Committee to examine the suitability of colleges for autonomous status. In determining the suitability, several factors like the academic reputation of the college, its past performance in examinations and other co-curricular activities, the attainments of the faculty, the method of selection of teachers and students, the physical facilities, the management and its structure, resources, etc., are taken into account. The selection of colleges by the Standing Committee is subject to concurrence by the State Government and the UGC. Thereafter the University concerned can confer autonomous status on the selected colleges.

(b) According to the guidelines of the UGC on the scheme of autonomous colleges, the Commission would provide additional assistance of Rs. 4-6 lakhs per annum to Under-graduate colleges and Rs. 7 lakhs per annum to Post-graduate colleges to meet their additional and special needs in the initial five year period. However, the State Government would continue to meet the financial liability in respect of such colleges.

(c) Yes, Sir. However, the Standing Committee of Berhampur University was of the view that it was premature to confer autonomous status on the college.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up Tin Metal Projects in the country

327. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set-up some tin metal projects in the country in 1989-90;

(b) whether any such tin metal project is proposed to be set-up in Orissa;

(c) if so, the places identified in Orissa for the location of that project; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to issue letter of intent to the concern party at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Government have no proposal to set up any Tin Metal Project in the Country in 1989-90.

(b) to (d). A letter of Intent has been granted on 22nd August, 1986 in favour of M/s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL), a Govt. of Orissa Undertaking for the establishment of a new undertaking at Tehsil Choudwar, District Cuttack in the State of Orissa for manufacture of 200 tonnes of tin metal per annum.

Road Bridges under Construction In Orissa

328. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road bridges in the Central Sector which are under construction in Orissa at present.

(b) the year in which the construction work on these bridges started;

(c) the estimated cost of those bridges; and

(d) the amount spent on the constructing of each of those bridges so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). There are 18 bridges under construction on National Highways and 3 bridges on other roads in Orissa in the Central Sector at present. The position of these bridges is given in the Statement-I and II below.

STATEMENT-I

Sl.No.	N.H.No.	Name /Location of bridge	Year in which the construction started	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs) sanctioned	Expenditure upto 9/88 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	23	H/L Bridge over river Brahmani	1984	392.50	431.84
2.	6	H.L. Bridge over river Bandhan	1985	104.62	104.46
3.	23	Bridge across Kuradhi Nallah	1987	60.74	62.98
4.	23	H.L. Bridge Gombharia Nallah	1987	25.53	19.77
5.	23.	H.L. Bridge over Canal at Ch. 28490	1988	12.63	10.25
6.	5.	ROB at Kallikote Aska Road.	1986	21.65	19.12
7.	43	H.L. Bridge over Umri Nallah at Km. 373/4-6	1987	35.41	19.25
8.	5	Minor bridge at Km.3/200	1987	15.91	18.34
9.	43	M.B. over Gella gedda	1988	24.28	12.49
10.	23.	M.B. on right approach of Brahmani bridge.	1987	14.85	12.13
11.	42.	M.B. at Chainage 126/1-2	1987	16.20	18.34

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	43	M.B. at Maligudda II at Km. 383/6.	1988	9.98	3.98
13.	42.	Bridge across Sukha Nallah Km. 212/6.	1987	32.47	12.16
14.	23.	M.B. at Ch. 36835 on missing link.	1987	13.78	8.00
15.	23.	M.B. at Ch. 31497 on missing link.	1987	19.88	11.16
16.	5.	M.B. with 1 m dia 6 Nos. H.P. i/c approach at Km. 322.8	1987	7.18	3.75
17.	23.	Bridge across Andhari Nallah at Km. 53.6	1988	36.75	3.79
18.	23.	H.L. Bridge with short approach over Nudai Nallah at Km. 76-77.	1988	36.24	9.51
		18 Nos.		880.60	781.32

STATEMENT-II

Sl.No.	Name/Location of bridge	Year in which the construction started.	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs) Sanctioned	Expenditure Upto 9/88
C.R. F. Works:				
1.	Bridge over river Safai at Km. 67 of S.H. No. 10.	1987	140.00	52.40
E & I Works:				
1.	Bridge over river Brahmani on Dhenkanal Kamakhyanager Road.	1985	300.00	452.27
2.	Bridge over river Vamsdhara near Gunpur.	1985	108.00	259.97

Closure of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Units

329. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation proposed to close down some fertiliser units;

(b) if so, the name of units proposed to be close down;

(c) the reasons for the closure of those units; and

(d) the approximate number of workers to be affected thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Facilities to Haj Pilgrims

330. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities proposed to be made available by Government in the coming years to the people going for Haj;

(b) whether Government have taken over the arrangements for providing hotel or lodging accommodation to them; and

(c) if so, the arrangement made and how much amount would have to be paid by the people going for Haj?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) The following facilities will be provided by Government during Haj - 1989:

- (i) subsidised fares in Haj sailings for 4686 pilgrims;
- (ii) fares for charter flights for Haj-1989 (operated by Central Haj Committee) will remain at the level of Haj-1987 and Haj-1988 in spite of considerable increase in the IATA approved commercial air fare for the India Jeddah sector.
- (iii) allocation of Saudi Riyals 4,100/- per pilgrim for 24,000 pilgrims during Haj-1989.
- (iv) Medical facilities:
 - Permanent dispensary at Makkah (which functions throughout the year with one doctor and two pharmacists).
 - 10 bed Haj seasonal hospital to be opened for Haj-1989.
 - Deputation of a Medical Mission to Saudi Arabia consisting of 22 doctors and 23 para-medical staff. The strength of the Medical Mission is being increased with effect from Haj-1989.
 - Three Haj seasonal branch dispensaries at Makkah and one seasonal branch dispensary at Madina.
 - Supply of medicines from India worth about Rs. 5

lakhs.

- (v) Deputation of a few Asstt. Haj Officers and a few Haj Clerks during the Haj season from India and appointment of some additional staff locally recruited to strengthen Indian Haj Offices at Makkah and Madinah to look after Indian Haj Pilgrims.
- (vi) Opening of reading rooms during the Haj season at Makkah and Madina (within the building of our dispensary where Indian newspapers in various languages are placed for information of our pilgrims).

While Government will continue to provide medical facilities and other services to our Haj pilgrims it would not be possible to indicate all the facilities which may be made available in coming years as these are reviewed from time to time.

(b) and (c). No Sir.

However, the Saudi Government has stipulated that all the 24,000 Indian Haj pilgrims during Haj-1989 who will be proceeding under the sponsorship of the Central Haj Committee should stay in pre-arranged accommodation at Makkah and Madinah as is being done by pilgrims from Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Turkey, etc. The question as to whether the pre-arranged accommodation scheme can be implemented for Indian pilgrims for Haj-1989 remains under consideration.

[English]

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Review Committee Report

331. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

OPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Review Committee on Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is proposed to be taken?

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 recommendations of the Review Committee of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are under consideration of the government.

Revised pay Structure for Punjab Polytechnics Staff

332. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme of revised staff structure was implemented in Government and Private Polytechnics in Punjab in 1987;

(b) if so, whether the posts of all Working Demonstrators Drawing Instructors had been converted into posts of lecturers;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and details of the posts which are yet to be converted;

(d) the steps taken to convert the remaining posts to those of lecturers;

(e) whether in certain cases, the incumbents have not been given the benefits of the posts of lecturer due to non fulfilling the prescribed qualifications; and

(f) if so, the reasons for not giving benefits of the post of lecturers to all the persons holding posts of Demonstrators/ Drawing Instructors when it is simply a case of conversion of posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) As per information furnished by the State Government of Punjab, the Scheme was implemented by it in 1987 excepting in the case of private polytechnics, which is under consideration of the State Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. The incumbents did not fulfil the prescribed qualifications.

Expansion of H.C.L.

333. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL & MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Copper Limited have forwarded expansion plans to the Union Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government for early clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). Two proposals aimed at establishing and exploiting the ore reserves in the Singhbhum Copper Belt in Bihar and Malanjhand Copper Project in Madhya Pradesh have been received by the Government. As regards the proposal relating to the Singhbhum Copper Belt, clearance by the Govt. has already

been given for a study for its integrated development. The proposal for detailed exploration and feasibility study for integrated development of Mananjhand Copper Project is under active consideration of the Govt.

Another proposal of HCL received by the Govt. relates to the expansion of licensed capacity of the continuous cast copper wire rod plant being set up at Taloja, Maharashtra. Necessary clearance has been given by the Govt. for augmenting the capacity of this plant from 60,000 MT per annum to 80,000 MT per annum.

Pakistan's Proposal for Solution of Kashmir Issue

334. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to a reported statement of Pakistan Prime Minister Ms. Benazir Bhutto, as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' of January 12, 1989 to the effect that a solution of the so called Kashmir issue was necessary for total normalisation of Pak relations with India;

(b) if so, whether the Pakistan Government has made any proposals towards resolution of the issue; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and the only issue which remains to be resolved is the vacation of Indian

territory under Pakistan's illegal occupation.

India's Role In Solution of Kampuchean Problem

335. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minister of State for External Affairs had paid a three day visit to Indonesia and Thailand towards the end of January, 1989;

(b) whether the question of India playing a leading role in finding a political solution to the Kampuchean problem was discussed; and

(c) if so, the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Kampuchean problem was discussed during the course of these visits, including India's role in contribution to the process of finding a political solution. India's willingness to contribute, in whatever way we can, to this process has been appreciated.

Prevention of Indian Terrorists Operating From USA

336. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman, U.S. Congress Sub-Committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs visited New Delhi in January, 1989 and assured that U.S. would not permit In-

dian terrorists to operate from its soil.

(b) if so, the specific steps taken by U.S. Government in this regard; and

(c) which other countries have taken similar action to prevent use of their territory for such purposes by the terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The US Government has cooperated in combating the international dimensions of terrorism directed against India. In particular, the following actions of the US Government are noteworthy:

(i) Denial of visa requests to persons espousing the cause of extremists.

(ii) US security agencies have made elaborate arrangements for security of VIPs and officials visiting USA.

(iii) US Government have made positive statement on Punjab-related developments.

(iv) The US Government and the Government of India have had a preliminary exchange of views about replacing the present extradition arrangements between the two countries by a formal extradition treaty.

(v) Indian and US experts have been consulting on the question of anti-hijacking measures and airport security.

(c) Other countries have their own legal and administrative framework for addressing the issue of terrorism.

New Building for Permanent Mission of India to UN

337. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new building for a Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations is proposed to be constructed in New York;

(b) if so, the details of the project, the building schedule and cost thereof; and

(c) the steps so far taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to build the offices of the Permanent Mission of India and housing for staff and diplomatic officers of the Permanent Mission and Consulate General in a plot of land in New York owned by the Government. The total project, including the preparation and the actual construction is expected to take 39 months from the time of approval, and is expected to cost approx. US \$ 16 million.

Our Architect has completed the plans Government have selected the construction Manager for the project, who is in the process of obtaining local approvals. Actual construction is expected to begin in early summer of 1989 and is scheduled to be completed in about 20 months.

Opening of Indian Visa Office in Tel-Aviv

338. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether there have been formal or informal contacts between the Govern-

ments of India and Israel at the diplomatic level for opening an Indian visa office in Tel Aviv;

(b) whether a delegation of a Jewish organisation of the USA which recently visited India also made such a proposal;

(c) whether a US Congressman who visited India recently also made similar proposal;

(d) whether any such proposal is under consideration of Government; and

(e) if so, the rationale for the proposal and its likely impact on the Palestinian liberation movement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) There have been no contacts between the Government of India and Israel regarding the opening of an Indian Visa office in Israel.

(b) and (c). No such proposal was discussed either with the representatives of the Anti-defamation League of the US or with Mr. Stephen Solarz Chairman of the US Congressional Sub-Committee on Asia and the Pacific.

(d) and (e). Government are not considering any proposal to open a visa office in Israel.

Request for Changes in Jamia Millia Islamic Act

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

(a) whether Government have received any memoranda from the teaching staff and the students of the Jamia Millia Islamia demanding changes in the Jamia Millia Is-

lamia Act, 1988;

(b) whether a similar Memorandum has been submitted by some M.Ps.;

(c) the reaction of Government to this suggestions made in those Memoranda;

(d) the reasons for the notification of the Act before due consideration of those Memoranda; and

(a) the manner in which the Government propose now to deal with those suggestions?

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). Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The issue raised in the memoranda were taken into consideration while enacting the legislation.

Repatriation of Tibetan Refugees

340. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of return of Tibetan refugees to their homeland was taken up during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to China;

(b) if so, the reaction of China thereto; and

(c) when the Tibetan refugees, now in India, with their natural increase can be expected to return to their homeland in security and dignity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) The matter did

not come up for direct consideration during the Prime Minister's visit to China.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This will depend upon the relations between the Chinese Government on the one hand and the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan community on the other.

Assessment Regarding Production of Wheat

341. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the production of wheat in the States during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of wheat growing States which have improved the quality of different varieties of wheat; and

(c) the details of area increased and brought under cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Quality of different varieties of wheat in terms of productivity, resistant to drought and diseases has improved in almost all the major wheat growing States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Area under wheat during the current year i.e. 1988-89 is expected to be around 24 million hectares thereby showing an increase of about one million hectares against the normal area of 23 million hectares.

Joint Ventures with USSR on Processing Fruit and Vegetable Products

342. SHRI RADHAKANTADIGAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up joint venture with USSR on processing tropical fruit juice and vegetable products;

(b) if so, the time by which the joint venture is likely to be started; and

(c) the agreement signed in this regard with USSR, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). A delegation from USSR during its visit to India had held discussions with both public sector units and private organisations engaged in the field of fruits and vegetable processing in order to explore the possibilities of setting up joint ventures. No time frame has been finalised for setting up such joint ventures.

Facilities for Deinfestation of Mangoes Through Vapour Heat Treatment Process at Visakhapatnam

343. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up facilities for deinfestation of Mangoes through vapour heat treatment process at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL

YADAV): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, there is a proposal to set up facilities of vapour heat treatment for disinfestation of mangoes on regional basis at Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

Construction of a New Bridge at Kesara on National Highway No. 9

344. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the inconvenience as well as extra expenditure incurred by truck operators due to prohibition of heavy traffic through the old bridge on Muniyeru at Kesara in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh of National Highway No. 9 Government propose to construct a new bridge at Kesara; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Construction of a new bridge 30 metre upstream of the existing bridge including its approaches has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 499.14 lakhs and the work is expected to commence shortly. It is targetted to be completed by 1991-92.

Performance of Cochin, Goa and Hindustan Shipyards

345. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made of the performance of the Cochin, Goa and Hindustan Shipyards;

(b) if so, the accumulated losses of those three Shipyards at the end of the year 1988;

(c) whether any perspective plans and schemes have been drawn up for each of the Shipyard so as to make them viable and competitive;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The Ministry of Surface Transport has reviewed the performance of Cochin and Hindustan Shipyards. The Department of Defence Production, which is the administrative Ministry for the Goa Shipyard has reviewed its performance.

(b) The information is as follows:

Accumulated losses as on 31.3.1988	Rs. in crores
Cochin Shipyard	91.05
Goa Shipyard	Nil
Hindustan Shipyard	147.23

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The perspective plans for Cochin Shipyard and Hindustan Shipyard, *inter alia*, envisage:

- (i) Greater capacity utilisation.
- (ii) Improvement in productivity;
- (iii) Diversification of activities; and
- (iv) Increased Ship-repair programmes.

The perspective plan for Goa Shipyard *inter alia* includes proposals for expansion and modernisation of facilities in phases. During this period, the Shipyard will

construct Warships for the Navy, vessels for Coast Guards, Tugs and Port Crafts for Port Trusts and Coastal & Research vessels for the Institute of Oceanography etc.

P.M.'s gift of Elephant to Sri Lanka

346. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an elephant was sent to Sri Lanka as a gift from the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the cost of the elephant and amount spent by Government on transportation of the gift elephant from India to Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 40,000/- cost and an additional Rs. 65,000/- on transportation from India to Sri Lanka.

Merger of NREP and RLEGP

347. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to merge the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Merger of National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless

Employment Guarantee Programme is under consideration of the Government. A final decision is yet to be taken in the matter.

Loan Agreement signed by Dredging Corporation of India with Netherlands

348. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dredging Corporation of India has signed a loan Agreement with Netherlands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the areas where such loan is to be utilised?

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

(b) and (c). Two loan Agreements have been signed for an amount of DFL 41,460,000 each for procurement of two Trailer Suction Dredgers door which orders have been placed on M/S IHC, Holland. The loan would be repaid in full in nine consecutive annual instalments starting from 31st January, 1996.

Libraries In Slum Areas

349. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments

and Union Territories have opened Libraries in Slum areas to promote literacy;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to have such libraries opened in slum clusters of Maharashtra; 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). Providing a library-cum-reading room facility for the purpose of post-literacy and continuing education is one of the activities of the Jana Shikshan Nilayams (JSNs) being set up in rural areas and urban slums for the neo-liberates. A statement showing the number of JSNs sanctioned in the different States/UTs is given below.

(c) and (d). According to the guidelines issued under the scheme a JNS is to be set up for a cluster of 4-5 villages with a population of 5000 with provision for relaxation of the above norm is thickly as well as sparsely populated areas. Subject to this norm and also subject to local community support being made available, the State Government will finalise the location of JSNs in a particular area. Government of Maharashtra will finalise the location of 1000 JSNs sanctioned for the state in accordance with the above norm.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>STATE/UTs</i>	<i>No. of JSNs sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	640
2.	Assam	500

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	1250
4.	Gujarat	2300
5.	Haryana	330
6.	Himachal Pradesh	180
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	210
8.	Karnataka	800
9.	Kerala	280
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1250
11.	Maharashtra	1000
12.	Manipur	125
13.	Meghalaya	125
14.	Nagaland	75
15.	Orissa	603
16.	Punjab	250
17.	Rajasthan	1100
18.	Sikkim	48
19.	Tamil Nadu	850
20.	Tripura	90
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1400
22.	West Bengal	600
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	135
24.	Goa	8
25.	Mizoram	23

1	2	3
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	25
27.	Chandigarh	28
28.	D. & N. Haveli	4
29.	Delhi	53
30.	Lakshadweep	15
31.	Daman & Diu	8
32.	Pondicherry	60
Total		14365

Import of High yielding Varieties of Oil-Seeds

350. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import high-yielding varieties of oil-seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof and circumstances leading to such imports;

(c) whether Government propose to give assistance to State and Union Territories to introduce high-yielding varieties;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) At present there is no proposal for Commercial import high-yielding varieties of seeds of oilseeds.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Financial assistance is being given to the States/Union Territories for introduction of high-yielding varieties/hybrids of oilseeds through production and distribution of seeds of these varieties/hybrids under National Oilseeds Development Programme (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Programme (OPTP). Assistance is also given for propagation of seeds of newly released high yielding varieties/hybrids through minikit distribution programme under NODP and Small and Marginal Farmers Scheme.

(e) Does not arise.

Demand for Teachers of Different Indian Languages from Foreign Universities

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

(a) whether foreign universities have demanded teachers of different Indian lan-

guages from India to do teaching work; 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) and (b). Requests were received by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations from the following four foreign Universities for sending teachers in Indian languages:

Name of the University	Language
(i) Udayana University, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia.	Sanskrit
(ii) Silpakorn University Bangkok, Thailand.	Sanskrit
(iii) Metropolitan University of Sciences of Education, Chile.	Sanskrit
(iv) Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey.	Hindi and Sanskrit

While the teachers have already been posted in respect of the universities at (i) and (ii) above, the teacher nominated by the Council in respect of the university at (iii) above is expected to join in September, 1989. The Ankara University at (iv) above has yet to convey its acceptance of the teacher nominated by the Council.

In addition, 8 teachers in Hindi, one in Tamil and one in Sanskrit have been deputed/nominated by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations to teach in foreign universities under the various bilateral Cultural Exchange Programme. One Professor of Hindi has also been deputed at the request of the Government of Trinidad & Tobago.

The University Grants Commission is nominating one Sanskrit language teacher to Paris-III University in terms of the Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme.

Under Cultural Exchange Programmes with foreign countries and under the scheme for Propagation of Hindi abroad a few teachers from Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, an autonomous organisation of Department of Education, have been deputed to foreign countries like Bulgaria, USSR, Guyana etc. for teaching Hindi.

National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners

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

(a) whether the National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the recommendations made in the report?

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) Action has been initiated to implement the recommendations of the Committee in consultation with Central Ministries as well as the State Governments Central Social Welfare Board and State Welfare Advisory Boards.

Proposal to Decontrol Aluminium

353. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to de-control Aluminium; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). With increasing domestic production of Aluminium metal, the question of decontrol of aluminium in the context of emerging surplus has been receiving the attention of the Government for some time.

Setting up an Electrolytic Manganese Metal Project In Sundergarh District of Orissa

354. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an Electrolytic Manganese metal project at Baraigarh in Sundergarh district, Orissa;

(b) whether Government is likely to give clearance to the project soon;

(c) if so, the details of the site selected for the project; and

(d) the capacity and the estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir. (b) to (d). Do not arise.

Proposal to set up Second Steel Plant In Orissa

355. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently considered the proposal to set up the second steel plant in Orissa;

(b) if so, the site selected for the project; and

(c) the steps taken to implement and expedite the project?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

Body for Primary and Secondary Schools

356. DR. G.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a body like University Grants Commission for improvement of primary and secondary education; 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) Do not arise.

Implementation of NREP in Punjab

357. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided assistance to Punjab in cash or in the form of foodgrains under the National Rural Employment Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have verified that the foodgrains or cash given to Punjab Government have actually been distributed to agricultural labourers;

(d) if so, the results thereof;

(e) whether any misuse in utilising the assistance was noticed; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) and (b). For 1988-89, the State of Punjab was allocated Rs. 446.00 lakhs of cash (central share) and 3660 Metric Tonnes of foodgrains worth Rs. 60.02 lakhs worked out at a subsidised rates. Out of this, the cash component of Rs. 154.54 lakhs and 1830 Metric tonnes of foodgrains worth Rs. 30.01 lakh (valued at subsidised rates) were released to the state as first instalment in the first week of April, 1988. Punjab, however, declined to take the delivery of foodgrains allocated to it on the plea that they had a lot of surplus stocks left over from the preceding year. The state made out a case that the stocks were so much that unless consumed quickly, the foodgrains would become unfit for human consumption. Punjab's request for cancellation of the foodgrains allocation for the year 1988-89 was accepted. The state was also allowed to transfer the excess stocks, over & above the requirements of 1988-89, to be Punjab Distribution system at a price equal to the issue price of Food Corpn. of India. The cash recovery so made was to be treated as addl. central cash allocation for the year to be matched by the state government as per prescribed formula. Subsequently an amount of Rs. 279.35 lakhs were also released to the state govern-

ment during the current year as central assistance.

(c) to (f): The resources made available under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) along with the State share equivalent to the cash contribution of the Government of India is required to be spent under NREP as per prescribed guidelines. Government of India have received no complaint regarding either the non-utilisation or the misutilisation of resources made available to Punjab. According to the report furnished by the State, the State had utilised about 70% of the resources made available to it till January, 1989.

French President's Visit to India

358. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of France visited India in the month of February, 1989;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held with him;

(c) whether any agreement has also been signed during his visit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Extensive talks were held on international and bilateral matters of interest. This high level dialogue between the two sides is expected to impart a new dynamism to Indo-French exchanges in various sectors and to a better understanding of each others' position on international issues of impor-

tance.

(c) and (d). An Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation in bio-technology was signed under which the two countries will promote cooperation in the field of bio-technology related to human health among their scientific and technical institutes, especially those dealing with the improvement of preventive vaccines against communicable disease, diagnostics and other immunological and biologicals.

In addition, a Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Council of Medical Research and French National Institute of Health and Medical Research (Institute National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicals) was signed under which the two sides will cooperate in the field of research in bio-medical sciences.

Plans for Elementary Education

359. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether plans for ensuring elementary education, as prescribed by the New Education Policy, have been submitted by all States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the number of plans which have so far been cleared; and

(c) by what time the final decision is likely to be taken on the remaining plans?

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). To implement the National Policy on Education 1986, 3 new centrally sponsored schemes namely, scheme of Operation Blackboard, scheme of Non-Formal Education (Revised Pattern)

and scheme of Establishment of District Institutes of Education were launched in 1987-88. The Statement I, II and III given below indicate the latest position of clearance of proposals received from States/UTs by State Level Empowered Committees. All proposals which are in accordance with the provisions of the schemes are cleared without delay.

STATEMENT—I

(i) *Scheme of Operation Blackboard States in Respect of which Project Proposals for 1987-88, and/or 1988-89 have been cleared as on date.*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh.
2.	Assam.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh.
4.	Bihar.
5.	Daman & Diu.
6.	Delhi.
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
8.	Goa.
9.	Gujarat.
10.	Haryana.
11.	Himachal Pradesh.
12.	Jammu & Kashmir.
13.	Karnataka.
14.	Kerala.

1	2
15.	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Maharashtra.
17.	Manipur.
18.	Meghalaya.
19.	Nagaland.
20.	Orissa.
21.	Punjab.
22.	Rajasthan.
23.	Sikkim.
24.	Tamil Nadu
25.	Tripura.
26.	Uttar Pradesh.
27.	Lakshadweep.
28.	Mizoram.
29.	West Bengal.

STATEMENT

(ii) *Scheme of Non-Formal Education-States in Respect of which project proposals for 1987-88 and/or 1988-89 have been cleared as on date.*

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs.
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh.
2.	Assam.

1	2
3.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
4.	Bihar.
5.	Chandigarh.
6.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
7.	Haryana.
8.	Jammu & Kashmir.
9.	Karnataka.
10.	Madhya Pradesh.
11.	Manipur.
12.	Mizoram.
13.	Orissa.
14.	Rajasthan.
15.	Tamil Nadu.
16.	Uttar Pradesh.
17.	West Bengal.

STATEMENT

(iii) *Setting of District Institutes of Education and Training. States in respect of project proposals for 1987-88 and/or 1988-89 have been cleared as on date.*

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh.

1	2
3.	Assam.
4.	Gujarat.
5.	Goa.
6.	Haryana.
7.	Himachal Pradesh.
8.	Jammu & Kashmir.
9.	Kerala.
10.	Madhya Pradesh.
11.	Maharashtra.
12.	Mizoram.
13.	Nagaland.
14.	Orissa.
15.	Punjab.
16.	Rajasthan.
17.	Sikkim.
18.	Tamil Nadu.
19.	Uttar Pradesh.
20.	Tripura.
21.	West Bengal.

Salvage of Dredger Mattanchery

360. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to the

salvage of the dredger Mattanchery in Cochin Port has been awarded to any firm; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

Four Laning of Always-Ernakulam Section of National Highway No. 47 In Kerala

361. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to four laning of Alwaye-Ernakulam Section of National Highway No. 47 in Kerala has been approved; and

(b) if so, the cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Repair of Ship S.S. Sanjivani

362. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin shipyard took more than 200 days for repair of the S.S. Sanjivani;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was conducted to find out the reasons for the delay in repair of the ship; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) No, Sir. The time for executing the work exceeded the constructed period by one month, which is attributed to the malfunctioning of certain items of equipment procured from abroad at the instance of the owner.

(c) Does not arise.

Schemes for Tackling Unemployment problem under Food Processing Sector

363. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to tackle the fast growing unemployment problem in the country by launching new schemes under 'Food Processing' sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any programme has been drawn up for its implementation in States and Union Territories; and

(d) if so, the details thereof State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The major objectives of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries includes inter-alia, the objectives to enhance rural income and increase rural employment. The policies of the Ministry for achieving its objectives are given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). Nodal agencies have been set up in the various States to help in the implementation of these policies.

STATEMENT

Package cleared by the Cabinet on 19/9/1988 for the development of Food Processing Industries in India

The major objectives of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries are indicated below:

- (i) To take the lead and act as the prime force in creating a strong and effective food processing sector;
- (ii) To successfully create a mode of operation and management in the food processing sector that would ensure increased incomes accruing directly to the producers who are in the main concentrated in the rural areas;
- (iii) To create increased job opportunities in the rural areas and with specific reference to women and unemployed youth by development of primary produce and through a network of processing units in the various sectors;
- (iv) To bring to bear the power of modern technology and market techniques in the aid of the farmer;
- (v) To take the initiative in mobilising cost effective technologies for storage, processing and marketing of agricultural produce;
- (vi) To think in terms of organisational re-structuring of the domestic market so that overall

demand is stimulated which in turn will lead to the growth of the food processing sector; and

- (vii) To ensure that adequate surpluses are created consistent with price and quality to further exports and earn valuable foreign exchange for the country by providing critical inputs to the industry to foster production for exports.

2. Since this Ministry has been entrusted with the task of increasing rural incomes and provide for a quantum jump in rural employment, major emphasis would be laid on the cottage and small scale industries and rural cooperatives which would act as pre-processing centres as well as small independent units for manufacturing indigenous products which will cater not only to rural markets, but also to urban areas e.g items such as pickles, murabbas, papads, snack food such as sukdi, murmura, sev, etc. Thus cottage and small scale units could be developed by adoption of appropriate technologies for which there is a very strong indigenous presence.

3. The rural population amounting to 65 percent of the total population in the country are engaged in agriculture. Due to seasonality of occupation, a large percentage of this population is below the poverty line. Hence there is a crying need to ensure increase of rural employment and rural income so that the standard of revenue will go up considerably and migration to the cities can be prevented.

4. It is estimated that fruits and vegetables valued at Rs. 3000 crores are wasted every year due to inadequate post harvest handling as well as absence of linkage with the processors and fresh fruits and vegetables market. It is in the interest of our economy to see that such losses are pre-

vented and adequate raw materials are provided to the processing units whose capacity utilisation is around 38 percent. Equally important in ensuring availability of fresh fruits and vegetables to the users which goes a long way in ensuring nutrition to the vulnerable sections of the population.

5. The food processing industries including packaging and preservation will be placed in Appendix-I. This will enable large houses to enter into food processing sector enabling economies of scale to be achieved and also take care of post harvest losses which is the bane of agriculture today. However, necessary effective steps will be taken to see that the small scale industries, cottage industries and tiny sector do not get affected in the process. Their place in the scheme of things will not get altered.

6. To achieve economies of scale and to obtain higher production levels, to achieve common production aggregates utilising the available infrastructure, broad banding of industries will be permitted. This facility is available to some industries at present.

7. Food processing, packaging and preservation industries have to store raw materials for a long time and hold finished products also for a long period since the raw materials are available only in a particular season. Consequently, their need of working capital is very high. Hence, the food processing industries will be treated as a high priority sector for the purpose of bank finance.

8. The processing units need an assured base for provision of raw materials. The processing industries will be able to get raw materials by forming cooperatives in rural areas for collection of raw materials. They necessarily will have to provide extension services, seeds, fertilizers, etc. so that they are assured of a proper supply of raw materials. These processing industries

may also obtain some land for demonstration purposes. However, this holding of land will be subjected to the existing land ceiling laws in the country.

9. It may be feasible to organise cooperatives of producers providing them all the inputs and undertaking to buy back the entire quantities so produced at the price which is fixed very much in advance. While forming such cooperatives, foreign collaborators will be allowed to utilise them for the purpose of provision of raw materials and eventual 100% export.

10. The food processing industry as on today is treated as elitist sector. Consequently, taxes and duties have been slapped very heavily on them. Hence after consulting various Ministries/Departments, necessary fiscal incentives will be provided to the food processing industries.

11. Investment in cold storages will be encouraged for preserving raw materials and finished products. Duty structure and other levies which are not helpful to this industry will be re-structured after due discussions with the concerned Ministries. While encouraging new cold storages, the needs of small farmers will be carefully considered and provided for.

12. To form overall policy framework in respect of fishing industry in the country, a National Fisheries Development Board will be formed.

13. Concern has been expressed in various quarters about non-availability of space in our national carriers such as Air India for export of our produce as well as the high cost of shipping freight when Shipping Corporation of India is entrusted with this task. To enable processed food exports to enjoy concessional freight structure, an Open Sky

freight carriers as well as Indian carriers will be encouraged to touch Indian ports in one of their circular routes.

14. Permission to import state-of-the-art technology, both for capital equipments and process technology, will be granted. Repetitive imports will not be permitted. When there is strong indigenous presence, such imports will not be permitted. Meanwhile, attempts will also be made to develop indigenous capacities through technology adoption and absorption.

15. The Indian agro food industry will be given incentives to encourage joint ventures abroad. These joint ventures may export our semi-processed food, process them further and market in those countries.

16. Some foreign companies have good brand image in the neighbouring countries. We shall find out an avenue for export of our processed food by permitting such foreign companies market our processed foods under their brand names. Consequently, our exports get strengthened by taking advantage of the brand name promoted in those countries by foreign companies.

17. In deep sea fishing, joint ventures will be permitted with established foreign companies. In such ventures, large houses will be permitted to participate. In view of heavy investment involved in deep sea fishing sector and return on investment being slow, it is found necessary to allow large houses to enter into this sector utilising the technology provided by the advanced countries. A huge wealth in our Exclusive Economic Zone remains untapped.

18. The quality control laboratories will be upgraded by providing modern instruments for analysis and the skills of the staff who man such laboratories, will be up-

Food Preservation unit in Maharashtra

364. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish food preservation unit in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Government of India has no proposal. However, the Government has received a proposal from MAFCO which is for the expansion of the existing capacity for the Deep Freezing of fruits and vegetables.

Area Covered under Sugarcane in Maharashtra

365. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the coverage of area under sugarcane in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the yield per ton of sugarcane in Maharashtra is better than that in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab;

(d) if so, the comparative figures thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve the quality of sugarcane so far as yield is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The estimates of area under sugarcane in Maharashtra for the last three years is given below:

Estimates of Area under Sugarcane in Maharashtra

(*'000 hectares*)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	265.3	279.9	291.9

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. The estimates of yield per tonne of sugarcane in Maharashtra vis-a-vis in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab is given below:

Yield of Sugarcane (In tonnes per hectare)

States	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Maharashtra	89.4	86.1	85.6
Uttar Pradesh	49.0	50.5	51.7
Bihar	33.6	33.3	38.0
Punjab	64.7	63.0	55.0

(e) Improved new sugarcane varieties have been identified and recommended for early, mid-late and late seasons crushing.

These are:

Early varieties - Co-7219, Co-671 & Co-7704

Mid-late varieties - COM-7125 & Co-740

Late varieties - Co-7527

Production of Oilseeds in Maharashtra

366. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in raising the production of oilseeds including groundnut in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) the perspective plan drawn up for stepping it up further; and

(c) the target fixed, if any, for achievement during the Seventh Plan and how far it could be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a): Oilseeds production including groundnut, in Maharashtra during the last three years had been as follows:

Year	Production (lakh tonnes)
1985-86	9.8
1986-87	8.4 (Drought year)
1987-88	12.5

(b) Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely, National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) which are in operation in Maharashtra for development of oilseeds, will continue during 1989-90. Under these schemes various incentives by way of financial assistance are provided for critical inputs like quality seed, plant protection measures, improved farm implements, application of calcium sulphate, large sized demonstrations etc. to the State to take up oilseeds cultivation on large scale.

(c) The target of oilseeds production for the terminal year of Seventh Plan (1989-90) in the State is 15.5 lakh tonnes which could be achieved under favourable weather conditions.

Improvement in the Production of Cereals in Maharashtra

367. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a marked improvement in the production of cereals in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some districts of Maharashtra did not respond well; and

(c) if so, the steps now being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The year-wise production 1985-86 to 1987-88 (during the last three years) is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (lakh tonnes)</i>
1985-86	76.15
1986-87	61.69
1987-88	96.50

The production of cereals has been fluctuating in the State during the last three years depending on seasonal conditions.

(c) and (d). To increase the production of foodgrains, the Special Foodgrains Production Programme is being implemented in the State since 1988-89 taking districts as a unit of planning. In Maharashtra 12 districts are selected where the focus is on increasing production and productivity of Rice in 7 districts and Arhar in 5 districts.

Food Processing Units in North Eastern States

368. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up food processing units in the North Eastern States like Manipur and Assam on priority basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Food Processing Industries is setting up a pineapple juice concentrate plant in Silchar. The construction of the unit

is at an advanced stage.

Promotion and Development of Languages not Included in the Eighth-Schedule

369. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during the last three years for the promotion and development of the languages not included in the Eighth Schedule, language-wise and year-wise, break-up;

(b) whether Government are aware of the discontent among important language groups like Manipuri about the present categorization of languages and dialects;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to restructure the categories on authentic and realistic basis; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely 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) A Statement is given below.

(b) to (d). There has been demand for inclusion of certain other languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. It is the endeavour of the Govt. of India to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

STATEMENT

The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi and Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi are con-

ducting, inter-alia, programmes for promotion and development of languages not included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. Details are as under:

1. *Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore:*

This Institute is engaged in the promotion and development of tribal and minor languages. The expenditure incurred by the Institute in this respect during the last three years is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1985-86	Rs.8,38,000/-
1986-87	Rs.8,85,000/-
1987-88	Rs.13,15,000/-

2. *National Council of Educational Research & Training:*

NCERT is implementing a project under which primer/ text-books in certain tribal languages are being developed using the regional language script for use of children studying in classes I & II in primary schools located in tribal areas. Expenditure incurred on this project is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1987-88	Rs. 13,486/-
1988-89	Rs. 28,330/-
1989-90	Rs. 43,500/-

3. *Sahitya Akademi:*

Sahitya Akademi has programmes of activities in 22 languages which include the

15 languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and English, Dogri, Maithili, Rajasthani, Manipuri, Nepali and Konkani. The Akademi's expenditure is towards a common purpose of promotion of Indian Literature in the above languages, making an overall provision (as against language-wise provision).

National Highways in North Eastern States

370. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are evaluating the present limitations and drawbacks of the National Highways in the North Eastern States particularly Manipur;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to conduct a study with special reference to Manipur's requirement for a third National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Considering the volume of traffic, etc. there is already a sufficient road network of National Highways in the North Eastern States including Manipur at present and, therefore, further study to identify more National Highways is not called at this stage.

Phased takeover of National Highways by the National Highways Authority of India

371. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme of phased takeover of the National Highways by the

proposed National Highways Authority of India has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the National Highways in North Eastern States which are accorded priority in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Pahadi Language of Himachal Pradesh

372. PROF. NARAYAN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had received any proposal for the development of recognition of Pahadi language spoken in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, when and from whom it was received; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps for the development of this language and its literature and the amount provided for the purpose in the Seventh Five year Plan?

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). Yes, Sir.

A copy of a resolution dated 8.4.88 by Himachal Pahari Sahitya Sabha, Delhi was received in the Ministry of Human Resource Development. It was in respect of inclusion of Pahari languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India and recognition of this language by the Sahitya Akademi.

(c) The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore is working on some Western Pahari languages like Mahar, Sirmauri of Himachal Pradesh and has also conducted a socio-linguistic survey of Himachal Pradesh to find out the use of various languages in different domains of life. Expenditure on such programmes is met out of the total allocation made by it for languages development.

The Sahitya Akademi, has constituted a Language Development Board for the development of languages of desirous of recognition by the Akademi. The Akademi has decided to take up the task of bringing out (i) a collection of folklore; (ii) translations from neighbouring languages and vice-versa; and (iii) reprint of some important dictionaries and grammars, so that those languages could sufficiently be developed and then the question of recognition by the Akademi could be taken up at a later stage. The Akademi's expenditure is incurred towards a common purpose of promotion of Indian literature of the languages desirous of recognition. No earmarked budgetary allocation is provided for this language.

ILO offer of Technical Expertise for Generating Employment in Rural Areas

373. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation has offered technical expertise

to explore the possibility of generating more employment in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States where ILO Projects will be launched for rural employment; and

(d) the amount of financial assistance to be provided by the ILO and Union Government to the States for this purpose during 1989 and 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Sir, an MLA in Andhra Pradesh, P.M. Ranga Rao has been murdered... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the Election Commissioner has announced by-election in Durg Assembly constituency... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow it...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: There is not one vacancy, there are so many vacancies... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Again you are doing the same thing. I cannot discuss Election Commission...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, I cannot.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): The doctors in Punjab are on strike for the last two months and now they have threatened to go on hunger strike. The condition of hospitals has worsened in Punjab. Please ask the Government to remedy the situation... *(Interruptions)*

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Annual Accounts, Audit Report and Review on the Audited Accounts of New Mangalore Post Trust for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Report thereon under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7223/89]

Annual Report, Audited Accounts and Review on the working of Indian Council of Historical Research and Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi for 1987-88
Annual Report and review on the working of University of Delhi for 1986-87 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7224/89]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7225/89]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Govern-

ment on the working of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7226/89]

- (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—7226/89]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the University of Hyderabad for the year 1987-88.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7227/89]

National Oilseeds and Vegetables Oils Development Board Regulations, 1988 and order re: Supply of fertilisers under Essential Commodities Act, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Regulations, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 990 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1988 under section 20 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7228/89]
- (2) A copy of the Order, indicating the supplies of fertilisers to be made by

domestic manufacturers of fertilisers to various States, Union Territories and Commodity Board during the period from 1st October, 1988 to 31st March, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1189 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1988, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6229/89]

Notifications under Major Ports Trusts Act, 1963

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(i) G.S.R. 1170 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1988 approving the Cochin Port Employees' (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1988.

(ii) G.S.R. 1172 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1988 approving the Cochin Port Employees' (Leave Travel Concession) Amendment Regulations, 1988.

(iii) G.S.R. 174 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1988 approving the Mormugao Port Employees' (Leave) First Amendment Regulations, 1988.

(iv) G.S.R. 1175 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1988 approving the Mormugao Port Employees' (Superannuation and Age Re-

tirement) (First Amendment) Regulations, 1988.

(v) G.S.R. 1176 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1988 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Trust Employees' (Allotment of Residences) Amendment Regulations, 1988.

(vi) G.S.R. 1185 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1988 approving the Tuticorin Port Employees' (Conduct) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1988.

(vii) G.S.R. 1186 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1988 approving the New Mangalore Port Trusts Employees' (Conduct) Second Amendment Regulations, 1988.

(viii) G.S.R. 20 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1989 approving the Madras Port Trust (Distraint or Arrest and Sale of Vessels) Regulations, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7230/89]

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Fifty-first Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Air India — Fare aspect and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.02 1/2 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO
SQ. NO. 295 DATED 1.12.1988 RE:
ANIMAL AND BIRD SACRIFICE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): Sir, I invite the attention of the House to the reply given to Starred Question No. 295 in this House on 1-12-88. In reply to part (a) of the original reply in the 2nd line, the name of the State of Haryana is to be deleted.

The original Statement was based on the information furnished earlier by the Director, Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of Haryana. While going through the information received subsequently from the Director, Animal Husbandry, Haryana, it was noticed that the State Government of Haryana had not enacted a legislation for Prohibition of Animals and Birds Sacrifice. Director, Animal Husbandry, Haryana was, therefore, requested to clarify the position.

Although the Question was answered in the last week of the Session, the Statement could not be laid on the Table of the same Session due to paucity of time.

I, therefore, crave the indulgence of the House to the extent mentioned above.

[Translation]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL (Ropar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Bill was introduced in the U.S. Senate which states that human rights do not exist in India... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing.

[Translation]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL:
Then we walk out.

At this stage Shri Charanjit Singh Athwal and some other Hon. Members left the House.

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

[English]

Extension of Time for Presentation of
Report

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend up to the last day of the first week of the next session the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges in regard to allegation made by Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan, M.P., against the Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsri) on 10th December, 1987, during discussion on 'No Confidence Motion'."

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Kurup.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Sir, on December 15, 1987, you, in your wisdom had rejected a Privilege Motion regarding the very same subject and again a motion was brought from back-door. During the last Budget session, again a motion was brought before this House from back-door ignoring all procedural objections raised by Members of this House and ignoring all parliamentary practices. Now I want to know why exactly they seek extension of time for

[Sh. Suresh Kurup]

presentation of the Report of this Committee. Why this waste of time and energy? All this is to save the face of the Prime Minister who threw a challenge on the floor of this House without understanding its implications. It was reported in a section of the Press that the Commerce Ministry is taking its own time for replying to some of the queries raised by the Members and by Shri Unnikrishnan himself, and they have not yet produced some of the files asked by Shri Unnikrishnan and some other Members. Another thing is that any inquiry conducted in this land should be according to the law of this country. I would like to know whether the Committee is examining the witnesses which Shri Unnikrishnan and some other Members have asked to be examined...
(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): What is this submission, Sir. This is only a motion for extension of time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): No, no, there is opposition. There is a notice. You do not know the procedure.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, if there is to be a proper enquiry, then they should examine none other than Shri Amitabh Bachchan and his brother. Are they going to examine them? I would like to have from Shri Sharad Dighe a categorical reply to all these questions. Otherwise they are seeking time just to save their face.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with previous notice, I am rising to oppose the extension of time and I would like to place before you some arguments so that they will also guide about the extensions in the future. Permit me to remind you that Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam had already put before you a notice of privilege motion. (Interruptions) Sir, how does he anticipate what I am going to say... (Interruptions) I am not challenging. Please listen to me. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall look into it and do the needful. Why do you bother?

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I want your ruling. Have I challenged?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Thank you, Sir. So, Sir, on that occasion I had already pointed out to you that you had rejected the privilege notice and after that the matter arising out of the allegations made by Shri Unnikrishnan against Shri Das Munsri had been referred to the Privilege Committee. You draw a fine distinction in your fine way that a matter referred to the Privilege Committee is not necessarily a privilege issue. Sir, really it was a great revelation to us that a matter referred to the Privilege Committee is not a privilege issue. To someone it is to be given for investigation and you found that here is a Committee available and you referred it to it. I am very happy that it was not referred to the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Health. Anyway it was referred to the Privilege Committee. So, having been referred to the Committee...

MR. SPEAKER: The only thing, Professor, you missed is that it was done with the consent of the House. It is the decision of the House, not mine.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: A Member may say anything. Ultimately your wisdom must prevail in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I am a medium through which collective expression takes place in this House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: So, Sir, what I was pointing out to you is this when Dr. Dighe is going to seek extension for the Committees' report to be placed before the House, I want to point out to you how the

demand is irrelevant. Sir, in the very nature of things, the Privilege Committee will not be able to proceed further to investigate into this matter. Really it was not a privilege issue. They have tuned their mind to work upon the privilege issue and they are given an issue which is extraneous to the privilege issue. So they started from the beginning with an inherent difficulty. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, he is making an insinuation (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting?

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no insinuation (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I can take care of myself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is right, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are wasting the time of the House unnecessarily.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I can overrule it and I can take a decision on my own. I have taken that decision and I can take a decision on this also. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: So, Sir, you agree that there is no insinuation.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am getting threats over and over again!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: So, Sir, what I am trying to point out to you is that I will place certain facts by which the House will know that even if the extension is given till the end of the Lok Sabha or even if it is spilled over to the next Lok Sabha nothing is going to emerge out of this and the reason is like this. Sir, Mr. Unnikrishnan had made certain submissions to the Committee. This Committee has not given any time, had not applied its mind to consider his submissions and give him the necessary reply. He had also demanded certain witnesses to be called. Even those obligations have not been fulfilled and if the Committee is functioning in that particular manner, we can't cast aspersions on the Committee but we can refer to the manner in which it is functioning because that will decide whether the extension of time is necessary whether the extension of time can be given. This is the manner in which it is functioning. Sir, my contention is Shri Unnikrishnan and the concerned party make certain submissions, there is no response; he asks for certain witnesses, no response; he asks for certain problems to be investigated, no response. If it is a non-responsive Committee, it does not deserve the extension of time and therefore, I suggest to the mover and demand that a clean burial be given to this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: In spite of the fact that you were also a party to that! Now, Mr. Sharad Dighe.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Sir, may I say on whatever Mr. Dandavate has raised? As you have rightly said, Sir, that this House has already referred this matter to this Committee and the Committee is seized of the whole matter. All these points were also raised by Mr. Unnikrishnan before the Committee and the Committee will decide on those points also. Whatever is happening in the Committee is, of course, a confidential matter, I cannot disclose everything. I do not know how Mr. Dandavate has come to know that such and such thing has happened in the Committee. (*Interruptions*). Sir, the Report will be submitted to this House. There had been 12 Meetings so far and I may inform my

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

friend that out of these, five Meetings were adjourned because of the request of Mr. Unnikrishnan himself and in the other seven Meetings the proceedings were very well going on. Written submissions have been made by Mr. Unnikrishnan, and the remarks had been asked from the Ministry, they have also been received and the Committee is seized of the matter and it will be decided. Therefore, this extension is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the next session the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges in regard to allegation made by Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan, M.P., against the Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsri) on 10th December, 1987, during discussion on 'No Confidence Motion'."

The motion was adopted.

12.12 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Sixty-fifth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 22nd February, 1989."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-fifth Report of the Business Advi-

sory Committee presented to the House on the 22nd February, 1989."

The motion was adopted

12.13 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1989-90

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just look, how the hon. Minister has stood by rolling up his sleeves. Please protect us from him.

MR. SPEAKER: It seems the confrontation will be a very good one. It is better to roll up one's sleeves well in time than doing so later. One should be always prepared in advance.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter relates to Railway Budget. We have high regard for Shri Madhavraoji who is very popular. Before this Budget is presented, I would like to make a submission through you

Ham safar hamdam rahe par mera dam
nikale nahin
Rel patari par rahe, bas patarian badale
nahin

(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Mr. Speaker, Sir,
I rise to present the Revised Estimates for
the year 1988-89 and Budget Estimates for
the year 1989-90 for the Indian Railways.

Introduction

2. Sir, transportation is vitally inter-linked with the economic development of the country. It allows land to be exploited economically; it leads industry and agro-industry to develop; it enables trade and commerce to proliferate; and, it motivates labour and capital to discover new frontiers. For the growth of the national economy, the performance of the transport sector does not remain just crucial—it becomes critical. In our country, the Railways are the main component of the transport sector and, therefore, our role acquires a new dimension.

Performance in the Seventh Plan

3. The Budget year 1989-90 synchronises with the terminal year of the Seventh Plan. It would, therefore, be appropriate to take this opportunity to briefly review the overall performance of the Indian Railways in regard to the objectives set at the beginning of the Plan.

3.1 The main thrust of the Seventh Plan was towards the optimisation of asset utilisation, the increase in staff productivity, and the rehabilitation and modernisation of the System. Indian Railways have made significant strides in each of these thrust areas, greatly easing the freight transport constraints in the economy.

3.2 In the first three years of the Seventh Plan, transport output of freight rose by about 27% and passenger kilometres by about 19%. This was achieved with only a marginal addition of 0.9% to running track kilometres and to manpower, and, despite a slight decrease in wagons, in coaching fleet and in aggregate motive power (tractive effort). Efficiency indices clearly reveal the improvement in asset utilisation. Net Tonne Kilometres Per Wagon Per Day increased by as much as 26% on the Broad Gauge and 29% on the Metre Gauge. Utilisation of coaches (Passenger Kilometres) per thousand seating capacity) rose by 16% on Broad Gauge and 22% on Metre Gauge.

Staff productivity, in terms of traffic units per employee, recorded an increase of 22%. What was noteworthy was that each year of the Seventh Plan consistently recorded an improvement in all key areas and surpassed the record of the year previous. This would not have been possible without the men and women of the Indian Railways at every level working as a team towards the achievement of a common goal.

3.3 In this period, emphasis was also laid on a comprehensive programme of System modernisation. With capacity being stretched to the full, investment in cost-effective technological changes became inescapable in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for rail transport. In addition to major investment being directed towards asset rehabilitation programmes, technological changes were initiated in the important areas of locomotion, passenger coaches wagon bogie design, track structure, signalling and the telecommunication network.

3.4 The cumulative effect of these measures and the resultant increase in transport output was duly reflected in the financial results. In the first three years of the Seventh Plan, the Indian Railways paid their full dividend to the General Revenues, aggregating to about Rs. 1,725 crores, and also recorded a surplus exceeding the estimates in each year.

Freight Performance 1987-88

4. Coming to the freight performance of 1987-88, the House would recall that rail traffic was severely hit by major dislocations of rail links caused by floods in the eastern and northeastern parts of the country. In spite of this, Railways lifted 318 million tonnes of originating traffic, which was 5 million above the budget target, and amounted to a total freight traffic output of 231 billion net tonne kilometres against the target of 223. In fact, the first three years of the Seventh Plan together have produced an additional 49.1 billion net tonne kilometres, which is more than the entire traffic increase in the previous

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ten years taken together.

Financial Performance 1987-88

5. The financial results for the year 1987-88 were equally encouraging. Against the budget estimate of Rs. 69 crores, the surplus achieved was Rs. 84.29 crores. It would be pertinent to point out here that this surplus has been reckoned after the payment of full dividend of Rs. 638.86 crores to the General Revenues.

Freight Performance 1988-89

6. The economy and the transportation system of a country complement and supplement each other. The performance of the one, in many ways, does affect and reflect the performance of the other. This inter-dependence is recognised the world over. In the year 1988-89, due to the worst drought of the century in the previous year and unprecedented floods in the Northern region this year, there was a drop in the offering of freight traffic, particularly of foodgrains, which is a committed and programmed movement. Special efforts have been launched to compensate this by lifting as much alternate traffic as possible. These efforts have met with some success and we are hopeful of meeting the overall freight target.

Financial Performance 1988-89

7. The reduced offering of traffic has had its effect on earnings. However, every attempt is being made to bridge this gap by maximising the revenue effort in other areas. The Ordinary Working Expenses have also come under strain because of post-budgetary developments, which include payment of higher Productivity Linked Bonus and increase in coal and steel prices. However, I am not asking the House for any additional grant. By internal economies and strict financial management, I still hope to absorb the entire post-budgetary impact and contain

Ordinary Working Expenses at the Budget level. This will help to maintain the projected surplus, after payment of full dividend of Rs. 719 crores to the General Exchequer.

Passenger Services

8. Sir, there is an ever-increasing demand for more and more passenger trains. However, in the interest of the national economy, it is imperative that the Railways strike a balance between the demand for passenger trains and the requirements of freight movement. The House is well aware of the fact that resources are scarce, and in relation to the pressure of demand, the capacity is limited. Yet, while meeting the growth of freight traffic in full, we have introduced or extended several passenger services in the current Plan. In the first three years of the Seventh Plan, 114 non-suburban and 183 suburban trains were introduced, 170 non-suburban and 96 suburban trains were extended, and the frequency of 42 non-suburban trains was increased. So far, during the current year 1988-89, 66 non-suburban and 42 suburban trains have been introduced, 8 non-suburban and 23 suburban trains extended and the frequency of 22 non-suburban trains increased.

8.1 I am happy to inform the House that in the summer time table, several new trains will be introduced. These are:

- (1) A daily express train between Amritsar and New Delhi.
- (2) A daily express train between Katihar and Delhi via Patna.
- (3) A daily express train between Secunderabad and Nizamabad.
- (4) A daily express train between Bhavnagar and Ahmadabad.
- (5) A daily passenger train between Asansol and Dhanbad.

- (6) A daily passenger train between Meerut and New Delhi.
- (7) A tri-weekly express train between Gorakhpur and Jammu Tawi.
- (8) A tri-weekly express train between Tirupati and Varanasi via Jabalpur.
- (9) A tri-weekly express train between Saharsa and Sonapur.
- (10) A bi-weekly express train from Ujjain to Haridwar and Dehradun via Guna and Bina.
- (11) A bi-weekly express train between Chhapra and Sealdah.
- (12) A bi-weekly express train between Gorakhpur and Hyderabad via Lucknow and Bhopal.
- (13) A bi-weekly express train between Lucknow and Madras via Jhansi and Bhopal.
- (14) A weekly express train between Ahmadabad and Pune.
- (15) A weekly express train between Hapa (Jamnagar) and Jammu Tawi.

8.1.1 The frequency of a number of trains will be increased. These are:

- (1) 103/104 Howrah-New Delhi (via Patna) express train from two days a week to four days a week.
- (2) 171/172 Bombay Central-Jammu Tawi superfast train from two days a week to four days a week.
- (3) 929/930 Hyderabad-Cochin express train from one day to two days a week.
- (4) 911/912 Gorakhpur-Cochin express train from one day to two

days a week.

- (5) 515/516 Garib Nawaz superfast train between Delhi and Udaipur from three days a week to six days a week.

8.1.2 Runs of five existing trains will be extended. These are:

- (1) 181/182 Ahmadabad-New Delhi Sarvodaya superfast to Jammu Tawi.
- (2) 951/952 Cochin-Howrah superfast to Patna on one day.
- (3) 903/904 Trivandrum-Ahmadabad superfast to Rajkot.
- (4) 931/932 Hyderabad-Ahmadabad superfast to Rajkot.
- (5) 83/84 Varanasi-Delhi Ganga-Yamuna express to Bhiwani.

8.1.3 It has also been decided to introduce 27 additional EMU services in Bombay area.

8.1.4 New Delhi-Jhansi Shatabdi Express has been extended to Bhopal from 20-2-1989. Another similar inter-city Express will be introduced between New Delhi and Kanpur on 24-3-1989, which will run non-stop.

8.1.5 It has also been decided that:

- (1) Passenger trains running on Raipur-Vizianagaram Section will be dieselised.
- (2) Karnataka Express will now run double-headed everyday via Gulbarga-Wadi-Raichur.
- (3) Udyan Express will run double-headed between Solapur and Bangalore to provide additional accommodation to the people of this area.

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8.2 Railways have made elaborate arrangements at Allahabad Junction, Allahabad City, Naini, Vindhyachal, Prayag, Prayag Ghat, Phaphamau, Jhusi and Daraganj stations for the convenience of a very large congregation of pilgrims for the Mahakumbh Mela. Approximately 2,000 coaches have been mobilised and 266 additional booking windows opened. Large scale arrangements have also been made for drinking water, medical aid, sanitation and public announcements. A booking-cum-enquiry complex has been opened in the Sangam Mela area.

Second Class and Air conditioned Sleeper Coaches

8.3 Our policy in the area of passenger services lays special emphasis on meeting the travel requirements of the lower and middle income groups. With this end in view, the major portion of production capacity has been earmarked for manufacture of Second Class cushioned sleeper coaches. In the current year, 575 Second Class sleeper coaches have been added to the fleet, whilst the programme of the next year provides for another 700. I may mention that in accordance with our policy direction the entire existing fleet of sleeper coaches will have cushioned berths by the end of the next financial year. In addition, for the greater comfort of the travelling public, 90 Air-conditioned sleeper and Chair Cars have been added in the current year, with an equal number programmed in the next year.

Passenger Amenities

9. While introducing the Budget for the year 1988-89, I had informed the House that in order to provide effective coordination in implementing policy guidelines for passenger amenities, a Directorate was being set up in the Ministry. The Directorate is now functional. The allocation for passenger amenity works has been considerably stepped up, from an annual average of Rs. 5.1 crores in the Sixth Plan to Rs. 15.8 crores

in the Seventh Plan. The allocation for the year 1989-90 is proposed to be substantially increased to Rs. 25 crores, which would be 30% higher than that of the current year.

Computerised Passenger Reservation

9.1 Sir, the computerised Passenger Reservation System has met with very favourable passenger response. What is pertinent to note is that the extremely complex software is a wholly indigenous effort. The first phase of this programme, covering the four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras, has been completed, except for a few trains in Madras, which would also be covered during this calendar year. An added facility for Delhi and Calcutta passengers has been the provision for return and onward reservation through the link-up of their respective computer systems.

9.1.1 Yet another benefit of computerisation of reservation in Delhi area has been the real-time display of availability of reserved accommodation for each train. The indigenously developed system has been connected to the Doordarshan Teletext, and the current position can be readily ascertained on a TV monitor with a decoder.

9.1.2. In the second phase of computerisation, we have taken up five more projects to cover Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Lucknow and Secunderabad. With their completion in 1989-90, almost 57 per cent of the total reservations on Indian Railways will be on the computer.

9.1.3. I am happy to say that computerisation is proposed at nine more stations, as part of the third phase to be initiated in the next financial year. These are Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Gorakhpur, Guwahati, Jaipur, Jammu Tawi, Patna, Pune and Trivandrum.

Passenger Information

9.2. Last year, I had informed the House that the Railways had been directed to bring about qualitative improvement in the

functioning of the railway enquiry offices. Considerable progress has been made at 73 important stations through measures, such as, provision of additional telephones, installation of hot lines, provision of electronic display boards, and the separation of telephonic enquiry from face-to face enquiry. Tape recorded information about running of passenger trains is also being given in some cities. We have recently published a Guide Book to keep the passengers informed about procedures, rules and facilities available.

Bed Rolls

9.3. Air conditioned sleeper coaches have become quite popular. To further improve the service in these coaches, arrangements are being made for keeping an adequate number of bed rolls in each AC sleeper coach on selected trains for supply to all passengers on demand, without having to make a prior requisition.

Model Stations

9.4. As the House is aware, 67 stations have been selected to be developed as model stations. The total cost of development of these model stations is estimated to be about Rs 100 crores. Work on most of these stations is in progress, and some phases have been completed.

Nehru Yatri Tickets

9.5. As part of the Nehru Centenary Celebrations, the Railways have introduced 'Nehru Yatri Tickets' from 14.11.1988. Sixty-one itineraries have been offered, to visit places of cultural, historical and tourist interest in the country.

Safety

10. Any train accident that occurs on the Indian Railways is a matter of deep concern and anguish to us. Towards our goal of providing safer travel, efforts continue to be made for creating greater safety consciousness amongst railwaymen. A

number of modern safety devices are being progressively installed which include the auxiliary warning system, track circuiting, route relay interlocking and axle counters. The overall safety record has continued to show improvement despite a significant increase in traffic. In the last three years, accidents have progressively declined every year, with each year recording an improvement over the previous year. The index of safety performance in terms of accidents per million train kilometres has improved by 32% from 1.50 in 1984-85 to 1.02 in 1987-88, and the total number of train accidents has reduced steeply by 26% in the same period. In the current year too, this improvement continues to be sustained, with train accidents up to the end of January 1989 being lower by 12% when compared to the same period last year. I would like to assure the House that safety is an area of paramount concern where no compromise will be struck no short-cuts taken.

Plan Allocation

11. Sir, our ability to continue making an impact in the vital areas of railway working ultimately depends upon the total plan allocation. The original Plan size of the Railways after taking account of the anticipated escalation in costs, would have amounted to Rs. 16,917 crores to meet the target of 340 million tonnes of originating traffic in the terminal year of the Plan. The Railways have been allocated Rs. 11,908 crores in the first four years of the Plan. The allocation for the financial year 1989-90 is Rs. 4,450 crores, thus making a total of Rs. 16,358 crores for the Seventh Plan as a whole, which is short of the size envisaged. However, I am aware that the Planning Commission have done their best within the total resource availability. The House will, nonetheless, be happy to note that in spite of this reduced investment, the Indian Railways are hopeful of exceeding the originating freight loading target of 340 million tonnes in the final year of the Seventh Plan. As far as the freight transport effort is concerned, the System output is expected to touch 252 billion net tonne kilometres, which

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is 9.1% higher than the original target fixed for the terminal year of the plan. This level of performance has only been possible due to judicious application of scarce resources, a marked increase in manpower productivity, and intensive and rational utilisation of assets.

11.1. A striking feature of the investment pattern in the current Plan has been an increase in the Railways internal contribution to the total Plan. After taking into account the investment financed by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation, the internal resources contributed by the Indian Railways in the Seventh Plan work out to 61%, as against only 42% in the Sixth Plan, and 25% in the Fifth Plan.

11.2. The House will appreciate that our effort to achieve optimum utilisation of the System has met with a great degree of success. A clear indication of the high level of utilisation is, that the target of 1,350 Net Tonne Kilometres Per Wagon Per Day, originally set by the Planning Commission to be achieved by 1990, has been surpassed in the third year of the Plan itself. It is my considered opinion that the time has come when some emphasis will also have to be laid on the expansion of the System, with appropriate arrangements for funding.

New Lines

12. I am happy to inform the House that during the current financial year, we have opened new lines on the sections-Lalabazar-Jamira, Balipara-Gamani, and Karur-Dindigul, totalling 117 kilometres. We expect that the sections Kota-Chittaurgarh and Guna-Miana, covering another 197 kilometres, will be completed by 31st March, 1989.

12.1. We also Plan to open to traffic several new sections in the next financial year. These are:

- (1) Ernakulam-Alleppey 57 km.
- (2) Chittaurgarh-Nimach 56 Km.
- (3) Miana-Kolaras 47 km.
- (4) Talcher-Angul 18 km.
- (5) Rai Mahatpur-Una 11 km.
- (6) Bhatinda Bypass 2 km.

12.2. In pursuance of the Prime Minister's directive that special attention be given to the development of the North-east region of our country, I am happy to state that Indian Railways will fulfil their commitment to complete four new railway line projects in that area in 1989-90. These are:

- (1) Silchar-Jiribam 49 km.
- (2) Lal'azar-Bhairabi 48 km.
- (3) Balipara-Bhalukpong 35 km.
- (4) Dharmanagar-Kumarghat 33 km.

The fifth project, Amguri-Tuli, would have also been completed but for a land dispute between the two State Government concerned.

12.3. In the next financial year, some important new line projects are being taken on hand. These are:

- (1) Construction of Mangalore-Udipi Broad Gauge line, forming the second phase of the West Coast Line;
- (2) Construction of Godhra-Dahod Sardarpur-Dhar-Indore and Dewas-Maksi Broad Gauge links to develop an alternative route to the existing Western Corridor;
- (3) Construction of a rail link between Beas and Goindwal to serve the Goindwal Sahib industrial complex; and

(4) Construction of Guwahati-Burnihat Broad Gauge rail link.

12.4 At the end of the Plan, 26 ongoing projects involving a length of 2,315 kilometres will remain, with a residual fund requirement of Rs. 1,781 crores.

Gauge Conversions

13. Two important gauge conversion projects, Suratgarh-Lalgarh and Moradabad-Ramnagar, covering 256 kilometres, have already been completed in the current year. In the next financial year, the 130 kilometre long Cuntur-Macherla gauge conversion project, is proposed to be completed.

13.1. The conversion of 171 kilometre long Chhapra-Aunrihar Metre Gauge section has been proposed at a cost of about Rs 85 crores. This project would provide a through link between the two broad gauge main line sections of Varanasi-Mughalsarai on Northern Railway and Gorakhpur-Chhapra on North Eastern Railway, facilitating smooth movement of traffic to North Bihar and to the North-eastern region.

13.2. At the end of the Plan, eight ongoing gauge conversion projects involving a length of 1,205 kilometres will remain, with a residual fund requirement of Rs 442 crores.

Surveys

14. Surveys for 14 new line projects (2,432 kilometres) and 6 gauge conversion projects (1,726 kilometres) are in progress. In the current financial year, some of the important surveys which have been taken up are:

- (i) Final location survey of gauge conversion of Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur, Phulera-Merta Road-Jodhpur, and Merta Road-Lalgarh, and a parallel Broad Gauge line between Jaipur and Phulera;

(2) Preliminary Engineering -cum- Traffic survey for a new BG line from Sahjanwa near Gorakhpur to Dohrihat and conversion of Dohrihat-Indira MG line to BG; and

(3) Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a new line between Daurala near Meerut and Bijnor via Hastinapur.

14.1. Some of the surveys proposed in the next year are for:

- (1) A new line between Ramnagar and Chaukhatia;
- (2) New lines between Lalitpur-Khajuraho-Satna, Mahoba—Khajuraho and Rewa-Sidhi-Singrauli; and
- (3) Gauge conversion of Burwal Sitapur section (MG to BG).

SHRI. M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : The whole budget pertains to Madhya Pradesh, not to Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: 14.2. Survey for a new line between Amravati and Narkher is also under consideration.

Road Over and under Bridges.

15. During the current financial year, 12 road over and under bridges are likely to be completed. The outlay for such works for the year 1989-90 has been proposed at Rs. 22.3 crores as against Rs. 15 crores in 1988-89.

Track Renewals

16. The House is aware of the importance that we have been giving to the rehabilitation programme to wipe out the large accumulated backlog of track renewals, which at the beginning of the Seventh Plan, stood at 19,000 kilometres. The accelerated pace of renewal was initiated from the year

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1985-86. We are proceeding according to the target set, and expect to wipe out the entire backlog by the end of the Eighth Plan.

Railway Electrification

17. The Railways are introducing electric traction on high density routes. Of the routes which were given priority, Delhi-Bombay Western Railway route has already been fully electrified, and Delhi-Madras and Bombay-Howrah routes are expected to be electrified by the end of 1989-90. As far as the Delhi-Bombay route on Central Railway is concerned, electric traction is available up to Bhopal from Delhi, and Bhusaval from Bombay. The full energisation of this route is expected early in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Despite reduced allocations, the total route kilometrage that is expected to be energised in the Seventh Plan is 3,150 kms. which is double the total kilometrage electrified in the Sixth Plan. The Seventh Plan would end with about 33% of our Broad Gauge track length electrified.

Technology Upgradation

18. As mentioned by me earlier, Indian Railways have initiated measures towards comprehensive technology upgradation. I take this opportunity to apprise the House of the progress in some of the important areas.

Track

18.1. For the permanent way, we are using rails of higher tensile strength, improved welding techniques, and prestressed concrete sleepers. Modern machines are being increasingly used for improving the quality of maintenance and renewal. To enable extended use of existing rails, two rail reprofiling machines have been procured and are expected to be commissioned shortly. A self-propelled ultrasonic rail-flow testing car (SPURT), with an on-board computer, has been obtained. This will help in the timely detection and replacement of defective rails.

Signalling & Telecommunication

18.2. Based on the development and successful trials of the solid-state interlocking system at two stations, its extension is now planned at 38 more stations.

18.2.1. The work of providing radio link between train crew and train control room, on the busy Delhi-Mughalsarai section, is in progress. Direct communication would also be provided between the Guard and the Driver, on selected trains on this section.

18.2.2. An optical fibre communication system between Churchgate and Virar has already been commissioned. The work on Bombay VT-Kalyan section is in progress. In the current year, work has been undertaken in three sections covering nearly 700 km.

18.2.3. In keeping with the need to improve the working of intensively used terminals and junction stations, provision of a Train Describer System is in progress in Delhi area, and is expected to be completed by mid-1990. Work on the installation of similar facility for the Madras area is proposed in 1989-90.

Locomotives

18.3. As far as technology upgradation of rolling stock is concerned, eighteen thyristor controlled 6000 horse-power electric locomotives have been received and are under trial. It has also been decided to procure 30 freight and 10 passenger locomotives with 3-phase asynchronous technology.

Coaches

18.4. We have recently placed orders for 42 high speed coaches. The design of these coaches has features like light weight, corrosion resistance, better aero-dynamic profile, and a modern suspension system.

2x25 KV Technology

18.5. Presently, our electrification is on

the 25 KV-AC, 50 Cycle System. With the recent progress in technology, a new 2 x 25 KV Autotransformer System has been developed and is in use in some of the leading railroads abroad. This is being considered for adoption as an experimental measure on Indian Railways.

Research and Development

18.6. As the House is aware, new emphasis has been laid on Research and Development. The success of our march towards self-reliance ultimately depends on the break-through we are able to achieve in developing technology indigenously. Not only has the Research, Designs & Standards Organisation (RDS), been restructured in a manner better suited for our changing requirements, but it has also been decided to set up a distinct Research & Development (R & D) Organisation in each of our Production Units. An investment of Rs. 280 crores has been earmarked in the Corporate Plan period for upgrading R & D facilities in RDSO, so that it truly serves as a nodal agency for indigenous development of future generation railway systems. For integrated development, key technology areas have been identified, and mission oriented synergy groups set up, involving RDSO, Industry, and Centres of advanced learning. Encouraging results are already discernible in some areas. Reducing in tare weight of the wagon is anticipated to the extent of over 2 tonnes, thereby increasing the carrying capacity. Laboratory trials have shown possibilities of considerable reducing in the specific fuel consumption of diesel engines. Developmental effort in the wider applications of RDSO's mainframe computer has made rapid strides. Similar advance has been made in computer-aided designs, computer-aided research and developmental work on microprocessors. Designs for wagons, coaches, and locomotives, for next generation Metre Gauge Rolling Stock, are in progress. It is expected that these technological advances will have a significant impact on railway working over the next decade.

Energy Conservation

19. Not only on the Railways but in the national context too, conservation of energy has assumed great importance. The efforts being made by the Railways, in this sphere were given a special focus about two years ago. These measures included accelerated phasing out of steam locomotives, better maintenance of diesel loco sub-systems, computerised monitoring of consumption of HSD and lube oil, incorporation of low-idling features in locomotives, use of rail and flange lubricators, and energy audits of major railway installations. In fact, the targeted condemnation of 2,000 steam locomotives during the Seventh Plan has already been achieved, one and a half years ahead of schedule. We intend to continue this accelerated programme, so that steam traction can be completely phased out from railway service even before 2000 A.D

19.1. To further enthuse and motivate railwaymen at all levels, vigorous energy conservation drives are being undertaken over the entire railway system, as well as in railway colonies, schools and establishments. Any good work done in this important area is being given due recognition.

19.2. All these measures have paid rich dividends, and in 1987-88, we have been able to achieve a reduction of over 5% in the consumption of energy (in terms of coal equivalent units per thousand gross tonne kilometres) We are expecting this process of reduction to continue in 1988-89 also.

Production Units

20. The performance of our Production Units in 1987-88 has been satisfactory. All Production Units are likely to achieve their targeted out-turn in 1988-89. In fact, I am happy to inform the House, that the production of electric locomotives at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, will record an impressive increase of 33% in the current year 1988-89. The new Coach Factory at Kapurthala has gone into production with the first coach having been rolled out on 31st March, 1988.

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20.1. Considering the demand for rolling stock, certain expansions of our Production Units have been proposed. The capacity of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, will be further increased from 100 to 120 electric locomotives per year, at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.5. crores. It is also proposed to increase the capacity of Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, by another ten diesel locomotives per year, at an estimated cost of Rs 19.5. crores, and that of Wheel & Axle Plant, Bangalore, from 70,000 to 85,000 wheels per year, at an estimated cost of Rs. 31.9 crores.

Metropolitan Transport Projects

21. Sir, all possible efforts have been made in the current Plan for progressing ongoing Metropolitan Transport Projects in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. I had informed the House on several occasions in the past, that the progress of the two projects in the Calcutta area had been hampered because of delay in the handing over of some critical plots of land needed for the Calcutta Metro Project, and in removing encroachments on the existing railway land, required for the Circular Railway Project, In Bombay, with the joint financing efforts of the State Government and the Railways, the Mankhurd-Belapur project is progressing on schedule. A unique feature of this project is the construction of the country's longest prestressed concrete railway bridge across the Thane Creek. The novel construction technique adopted is casting of well foundations by floating caisson method, in which precast caissons are built on the shore, and then, floated to the site by special submersible barges. In Madras, progress of the Madras Beach-Luz-Rapid Transit System has been commensurate with the funds available for this project during the year.

21.1. With the rapid economic progress and consequent urbanisation, the demand for transport of commuters is rising at a staggering pace. Urban transport projects are so highly capital-intensive, that it would

be impossible for any single agency to take on this responsibility on its own. I would, therefore, like once again to reiterate, that the only solution would be a joint approach, involving the Central Government, the State Government, and the City Administration, as is generally the system the world over. I do hope that, all those concerned would be able to respond positively and expeditiously in tackling this major problem, which may otherwise overtake and overwhelm us.

Staff Matters

22. Sir, Railways are a labour-intensive organisation, and their most valued asset is their manpower. It is on their ability and morale that our success depends.

Housing

22.1. I have tried to ensure that the Railway family experiences the benefits of the atmosphere of general well-being existing on Indian Railways. We have progressively tried to relieve those engaged in the railway exercise, from the day to day worries and tension that crop up in present day life. One such area of major concern to the serving employee is the construction of a shelter for the family after his retirement. To help the Railway employee in the construction of his house, I have directed the Ministry to examine the feasibility of setting up an independent apex body, to assist the Railway employee in acquisition of land, its development, and other activities related to construction, on a self-financing basis.

Training

22.2. Great importance is being given to training and retraining of railway personnel in a systematic manner, so that they acquire adequate managerial and technical skills. During the year 1987-88, about one lakh railway employees were imparted training in various institutes.

Productivity Linked Bonus

22.3. Productivity Linked Bonus equal to

44 days wages, the highest so far, was declared for the year 1987-88.

Staff Quarters and Amenities

22.4. The allocation for staff quarters and other amenities has been more than doubled, from an annual average of about Rs. 20 crores in the Sixth Plan to about Rs. 47 crores in the Seventh Plan. I am proposing to substantially raise the allocation for the year 1989-90, to Rs. 65 crores, which represents an increase of 33% over the previous year.

Literacy Mission

22.5. In pursuance of the National Mission for eradication of illiteracy, about 400 training Centres have been opened on the Zonal Railways during this year to benefit railwaymen and their families.

Educational Facilities

22.6. Efforts are being continued to improve the quality of railway educational institutions. We appreciate the assistance given by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, which enabled us to obtain sanction for opening another 12 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the current year.

Sports Activities

22.7. On the National sports scene, the Indian Railways retained their prominent position, winning 18 National titles in 1987-88, surpassing the previous record of 16 in the earlier year. Three sportspersons from the Railways were also honoured with the Arjuna Award.

Industrial Relations

23. During 1988-89, the Railways maintained a very cordial and harmonious relationship with the Organised Labour. For nearly four decades now, a well-established Permanent Negotiating Machinery has been functioning on the Indian Railways. The

Corporate Enterprise Groups meet regularly and consist of representatives of Management on the one hand, and those of the Officers and the Organised Labour on the other, truly reflecting the team spirit that exists on our System. We value the responsible and constructive attitude displayed by the Organised Labour. I fully recognise, that in the ultimate analysis, it is the 'man behind the Machine' who makes the difference between success and failure. This is the fourth year in succession in the Seventh Plan period, in which the performance of the Railway team has been of a high order. I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the officers and the staff of the Indian Railways, to whom credit must go in a large measure for the result achieved. I am sure, that their enthusiasm will continue unabated, and that their morale will remain high, so that they successfully carry out their duties in the service of the nation.

Public Sector Undertakings

24. I would now like to review the working of the public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways. In 1987-88, Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) registered a record turn-over of Rs. 208.5 crores and a profit after tax of Rs 14.31 crores, earning foreign exchange of about Rs 20 crores. The company has secured four important international contracts in the current year—one each in Malaysia and Turkey, and two in Bangladesh. In 1988, the Company received seven awards, including the National Export Award instituted by the Ministry of Commerce, and the overseas Construction Council of India Award for the highest turn-over and the maximum earning of foreign exchange.

24.1 Rail India Technical & Economic Services (RITES), maintained its excellent progress, earning a profit after tax of Rs. 5.56. crores, and foreign exchange of Rs. 19.14 crores in 1987-88. In the current year, the Company completed assignments in Mexico, Sri Lanka and Jordan. One of the major contracts being currently executed by

[Sh. Madhavrao Scindia]

them is for the operation and maintenance of a high-speed railway line in Iraq. In the current year, the Company has secured five important international contracts in Ghana, Nigeria and Zimbabwe. In 1988, the Company received three awards, including the International Trophy for Technology.

24.2 Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC), has so far raised about Rs. 960 crores. It has floated its third issue of Railway Bonds amounting to Rs. 600 crores in the current year. I would like to reemphasise that these resources are a part of the Railway Plan. They do not constitute any additionality.

24.3 The Container Corporation of India (CONCOR), has been set up with an Authorised Share Capital of Rs. 100 crores, for developing a network of Inland Container depots to handle international and domestic containers.

24.4 The Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS), is functioning as a Society under the Ministry of Railways, and is engaged in the development of computer systems on the Indian Railways. A mainframe computer for the Freight Operation Information System has been ordered and is expected to be installed shortly. This organisation has also taken up many other useful projects, including the inter-linking of the various passenger reservation systems, and the development of software for the Hospital Management System, the Personnel Management System, the Coach Monitoring System, and the issue of unreserved tickets.

International Cooperation

25. In the field of international cooperation, the Ministry of Railways signed three Memoranda of Understanding during the year with the Governments of USSR, and, of France, and with the Australian National Railway Commission. The objectives outlined in the Memoranda are for greater coop-

eration in areas of mutual interest, upgradation and transfer of technology in selected areas, and undertaking joint consultancy and construction projects in third countries.

Budget Estimates 1989-90

26. Sir, I shall now deal with the Budget Estimates for the next financial year 1989-90. With the size of the Railway Plan fixed at Rs. 4,450 crores, the target for originating tonnage has been set at 345 million tonnes, of which 316 million would be revenue earning. The total traffic output has been targeted to reach 252 billion net tonne kilometres.

26.1 The passenger traffic is estimated to go up by 3%, sundry earnings by 4%, and luggage, parcels and other receipts by about 2%. On the basis of these assumptions, and at the current level of fare and freight rates, the gross traffic receipts are estimated at Rs. 9,757 crores. This is Rs. 381 crores higher than the Revised Estimates of the current financial year 1988-89.

26.2 The Ordinary Working Expenses are estimated at Rs. 7,373 crores, which is an increase of Rs. 698 crores over the Revised Estimates of the current financial year. The additional funds being asked for are largely to meet the obligations of annual increments to staff, payment of Dearness Allowance, increase in coal and steel prices, costs related to increased activities, and lease rental payable to Indian Railway Finance Corporation.

26.3 It is proposed to step up the contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund from Rs. 1,500 crores in 1988-89 to Rs. 1,715 crores in 1989-90.

26.4 The contribution to the Pension Fund is also being enhanced from the current year's level of Rs. 550 crores to Rs. 700 crores in the next year. This has become necessary following the various Government decisions liberalising Pensionary benefits.

26.5 The Railway Convention Committee, 1985, have been deliberating on several aspects of railway working. Memoranda on the financial arrangements between the Railway Finance and the General Finance have since been submitted by the Ministry of Railways for the Committee's consideration. Meanwhile, provision for dividend for 1989-90 has been made at the same rate as for the year 1988-89. On receipt of the recommendations of the Committee on the subject, and after consideration thereof, proposals will be placed before the Parliament for approval.

26.6 With the increase in Ordinary Working Expenses and contributions to the Railway's Funds, the total working expenses are expected to be Rs. 9,788 crores. After taking into account the net miscellaneous receipts of Rs. 100 crores, the net revenue will amount to Rs. 69 crores, which would be insufficient to meet the dividend liability of Rs. 805 crores, by Rs. 736 crores.

Tariff Proposals

27. Sir, I am sure that Hon'ble Members from all sections of the House fully recognise, that it is in the long term interests of the railway system that the organisation maintains its financial viability. Any default in the payment of dividend to the General Exchequer, will adversely affect the resource position of the Government. Moreover, on account of the rising costs of inputs, and for the higher generation of internal resources to finance Plan investment, some adjustments in the rates become unavoidable. I, therefore, propose certain changes in the tariffs to be made effective from 1-4-1989.

27.1 It is proposed to increase the rates of goods traffic by 11 per cent. However, to provide relief to the weaker and the rural sections of society, and keeping in mind the special interests of the Kisan, I have decided to exempt from this increase certain commodities, namely, salt for human consumption, fruits and vegetables, gur and jagree, edible oils, oil seeds, oil cakes, fodder, live-stock, and organic manures.

27.2 It is also proposed to rationalise the freight structure by revising the classification of low rated commodities. All commodities are now grouped into various classes, ranging from Class 80 to Class 300. The difference between the minimum and the maximum class rate is very high at present. It is, therefore, proposed that the wagon load and the train load classification of those commodities which are now charged at a rate between Class 80 Special and Class 150, be raised by two steps, except in the case of foodgrains, pulses and fertilizers, where it would be raised by one step only.

27.3 It is proposed to increase the rates of parcels and luggage by 11 per cent.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIKAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that:

Aapne pani piya, mujhko pasina aa gaya,
ho na ho, majhdhar main mera safina
Aagaya

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I, therefore, propose certain charges in the tariffs to be made effective from 1.4.1989.

27.4 As far as passenger traffic is concerned, the middle and lower income groups constitute the bulk of railway users. Keeping their interest in mind, I do not propose any increase in passenger fares whatsoever.

Financial Effects of Proposals

28. The above-mentioned proposals are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 876 crores. Taking this into account, and after having paid the full dividend of Rs. 805 crores to the General Exchequer, the financial year 1989-90 is expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 140 crores. The projected surplus is just sufficient to execute works chargeable to the Development Fund, such as, passenger amenities, staff welfare, and computerisation of reservations.

[Sh. Madhavrao Scindia]

Concessions

29. During the last two years, concessions were given to various deserving and needy persons—to the war-widows, the deaf and dumb, kisans, teachers, children, sportspersons, and the widows of Policemen and IPKF personnel killed in action. These will continue. This being the Nehru Centenary Year, I have decided to grant some more concessions for travel in Second Class. These are:

For Eminent Coaches in games and sports

To all recipients of the Dronacharya Award—a concession of 50 per cent.

For the Courageous

To all recipients of the Vir Chakra and Ashok Chakra series gallantry awards, for their courage and heroism in the defence of the country, and to the widows of such posthumous awardees—a concession of 50 per cent.

For the Brave

To all recipients of the President's Police Medal and the Indian Police Medal for gallantry, in recognition of their brave and fearless service—a concession of 50 per cent.

For Senior Citizens as a token of our concern and respect

For every person of the age of 65 years and above, for travel beyond 500 kms.— a concession of 25 per cent.

Conclusion

30. Sir, almost forty-two years have elapsed since that day—15th August, 1947—when at the stroke of mid-night, India gained her Independence from the colonial yoke. Four momentous decades have seen

many vicissitudes—the unfolding of both our strengths and our weaknesses—Many achievements and some failures—as a people, as a nation.

30.1 What we as Management have tried to develop on the Indian Railways, is the ability to crystallise the hard and unpalatable issues, and act on the basis of enterprising decisions arrived at as a result. What we must constantly strive for, is an enterprising polity on the one hand, and a development-oriented managerial set-up on the other, to carry out the task of transformation. We continue to feel motivated by the constant encouragement which we have received from the Prime Minister. I have no hesitation in saying, that, due to the support we have received from him, from the Honourable Members, and from the public at large, the railway fabric has acquired a new lustre. Even amongst those who were critical, we could always sense a strong undercurrent of understanding and empathy. We feel privileged, Sir, to have been the recipients of such sentiments from our fellow country-men. We fully realise the enormity of our task and would be the first to acknowledge that we still have a long way to go. Things cannot change overnight—it is a process which has to be set in motion. With the goodwill and support that we continue to receive, we are confident that we shall overcome the challenges ahead, and succeed in establishing a modern and efficient Railway System, of which the country can be truly proud.

31. With these words, Sir, I now commend the Railway Budget 1989-90, to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 14.15 hrs.

13.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty minutes past Fourteen of the clock

[English]

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(ii) **Need to release more funds for drinking water projects**

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up Matters under Rule 377.

[Translation]

(i) **Need to withdraw the order abolishing the temporary posts created in the Directorate of Census in 1961**

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, census is conducted in the entire country after every 10 years. For this there is a Census Directorate in every State under the direct control of the Central Government.

Temporary posts were sanctioned for running the Census Directorates in 1961 and staff drawn from various departments are working against these posts. In the mean time most of the employees have earned one promotion also.

The future of these employees has become uncertain as a result of a Central Government order which seeks to abolish these posts. They will have to revert to lower posts in their parent department and this will cause heavy reduction in their pay and other allowances.

It may also be noted that these posts will have to be filled up after 8 or 10 months for the preparation of 1991 census. Therefore, the Central Government should withdraw such an order and remove the injustice done to the employees.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): Many villages suffer from want of drinking water. It is said that the Central Government is not giving sufficient funds to State Governments for drinking water projects. I request the Central Government to look into the matter and release money for drinking water projects.

[Translation]

(iii) **Need to open a Cancer Institute in Khalilabad, U.P.**

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been a constant rise in the number of cancer patients and those dying of this disease, but proportionately suitable arrangements for prevention, diagnose and treatment of the disease have not been made so far by the Government.

In eastern Uttar Pradesh, where the percentage of literacy is very low, people live below the poverty line. Due to non-availability of diagnosis and treatment facility for Cancer, thousands of them meet an untimely death. The State Government is not capable to make suitable arrangements for the treatment of Cancer with its limited resources. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to open a Regional Cancer Institute in eastern Uttar Pradesh to protect the lives of crores of people.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Health to open a Regional Cancer Institute at Khalilabad in the most backward district of Basti in Uttar Pradesh without delay so that the poor people living in this area could be provided timely treatment.

[*English*]

- (iv) **Need to Sanction the proposal submitted by the Government of Karnataka for strengthening the ground water Organisation**

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): On 20th May, 1987, the State Government of Karnataka had sent a proposal to the Union Government to renew the sanction during 1988-89 to purchase equipment worth Rs. 8,99,517/- for strengthening of Ground Water Organisation in Karnataka under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The State Government had also requested for import licence and for foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 13 lakhs. The Union Government has not yet communicated its decision thereon.

I request the Minister concerned to look into the matter.

[*Translation*]

- (v) **Need to ensure early payment of crop insurance claims of Gujarat farmers**

SHRI SHANTILAL PURSHOT-TAMBHAI PATEL (Godhra): The farmers of Gujarat are passing through difficult times due to drought for the third consecutive year. Most of the crop insurance claims for the kharif season of 1986 could be cleared in the month of April 1988 only. There is great resentment among the farmers on this account. The farmers of the State are demanding for an early payment of crop insurance claims for the kharif season of 1987. A further delay in the payment of claims for the kharif season for 1987 may lead to a mass agitation.

The figures of expected agricultural yield based on the estimate of kharif crop for the year 1987 has already been sent to the General Insurance Corporation by the State Government. The Central Government should take steps to ensure early payment of crop insurance claims.

- (vi) **Need to take steps to improve the condition of villagers and for removal of unemployment.**

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is a country of the villages. Seventy percent of the labourers and farmers live in these villages but the condition of the villages is deteriorating day by day. Consequently, the condition of the farmers and labourers is going from bad to worse. Agriculture is becoming unprofitable. Youth belonging to both farming and labour classes are migrating from the villages. Unemployment has reached serious proportions thereby posing threat to the unity and integrity of the country. If we want to maintain the unity and integrity of the country, we have to make rapid development of the villages. Immediate necessary steps will have to be taken to check floods, and development schemes will have to be undertaken at the village level. Agriculture should be given the status of an industry and youth should be stopped from migrating. For this small industries should be opened in the villages. Then only we can hope of removing starvation and unemployment to some extent. The Government should take immediate action in this direction.

[*English*]

- (vii) **Need to send ICAR team of agricultural experts to study the feasibility of establishing an Agricultural College in district Ganjam in Orissa**

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): The district of Ganjam in the State of Orissa is primarily agricultural. The people of the area are hardworking and never relent to work in the fields facing all oddities. Practically their philosophy is agriculture. The students of the district have been all along agitating for the establishment of an agricultural college in the district. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research should collect necessary data and explore possibilities of establishing an agricultural college in the district. Such an institution can go a long way in providing

higher educational facilities in the realm of agriculture to the students of the area. The college when established, be affiliated to Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology.

I would suggest that the ICAR be entrusted the responsibility of sending a team of agriculture experts to visit the district and see the possibility of establishing a college in consultation with Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology and Orissa Government.

The establishment of an agricultural College in the district is a long standing demand. The Central Government should consider the matter sympathetically and do the needful soon.

[*Translation*]

(viii) **Need to transfer the headquarters of BALCO from Delhi to Bilaspur or Korba in Madhya Pradesh**

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a BALCO plant is situated at Korba in Madhya Pradesh. A BALCO factory is also situated at the same place which is earning profit. There are only two plants of BALCO in the whole of India, the Korba plant being the most important of them. But the irony is that its headquarters are in Delhi due to which the officials have to visit Delhi frequently for every work. As a result of this, a lot of money and time is wasted. If the headquarters are set up at Bilaspur or Korba then the wastage of time and money arising out of frequent tours of the officials can be avoided. Besides, allied industries connected with BALCO can also be set up there. Therefore my submission is that just as the BALCO headquarters have been shifted to Orissa, a similar provision should be made in Bilaspur or Korba as well.

14.28 hrs.

**DIRECT TAX LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL
CONTD.**

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri S.B. Chavan on the 22nd February, 1989, namely:-

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, be taken into consideration."

Shri S.B. Chavan to Continue his Reply.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, Yesterday I had informed this Hon. House about some of the doubts which were expressed by Hon. Members as to what the position is. I would like to continue with the same.

The first point which I would like to clarify will be about the system of evaluation of the wealth tax. The Hon. Member opposite said that the evaluation of the wealth tax and the system followed should be such that a common man should be able to understand as to what exactly are the rules and the procedures which he is expected to follow so that he is not required to go to any tax consultant for filing his returns. First of all, I would like to clarify that the evaluation under the wealth tax is not going to attract any common man as such, it is beyond a particular limit that persons are supposed to file their returns for the wealth tax. The procedure has been laid down and it is contained in Rule 7 which in fact is absolutely clear both about the immovable property—whether it is a free hold or a lease hold or whether it is an acquired property.

All the three have been clarified in Part B on page 41 page Taxman's publication.

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

"Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill 1988. It clarifies the position about the immovable property. I quote:

"3 Subject to the provisions of rules 4,5,6,7, and 8, for the purposes of sub-section (1) of section 7, the value of any immovable property, being a building or land appurtenant thereto, or part thereof, shall be the amount arrived at by multiplying the net maintainable rent by the figure 12.5:

Provided that in relation to any such property which is constructed on leasehold land, this rule shall have effect as if for the figure 12.5.

(a) Where the unexpired period of the lease of such land is fifty years or more, the figure 10.0 had been substituted; and

(b) Where the unexpired period of the lease of such land is less than fifty years, the figures 8.0 had been substituted:

Provided further that where such property is acquired or construction of which is completed after the 31st day of March, 1974, if they value so arrived at is lower than the cost of acquisition or the cost of construction, as increased, in either case, by the cost of any improvement to the property, the cost of acquisition or, as the case may be, the cost of construction, as so increased, shall be taken to be the value of the property under this rule".

So this clause 3 is very clear about how the whole thing has to be calculated. There is no ambiguity about it. As regards maintainable rent clause 4 is absolutely clear. I do not think there is any scope for any kind of ambiguity and that is why I have not been able to understand what the hon. Member had in view when he said that the whole thing is so complicated and common people are

not able to understand what the provisions are and that is why they feel compelled to approach the tax consultants and thereafter through them they have to file their returns. I do not think anything of that nature is required.

Hon. Shri Vyas raised the point about the jewellery and worth of the jewellery held by previous rulers. Who is going to assess the valuation of this jewellery? If it is less than 5 lakhs there is a procedure laid down and if it is beyond 5 lakhs then expert valuers are entrusted with the responsibility of trying to find out as to what exactly is the valuation of the jewellery which is in the possession of either the Jagirdar or the Prince who must be having the possession of the jewellery. I do not think that here also there is any kind of scope for mis-interpretation or ambiguity. Might be in the case of expert valuers itself differences might arise. That cannot be helped. But when once the matter is referred to the experts, I think, we are bound by the valuation unless there is prima facie evidence that it is motivated malafides Unless that is established normally the report of the valuer is being accepted by the government.

Another point was raised by Shri H.M. Patel. He was the Finance Minister at one time and that is why it becomes very necessary to clarify the point as to why is it that the rules have been made part of the statute rather than keep them as a rule. I quite see the point. But at the same time we have to take note of the fact that different kinds of interpretations were being made by different people about the rules. There should be no ambiguity and the matter should be absolutely clear. That is why it has been brought about here. I can well understand that if the rules are framed separately flexibility obtains, If the rules are framed under the statute that give greater power to the Government to frame the rules. But I think we have curtailed our powers and brought it before the House. In fact, it is going to be difficult for the Government that if any change is to be brought about, we will have to approach this House and get the rule amended. But that is not against the parties

concerned. That is why I have not been able to exactly follow what was high point. Most probably, he just wanted to say that Government should have more powers of framing the rules. I agree with him but in these particular cases, there were a number of interpretations which were being put on the rules which were being framed. That is why we thought it necessary that it should be brought under the statute.

Another very important provision, which, in fact, was a bone of contention, was about the religious and charitable trusts and the possibility of misuse of the amounts which were invested in these trusts. The point was made by hon. Member Shri Vyas. I am sorry that he is not there I have to clarify the point that he has raised.

A point was also raised by hon. Member Shri H.M. Patel whether it is going to have any retrospective effect. As far as I have been able to read the clause, there is hardly any scope for living this kind of interpretation that this clause can be interpreted to say as if it is going to have a retrospective effect. I don't think that we propose to do it. At the time of 1987 Act, when the Bill was being passed, my predecessor had given an assurance on the floor of the House that we propose to revise the provisions for charitable and religious trusts. So, there is hardly any scope for feeling that during that period some people might have registered trusts and that is why it should be given a retrospective effect. But at least if I have understood the hon. Member Shri H.M. Patel., correctly, what he wanted to find out from me was whether it was going to have a retrospective effect or not. I can make it absolutely clear that there is no intention of making it retrospective. There is no reason also because the intentions of the Government were made clear. There is hardly any possibility of miscarriage of justice in the case of certain trusts which, not knowing that such a kind of change is going to take place, must have got themselves registered. That is why when the intentions were known, if anybody has done it, I do not think he can claim any benefit under this section. That's

why it will have prospective effect and not retrospective effect.

Another good feature that we have introduced in this provision for the trusts is about the safeguards which have been provided. In fact, cases have been brought to Government's notice that funds were being used for business purposes and some of the trusts were being utilised for that kind of purpose. But not it has been made absolutely clear in the provisions of the Bill itself that you can have a business and the profits arising out of the business can be credited to the trust and the business profit is also incidental to the objective of the trust. If it is not incidental, you are free to have your business. But it will be taxable. If it is to enjoy the exemption, then it has to be incidental to the objective and that point has been made absolutely clear in this case also.

The other conditions that we have put on the trusts is that the funds will have to be kept in specified assets, utilisation of the funds will be for the objects only, accumulation of the income has to be for some purpose which should be clearly mentioned and exemption will not be available for business income unless the same is incidental to the objective. All trusts will have to keep audited accounts and the department will look into them at the time of granting approval or renewal. Actually this is not the all-time exemption which was practised before. Now you will have to come at regular intervals for renewal of exemption which has been granted and at the time of the renewal, it will be the responsibility of the officer to see that the conditions which have been mentioned under this section have been scrupulously observed by those who would like to have exemption under this section.

Next point which was raised by some of the hon. Members was about additional tax of 20 per cent which has been proposed under section 141 (1A) if there is a difference between the assessed income and the declared income. And we have also said that since we have introduced a new system under which the voluntary returns are being

[Sh. S.D. Chavan]

accepted by Government, it is in 97 per cent cases that we propose to accept the returns filed by the assessee: hardly in per cent of the cases there is going to be regular scrutiny. So, it is a matter of reposing full confidence on those who are going to file their returns. And that is why in order to avoid any possibility of these concessions being misused, 20 per cent additional tax has been levied and even if it is some kind of arithmetic mistake that has been committed, he has to pay 20 per cent more. If it is proved beyond doubt that he had deliberately concealed the income which he is supposed to show under the returns, then of course, the penalty is much heavier. It was 200 per cent which has been increased to 300 per cent with a view to see that the objective of the new system which has been introduced is not defeated by some of the elements who would like to take advantage of this kind of liberal provision that was made. So, the intention is absolutely clear under this section and whether there is appeal available or not was also another point which hon. Member, Shri H.M. Patel raised. I think under the provision of rectification, he can approach the assessing officer and if he is not pleased with the decision, then of course, there is a provision for going in an appeal. So, that is the recourse of which he can take an advantage and I do not think that there can be any kind of miscarriage of justice under this.

A point was made by Shri Amal Datta which was about a case which was cited by him, that is, about Comptroller and Auditor General since there has been some sort of test audit report. According to him. There was a loss of Rs. 8 crores to the Government. Hon. Member might recollect that before the scheme was introduced, there was another scheme of voluntary assessment. Returns were filed. Previously the limit was Rs 25,000/. It was raised to Rs 50,000 and again raised to Rs 1 lakh. the maximum amount was Rs 2 lakhs. So, this was the system which was invoked. I do not know by what reasoning they have come to this conclusion. If proper scrutiny would have been

done of the returns filed, the Government could have recovered about Rs. 8 crores. That really shows that the policy decision taken by the Government is being questioned by the authorities who are saying that they have lost Rs 8 crores. Whether it is right or wrong is different. I do not think that it can be questioned by anybody. It was a deliberate and conscious decision taken by my predecessor and the assesseees were given this option of filing their voluntary returns.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : (Diamond Harbour) I mentioned about the CAG's Report. Are you saying that the CAG is not to go into matters where the Government has a policy and even though it is found that by that policy the public revenue is being lost or is he not duty bound to bring it to the public to see that pursuing the policy brings a loss of so much amount of public revenue?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I would have replied to your question, but you are also the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and I would not like to say anything against the CAG. My understanding of the problem is, so far as the policy matters are concerned, Government is fully within its rights to take decisions as to what needs to be done; and whether the claim of 97 per cent voluntary assessment that is introduced statutorily should be done or should not be done. This is ultimately the right of the Government and the right of this House. If anybody tomorrow questions that Government seems to have lost so much amount and that is why this policy is not correct; I do not think it is within their rights to pass such a view.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : If we have to challenge a policy, how are we to say that? Unless somebody brings it concretely to our notice as CAG has done by way of its report, how are we to formulate our ideas? Are we to borrow our ideas from you only?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Ideas are know because policies are know.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: But how much is the loss?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: When the Government takes the decision of voluntary schemes of filing returns, at that time the Government less consciously takes the decision and thereafter that scheme comes into operation. Now, if a statutory scheme is also being questioned by some of the people, I don't think that anybody will be within his rights to say that if Government had not followed this policy, Government would have got so much more. This is something which I am not able to understand. It is a matter of opinion also. So, I can merely say that the Income Tax Department has also gone into it. They have said that the amount was quoted by the CAG, well, I would not like to enter into this kind of controversy as to what CAG is saying. My only point was about the policy decisions and I don't think anybody can question the policy decisions taken by the Government knowing full well the implications as to how much money they are going to either get or lose.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: The question was whether you know the implications.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Might be, according to the limitations that we have. We have our own limitations as also the Hon. Members have. I cannot possibly claim that I am a perfect person. According to my information I try to take decisions on certain issues.

Now, the next point, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is about the curtailment of time, i.e. it was two years before which has been brought down to six months. I don't think that two years period has been brought down to six months.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I do not say that.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Then I think I have misunderstood you.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Six months remains but the time for demand is brought down from four years to two years. now.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: According to my nothing, it was two years which has been

brought down. That was the period before and that is the period even now. What is the relevance of the six months period is the main point. According to the new system, once the returns are filed, 97 per cent are going to be accepted. If there is a prima facie case, if the assessing authority feels that there is a case and the party needs to be informed, not only within that six months but within that financial year they are supposed to intimate the party that there seems to be an obvious mistake, a discrepancy, and that is why they are going to take up the case for regular scrutiny and after the scrutiny, they have to pass order within a period of two years. So, the period of two years is meant for giving a kind of notice to the party that the authority prima facie has come to the conclusion that there is a case against the party and that they would like to go deep into the matter and take decision about it. That is the only point. I do not think there is any departure either in the period of limitation on in any other point.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : There is a departure, but you are justifying it.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Well it is a Government Bill and I have to justify the same.

The last point made was about making available information to people at large. Nobody can have any dispute about this point. But, if I were to inform the hon Member we are in fact trying to do the same and information is being made available to people at large with a view to enable them to find out as to what the provisions are and what they are supposed to do. I quite see the point that there is still scope for improvement. Improvement needs to be done and people at large need to be informed about the various provisions and how they are supposed to file their returns and so on. We are taking maximum advantage of the media available, but still I cannot possibly say that the whole thing is perfect and there is no scope for improvement whatsoever. Always, there is scope for improvement.

Just one last point about the backward

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

areas. The hon. member who raised this point has said that this instrument of tax benefits should also be made use of for the development of backward areas. If the hon. member is interested, I can give him the full information.

First of all; there is a concessional provision for the small scale industries. Especially in the backward areas, 20 per cent concession is already available. So also in other areas, especially in the North Eastern Region, which is mostly a tribal area, concessions are available. Since the North Eastern Region is mostly a tribal area, I do not think income tax becomes leviable on them. They do get a number of concessions. In the backward areas and in the North Eastern Region, a number of concessions are available under the Income Tax Act and we are, in fact, trying to encourage parties who are interested in locating their industries in that area, by giving them central investment subsidy, income tax benefit and also concessional finances from the term-lending institutions. Persons interested in locating their units in the tribal, areas should take full advantage of these major concessions and try to bring these areas on par with the rest of the country. That is the intention behind the whole thing and that is why, deliberately and consciously we have kept these provisions to give benefits to the backward areas.

These were the few points which were raised and which I have tried to clarify. I do not propose to say anything more. I must thank the hon. members for lending me a patient ear.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth -Tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration

Clause 2

(Amendment of Section 2)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is an amendment to Clause 2 by Shri Shantilal Patel. He is not present in the House. The question is:

"That Clause 2, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4

(Amendment section 10)

Amendments made:

Page 4, in line 36, *after* " business" *insert* unless the business is incidental to the attainment of its objectives and separate books of accounts are maintained by respect of such business"

Page 6 in line 7, *after* " business" *insert* unless the business is incidental to the attainment of its objectives and separate books of accounts are maintained by it in respect of such business" (4)

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"The Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clause 5, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

Clause 6

(Amendment of section 32 a)

Amendment made:

Page 8, for lines 9-13, *substitute*

'Provided that In respect of a ship or an aircraft or machinery or plant specified in sub-section (8B) this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "twenty-five per cent" the words "twenty per cent" had been substituted.' (5)

Page 8, in line 28, *after* "April 1988 " *insert* unless such ship or aircraft is acquired or such machinery or plant is installed in the circumstances specified in clause (a) of sub section (8B) and the assessee furnishes evidence to the satisfaction of the Assessing Officer as specified in that clause " (6)

Page 8, for line 39-45 , *substitute*

"(8B) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (8) of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. G.S. R. 870 (E) , dated the 12th June , 1986, issued thereun-

der, the provisions of this section shall apply in respect of, _

(a) (i) A new ship or new aircraft acquired after the 31st day of March, 1987 but before the 1st day of April, 1988, if the assessee furnishes evidence to the satisfaction of the Assessing Officer that he had, before the 12th day of June, 1986, entered into a contract for the purchase of such ship or aircraft with the builder or manufacturer or owner thereof, as the case may be;

(ii) any new machinery or plant installed after the 31st day of March, 1987 but before the 1st day of April, ;1988, if the assessee furnishes evidence to the satisfaction of the Assessing Officer that before the 12th day of June, 1986, he had purchased such machinery or plant with the manufacturer or owner or, or a dealer in, such machinery or plant, or had, where such machinery or plant has been manufactured in an undertaking owned by the assessee, taken steps for the manufacture of such machinery or plant:

Provided that nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall entitle the assessee to claim deduction in respect of a ship or aircraft or machinery or plant referred to in this clause in any previous year except the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989;

(b) A new ship or new aircraft acquired or any new machinery or plant installed after the 31st day of March, 1988, but before such date as the Central Government, if it considers necessary or

expedient so to do, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf. (7)

Page 9, in line 4-6, for " in the said assessment year and in the four assessment years immediately succeeding such assessment year."

Substitute "in the said assessment year (hereinafter referred to as the initial assessment year) and a block of further period of four years beginning with the assessment year immediately succeeding the initial assessment year" (8).

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

Shri Shantilal Patel—Not present .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

"The clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill

Amendment made:

Page 9, in lines 11-13, for in the said assessment year and in the four assessment years immediately succeeding such assessment year"

Substitute "in the said assessment year (hereinafter referred to as the initial assessment year) and a block of further period of four years beginning with the assessment year immediately succeeding the initial assessment year". (9).

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"The clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clauses 8 to 12 .

The question is:

"The Clauses 8 to 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 8 to 12 were added to the Bill.

Clause 13

(Amendment of section 80 C)

Amendment made:

Page 12, in line 10 *after* " such University" *Insert* or a local authority:" (10).

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"The clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clauses 14 and 15.

The question is:

"That Clauses 14 and 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 14, and 15, were added to the Bill

Clause 16

(Insertion of new section 80 HHD re: Deduction in respect of earnings in convertible foreign exchange)

Amendments made:

Page 12, in line 37, after "hotel" insert "or of a tour operator." (11)

Page 13, in line 32, after coaches by "insert " tour operators already so approved or by" (12)

Page, 14, in line 24, after "hotel" insert "or of a tour operator". (13)
(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

" That Clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clauses 17 and 18.

The question is:

"That Clauses 17 and 18 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

Clause 17 and 18 were added to the Bill

Clause 19

(Amendment of Section 115 J)

Amendment made:

Page 16, in line 5,, after "sub-section (3)" insert or sub-section (3A)".(14)
(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 19, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 19 as amended was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no amendment to Clause 20.

The question is :

"That Clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 20 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clause 21 Shri Shanti Patel. Not present

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clauses 22 to 39. Clause 21 to 39 may be put together .

The question is:

"That Clauses 21 to 39 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clauses 21 to 39 were added to the Bill.

15.00 hrs

Clause 40

(Amendment of Section 234C)

Amendment made:

Page 22, in line 15, after "due", insert " or where no such instalment is so due by the 31st day of March of the financial year ." (15)

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 40, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 40, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 41

(Amendment of Section 244 A)

Amendment made:

Page 22, in line 38, after "section 143 or" insert "section 144 or" (16)
(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 41, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 41 as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to clauses 42 to 49. The question is:

"That Clauses 42 to 49 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 42 to 49 were added to the Bill

Clauses 50

(Amendment of Section 271)

Amendment made:

Page 25, in line 20, for "1988" substitute "1989" (17)
(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That Clause 50, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 50 as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 51

(Amendment of Section 273 A)

Amendment made:

Page 25, in line 38, for "1988 substitute "1988" (18)
(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That Clause 51, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 51 as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are no amendments to Clauses 52 to 55. The question is:

"That Clauses 52 to 55 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 52 and 55 were added to the Bill

Clause 56

(Amendment of Tenth Schedule)

Amendment made:

Pages 28, on line 23 (19)
(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 56, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 56, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 57

(Consequential amendments)

Amendment made:

Page 30, after line 39, insert (4) in section 273B (as amended by section 114 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, after the words "in the provisions of ", the words brackets, letter and figure " clause (b) of sub-section (i) of " shall be inserted.(20)

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That Clause 57, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 57 as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clauses 58 to 67. The question is:

"That Clause 58 to 67 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 58 to 67 were added to the Bill

Clause 68

(Amendment of Section 18)

Amendment made :

Page 37, in line 19, for " 1988" substitute " 1989" (21)

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 68, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 68, as amended, were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 69 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 69 was added to the Bill

Clause 70

(Anendment of section 15B)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To Clause 70 there is an amendment given notice of by the Government.

Amendment made:

Page 38, in line 38, for " 1988" substitute " 1989" (22)

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That Clause 70, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 70 as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question :

"That clauses 71 and 72 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 71 and 72 were added to the Bill.

Clause 73

(Amendment of Section 34 A)

Amendment made:

Page 39, in line 25, *after* "Sub-section (3)" *insert* "or subsection (5)" (23)

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That Clause 73, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 73, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That Clauses 74 to 77 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 74 to 77 were added to the Bill

Clause. 78

(Insertion of new Schedule III)

Amendment made:

Page 42, *after* line 5, *insert* "Provided also that the provisions of the second proviso shall not apply for determining the value of one house belonging to the assessee, where

such house is acquired or the construction whereof is completed after the 31st day of March, 1974 and the house is exclusively used by the assessee for his own residential purposes throughout the period of twelve months immediately preceding the valuation date and cost of acquisition or, as the case may be, the cost of construction, as increased, in either case, by the cost of any improvement to the house, does not exceed,—

(a) if the house is situate at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi or Madras, fifty lakh rupees;

(b) if the house is situate at any other place, twenty-five lakh rupees;

Provided also that where more than one house belonging to the assessee is exclusively used by him for residential purposes, the provisions of the third proviso shall apply only in respect of one of such houses which the assessee may, at his option, specify in this behalf." (24)
(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 78, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 78 as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 79 to 85 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 79 to 85 were added to the Bill.

Clause - 86*(Amendment of section 17)*

Amendment made:

"Page 59, in line 17, for "1988" substitute "1989". (25)

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 86, as amended, stand part of the Bill."*The motion was adopted.**Clause 86, as amended, was added to the Bill*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

"That clause 87 to 89 stand part of the Bill."*The motion was adopted**Clauses 87 to 89 were added to the Bill.***Clause 90.***(Amendment of section 39A)*

Amendment made:

Page 61, In line 11, after "sub-section (3)",**Insert, "or sub-section (5)". (26)**

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

The question is:**"That Clause 90, as amended, stand part of the Bill."***The motion was adopted.**Clauses 90, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 91 to 94 stand part of the Bill."*The motion was adopted.**Clause 91 to 94 were added to the Bill***Clause 95***(Amendment of Act 4 of 1988)*

Amendment made:

Page 63, line 10, for "(6), substitute "(8)". (27)

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:

The question is:

"That Clause 95, as amended, stand part of the Bill."*The motion was adopted.**Clause 95, as amended, was added to the Bill.***Clause 1***(Short title and commencement)*

Amendment made:

Page 1, in line 6, for "1988", substitute "1989". (2)

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, in line 1, for "Thirty-ninth", substitute "Fortieth". (1)

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That title stand part of the Bill."

The Long Title was added to Bill.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"
Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, we are grateful to the hon. Minister Shri S.B. Chavan for having responded to our representations with respect to charitable trusts and wakfs in relation to direct taxation. I have risen especially to thank him for the response. However, the response was a little partial response. There are certain areas which need to be considered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, for granting relief to a charitable trust under Section

80(F), the Central Board of Direct Taxation may impose several conditions and such conditions may include appointment of a Government nominee on the board of Trustees... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: That Section is no more there.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: That is exactly why I have got up to thank you. This was a very important provision that was brought by the Direct Taxation (Amendment) Bill 1987. The Government has been very kind enough to see that such serious intervention is removed. However Sir, I have particularly risen in order to impress upon the Government that the trusts for the benefit of any particular community and caste established after the commencement of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, be held entitled to claim tax deductions. This is an area where I do not know why a discrimination has been left, and it requires a consideration from the Government. I hope that in the Finance bill that we may have, the necessary amendments will be made.

Sir, a small doubt lingers and it is necessary that the doubt should also be clarified. That is the trusts should be allowed to grant interest free loans to , which are called *Karze-Hasana* in furtherance of their objectives of the trusts. Sir, I hope this small point also will receive the consideration of the Government. Sir, the trusts should also be allowed to continue to invest in non interest bearing forms or modes including investments in immovable properties, etc. The matter is left to be prescribed and I hope at the time of necessary prescription, at the time of necessary rules, this particular point will be taken into consideration. The point has a long history into which I do not wish to go at this particular time. I hope that the trusts will be allowed under section 80F to continue to invest in non-interests bearing forms or modes including investments in immoveable properties. The maximum marginal rate of taxation which comes to 52.5 per cent would be rather harsh. That also needs a particular attention with respect to

the charitable trusts and wakfs. I am, of course, thankful to the Government for responding favourably to several matters which we represented with respect to charitable trusts and wakfs. But there are, as I pointed out, a few areas which require the necessary attention and favourable response from the Government. I hope that when the Government comes forward with the Finance Bill, these will receive favourable response from the Government.

SHRI. A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): I am thankful to the hon. Minister for bringing forward such a comprehensive legislation. In 1987 when the Amendment Bill was passed there was a complaint that it was rushed through and the House did not get enough time either to study or to participate in the discussion on the Bill. In fact, several complaints have subsequently been made that some of the provisions of that Act were detrimental to the common man especially to some of the charitable trusts. I am thankful that the hon. Minister was very positive and he looked into the whole matter, heard the complaints and then brought forward this comprehensive legislation.

As I pointed out earlier, there were big charitable trusts which were looking after 36,000 orphans all over the country. When the exemption given to those charitable trusts was taken away by the 1987 amendment, all the orphans were on the streets. We were afraid as to what would happen to them. I understand that there are so many institutions which were badly affected by that amendment. Though there are certain restrictions, I feel that those restrictions should be there. I am thankful to the hon. Minister for giving these exemptions to the charitable trusts. This will benefit the organisations which are looking after the orphans in the country.

Another salient feature is the uniform year that has been accepted. That has taken away the confusion in that area. I think, the evasion of tax can also be detected very easily.

While going through this big Bill, one wonders how a common man will be able to study the details of it. Any way, it is an improvement on the existing structure. I congratulate the Minister on that and I warmly welcome the Bill.

SHRI. S.B. CHAVAN: I am thankful to both the hon. Members for expressing happiness over the amendments which have been brought now by the Government. There seems to be some kind of a misunderstanding which the hon. Member, Shri Banatwalla, is having. Actually, we are not taking away any of the concessions which were available under the old Act. Prior to 1987 all the trusts which were enjoying the exemptions, they have enjoyed so far because the operation of the 1987 legislation was postponed till 1st of April, 1989. It was done deliberately because of the feeling that was expressed on the floor of the House. So, those concessions remain and after this Bill becomes an Act, they will be continued. So, there is no break in the exemption. If they had enjoyed before, they are enjoying thereafter. But now the procedure is that they will have to apply and get the permission, and this exemption will be for a limited period.

For the properties about which the hon. Member has spoken, the guiding principle is that the investment has to be in the prescribed manner and in certain assets - Bonds and other things of the Government - and if there is any other business which is carried out or any investment being made, it has to be incidental to the objective. So long as that basic principle is being followed, I do not think there is any scope for any kind of misinterpretation so far as that aspect is concerned. I think that was the only point which was raised by both the hon. Members... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Trusts for the benefit of any particular community and caste and established after the commencement of Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 should also be entitled to claim the deductions.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in fact, I did not want to clarify that point. But since he has now repeated the point, I will have to say that no exemption is being granted by the Government to the Trust of any particular community. Ultimately, it has to be for the benefit of the entire community. It cannot be for a particular community. I do not think that any such exemption was granted before... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. CHARLES: I welcome that, Sir. So, any particular community can constitute a trust provided it is useful for the entire community. That is what we stand for and we welcome that.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, the objective of the Trust should be to give the benefit to the community at large. It should not be restricted to a particular community.. That is my understanding of the problem. I am sure, the hon. Member will also be fully convinced that though the members of his community might create a Trust but the Trust has to be for the benefit of the entire community. There is no distinction of caste and creed made in the beneficiaries. That is the approach that we have to take in the matter.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN (Manjeri) The intention of the person who creates a Trust may be to benefit a particular community or a particular religion.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I will be very difficult for me to assume all kinds of situations and try to clarify the whole things. Ultimately, if there will be any doubt, the officers are there to whom you can approach and get a clarification.

SHRIG.M. BANATWALLA: You should not run away; you should also be there.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: May I clarify the position? The position is that there were charitable trusts and religious trusts which were created and the amount was being used for dominating particular companies. Whether it is with interest or without interest,

is immaterial. The material fact is whether that has anything to do with the objective of the trust. I think even if it is without interest, so long as it is not in furtherance of the objective, I do not think that we will be able to accept that proposition.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.24 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we go to item No. 12 — Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri V.N. Gadgil.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL (Pune): Sir, I beg to move:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 21st February' 1989. "

Sir, in the parliamentary life, the Motion of Thanks on President's Address is an occasion to review various problems facing the nation and also it gives an opportunity to the Government to spell out its policies and programmes. But it is also possible to convert this occasion, to convert this House, into what Mr. Churchill called the Grand Forum of the Nation and the "Grand Inquest of the nation." Therefore, my endeavour will be to

raise important national issues as objectively as possible without going into details of every aspect. The first issue, of course, is the security environment of the nation. When the present Government took over in 1985, if one looked at the map of India what did one find? In the North China not very friendly; come to the West, Pakistan being armed to the teeth; come to the Indian ocean, the military base in Diego Garcia, come further South, in Sri Lanka where attempts were made by people hostile to us to get a foothold; come to North, Bangladesh where attempt was made to create anti-India feeling; come further North, there are various tribes like 'Karen' and others who are armed and hostile to us; internally, Punjab, Assam and many other problems are there. So, in 1985, it looked as if China, Pakistan, Diego Garcia, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, tribals on border, as if it looked that there is some kind of concerted plan of encirclement from without and destabilisation from within. This was the situation in 1985. Now, what do you find today? A dialogue with China has started, relation with Pakistan has improved. In Sri Lanka, if I may say so, the wisest and the boldest decision of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, was to send troops there and democratic process has triumphed there and come again to North, Bangladesh, the situation has improved both in Bangladesh and on the borders. So, the threat of encirclement from without and destabilisation from within has receded to a large extent. I am not saying that everything is all right. We can proceed with some kind of cautious optimism. Now, this qualitative change in four years by no means is a mean achievement. This is the first achievement of this government. Internally various achievements have been made in the field of agriculture, industry and in various other areas which have been spelt out in the President's Address. I will not repeat them. But I want to ask myself a question: what is the reason for achieving these objectives? My humble answer is that the foundation was laid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whose birth Centenary we are celebrating this year. He laid the foundation of democratic socialism with planning and mixed economy.

Sir, four months back, I had an opportunity to attend in a socialist country, a seminar on socialism. Four days it went on. The most leading ideologies, intellectuals and academicians from the Communist and the Socialist world, both from the East and West had come, about hundred of them. And what were the phrases used in the four days? 'Crisis of socialism', 'distortion', 'civil liberty absence of', 'no hope', 'last chance', 'dark period'. The atmosphere was such that a delegate from Africa said, 'Why don't you people become honest and say that you want to compromise with capitalism and you want to return to bourgeois democracy?' The delegate from CPI India said, I am returning to India a disappointed man. In India we talk about multinationals and political destabilisation and here you are welcoming with open hands multinationals from the West.'

In the Soviet Union what is happening? We are witnessing more scope for private enterprise. China has gone one step further. If the newspaper reports are to be believed, they have offered multinationals that if they promise a certain production by 2001, all kinds of concessions will be given including that labour laws will not apply. To that extent they have gone. This vindicates and reinforces the wisdom and validity of Nehru's concept of democratic socialism with planning and mixed economy. I will say, Adam Smith has failed, Karl Marx has failed, but Nehru has succeeded. That is the basis. (*Interruptions*). That is the basis of our success of four years.

Sir, Indiraji laid special emphasis on poverty alleviation programmes. Our target in future from this financial year, our benefit target, must be the people below the poverty line. That is why various programmes are being implemented, various new programmes are being suggested mid-day meals for children in primary schools, one job for family and all those mentioned in the AICC Resolution. Sir, the Opposition also talks about it, I don't say 'No'. The only difference is, we immediately implement it, they go on searching for solutions. Sir, I am reminded of

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the story of Lord Krishna. One day his finger was cut, blood started oozing out. And what happened? What happened was Rukmini, his wife, started searching for a piece of cloth, she went here, there and everywhere, she started searching. And what did her sister Draupadi do? She immediately tore off her expensive saree and bandaged his hand. Sir, in India politics Opposition is Rukmini and Congress is Draupadi. We immediately bring about ...(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You will have Draupadi vastrapaharan. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIV.N. GADGIL: I said at the outset, I do not want to say anything about Opposition. If you want to provoke me, I will have to say.

Sir, this programme, the target of which is the people below the poverty line, is the kind of programme that we have to implement. That, according to me, is one of the basic issues facing the country, how to improve the lot of those particularly who are below the poverty line. Sir, I regard it as shame that after forty years of Independence there are lakhs of women in this country who do not have enough cloth to cover themselves. Sir, you remember that scene in Attenborough's film "Gandhi" that after he returned from South Africa, on the advice of Gopalkrishna Gokhale he toured the whole of India. He went to one village, went for a bath in a small pond under a river. A few feet away was a poor rural woman. She was embarrassed because she did not have enough cloth to cover, and the film shows that when Gandhiji saw her embarrassment, there were tears in his eyes. These are the kind of people for whom we worked out our economic programmes. Then, there are families where the husband is employed, wife is employed, brother is employed, sister is employed, son, daughter and everybody is employed. On the other hand, there are families where nobody has employment. So, the target must be that if their candidates are of equal merit, service must go to the person

in whose family there is no employment. These are the kind of programmes in the tradition of Indira-ji. We must implement them. Therefore, I repeat that one of the basic issues is as to how to bring the people who are living below poverty-line, above the poverty-line and uplift them. That is the kind of economic programme that we must have. Here, I must point out that there is one difficulty. We may make excellent programmes. We may devise excellent schemes but the question is of implementation. I regard the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Administrative Service and all the other services as one of the most efficient in the world. But, sometimes their approach is negative.

I remember, as a student, the appeal made made by Sardar Patel, immediately after Independence to the then service in integrating India and magnificently they responded in unifying and integrating the country. The same kind of approach is expected of our civil servants. They must respond positively to the development projects for the poor people. It is a common experience of all of us, not all but there are many civil servants whose approach is negative. You go to them. The first thing they will say is: "can't be done". To everything practically possible, they will say 'no'. We, the politicians say 'yes' to everything because we have to win the elections. That is why Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once said: "India will grow when Civil Servants learn to say 'yes' and Politicians learn to say 'no'". This is the kind of thing that is happening. The civil servant will first say: "The other Department is concerned. you consult that Department." All right, you consulted. When you go next they will say: "Sanction is necessary". All right, the sanction is obtained. Then, they will say: "There are no finances." But when you show finances, then their last resort is: "Rules do not permit." This is our common experience. One would like to ask whether rules are for men or men for rules. But this is the standard argument, the last weapon.

One of our Finance Ministers earlier told a very interesting story as to how the civil servants function, blinded by the rules. There was a temple in a town and a person

- like me - a social worker went to the Collector and said: "What is happening in this town? There is this important temple. Everybody is entering the temple with shoes and chappals on. What kind of Raj is this?" The Collector said: "Don't worry. I will make a rule". So, he made a rule saying that nobody would be allowed to enter the temple unless he removed chappals and shoes. Eight days passed. Again the same man came to the Collector and said: "Sir, nothing is happening." The Collector asked: "What is happening?" The man said: "You made the rule. But people do not know about it." The Collector said: "All right, I will put up a board outside the temple saying 'please remove the shoes and then only you will be allowed to enter'." The Board was put up. Another eight days passed. Again the same man came and said: "Sir, nothing is happening." The Collector asked: "What is the wrong?" The man said: "People only read. They enter with chappals." The Collector said: "I will appoint an officer to implement this." The officer that the Collector appointed was a wrong kind of civil servant about whom I am talking now. Another eight days passed. The same man came to the Collector and the Collector asked: "What now?" You asked me to make a rule and I made the rule. You asked me to put up a Board and I put up a Board and you asked me to appoint an officer to implement the order and I appointed. What is the wrong now?" The man said: "What kind of an officer he is." The Collector then asked: "What happened?". The man said "Yesterday evening I went there without any shoes or chappals, with naked feet. He stopped me. I asked as to why he is stopping me." The officer said: "Government rule is there. You cannot enter unless you remove the shoes." The man said: "I have no shoes, no chappals." For this, the officer said: "Government rule is there. Unless you remove your chappals, you cannot go." Then he again said: "Go to the Government and get the rule changed." The man said: "There is no time to go to the Government and get the rule changed. I am bare-footed, I came with naked feet. I don't have anything." The officer said: "go home, wear chappals and shoes and come here

and remove them to enter the temple." (*Interruptions*) If you have civil servants like this, the best plans of even the Opposition are going to be stalled. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, my appeal to the service is that the way in which they responded to Sardar Patel's call for integrating and unifying India, they should in the same spirit, respond to the development programmes for the poor people.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): In the President's Address, this aspect is missing. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: I am referring to the issues like that. The real poverty is in the rural areas. Why? I start thinking and, perhaps, I may submit that I have seen that historically, during the British rule, three things happened. Agriculture got commercialised, industry got urbanised and power got centralised. Commercialisation of agriculture, urbanisation of industry and centralisation of power created a new class of exploiter in the rural areas. Soon it established its link with the traders in the town and the monopolist in the metropolitan cities. These three came together and they became the Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh one created, the second sustained and the third destroyed the market forces of supply and demand. What is the remedy? Again, we have to go back to Pandit Nehru. He said: "the remedy is if you want to strengthen the rural poor, you must strengthen the cooperative society." That is the organisation through which you can give strength so that poor people will become stronger. Politically, you must introduce panchayati raj so that the power go to the people. After twenty year's experience of Panchayati Raj, which was introduced by Pandit Nehru, what do we find? Now, it is said, almost by all people that Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra—I mention Maharashtra last are the four States where this experiment has fairly succeeded.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Panchayat.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: Panchayati Raj. Even in these four States, I am not satisfied that there is enough devolution or decentralisation of power. I have some experience of my own State. I can tell you, without adequate financial power with them to say that we have given power to the people will not be the whole truth. I am happy that the President's Address—you wanted me to mention the President's Address specifically—mentions about the Panchayati Raj. Now this kind of concept politically is very necessary because one of the issues facing the nation is how to give real power to the people. Power lies in the people. If the power lies the people, they must know that their real power is in the financial, administrative and many other aspects. Therefore, I welcome this.

I do not propose to attack the opposition because they do it so well themselves that it is not necessary for me to attack. But I would like the House to take note of two or three things. You have heard a lot about the value-based politics. What do I find? What I find is: an agitation is launched against the Chief Minister on the allegation of his corruption, students take up the cause, more than fifty students are killed, somebody goes on fast, Assembly is dissolved, the Chief Minister is dismissed. And what happens? Soon thereafter, he becomes a respectable and venerable member of the opposition. Then one Chief Minister resigns, a very democratic person tells him you cannot resign because I am using my veto power. This is the value-based politics. In 103 years of the history of Congress, I have never come across two things. One is the Chairman of the party getting up and staging a walk out from the party. This is a new value based politics that we are having. Then we also have value based politics where two former colleagues threatening each other with criminal prosecution and damages suit for Rs. 2 crores. This also has not happened in hundred years. We must appreciate their contribution to the value based politics.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: He was in

the kitchen of the Prime Minister too. (Interruptions)

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: We have a working committee of 21, therefore they must have a national executive of 180... (Interruptions) We have got a 21 point programme; therefore they must have a 71 point programme. One of the programmes—if I remember correctly—Item No. 53 is 'respect for the independence of the judiciary'. In the value based politics we have an opposition leader threatening to burn the copy of the judgement outside Supreme Court and threatening to collect the signature of a hundred MPs. for impeaching the Supreme Court Judges.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): How did you destroy Shah Bano case? How did the Prime Minister abuse the Supreme Court? What did Mr. Shiv Shankar do?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak when your time comes. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like him to go through the speech of Shri Z.R. Ansari in connection with the Shah Bano case. And the Chair had to remind him that he was violating the Constitutional rights.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: What about Mohan Kumaramangalam attacking the judges of the Supreme Court?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: Even Justice Khanna whose statue they wanted to raise in New York, issued a statement yesterday totally condemning this attack on the independence of judiciary. But I will not waste and more time as I said at the outset because they do it so well themselves.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I think from our President he can now come to the President of India.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: If I have to accept

the standard of irrelevance of Prof. Dandavate, I don't know what I will speak.

These are some of the basic issues.

The security environment, the concept of democratic socialism, programme for the people below the poverty line and power to the people these are some of the basic issues.

I want to come back to a real fundamental basic issue facing the country. That is the integrity and unity of this country. All kinds of forces have come up. I am not speaking here as a partyman. All kinds of fundamentalist forces are coming up. There are threats to the unity and the integrity of the country. About what we can do, many suggestions have been made. But I feel that the best thing to do is to emphasize what joins us rather than what divides us.

You go to the Golden Temple, you find stories of Krishna and Sudhama painted. On the religious Muslim days they sing Qawali. And who is the best Qawali singer? Shankar Shambu. Hari Om Tat Sat this is rendered best by whom? Bade Ghulam Ali. In Maharashtra there is a particular tradition of devotional songs started by Sant Gyaneshwar and Sant Tukaram. They use a particular idiom. And that idiom of Sant Gyaneshwar is carried on best by whom? Sheikh Mohammad. Sheikh Mohammad says:

Sheikh Mohammad is pregnant in his heart and the god in his womb - the idiom of Sant Gyaneshwar carried on by Sheikh Mohammad.

These are the kind of things we should emphasise and fight all forces which are trying to break the integrity and unity of India. I was wondering how I should emphasise this point. Reluctantly I came to the conclusion that maybe the message properly does not come from politicians it may come from somewhere else - the scientists and the engineers.

We sit in India and watch the television. Thousands of miles away Kapil Dev

hits a sixer and we applaud here. But very seldom we think how it came about. It came about because under Indiraji's leadership our scientists achieved a miracle. They launched INSAT I B up in the sky. How high it is! It is 22000 miles up in the sky they lifted. Who are the people? They are: Dr. Dhawan, a Punjabi; Shri Pramod Kale from Maharashtra and Shri Aslam, a 35 years old young engineer whose mother-tongue is Kannad. So what happens is when Punjabis, Maharashtrians, Kannadigas, Gujaratis, Bengalis—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians—all come together India is raised high up in the world. This is the message that we might take from the scientists and decide that India shall never break. This country shall always remain. Let us, therefore, resolve on this occasion that with confidence in our self, faith in our future we shall march unitedly to fight all these forces.

[*Translation*]

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Gadgil on the President's Address. In his Address the hon. President has referred to the achievements made by the Government and has also pointed out towards certain tasks yet to be fulfilled fully. In so far as the tasks which we have been able to fulfil, he has first mentioned that the economy of our country has registered a growth of 3.6 per cent despite century worst drought that the country suffered last year. The hon. President has stated that in spite of this our country has made considerable progress. Last year when our country was struck by a severe drought, the hon. Prime Minister toured all the affected areas and tackled the drought situation effectively by successfully monitoring the programmes. Our second achievement has been made in the field of agriculture. Our country has made significant progress in this field. The Government have enacted a variety of laws and provided a number of facilities to the farmers so that agricultural production may increase in our country. The Government has also raised the amount of loan meant for farmers from Rs. 1800 crores to Rs. 2500 crores. The

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banks have been given instructions to provide more loans to the farmers and fulfil their needs. Last year commercial banks provided 17 percent more loans to the farmers. Similarly, the rural banks were also directed to assist the land owning farmers and they did make all efforts to give maximum loan to such farmers. Besides, the Government also made provision for better quality seeds, water and fertilizers. Last year production of fertilizers increased by 12 per cent and during the last eight months 34.5 percent more fertilizers was produced and was provided to the farmers so that the agriculture production may increase in our country.... This did boost up our agriculture production, similarly our growth in the field of industries is also commendable. Manufacturing sector registered a growth of 10 per cent last year. The Government created a climate in the country which was most congenial to higher investments. The banks also lend maximum financial assistance to the factory owners and the Government too provided a number of facilities by changing its policy and provided raw materials and arranged for imports. In order to develop any industry, it is essential to pay attention to its infrastructure and the Government has made significant achievements on this score. The rate of growth in the field of coal was 7.3 percent, in railway freight was 7.6 percent, in saleable steel was 7.6 percent, in port handling was 10.2 percent, in power sector was 9.6 percent and in cement it was 10 percent, as a result of which the infrastructure of our country's industries were extremely strengthened and production also increased. Apart from these achievements, the Government achieved a land mark in the fields of housing and irrigation and various other schemes too, due to which, as Shri Gadgil pointed out just now, especially the poor section was highly benefited. Among the greatest achievements of Government, the success achieved on the international front is at the apex, which is a hallmark of the success of our foreign policy. The foreign policy pursued by Shri Rajiv Gandhi has enhanced the prestige of our country all over the globe. Our country's

policy is being referred to everywhere. The address which our hon. Prime Minister delivered to the UNO received wide publicity all over the world. He also set up the Africa Fund in Harare. Besides, he also signed the Delhi Declaration with Shri Gorbachev and this is being appreciated all over the world. As a consequence of this, Russia had to change its policy and followed the path of non-violence. This brought laurels for our country and its policy from all quarters of the world. The international arena also felt relaxed due to India's foreign policy. The I.N.F. treaty was signed and the two major powers of the world agreed to solve their problems by mutual co-operation instead of pursuing the policy of conflict. The Iran-Iraq war came to an end and Palestine state was established. Talks are in progress to solve Namibia and Kampuchea problems and there is every probability of their issues being resolved amicably. Thus the world is heading towards the policy of co-operation instead of confrontation. India has also tried to take advantage of this situation in its own region as well so that our relations with our neighbouring countries may improve. Not only this, the Government made efforts to solve the problems with the countries with whom our relations had not been good by holding talks with them. I would first like to discuss the hon. Prime Minister's visit to China. The Prime Minister of India visited China after a gap of 34 years and this visit proved to be an historical visit which created a climate of trust, a means of mutual trust was established and our country entered into three agreements with China in the fields of trade, travel and culture. As Shri Gadgil has pointed out, our relations with China were not amicable earlier but due to our hon. Prime Minister's visit there, the two countries have come quite closer to each other. China itself has considered this visit as important and has assured to have co-operation with us. Steps are being taken in this direction. The major issue with China was that of boundary. A commission has

been set up to solve it and its meetings are now being held. Attempts will be made to find out a solution to this problem.

16.00 hrs.

Our co-operation with China will prove to be extremely beneficial. First benefit will be that a market of a country of 100 crore people will get open for our economy and our country's industry will be able to make use of it by means of short route and we will be in a position to export goods there. China has now expressed its desire that Indian capital should also be invested there. It is prepared to go in for a joint venture. China has set up 5 economic centres there and it wants that people from our country should set up factories there. Labour is quite cheap there, and they will provide land and building there. Besides, system of one man one window as existing in other countries does not exist there. If the Indians want, they can set up industries there and start their business there. As I submitted earlier, the first benefit will be that a market of 100 crores people will get open for us. The second benefit will be that by means of co-operation with them we will be able to reduce our defence expenditure. This is so because when confrontation or misunderstanding give way to co-operation, the two countries are no more afraid of each other. Therefore the Government can also bring reduction in defence expenditure and divert its funds meant for defence towards the development of the country. The third benefit will be that if India and China become friends, it will give rise to an unparallel change in the political situation.

Besides, the hon. Prime Minister has also entered into talks with Pakistan. It is a happy fact that Shrimati Bhutto has become the leader there by getting votes in a democratic way. I feel that not only Members of the ruling party but also of the Opposition benches have welcomed this and we have seen that as a result of talks between Shrimati Bhutto and our hon. Prime Minister, both the countries have come closer to each other. Three wars have taken place be-

tween India and Pakistan earlier and Pakistan is a global strategic area for our country. Other countries are interfering there by providing arms to it and creating a tension so that India too may manufacture arms and get busy in this task. However, new way of co-operation and friendship has been opened after the talks held between Shrimati Bhutto and our hon. Prime Minister. We hope that the tension will be reduced as a consequence of such co-operation and by adopting the way of friendship both the countries will be mutually benefited.

Besides, the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement has also been signed. As Shri Gadgil pointed out, our forces went there only at their request and our Government did not send them there on its own. Shri Lanka Government asked for our forces for its own help. Tamil has been made the official language there and elections have also been held. Thus normalcy is returning there. Part of our forces have returned from there and the rest of them will also return after full peace is established there. India has fulfilled one such responsibility in Sri Lanka which was absolutely necessary.

Apart from this, at the time of coup in the Maldives to overthrow Mr. Gayum's Government, it asked for assistance from our country. At that time, Shri Rajiv Gandhi lent a helping hand in a marvelous way with courage and India has earned prestige in the whole world because our country helped a friend in need. Our Government views every issue from the aspect of our non-alignment policy and only then does it take any decision. I feel that the decision of our hon. Prime Minister is very good. While we have discussed our country's policy, there are also certain such things which need to be paid attention and improved. The issue of prices is one of them which is causing concern for all of us. The prices are increasing and the poor people, the people belonging to fixed income groups are suffering. This needs to be rectified and the Government should reduce its expenditure. Besides, borrowings should also be minimised and production should be increased so that prices may

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come to a level. It is extremely essential to maintain the prices because 40 per cent of our country's population lives below poverty line and has to suffer most.

My other submission is regarding Punjab. Our hon. Prime Minister has done a commendable job in Mizoram and Nagaland and has brought those state in the main stream of the nation and the democratic process was allowed to play its role. For the last 40 years, they have been waging armed conflict but on behest of our Prime Minister they bid good bye to the arms and adopted the path of peace. He has brought them in the democratic process by reaching at a decision with them. This is a very big achievement which needs to be praised. But it is most regretting that the situation in Punjab have not yet improved.

For the last 8 years terrorists have been killing people in Punjab and we have not succeeded in improving the situation there by any means. Arms are smuggled into the country across the border and it becomes the responsibility of our Government to see as to how arms are being smuggled across the border or who smuggled them and how to check such activities. The Government will have to check this with iron hands and we should see as to how best the border can be sealed or could be made some such other provision so that arms may not be smuggled into the country across the border. Secondly a provision of these arms should also be made in our own state. In my personal opinion, a law should be enacted for Punjab under which anyone found to be in possession of arms should be shot dead and the licenses issued to the people by the Government for keeping fire arms with them should also be withdrawn. Unless the Government takes the aforesaid measures, the present situation will continue in which it is the Police rule during the day and during the night it is the unbridled sway of the terrorists who openly roam about carrying stenguns and other such weapons. There is nobody to check them. Therefore, I think that it is

necessary to take legal measures for improving the situation. That is the only way out to end terrorism in Punjab and, there is no other way to it.

Actually, what I want to submit is that in view of the growth in the industrial and agricultural sectors and our achievements in the international field under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister, the Government deserves congratulations and we should adopt the Motion of Thanks unanimously.

So far as the question of our friends are concerned, I regret to say that we the Punjabis have been pointing out the fact constantly that none of the leaders of the opposition parties have ever condemned the situation prevailing in Punjab. Hon Shri V.P. Singh has not given any statement so far in this regard. He has not condemned terrorism. Innocent people are being killed in Punjab but he has not expressed a single word of sympathy for them till today. Similarly, these people are thinking of forming an alternative Government, an alternative to the Congress, but how can they do so?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE
(Jadavpur): They will not be able to do it.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: The Opposition is not united. They have 4 leaders and their names are, Shri N.T. Rama Rao, Shri Devi Lal, Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Chandrashekhar. First, Shri N.T. Rama Rao and Shri Chandrashekhar made Shri V.P. Singh irrelevant and did not let him be nominated as the chairman in their own state. He had taken Shri Mangal Pandey along with him to make him a leader and the future Chief Minister but he must have realised by now that he had been a tool in their hands and that they were making a fool of him. The real manipulator is Shri Devi Lal who has got his own person nominated as the chairman in U.P. as well. Subsequently, Shri Devi Lal will be removed from his position and after that Shri V.P. Singh will also meet the same fate. No one knows as to who is their actual leader. Under such circumstances, can the people of the country trust such persons?

These people have not got power as yet and elections are also yet due but they have started quarrelling over their respective shares of authority just from now. In such a situation, how can they save the country? The people of Punjab in particular, having observed their attitude, feel that although the people are dying in that State, these people are wrangling for power. I would submit that our country is not safe in their hands and they are misleading people. They have little future. They will die quarrelling among themselves. They can never be united. The congress Party is the only political party which has got a heritage and has ever ruled the country since Independence except for a period of three years when it was out of power. The Congress Party has united the people and has given the country its policies and it is by following them that our country has made progress and its prestige has been much enhanced. But today these people are not united. That is why they are not able to ensure a strong Government. The people of our country are politically quite conscious. They are not blind followers. They know that Congress Party is the only party which can bring progress and it is only by entrusting the reins of power in the hands of Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi that our country can march forward on the path of progress.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

That the members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the president for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 21st February, 1989".

Hon. members present in the House, whose amendments to the Motion of Thanks have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their amendments, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial

numbers of the amendments they would like to move. These amendments only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of amendments treated as 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.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Instead of giving the numbers, we can say, "I move all my amendments." ? Will that do?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Giving numbers is the usual method followed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They prefer to hear from us, "we withdraw all the amendments."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Madhav Reddi.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): I rise to express my regrets and to say that I am not in a position to support the Motion which is before us. Just now, we heard very patiently the speeches of the mover and the seconder of the motion. I am surprised that neither of them has touched upon the topics mentioned in the address. They are trying to make a political speech telling that

[Translation]

"These people will die quarrelling among themselves." Even if they are to die that way then why should you be concerned because it is we who will die.

[English]

If this is the level of the debate of the Congress members who are veterans, I cannot say anything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You may offer obituaries in advance.

[Translation]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Only the time will tell who will live and who will die.

16.14 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, as I mentioned just now, I am not going to support the motion which is before us. I regret to say that it fails to mention several important problems which are facing the country. The Address has painted a rosy picture of the Indian economy. It has stated that the Government has solved all the problems and that today it is at the top of every conceivable situation in the country. It is like a balance sheet in which only the assets are mentioned and not the liabilities which are many times more than the assets. It is just like the Government of India's financial position which thrives on deficit financing but makes no mention of it.

Before I go to many important matters, I would like to mention two issues, Firstly, hon. member Shri Gadgil mentioned about revamping of the Panchayat Raj System. Because that is very much in the air today. He was very eloquent about it and said that there is a need for grassroot level Panchayati Raj system to be strengthened. That is the reason why the Address has given a lot of importance to this system.

We have no dispute with the Panchayati Raj System being made the instrument of implementation of the Five Year Plan programmes at the grassroot level. We all support it. But the way in which this is being sought to be done is very highly objectionable. We have some reports of the Meeting of the Panchayati Raj functionaries at the village level convened in New Delhi in the month of January by the Prime Minister in which 7000 people attended. Nobody knows as to what were the issues discussed and what were the decisions taken in that

meeting. Because nothing can be discussed in a mob of 7000 people. What is the object of these *Sammelans*? Why do you do it?

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsgunj): At least the village *pradhans* who attended that meeting know as to what are the issues discussed. You may not know as to what are the things discussed.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Your party does not have any following in Northern India, it only exists in Andhra Pradesh. Naturally you know little about Panchayat *Sammelans*.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting? What have you been trying to submit? Will you not let us know as to what has been discussed?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: It is not necessary to have direct connection with the information which one is seeking.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you insisting? Speak when your turn comes.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: We were only extending a helping hand.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not need your help.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: South India is not India at all:

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I am representing my party... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, the Panchayati Raj System requires to be revamped. There is no doubt about it. Just now the mover said that already this system is very good. It is functioning well though it has got some defects in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and one or two States. We have a lot of

experience of this Panchayati Raj System in these States and other States have to certainly take advantage of this experiment. If it is not functioning well who is at fault? If the Elections are not being held in U.P. or Bihar or in any part of North India for the last ten years, we are not responsible. Who is responsible for that? Is Congress responsible or that? No regular elections were held. No powers were being given. No devolution of powers were there. You have every reason to blame the Panchayati Raj System in the North but you cannot say that that is the case in every State where this system is working very well. Where there is a real devolution of power to the village level, you have not studied that system at all as to how is it functioning. Over and above the State Governments, the *Sammelans* are being organised. There is a proposal to organise a *Sammelan* in the South—in Bangalore. The Chief Minister refused to organise or to do anything with that. Recently there was a meeting of the Chief Ministers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): It is wrong. The Chief Minister has not said like that.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I will come to that as to what he said. What he said was that if you tell us that the State Governments will organise *Sammelans*, you come, speak and discuss problems. That is what he said. But you cannot organise these *Sammelans* over and above the Heads of the State Governments by-passing the State Governments. Do you want to organise this type of *Sammelan*? Are you going to say that the Panchayati Raj System is going to be decentralised? Is it a way of decentralisation or is it a way — as somebody has said — of backdoor decentralisation? In the name of centralisation you want to directly deal with the Panchayat *Pradhans* in the village?

Why should you do it? Is it practicable? Can Delhi directly deal with the panchayats? Can Delhi send funds directly to the panchayats bypassing the State Governments?

Can this be done? What are you going to do? Why do you require the Constitution to be amended for this if this is not the only objective? The objective is that you want to change the subject and bring it in the Concurrent List. You want to take over the functions of the State Governments; and the State Governments are going to be made only the coordinating agencies; no power will be given to the State Governments; and the panchayats will be given powers and functions directly. (*Interruptions*) O.K. But what is it that you are doing? By that, you are striking at the very root of the democratic federal structure; and this is highly objectionable; this can never be supported by the States, particularly the States ruled by the opposition parties. This should have been the duty of the Central Government first to discuss this matter with the Chief Ministers. There was a Conference of the Chief Ministers here. Why did you not discuss this issue? It was so much concerned with them. But you failed to discuss this issue; on the contrary, you discussed some other issues and then you dispersed the meeting. If this is not the issue you are going to discuss, then what are the issues you are going to discuss?

There is a dispute between the Centre and the State. What is that you are going to do? There is no mention of it in the President's Address. It only said that the panchayati system is going to be strengthened. But this is how the panchayati system actually is not going to be strengthened; it is going to be destroyed. We strongly oppose this type of concept of panchayati raj system where Delhi directly wants to have a connection with the panchayats so that Panchayat *Pradhans* may come to Delhi all the way from Trivandrum and then sit here for several days begging for funds and then you give them funds. Is that what you want to do? Is not that you want to establish parallel power systems? Why should you do this? This is a panchayatiraj system for which a lot of time has been devoted by the Central Government, holding seminars, etc; that is absolutely wrong and we are not in support of it.

[Sh. C. Madhav Reddi]

Coming to the question of several issues which were raised here while moving the Resolution, particularly with regard to our relations with China, Pakistan, with many other countries, a lot of attention has been paid to the External Affairs, because the Government thought that this is an area in which Government has got certain advantages and they can show their achievements in this field. But I would like to point out, while I support the Government of India's recent move with regard to China and Pakistan, that having achieved peace on the border, which you feel that you have achieved peace on the border, what is the advantage that you have got it? Have you taken any steps to withdraw some of our forces particularly from the central sector and from the eastern sector? There are about 7-11 divisions, mountain divisions, which are engaged in these sectors. We are spending crores of rupees on the movement of these troops, because there the terrains are so difficult that it is costly to maintain our troops there; but we are keeping our troops there. Now, when you feel that there is peace on the border because of the agreement which you have signed with China even though I know that China has signed an agreement and China will talk to you only on such terms which are very acceptable to them, which are advantageous to them; we know what China had been doing in the past; we are happy that now there is a detente—but the point is what is an advantage we get out of it? What is an advantage we got out of the talk we had with the Prime Minister of Pakistan? We welcome democratically elected Government in Pakistan; and our Prime Minister's going and talking to the Prime Minister of Pakistan is very good. But my point is when they say that the Shimla Agreement is to be honoured and every agreement has to be in accordance with the Shimla Agreement, we would like to know what is the Shimla Agreement? The Shimla Agreement is interpreted by them differently, by us in a different manner. Now, they say that our troops should be withdrawn from the Siachin Glacier area.

Now are we prepared to withdraw?

Similarly, Pakistan has agreed that they are not going to interfere in Kashmir, and that they are not going to interfere in Punjab. But what is the position today? What is the position when the Prime Minister of Pakistan went to China? She said that "We have got certain doubts about the Indian intentions because the nuclear submarines of India are in the Indian Ocean" and they were afraid of this. While we know that the nuclear submarines are not carrying any nuclear weapons, they are only nuclear-powered submarines, yet they have got doubts about them and they have expressed those doubts to the Chinese people. And now they say that we should withdraw the people from the Glacier regions.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY(Kurnool):
We have congratulated her.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Yes, we have congratulated her. The point is that are not very practical in certain of our approaches. While it is true that we have to build up the relations step by step—it is not so easy, we cannot do it in one day—the point is our objectives must be very clear, what we want to achieve by these agreements. Our objectives should be very clear before us.

Similarly, a mention has been made about the peace that we have today in the North-Eastern region. I welcome that the North-Eastern people today are in the Indian mainstream. But the point is, what is the position today?

What is the feeling of the North-Eastern people? What is the feeling of the people of Mizoram today? What is the feeling of the people of Nagaland? What is the feeling of the people of Tripura today? They feel that they have been let down. They feel that the elections were a farce. They were not fair and free elections. What is the feeling of Laldenga today? How does he feel?

Having signed these peace accords

with them, having brought them into the mainstream, now, what we are doing is, we are repenting in leisure. We do not want to observe certain conditions to which we have agreed and finally we are repenting why we have entered into these Accords. And now we are in a position of not taking advantage of the position. But we are today repenting why we have entered into these Accords. We always do that. Every accord that we have signed we signed in haste and repented in leisure. That is the position of these Accords.

Coming to the economic position, it has been said that the GDP growth has increased, it has risen to 9 per cent, and that the growth rate is about 3.6 per cent. Similarly agricultural growth is very high, we are going to have a very bumper *rabi* crop, and so on. Figures have been given to show that there is a phenomenal growth in the economy. We do not want to see any dark side of the picture. When you present a balance sheet you must also show the assets and liabilities. When the liabilities are not there and only the bright picture of assets you show and tell that these are the assets which we have and the balance sheet is very good. It is good, as in the budget, as well as in anything, but the balance sheet of assets and liabilities is very important.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): That we have to show in budget. Survey is coming. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Speaking about the liabilities, a mention has been made about the alarming position, in the Address. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): It is a separate balance sheet; not the budget balance sheet.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: A mention has been made in the Address of the alarming position of the prices. The prices have been increasing and today the wholesale price index is as high as 439.3 in the month of February, today, which is the highest in

the whole year. That is the wholesale price index.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Whole-sale price index has risen. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: This is about Wholesale Price Index. Consumer Price Index is further going up.

Our Balance of payment position is very bad. Though our exports have gone up, our imports are increasing alarmingly, in the sense that because of the liberalisation of imports, we are not able to keep pace with the exports. Because of the depreciation of the rupee, even though we feel that our exports have gone up, in terms of foreign currency the exports have not increased to the extent that we are able to show.

Sir, coming to the question of Punjab, I expected my friend Shri Bhatia to speak a little in detail about the actual position obtaining there. Recently there is a spurt in the terrorist activity and not only terrorist activity, but the killing are in a different shape. Now the people are being hanged and they are using bombs to blow the railways and kill the people. Now in the Address, it is said that the Government is going to initiate certain actions and the Government is going to see that there is a political solution to the problem. What is the political solution? Mr. Bhatia was telling that no opposition leader is condemning the violence in Punjab. I would like to tell him that there was one Mr. Barnala who was at one time our friend, who supported us and opposed the terrorists and who today has been thrown to the dogs. Now he had become a *Tan Khaiya* and he had to shine the shoes. That is the position today. Today we have reduced the position of Barnala to that extent. Who is your friend in Punjab today? Leave alone the opposition leaders at the All India level, I will ask you, who is the opposition leader or your own leader who is in a position to fight terrorism. Whoever makes this statement, he is going to be killed tomorrow. It does not mean that they do not want to condemn, but what do

[Sh. C. Madhav Reddi]

you expect from them? There are no leaders in Punjab who would like to sail along with the Government and try to help you to solve the Punjab problem, because the Government is totally isolated from the people. It is claimed that the biggest power to deal with terrorism is the power of the people. They are just claims. But where are the people? The people are certainly not indulging in terrorist classics. I admit that. But the point is, who are supporting the Government today, and what is the administration that we have there — corrupt administration, about which a mention was made by no less a person than Mr. Speaker himself. While he is in Gurdaspur, he said this and everybody knows about this. What are the political initiatives in Punjab, we do not know. Still the people are languishing in Jodhpur jail and no solution is there for them. There are leaders of Akali Dal in the extreme south jails, Mr. Prakash Singh Badal and then Mr. Tohra. I do not know what type of solutions are in your mind, but I demand that immediately a meeting of the opposition leaders may be convened and you consult really what should be the solution and what should be the next step. Already two years are going to pass. We have imposed President's Rule in May 1987 and by May now, it will be two years. I do not know for how long we are going to continue the President's Rule there. I do not see any hope in Punjab as far as the Government policies are concerned because the policies are not at all helpful and I do not think that the solution is in sight.

Coming to the question of Kashmir, no mention has been made about it by either the Mover or the Seconder. You know what is happening in Kashmir today? There is violence there. Particularly the secessionist violence is so acute there that the people are organising themselves to see that the fight should be launched to separate Kashmir from the rest of the country. People have actually seen what has happened in Jammu, Anantnag, Kashmir valley and Srinagar.

The Khalistanis and the Pakistanis

joined together and led a procession with both the flags demonstrating. This shows that the Government there is not in a position to do anything. If a similar situation would have arisen in any other State ruled by the opposition parties, immediately the Chief Minister there would have been removed. I am not asking for this. What I am saying is that if secessionist activities take place, the Central Government should take action. It is not the State Government which is capable of taking action, but it is the Central Government which should take action. What is the action that the Central Government has taken when secessionist violence is so acutely going on there in Srinagar and Jammu?

Coming to the question of some anti-poverty programmes about which a mention was made in the speeches, it was said that several schemes have been initiated so that the people may be brought above the poverty line. Now there is a proposal to merge NREP and RLEGP and then call these programmes as employment assurance programme. Whether you merge them or not, the fact remains that unless substantial funds are allocated to these programmes nothing can be done. Already there are several studies made by various expert bodies including the recently published study by the Central Vigilance Commission that of the loans that had been given in the loan melas 80% of the loans had gone to the middlemen and only 20% went to the beneficiaries. This is the observation made by the Prime Minister himself while addressing the AICC in Delhi. He said that 80 per cent of the money which is being given to the poor beneficiaries, is going to the middlemen and salaries and hardly 20 per cent is reaching the people. Even there God knows how many middlemen are there. If that is the position, what can you do? What is the effect of the poverty alleviation programmes in the States?

A mention has been made about fighting drought conditions in the country. Government is taking the credit for fighting the severe drought conditions in the country. I

would like to submit that if there is any fight with the drought conditions it is the State Government which have taken the whole brunt. The Central Government has given certain funds. Even about funds only a few States got what they actually wanted. As a matter of fact, it is not even one-tenth of what they wanted and the States have to manage funds from various quarters. They have to spend lot of money for fighting the drought and the flood situations. The Central Government has given a very meagre amount to the States. So the States have to be given credit for fighting the drought conditions.

Similarly, with regard to the programmes and projects relating to the development of the States, no mention has been made. There are several States, particularly those ruled by the Opposition Parties, from whom many proposals are coming but they are not being cleared. Whether they are proposals for projects or any other proposals, they are not cleared. Even bills which come here for clearance, are not being attended to.

Another important factor — and that is the last that I would like to mention and then. I will finish my speech — is with regard to Governors. The appointment of Governors has been a subject of too much of heart-burning for the States. Some of them are transferred from one State to another State. Prof. Nurul Hasan, who was the Governor of West Bengal, was transferred to Orissa before he completed his term. His term did not expire. Who gave the power to the Central Government to transfer the Governors? I can understand if you dismiss one Governor and appoint another Governor, but transferring the Governor from the State to another State is not the power which is given to the Central Government. But Governors are being transferred. I know, Prof. Nurul Hasan has been transferred only for the reason that he was not prepared to engage in a continuous fight with Jyoti Basu. They want Governors who can be irksome to the State Chief Ministers, they want Governors who can act as the Congress leaders, they want Governors who can establish a

Congress office in the Raj Bhavan, they want Governors who do not clear the Bills, who do not give assent to the Bills passed by the Legislatures. There are certain legislatures which have passed Resolutions against the Governors but no action has been taken in spite of clear Resolutions passed by the Legislature. These Governors are acting as the agents of the Central Government, they are not acting as the Constitutional Heads of the States. This attitude should be changed because unless this attitude is changed, he cannot maintain good Centre-State relations which are very essential for the smooth functioning of the federal policy in this country. Thank you.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about conducting of an opinion poll in the disputed border areas of Maharashtra and Karnataka to resolve the border dispute.” (13)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the policy of the Central Government to allow sale of surplus land by textile mill owners in Bombay which has led to closure of certain textile mills, and rendered thirty thousand workers jobless.” (20)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the fact that inspite of steep rise in prices of all essential commodities, transport charges, housing etc., the Dearness Allowances of the employees has gone down because of faulty Consumer Price Index.”

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to provide adequate compensation to the victims of the Bhopal tragedy;" (33)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention Government's failure to get the authorities of the Union Carbide punished for their crime against the Bhopal citizens." (34)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the growing discontent amongst the backward classes and other minorities because of non-implementation of recommendations of Mandal Commission." (35)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about huge arrears of share of provident fund due from the industrialists." (36)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for rehabilitation of thousands of workers who have been retrenched in Bombay during the period of strike in mills." (37)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the

Address about the failure of the Government to give timely and adequate assistance to drought affected States." (38)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to give timely and adequate financial assistance to flood-affected States." (39)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about specific time-bound scheme to give employment to all." (40)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about scheme to give unemployment allowance to all unemployed." (41)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for immediate implementation of recommendations of Mandal Commission." (42)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any reference regarding implementation of Mahajan Commission Report on the Karnataka-Maharashtra boundary dispute." (174)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any reference to the setting up of the Vijayanagar Steel Plant in Karnataka for which the foundation stone was

laid by the then Prime Minister in 1971." (175)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain the concrete steps which the Government would take to solve the Punjab problem." (176)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not spell out any concrete steps to curb communal disturbances in the country." (177)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any reference to tackle the naxalite problem in the country." (178)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not make any reference for the improvement of administration of State Electricity Boards in the country." (179)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any reference to take over the Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Ltd. in Karnataka." (180)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any reference to improve the transport system in the major cities in the country." (181)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any concrete steps to taken to solve the problems of slumdweller in cities. (182)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about making Doordarshan and AIR as autonomous bodies." (183)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about implementation of 'Sarkaria Commissions report on Centre-State relations.'" (184)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any reference to the problem of increasing sickness in Industries." (185)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to be taken to eliminate malpractices in the administration." (186)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to declare some more roads as National Highways in Karnataka." (187)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to upgrade Bangalore Airport into an International Airport." (188)

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the disproportionate rise in the Consumer Price Index compared to the change in the whole-sale price index of the essential commodities." (58)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the ever increasing number of big and small industries falling sick." (59)

That the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express Government's concern over the repeated postponement of the proposed international conference for converting the Indian Ocean into a Zone of peace." (60)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to give unemployment allowance to the unemployed." (61)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need to make public sector units viable by taking such measures as timely completion of projects and utilising their full capacity." (62)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for implemen-

tation of a composite price policy ensuring remunerative prices to peasants, parity between the prices of agricultural produce and industrial products and inputs, limiting the difference in the prices paid to the primary producers and charged from the actual consumers to twenty per cent and guaranteed supply of all essential commodities at controlled prices through a network of public distribution system by nationalising wholesale traders." (63)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to revamp and extend public distribution system which is essential for checking price rise and ensuring supply of daily necessities to the people." (64)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention any measures to nationalise jute, cotton, textiles, sugar, vanaspati, medicinal drugs and other essential food producing industries." (65)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that funds allocated for agriculture, irrigation and rural development mainly go to the benefit of the rich while the poor sections are denied these benefits." (66)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the fact that in most of the States the implementation of the land reforms including the land ceilings and distribution of surplus land to the tiller has come to a dead halt." (67)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that the existing laws relating to the minimum agricultural wages are not being faithfully implemented in a number of States as a result of the influence of landlords on the Government and the administration. (68)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address not express serious concern over the fact that even after 41 years of independence nearly one third of the Indian villages have not been provided even with drinking water." (69)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the urgent need to enact a comprehensive Central legislation for agricultural workers.(70)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about the need to put effective curbs on the drain in our national resources as a result of remittances of profits, interest, royalties and dividends by the multi-nationals and big business from this country." (71)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the growing regional imbalances and the steps to correct them." (72)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not

mention about the mounting unemployment and under-employment in the country." (73)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to unearth black money effectively." (74)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for recognition of trade unions through secret ballot." (75)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the continuous liberalisation of Industrial policy in favour of monopolies and multinationals." (76)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about the increasing menace of dowry and dowry deaths in the country." (77)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention any proposal to reserve 25 per cent of jobs for women in Government and semi-Government offices in order to find a solution to the problem of women's unemployment." (78)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express any concern over the continued exploitation of Adivasis by the mine

[Sh. Vijoy Kumar Yadav]

owners engaged in illegal mining operations in the tribal areas of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh." (79)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the proportional representation as a measure of electoral reforms." (80)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show any concern about the growing economic disparities resulting in more and more people going below the poverty line." (81)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the necessity of taxing the agricultural income to raise internal resources." (82)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the necessity of reexamining the automobile policy and giving more stress on efficient and reliable public transport." (83)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention any proposal to formulate a National Pension Scheme for old and infirm people in the country." (84)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not

take serious note of the growing irregularities and other malpractices being committed by the managements of various nationalised banks in the disbursement of loans and the need to institute an independent inquiry into the matter and to get the accounts of all the nationalised banks audited through a separate audit commission." (85)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not express serious concern over the prolonged imprisonment of the black leader Mr. Nelson Mandela and the need to urge upon the racist regime in South Africa to release him forthwith unconditionally." (86)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the prevailing communal tension in different parts of the country following the unlocking of the controversial Ram Janama Bhoomi—Babri Masjid Complex in Ayodhya and the need to solve the dispute by declaring the complex as a national monument and handing it over to the Archaeological Department." (87)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to fix a ceiling on income and expenditure." (88)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to review the working of foreign banks in the country and to take steps for their nationalisation." (89)

That at the end of the motion, the following

be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about the proposal for inclusion of the 'Right to Work' as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution." (90)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of unabated rise in the urban land prices, particularly, in the metropolitan cities and the need to take effective measures to put an end to speculation in land prices." (91)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to tackle rural housing problem effectively." (92)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the prolonged river-water disputes between various states in the country which hamper the progress of several irrigation and hydroelectric projects and cause huge losses to the country in agricultural and power sectors and the need to resolve these disputes immediately." (93)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express serious concern over the growing drug addiction among the students at the school and university levels and the need to evolve suitable measures by involving social and voluntary organisations to tackle the problem effectively." (94)

That at the end of the motion, the following

be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the medical facilities provided in most of the villages, particularly in remote areas of the country are inadequate and there is an urgent need to chalk-out a comprehensive programme on priority basis for providing adequate medical facilities in such villages." (95)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the gradual privatisation of the public sector and entry of multinationals and monopolists into the sphere of activities of the public sector and the need to put an immediate halt to this policy that spells ruination for the economic self-reliance of the country." (96)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to immediately stop the large-scale import of technology and goods which are detrimental to the indigenous development of industry." (97)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express concern over the poor participation of women in economic, social cultural and political fields and the need to take the remedial measures such as to make Primary School available to every child within a maximum distance of one kilometre; free mid-day meals for school children; and day-care centres for children of working women." (98)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not

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express concern over the continued efforts of the Government to hand the power system and power generation to private sector and multinationals which is not in the interest of self-reliance of the economy and all-round development of the national economy." (99)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of Government to curb the growth of monopoly of industrial houses in the country." (100)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the progress made in the implementation of National Health Policy." (101)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the Adult Education Programme and the steps proposed to be taken for its reactivation." (102)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the US imperialism as the main factor for not allowing to turn Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. (103)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the countries endangering world peace, particularly the peace in Europe." (104)

That at the end of the motion, the following

be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the growing expansion of the US military base in Diego Garcia and arms building up including nuclear arms there." (105)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps for inclusion of Nepali, Manipuri, Maithili, Konkani, Santhali and Bhojpuri languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution." (106)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing tentacles of multinationals in Indian economy." (107)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any steps for the abolition of bonded labour and proper rehabilitation of bonded labourers in the country." (108)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to effectively check the terrific floods and drought which occur every year in different parts of the country." (109)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to grant pension to aged agricultural workers." (110)

That at the end of the motion, the following

be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the continued brutal atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis in different parts of the country, particularly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh." (111)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the mal-practices in the implementation of various programmes such as IRDP, NREP, and RLEGP." (112)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the policy of the Government regarding attacks on trade union rights and repressive measures and Government's reluctance to repeal such laws as ESMA." (113)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the ever-increasing foreign debt repayment liability." (114)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the Address does not mention about the Indian women who are victims of obscurantism, semifeudal outlook and despite the equality of sex proclaimed in the Constitution are denied equal treatment, including equal wages." (115)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the frequent eruption of communal violence in various parts of the country disrupting communal har-

mony." (116)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to provide compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years as provided in the Constitution." (117)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for taking effective and immediate steps to fill the vacant posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes." (118)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about slums in all major cities and the measures to ameliorate the condition of slum dwellers." (119)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for granting sufficient funds to ameliorate the condition of drought-affected people in various States." (120)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to introduce workers' participation in management." (121)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that the Address does not take serious note of power crisis in the country affecting the utilisation of exist-

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ing capacity in the industrial sector and the steps to be taken to solve the problem." (122)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the interference by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Indian economy, which has become more pronounced and that the World Bank has been demanding abolition of food and fertilizer subsidies and the pressing for reduction of consumption standards of the people." (123)

That at the end of the motion, the following may be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for implementing the recommendations of the Mandal Commission regarding reservations in Government services." (124)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the crippling effects of the liberalised import policy on the indigenous capital goods industry." (125)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention any concrete steps to contain the unabated rise in prices of essential commodities and the inflationary trends Weakening the economy of the country." (126)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the deteriorating law and order situation in the country as a

whole." (127)

That the end of the motion, the following be added namely: —

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to bring about a Central legislation for banning capitation fees in medical and engineering colleges." (128)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to evolve a uniform wage policy for Junior Doctors all over the country." (129)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need for providing school buildings and other infrastructures for elementary education in thousands of villages clamouring for school-buildings for elementary education when crores of rupees are being spent on model schools and residential schools." (130)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need to effectively eliminate the dowry system in the country." (131)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the Government's failure in taking effective steps to check ever-increasing accidents in coal mines." (132)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not

mention about the large-scale pilferage and smuggling of coal from the mines." (133)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing labour problems in the country." (215)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the peasants problems when millions of peasants all over the country are agitating for remunerative prices of their products and other demands." (216)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the implementation of Sarkaria Commissions report." (217)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the communal incidents which took place recently in Jammu and Kashmir." (218)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the Public resentments against the settlement between the Government of India and the multinational company Union Carbide agreeing to inadequate compensation to the Bhopal gas tragedy victims." (219)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to enact more

stringent laws to prevent atrocities against women such as rape molestation, sale of girls, wife-beating and dowry-deaths, etc. in the country." (220)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to modify the definition of dowry and effective machinery for the implementation of laws aimed at giving relief to women." (221)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to provide adequate compensation to the victims of the Bhopal tragedy." (134)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention Government's failure to get the authorities of the Union Carbide punished for their crime against the Bhopal citizens." (135)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about need for immediate implementation of recommendations of Mandal Commission." (136)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the growing discontent amongst the backward classes and other minorities because of non-implementation of recommendations of Mandal Commission." (137)

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about huge arrears of share of provident fund due from the industrialists." (138)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about need for rehabilitation of thousands of workers who have been retrenched in Bombay during the period of strike in mills." (139)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to give timely and adequate assistance to drought affected States." (140)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to give timely and adequate financial assistance to flood-affected States." (141)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about specific time-bound scheme to give employment to all unemployed persons." (142)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about scheme to give unemployment allowance to all unemployed." (143)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making of Doordarshan and All India Radio as an autonomous corporation." (144)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any proposal to expedite the formation of Inter-state council." (145)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address for providing remunerative prices for agricultural produce." (146)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding scheme for providing potable drinking water to every village in the country." (147)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about need for intensification of family planning programme." (148)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about need for abolition of Child labour." (149)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about need for steps to reduce disparity in income and expenditure." (150)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about need for providing of compulsory universal education to all children below 14 years." (151)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the solution to settle the Punjab problem." (152)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the growing threat to national unity and integrity emanating from divisive-secessionist forces and religious fundamentalists." (153)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the increasing penetration of multinational corporations in the Indian economy." (154)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the elitist bias in the economic policy leading to the mass impoverishment at the base and mass despondency." (155)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about lack of balanced distribution of resources and fruits of developments." (156)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the growing influence of black money in the country." (157)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the increasing external and internal debt liability at alarming rate leading to debt trap." (158)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the increase in administered prices of cement, steel, coal and rice for public distribution system." (159)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the increasing encroachment of the Centre into the finances of the States." (160)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to implement the Punjab Accord or to find a solution to the Punjab problem." (161)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Central Government to supply food grains to the States for efficient functioning of the public distribution system." (162)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

[Sh. Basudeb Acharia]

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to reach an agreement with public sector employees forcing them to agitate." (163)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the imposition of new Consumer Price Index for the industrial workers to the detriment of workers interest." (164)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the attempts by the Central Government to privatise the public sector through transfer of the management to the private sector." (165)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the worsening power scenario in the country with increasing imposition of the power cuts in large parts of the country." (166)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the indiscriminate import of technology to the detriment of indigenous development and self reliance." (167)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to ensure remunerative prices to the peasants and minimum wages to

the agricultural workers." (168)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the fact that only 38 per cent of our population is literate and the new education policy is restricting education to a few." (169)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to protect women from atrocities and implement the existing protective legislations for women." (170)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the increasing sickness in many industries leading to the closures and lock-outs of factories." (171)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the increasing unemployment in the rural and urban areas." (172)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the corruption at high places." (173)

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK(Darjeeling): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the failure of the Government to solve Punjab Problem." (190)

That at the end of the mention, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the widespread resentment among the people against the agreement between the Government of India and Union Carbide regarding the Bhopal Gas Tragedy." (191)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the rising tempo of secessionist movement in different parts of the country." (192)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to supply all the essential commodities through public distribution system at uniform price throughout the country." (193)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the increasing foreign debt repayment liability." (194)

That at the end of the mention, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the address about the disturbing feature of the balance of payment position of the country." (195)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to check atrocities on Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Adivasis in different parts of the country." (196)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any steps to be taken to carry out basic land reforms." (197)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India." (198)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for special Central Assistance for the industrial development of Darjeeling district." (199)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the need to setup a thermal power project in Islampur sub-division of the district of West Dinajpur in West Bengal." (200)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about incorporating of the 'Right to Work' as a fundamental right in the Constitution." (201)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: (Kurnool): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the judicial reforms in spite of the 125th Report of the Law Commission suggesting the re-organisation of the Supreme Court to effec-

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

tively tackle the delays in the disposal of cases." (202)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is not mention in the Address about the much needed administrative reforms for the purpose of effectively bringing accountability in the administration inspite of the unanimous reports of the Public Accounts Committee, suggesting urgent administrative reforms to that effect." (203)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the urgent problem of bringing wastage and under utilisation of the water resources of the country especially utilisation of the Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers of South India." (204)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address for reviving the imbalances and under development of drought prone areas like Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh." (205)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no concrete steps have been spelt out in the Address to tackle the ever growing menace of unemployment and under employment among the educated youth." (206)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to cognisance of the growing disparities between the urban rich and the rural

poor resulting in total imbalance in social and economic values and structure." (207)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the flood havoc in the State of Assam and other States and permanent remedial measures." (213)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Centre's apathy for implementation of the Assam Accord." (214)

[*Translation*]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete programme for finding an effective solution to the Punjab problem through consensus." (232)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any determined resolve to complete the pending projects within the scheduled time which are lagging behind at present." (233)

That at the end of the motion, following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of awarding punishment to the persons found responsible for the riots in country in November, 1984." (234)

That at the end of the motion, the following

be added, namely:—

(240)

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any effective steps to implement the Assam accord without any further delay." (235)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking effective steps to do away with the disparities prevailing in the educational system at present in urban and rural areas." (241)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any effective programme to check the continuing depreciation in the purchasing power of the Indian Rupee." (236)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about taking any effective steps to clear the huge arrears of pending cases at all levels in the courts of the country." (242)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about implementing special schemes in order to bring all hilly, backward and tribal areas of the country at par with the rest of the country by expediting their development and by accord- ing priority to these areas." (237)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of bringing out a white paper on the working of the industrial undertak- ings in the public sector without delay." (243)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the address of any concrete steps to reduce the cost of production in agricultural field." (238)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the determined resolve to eliminate ever increasing unemploy- ment within a specified period by under- taking labour oriented projects for in- dustrial development of the country." (244)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any assurance by Govern- ment agencies of not increasing the prices of essential consumer goods at present and in the future." (239)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for action by the Government to check violent activities of various sections being indulged in the country for petty political interests." (245)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of implementing any concrete programme to ensure the use of re- searches made in the agricultural field and the latest technology by farmers."

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the injustice done to the victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy and soft attitude of Government towards the multi-national companies." (246)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding need for concerted efforts to find out the facts in order to remove the doubts created in the minds of the common man in regard to payment of commission in certain foreign trade deals." (247)

That at end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the urgent need to find out the amount of money deposited illegally by Indians in Banks in Switzerland so that the defaulters can be identified and punished." (248)

[English]

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to evaluate the after-effects of legislation reversing the Shah Bano Case judgement." (249)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to solve the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute amicably." (250)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the unemployment problem arisen out of the closures and lockouts of thousands of industries." (251)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken to provide sufficient unemployment allowance to the unemployed." (252)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about non-implementation of labour laws in general and Minimum Wages Act for Industrial workers and agricultural labourers in particular." (253)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the vicious stranglehold of multi-national companies on the nation's economy and ways and means to curb this evil." (254)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken to unearth black money and to stop its generation." (255)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the efforts of the Government to privatise the public sector and need to stop this policy." (256)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any time-bound programme to supply pure and sufficient drinking water to all villages and hamlets." (257)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken to arrest the rise in non-plan expenditure." (258)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the increasing hazards caused by air and water pollution in spite of legislation in this regard." (259)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken to eliminate middleman between agricultural producers and consumers as well as between industrial producers and consumers." (260)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about non-fulfilment of quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all categories of the posts and the need to facilitate such fulfilment by making special efforts in this regard." (261)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the increasing presence of foreign powers in the Indian Ocean." (262)

That at the end of motion, the following be

added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to stop use of fertile agricultural lands for non-agricultural purposes." (263)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission." (275)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure to solve the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka." (276)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure to establish Development Boards for Marathwada and Vidarbha regions in Maharashtra." (277)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about establishing of Development Board for Konkan region in Maharashtra." (278)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure to give remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce." (279)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not

[Sh. D.B. Patil]

mention about the failure to initiate new legislation for land reforms." (280)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to evaluate the effects of land-legislation resulting in eviction of tenants and cornering of surplus lands due to loopholes in land legislation." (281)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not spell out any concrete scheme for rehabilitation of the persons affected by setting up of projects by way of giving adequate job opportunities to their children." (282)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to freeze land prices in urban and semi-urban areas." (283)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to provide secondary and higher educational facilities in Adivasi areas, hilly areas and in areas which have no facilities of secondary and higher education." (284)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any effective steps to be taken to stop atrocities on SCs and STs." (285)

That at the end of the motion, the following

be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps to check atrocities committed on women." (286)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the provisions for pensions to landless agricultural labourers and small farmers." (287)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to arrest price rise to essential commodities and to bring them down." (288)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about insufficient supply of food articles through public distribution system." (289)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about need to write off loans of farmers which have become overdue as a result of unremunerative prices of agricultural produce." (290)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure to provide sufficient assistance to the states to meet the natural calamities." (291)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure to curb the

evils of fundamentalism." (292)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY
(Hindupur): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about indifference towards permanent eradication of famine in the chronic drought prone areas like Rayalaseema and Rajasthan and other parts of the country." (264)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about steps for prevention recurrence of famine in areas like Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh." (265)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about steps to start various industries in drought prone areas particularly those in Anantapur District." (266)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take into consideration the large number of unemployed in the country." (267)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any steps for providing sufficient credit to the farmers in the country and the need for supply of credit at low rate of interest." (268)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the Address does not men-

tion about measures for giving remunerative prices to the farmers." (269)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure to improve that law and order situation in the country as a whole." (270)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the people of Punjab who are being exterminated regularly by the terrorists and the need to the lives of poor people from the hands of terrorists." (271)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any initiative to solve the Punjab problem which is being allowed to drag on for many years." (272)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the deteriorating Centre-State relations." (273)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to enunciate any steps for containing and countering spiralling prices which are causing enormous sufferings to the poor people." (300)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the acute shortage of electricity and the slackness in generat-

[Sh. K. Ramachandra Reddy]

ing the power in the country." (301)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the sufferings of the industrial workers who are thrown out of work due to closure of Industries." (302)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to be taken to get a large number of closed Industries opened." (303)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to check the labour unrest in the country." (304)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to enunciate steps to contain the activities of extremists in the country." (305)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the continued silence over clearance of various important projects of States like Telugu-Ganga in Andhra Pradesh." (306)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to utilise the enormous gas available in Krishna-Godavari rivers basin in Andhra Pradesh." (307)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to exploit the underground mineral deposits found in Anantapur and Anandapet in Andhra Pradesh." (308)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to take steps for rapid industrialisation of rural areas." (309)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to provide financial assistance to State Governments to give loans to the poor people." (310)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to improve medical facilities in the rural areas." (311)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to supply essential commodities like rice, sugar and cloth to the poor at subsidised rates." (312)

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me some time to speak. I am surprised that a junior Member like me should have been given an opportunity to speak.

Just now I was listening very attentively

to what my hon. colleague was saying. Which set me thinking that day cannot become night merely if one says so. Nothing need be said about our achievements as it is a well-known fact. There is no need to show a lamp to the Sun. Hon. Shri Gadgil rightly said that there has been a marked change in the environment existing 3-4 years back and the one that exists now.

16.44 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

We are surrounded by hostile neighbours. Our country has been troubled by China, Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh. (*Interruptions*). All problems were dealt with one by one. India's friendship with China is in itself a great achievement. One cannot say that India is wrong in being friendly with China. Looking into the 3000 years old history of China, we find that China has never extended the hand of friendship in this manner towards any country. I can say this with certainty as I have read the history of China. We have tried to solve the tangle in a very diplomatic way. When Shri. Deng and Shri Rajiv Gandhi stood shaking hands for a pretty long time the repercussions were felt throughout the world. It symbolised the beginning of a new chapter in international relations. This is by no means a small achievement. A committee has been constituted to go into the border dispute between the two countries and serious thought is being given towards reaching a solution. Trade and cultural relations between the two will strengthen. All this shows the coming together of the two giants of Asia. We can expect a sea change in the global environment. Our cordial relations with Pakistan will be a model for other countries. Another aspect to which much attention has not been paid is India's good relations with Japan. Today economic development is synonymous with Japan. Japan has become economically the most prosperous nation in the world leaving the U.S. way behind. We have strengthened our relationship with Japan. The progress made by India in the international field will have an effect on the national

economy. My constituency is adjacent to Nepal. Nepal was cold towards India as long as the latter's relationship with China was not good. When India's relationship with China improved, Nepal changed its attitude towards India and our country has gained in the process. That is why I say it is a great achievement. Good international relations directly affect the nation's economy and today everyone is very much impressed by India's economic stability. The World Bank, I.M.F., Japan and eminent economists the world over have said that India has made unparalleled progress in the democratic process. Do we need certification from any other source? One should have the courage to face the truth. The Presidential Address says that all possible efforts are being made to control extremists. Extremists of Bihar and Andhra Pradesh have also been mentioned therein. We are happy to note that the Central Government has taken a serious view of this problem. Terrorism is increasing in Bihar mainly due to economic reasons there are lakhs of people who do not get two square meals a day, are shelterless and exposed to the vagaries of weather. While denouncing their activities I want to explain why they have taken to extremism. Why terrorism is on the increase in Bihar I urge the Centre to take a serious view of this situation. Something which can effectively needs to be done for the economic development of Bihar. Something check its unemployed from migrating to Delhi, Faridabad, Ghaziabad and Ballabgarh in search of employment. Everyday we hear that migrants from other states are disturbing the beauty and the economy of Delhi. Local employment opportunities should be created. For no fault of theirs the prosperous families of North Bihar have lost their assets in the floods which have become a regular feature. People who once owned 50-60 acres of land are now working as labourers in Delhi's Chandni Chowk. I am pained to see their plight. Steps should be taken to tame the rivers flowing from Nepal into North Bihar. This will benefit both Nepal and India. Electricity produced in the process will be far more than the requirements of Nepal and the surplus can be used by India. This will

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

change the industrial map of North India. Any shortfall in funds should be made up through world Bank aid. Every year a lot of silt is deposited on the fields of North Bihar. One of the main causes is the large-scale deforestation in Nepal. There should be an agreement between the two countries providing for Indian forest officials visiting Nepal to assist the afforestation process there. Afforestation in Nepal will directly benefit India. Co-operation between the two countries will be in our interest.

Without doubt the 20-Point programme has improved the lot of poor in our country. But I am sorry to point out that there are many States where the needy are not getting the help that they deserve. The hon. Prime Minister has himself said that presence of middlemen is an obstacle to reaching assistance to the needy. There should be a monitoring system which to ensure that funds meant for the poor reach proper hands. I want to mention a few more points. By bringing about electoral reforms our Government has taken a good step. But the Presidential Address says that booth-capturing has been made a cognizable offence and, as a result, the practice of booth-capturing should come to an end. Mere framing of this law is no remedy for this malaise. What is needed is proper implementation. And the strictest possible measures should be taken to do so. Otherwise, the writing on the wall is very clear. The next election could well see the end of democracy in the country. In many States 'Lathis', guns or bombs are used to capture booths. Weapons such as 'lathis' effectively kill any resistance from the police. A school teacher who is appointed as a polling officer or presiding officer is unable to act because he fears for his life. This is a straight-forward case of political blackmail. It must be clearly understood that if such political blackmail is not stopped, the future of democracy in this country is in peril. I would, therefore, request for a system wherein police and officials from other States are deployed in the States where there is a danger of booth-capturing. Only then can

elections be held in an impartial manner.

I want to discuss a few more points. Some time back our Government courageously handled the situation arising out of widespread drought in our country. But at that time North Bihar was reeling under floods, which were probably the worst in the last 100 years. We had to wage a lone battle against the floods as nobody came to our aid. We would have considered ourselves fortunate if any Central Minister had come to assist us. An earthquake too struck Bihar. The hon. Minister was kind enough to visit the villages affected by the earthquake. But the assistance given was inadequate. The entire nation is afflicted by some problem or the other be it drought, floods or earthquake. It is the Government which is responsible for the well-being of the nation. It is we who have to work together towards the progress of the nation. If we lose direction and purpose, what will become of the millions affected by these calamities.

In the end, I would like to say that our country has made good progress in the sphere of exports. There is no doubt that exports have picked up momentum. If certain other export incentives are given, we could see greater economic progress. Although the performance of the public sector has shown improvement as compared to the past, we cannot consider it wholly satisfactory. I feel that without a strong public sector our country cannot make rapid economic progress.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikera): Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. This Address is a mere gimmicks and juggler of words and again the Government is trying to befool the people. But the people have given the answer through Tamil Nadu elections and also in the by-elections which were held in India after the general elections. The people of India cannot be befooled. In 1977 they gave the answer. Now also they have given the answer through the Tamil

Nadu elections. They will also give the answer in the next forthcoming elections. They are the only thread of the democratic fibre which still stand on the confidence of the people. The people will be able to understand what is meant by the President's Address this time which promises many things and hides many things which were promised earlier.

Shri V.N. Gadgil while making his speech pointed out a situation where there is a threat to the country from outside and therefore, we were in such a situation in 1985 and that the situation may be overcome and that there is a better relationship with the neighbours. May I ask who is responsible for the previous situation? If we had a foreign policy by which we had a better relations with our neighbouring countries, the future of the country would have been different. The people who were responsible for the same situation earlier cannot claim now that it has eased or that situation is no more there. Also many of these situations, I feel are artificially created, just to show to the public that there is such a situation and, therefore, you vote us and we alone can solve it. This is just like threatening a child saying that some bad creature is sitting outside when the child is crying and that it would come and catch the child. In the same way, Shri V.N. Gadgil was saying that the neighbouring countries were against India and the situation is such that it is only for the purpose of threatening. Instead of moving this motion, if Shri V. N. Gadgil had gone through the five Addresses of the earlier Presidents just to narrate and calculate which are the promises given which stand unfulfilled and also which are the promises repeated, that could have given a clear picture how the Government has gone back from the Commitments. I had the time just to go through the five Addresses of the earlier Presidents made every time before the Budget Session after the election of this Lok Sabha. It also seems, in this Address of the President, it is said that this is the last year of Parliament. I hope that will not be the final word. This is in the fourth paragraph of the Address saying that this Address is being

given to the last Parliament. I fear whether the democratic fibre of this country is threatened at the hands of the Congress Government because Parliament is a continuity in the Constitution and when the Rajya Sabha is there, people retire and the President himself is a part of Parliament and only this Lok Sabha term is being over. I say that it is the fifth year of this Parliament and President is making his fifth Address. Just you go through the Addresses which were made earlier. You could see that last year when the Address was delivered, certain promises were made. One is drinking water facility for all; and the other promises are eradication of illiteracy; universal immunisation; improved production of oil-seeds and manufacture of edible oils and improved communications. These were narrated in Paragraph 14 of last year's Presidential Address and what is the position of these things today? Just have a comparative study. Today the President in his says that 1,50,000 villages are not getting drinking water. The gap between last year's promises and this year's implementation is very clear. The illiteracy of this country is much more than that of the population at the time on Independence of this country. Last year, it was promised that illiteracy was to be eradicated. This year, when he repeated that, illiteracy is there. More than the population of India at the time of independence is still illiterate. You will find that none of the promises made in the speeches earlier has been fulfilled and no attempts have been made by the Government to fulfil any of them.

Another important aspect is that now we are talking about the Punjab issue, religious issue and all that and when Giani Zail Singh was the President, when he addressed the MPs in the Central Hall, he said that the Government will take steps to delink politics from religion. Is that promise fulfilled yet? Still the religious institutions and fundamentalists are having much more power in the Indian polity and they are continuing their influence and they are still having all sorts of power everywhere. The Meerut incidents, the Bhiwandi incidents, the quarrel in Ram Janmabhumi and Babri Masjid and the

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

Ahmedabad incidents are continuing. Everything is continuing. Even the electoral reforms which were presented to this House in the last Session, didn't say that there would be a prohibition of religious parties. Instead of presenting this Motion, you just have a look through the five Addresses the Presidents made during this term. What are the things which have been pledged? What are the conditions today? In every issue, retrograde steps have been taken. Of course, as I said, the people have given a proper reply to all these things.

Sir, one admission has been made by the President in his Address is about the price increase and the other about increased gap in balance of trade position. There is the price increase. Why the price increase is taking place in this manner? Last year, when the Budget was presented, the deficit was somewhere around Rs. 3000 crores or a little more than that. The increase in the administered price of steel, increase in the railway freight and hike in postal tariff created an inflation and finally the deficit was more than Rs. 10000 crores. The economic policies adopted by the Government are such that they landed in trouble. Price is increasing automatically. Price increase is automatic. The justification given is that it is not that much expected. But the reality is the common man has no purchasing power. All the attempts of the common man to have a better standard of living have been denied. It may also be noted that about five years back, 35 per cent of the population was under poverty-line. Today it is 48 per cent. What is the improvement? What is your way of approach? What is the basic approach of this Government in regard to this? Can this Government claim that they have safeguarded the interests of the poor people?

Sir, I do remember about the questions that were raised about unemployment. I am aware of the magnitude of unemployment. Till date, the unemployment ratio is increasing. Today, the hon. Railway Minister has presented the Railway Budget. I got an

answer. Sometime back, in this House, it was stated that the Railway is employing about 17 and odd lakh people. Today, the employment roll of the Railway shows that it is less than 14 lakhs. A Public Sector Undertaking, within a period of one or two years could reduce the employment potential to the tune of three lakhs. What is the effect of that on the unemployed masses of this country? Similarly, in the case of private sector undertakings, last year's economic survey showed that the private sector undertakings could not generate any more job. Instead, they could reduce it to the tune of 1.7 percent. Only in the Public Sector, a few employments could be generated. What is the position? What is the position of unemployment in the country? Even, in my small State, more than 35 lakh youngsters have registered their names in the Employment Exchanges and they are waiting for jobs. Has the Government got any commitment? Will the Government agree that it is the duty of the Government to provide jobs to the unemployed people? I moved a Private Member's Bill to make right to work a fundamental right.

Sir, the Supreme Court in the Rajasthan case said that right to life and right to work is correlated. A man who has got right to life has a right to earn his bread and to earn his bread, the Government, if it is dedicated to socialism, has got the responsibility to see that job is given to him. Could this Government do this? Instead of that, the unemployment is increasing. The Government could not take any steps to alleviate the situation.

Sir, while Shri Gadgil was speaking, he was saying about our Prime Minister's visit to China. I had occasion to visit China about eight years ago—in the year 1980. I am not a supporter of Chinese ideas. But I say that they have a commitment. What have they done? They have provided cent percent employment. They have provided shelter to the people. Shelter is given by the Government. They say that they will give shelter for all people. Regarding food item, they supply at reduced rates. Everybody, is offered a meal or two meals a day. What is the position

in this country? How many people are dying because of starvation? Could you give employment to the people? If the Prime Minister has visited China and he is taking lessons from them, he should first commit to the ideology that at least this Government will ensure one meal a day to the masses of this country. The Government's policy should be in this direction. Is there a programme for that? There is no such programme. Unemployment, starvation and poverty are increasing. When we look at these things, we find only there is agony. What is happening on the other side? Corruption is rampant. Every step which the Government takes, it uses for its own purpose.

The last story is about the sale of the Indian people to a multinational company the Union Carbide in the gas leak tragedy case. I know, I happened to be a delegate to the I.L.O. I do remember ILO's Resolution on multinationals. I attended the session immediately after the Bhopal gas tragedy. In the Convention of the ILO, they discussed the point that the tortious liability of the multinationals which go to other countries, should be on the basis of the country to which they belong. If that is the case, if the tortious liability of the Union Carbide is to be fixed on the standard that is in the United States, what would have been the amount that should be paid to India. If Rs. 478 crores could be settled, I feel something fishy in it. I am not criticising the Supreme Court Judges. I am submitting about the people who managed to compromise on this. Today the paper has carried a news that the same Supreme Court people have filed a suit that the offer of the Union Carbide which was 600 million dollars last year is reduced to Rs 470 crores this year. What is the reason for this 600 million dollars? Somebody has filed a suit about it. That is the offer which is given. When we discuss this, it really shocks the conscience of the human beings in the world because when people tell that Bhopal gas tragedy should not be repeated, then multinationals also should not exploit under-developed and developing countries. And wherever any developing country or third

world country is there and if a multinationals company goes there, that company should have the standard of its own country. But here is a Government which is not paying any heed to that.

I would like to submit that India has become a market place and a grazing land for the multinationals. At last, Pepsi-cola has come back. Coca Cola is coming. All these multinationals are utilising the opportunity which is available to them in these developing and under-developed countries to their own benefit. This Government's policy is such as to invite such people at the cost of indigenous technology and the Indian people. All this has happened. If at all any Indian industrialist has come up or Indian industry has developed and if you look at the developments, you can see that there is some other hand behind it. Recently Reliance has made a big profit. Ambani could make a big profit. How? On textile fibre, a duty concession was given and within a day he could earn. Rs 238 crores. Much more than that of a State's share for development, one individual could gain. Such people who are being fattened and who are being given support by the Government, they can make money. For others, it is not possible.

On public issues, the Government talks about kisans. I do remember, during the last session, we witnessed a scene in the Boat Club where the kisans came in lakhs and staged a *dharna*. Here is a Government which was pranking in front of kisans and was putting pop music before them. Is this not a resemblance of this Government which is working against the interest of the people of this country? When the kisans demand the basic needs for them, police used mike to pop music. This was the symbolic example of the policy of this Government. Towards the policy, towards the people, nothing could be done. You look at the industrial scene. How many industries are closed. when I asked this question in this House in the year 1985, the industries closed were 65,000 and in the year 1986 it was 82,000 and odd. In the year 1987, it was one lakh five thousand. In the year 1988, one lakh 48 thousand indus-

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

tries are closed. What steps we could take in this matter? We could not. These industries are still closed and the workers who were there are out of job. There is an increase of ten per cent in the production in the industrial sector. If we had properly applied our mind and if we had utilised all the resources for increasing the Gross National Product of this country, how much more would been the GNP? When these factories are closed and no new avenues are there, we can generate this much of profit. If we could mobilise and utilise the entire opportunity, then the starvation in this country would have gone and poverty would have been alleviated. Therefore this Government has failed in tackling these issues. They have shut their eyes towards it.

SHRI A. CHARLES: In spite of the growth!

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: The growth is nominal. Growth would have been ten times more if the Government had properly applied the things. Poverty could have been alleviated.

I remember the Prime Minister speaking in Tamilnadu and saying that socialism is costly for India, we cannot afford it. These were the reports which came in the Press. A commitment in the Constitution which he rebuked. Subsequently he said something in Bombay.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I was there in Tamilnadu. He never spoke like this. This is a distortion of facts and this is untrue.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: You can speak when your turn comes. And the Prime Minister denied it in Bombay (Interruptions)

About balance of payment, why this deficit in the balance of payment, creating terrifying situation? It is because of the import-export policy. Very conveniently the President has not mentioned anything about the import. I know the import of gems and

jewellery. Get them, polish them and send back by export and say that there is a good export! Investment in one of the major items of the export last year was gems and jewellery. Gems and jewellery were imported and then they were polished and sent back. In the other way in all the spheres wherever we look at the import has increased. A trade balance has come in this manner. The reason for that is application of the principle in the wrong manner.

I will mention about the Governors. I am very much affected in Kerala by the appointment of Governors against the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations. Without looking into it, recently an AICCI General Secretary was made a Governor. In Kerala one of the Congress activists had been sent as a Governor. Then Kerala High Court has given a verdict when she nominated people to the university using her capacity as the Chancellor of the university that the Governor had acted beyond her jurisdiction. I think the Governor should at least realise the constitutional propriety, the role of the Governor.

When the Governors are doing this, what are the officers doing? They are now agents of Congressmen. I know in Kerala what is happening. The civil service is being used by the Central Government for their own purposes.

The Governor, the executive head of the State, is doing this. If Governor involves in politics naturally the Secretaries who are paid from the exchequer by the tax-payers of this country, become the henchmen of the Congress Party Where is the democracy?

Therefore I hope the words used in this speech last year of the Parliament—will not come true. There will be democracy and the democratic fibre of this country will continue and the people of this country will keep a vigil on it.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, I support the motion thanking the Rashtrapati for his address to

the joint session of the Parliament this year

This is a very comprehensive and self-contained document. It covers all the important points as far as the Government policies are concerned. This is a recapitulation of the achievements and the policies so far implemented by the Congress Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi during the last four years. This year being the last year of this 8th Lok Sabha's term and this being the last Budget Session, it is quite appropriate that this speech is reflective of a recapitulation of the past.

Sir, the President has aptly mentioned that this year we are celebrating the birth centenary of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. In the very beginning of the Address mention has also been made very prominently that the whole of North-East is now deeply involved in the nation's democratic mainstream. This is very relevant because of Pandit Nehru's understanding and sympathy for the North-eastern small States with different entities. This is a policy that was started soon after Independence and then followed very effectively by Smt. Indira Gandhi and now ably followed by our present leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and in this context it is necessary that all the political parties rising above their party affiliations should have a look at the real problems of North East.

Sir, I was listening with deep attention to Shri C. Madhav Reddi's speech. He was making this allegation that the people of North-East have been let down by the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I do not know what is his basis for saying this because I belong to North East. Not only that but also during my forty-three years of public life I have been associated with every political step that had taken place in the process of political, social and economic development of North East. In this process of taking the mainstream to the North East I had occasion to meet Panditji in my young days on many an occasion. I knew how Panditji maintained a soft corner for North-Eastern areas and that sympathy and deep understanding led

to the present political re-organisation of the North-East comprising seven sister States. I do not know what is the basis of the Opposition leaders' charge that Congress has let down North East. How can Congress let down North East? I was there in Mizoram and Nagaland campaigning during the last elections and I had the occasion to talk to the common people in Mizoram and Nagaland. They said since Laldenga failed to maintain a liaison between the Centre and his Government how could we support him as a Chief Minister because Mizoram could not remain in isolation from the mainstream. He should have established a good liaison between his Government and the Centre. He failed there. He also failed to establish a link between him and his people. He preferred to remain where he was during his underground days.

Sir, coming back to the point this being birth centenary year of Panditji we cannot ignore the natural conclusion of his policies. Small States were formed inspite of opposition from different quarters. Now they have come to stay and ours being a welfare State we have to look after the backward States and bear their responsibilities too. Along with this political settlement there are certain outstanding issues also. These issues should be solved within this birth centenary year of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru under the leadership of our able and young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi because unless we do that the natural conclusion of that policy certainly will have to be read somewhere else. I would like to refer, for example, to the national policy on languages relating to the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. We have a number of languages already in that Schedule. Most of the leaders of our Government like the status quo and we do not like to increase the number of languages. We can understand this. Fifteen languages is already a big number. When we had 16 or 17 States, we said, we have too many States. Now we have 24 States and more are likely to come because we cannot stop the natural conclusion. There are languages in India. I do not plead for every language. Let us treat the languages on merit. My point

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

is that languages should be treated on merit.

For instance, I will quote Manipuri. Manipuri was the language of our sovereign State up to 1891 when the British concurred Manipur. After that, it became British India for some decades up to 1949 when under Sardar Patel's leadership and initiation all the native States were merged. 1949 was a crucial year for the whole of the country because in this year, the Constitution was finalised. On 26th January 1950, our present Constitution was inaugurated. We started functioning according to the new Constitution. The list of the languages was decided before 1950—before the entry of Manipur in the Indian Union as one of the component States. This is very special situation. Academically, this language is used as a medium of instruction and examination up to higher secondary and in the colleges having Honours classes, Manipuri is a subject and then MA, Ph. D, and research. This is written in Manipuri.

Manipuri is an international community in one sense. We have Manipuris in Bangladesh. We have Manipuris in Burma. In the national context, it is a very widely distributed community. It is not confined to Manipur alone. In Assam, Manipuri pockets are there. In Cachhar, for instance, next to Bengalis, Manipuris is very significant and second community. In Tripura, among outsiders? Next to Bengalis, Manipuris must come second. In the same way, even in West Bengal in the Navadwip district, we have Manipuri pockets. In Mathura, Barindavan and Radhakund, we have the well-settled Manipuri community. There are as many as 25 major temples run by the Manipuri community in strategic positions in Radhakund and Govardhan alone. It is a very widely distributed community. From the point of view of modern development, Manipuri is a developed and recognised language by the Sahitya Akademi. Perhaps this may be a kind of a pinprick to some people who are not very favourable to the Sahitya

Akademi because among some Hindi scholars and other scholars, we see that recognition by the Sahitya Akademi does not mean much. What is the status? They recognise dialects also. This is the view of some interested pundits. I do not challenge.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: This is a very rare opportunity. I represent not only my State but I represent a very large region. I hope you will give me a few more minutes as you have been indulgent to me on other occasions too.

Sir, this language is developing. On the translation front, it has translated all the Sanskrit scriptures, like the Mahabharata, the Ramayana, the Gita the Upanishads, the Puranas. This performance is rarely achieved by other languages in the Eighth Schedule also. This shows that we are deeply affiliated to the mainstream. This is a language which is not Sanskrit based. If you admit it in the Eighth Schedule, then you will be doing a good service-giving recognition to a language which does not belong to the Sanskrit group. It belong to the Sino-Tibetan or Mangolian groups. This happens to be the most advanced language and the reply given by the bureaucrats and generally from the Ministers is that if they include this language, they may face problems from other languages. There may or may not be problems from other languages. That is why I suggested that we should look at this language from justice point of view and merit point of view. Every language may have its own merit, its own justification. I do not like to stand in their way. Let them also come up but I would plead that the Eight Schedule should be revised. I think under the leadership of our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, this decision will be taken in this year of Jawaharlal Nehru's Birth Centenary. I am not talking in wilderness while making this suggestion. I am making this suggestion to responsive and understanding ones.

The next point is regarding Panchayat Raj. It is a most relevant subject and I would

like to throw some light on it, because our Prime Minister is very keen on this subject. We like his keenness and he should succeed. There are certain difficulties. The hilly areas have certain rural level organisations and district level organisations. The names may differ. This difficulty might have been experienced in other States also. When we talk of centralisation of power, development and money and all that, the same person will talk at different levels in two different ways. For instance, when a person is a leader of panchayat, he speaks for panchayat. When he becomes a Minister overnight, he becomes more interested in the profession of Ministership and centralisation of power. This is experienced in my area. There are District Councils. In Manipur, the people, whether they are tribals or non-tribals or Muslims or Christians, belong to the same stock. We do not have the Sixth Schedule. Naturally, the hilly areas enjoy their autonomy through District Councils. The functioning of the District Councils is supposed to be under the realm of centralised power. The Chairman of the District Council may become an MLA. Then he will be the first person to oppose any distribution of power, distribution of funds to the hilly areas. Centralisation is welcome but I would like to caution our leaders that the psychology the attitude of top leaders talking in two different ways at two different levels should be stopped.

The last point is about rural industrialisation. This is a very attractive point because rural industrialisation is very much applicable to our areas because big houses have not come there and they refuse to go there. They remain content and satisfied with small industrial projects. To this end, in the last session of Parliament, I had raised a supplementary to my Starred Question. The Industries Minister gave a list of small industries which was very long and which contained such items as cycle workshops, pan shops, etc. It was a big list covering all the States including Assam. It was not necessary at all. We should be practicable. There should be a few items which suit and work in that area. Items need not be so many. They should be

meaningful so as to suit the people there. Sir, so far we have not done this. Neither the State Government nor the Central Government have been able to identify the significant items of small industries so as to improve the conditions. If this is taken in right earnestness in this financial year or during the planning process for the next Five Year Plan, I think it will be a right step towards the development of the North-eastern States.

With these words I thank you and I support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri V.N. Gadgil.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks. Still I would like to say something on the issues which have been raised in the House in this context. Shri Madhav Reddi, who is an honourable member of Telugu Desam Party, has drawn the attention of the Members of the House towards certain issues. He has mentioned that terrorism has assumed vast dimensions in Kashmir and the Central Government should use all their powers at their disposal to check this terrorism. Telugu Desam party itself is in power in one of the states. Whenever, the Government of India intends to take an effective measure in that state, Telugu Desam Party complains of the intervention of Centre in their affairs. I have been shocked to know that they compelled the Central Government to exercise their powers to check terrorism in that State.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as terrorism is concerned, I would like to make it clear in the House that the problem of terrorism in that State is not so acute and even then there is great resentment among the people on account of it and I shall have to admit the fact that people have lost faith in the National Conference and Congress Party. The accord between the Congress and the National Conference had assured the people that the resources would be utilized for their development and unemployment and backwardness would be totally removed. People

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expected that the problems of export and import, poverty and starvation would be solved to some extent. But nothing happened as such. I would like to submit that it is State Government which is responsible for the erosion of National Conference and the Congress and also for the mounting dissatisfaction among the people.

Unfortunately, I myself belong to the National Conference. But for the deteriorating conditions in Jammu & Kashmir, the present Government of the State is responsible. I am compelled to submit that the leaders and the Government of the State have not been able to meet the basic requirements of the people. Dr. Farooq Abdullah had assured the youth that the problem of their unemployment will be solved, developmental projects will be undertaken and backwardness of the State will be removed. But the State Government have not done anything in this regard. Due to this, people have been losing faith in them.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Are you the member of the National Conference?

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: Yes, I am a member of the National Conference. But so far as the National unity and interests are concerned, I do not bother that it hurts the feelings of Dr. Farooq Abdullah, who is the leader of National Conference. But so far as Jammu & Kashmir is concerned, such are the situations in the State that if adequate and timely attention is not paid to it, it would adversely affect the national interests. Hence in the light of this fact, when we are going to have a discussion on the matters of national interests while discussing the President's Address in this House, I would like to discuss the point of national integration in the context of the President Address. It is a matter of great regret that corruption is increasing there. The youth of the State are faced sometimes, with poverty and at times with the price rise, sometimes they have to fight for the power supply which is generally

off constantly for five days a week. Poverty has crossed all the limits, Srinagar-Jammu Highway is also not maintained properly. It remains in a dilapidated condition.

[*English*]

Tourism is a complete failure and it is in a shambles.

[*Translation*]

In such circumstances, it is in all fitness of things that the youth raise their voice against unemployment and demand for the fulfilment of the basic requirements of life. They can struggle for their rights in India and to get their demands conceded. But unfortunately our new Government have not been paying any attention to it.

[*English*]

Dozens of youngmen have been killed. They were massacred on the roads.

[*Translation*]

I am sorry to bring it to the notice of the Central Government that in my own constituency, children between 15-18 were shot dead or massacred cruelly.

[*English*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Did you say that 1506 youngmen have been killed?

[*Transiation*]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: No, my submission is that instead of discussing the demands and satisfying them, the Government preferred to gun down the children between 15-17, 12-18 who had come forward to raise their voice against the power cut and stress their demands of the industrial development of the State. It is the bounden duty of the Central Government to look to the developments taking shape in the country. We have been told that a financial assis-

tance worth crores of rupees has been given to the State by the Central Government. I would like to know the details of how it has been utilised by them. I can tell out of my experience that all the Ministers are involved in corruption which has now crossed all its limits one way or the other and some of the Ministers belonging to the Congress on one hand and some belonging to the National Conference on the other have been pocketing this money and playing with the life and future of the people. These people are bringing bad name to both these parties. They have lost credibility there.

I would like to submit that the contribution of National Conference in the freedom struggle has been quite impressive and the party has formed a magnificent tradition of its own. I am proud of it and as I am a volunteer of the National Conference, I will follow the traditions and programmes of this party to the last. I still bear the vision of secularism and democracy which was brought forth to the people of new Kashmir in the year 1931. But I regret to say that the present State Government is breaking away from the basic ideology of the National Conference, and their basic ideals have been dying out.

I would like to mention that when the Congress was there in power and the National Conference was in Opposition, they used to point out the shortcomings of the Congress. Similarly, the Congress as the Opposition in the Conference-ruled-State struggled for the interests of the people to safeguard them and thus they maintained a balance. Today, I would like to apprise this august House, that some of the Ministers belonging to the Congress or the National Conference are busy filling their own coffers and thus looking only to their own ends with the least care of the people's grievances.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not criticise the actions of the State Government.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: If the legitimate demands of the people are not conceded, I suspect, the situation can give rise to extremism. The younger generation cannot be held responsible for involving themselves in extremist activities if their genuine grievances are not redressed. For all that, the State Government will be responsible.

I would like to say that the Central Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi should look to it, whether investments made under the previous accord has really benefited the people or not. I am aware of the fact that the Central Government have been giving adequate financial assistance to the State but I also know that the people have not been able to get the benefits of this amount. This has led to the political unrest there pushing the youth of the State to the bounds of extremism. Effective measures should be taken to solve their problems to bring them back to the mainstream. Ruthless crushing of the people won't do. But in that state, even the minor incidents are met and reacted with sticks, bullets and gun shots. I would like to ask the hon. Chief Minister of that State...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, that is not allowed. You cannot ask questions about your Chief Minister in Parliament.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: Anyhow, I would like to request the Central Government to solve at least some of the problems of Kashmir. The State is facing acute shortage of power and the Government has not been able to fulfil the aspirations of the people. Government of India should make certain additional special provisions for improving the power supply position because power supply in Kashmir remains disrupted for longer intervals of 6 days a week. Secondly, it is the duty of the Central

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Government to examine and investigate into the charges of corruption levelled against the Ministers of the State...

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not mention about corruption charges against those Ministers here. This is not the forum.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: Sir, this is a sensitive border State. That is why in that context, I want to raise this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN.: That makes no difference. It is an internal matter of that State.

[Translation]

I would like to submit that democratic process in that State stands threatened. The corrupt and illegal practice which had been resorted to during the elections held in Kashmir during the year 1987, has posed a threat to the national integration. The greatest force in this country is the power of ballot. I find that the State Government seems to have developed the tendency of deliberate destruction of all the democratic institutions in the State. Through you, I would like to urge upon the Government to restore the democratic and economic rights of the people there. It is for the Hon. President to see that the people of the State enjoy those very rights which are being enjoyed by people in other States and also see that if the Government formed by any political party functions on the grounds of injustice, suppression or loot it should not be allowed to continue.

[English]

It should not be allowed because this is not in the interest of the nation. For the integration of this country whosoever may be the person heading the State, he should not be allowed to ahead with such mal-practices.

[Translation]

I fully appreciate and support the resolution moved by Shri Bhatia on the President Address and Motion of Thanks. I would like to have full justice on the issues. I have raised here and urge upon the Central Government to pay full attention towards all these problems of the State of Kashmir and take effective measures to solve them. With these words, I conclude.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you that you have provided me an opportunity to speak. I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on President's Address and I support it and as also I want to congratulate our Government. This year is the centenary year of Jawahar Lal Nehru. He was the first Prime Minister of our country. It was he who was pioneer in making the First Five Year Plan and our new education policy for making India strong. We do remember him on this occasion. It is a happy note that our Government has formulated a national perspective plan for women. Our Government has brought electoral reforms by lowering the voting age. The new education policy formulated by our Government is also a welcome one. The announcement of our Government to give more powers to Panchayatiraj institutions for the benefit of commonman is a praise-worthy action. Our country faced a severe drought and floods last year. I want to congratulate the Government for its efficient handling the situation and providing help to the people. The crisis in the eastern region of Mizoram, Nagaland and Assam has been resolved to a great extent, of course, Assam is still having some problem. The G.N.L.F. Movement in Darjeeling was brought to an end and the matter was amicably settled through an agreement which could be possible because of initiative taken by the Central Government. Central Government deserves congratulation for the same. We very often talk of having peace but it is regretted to state that even the Member of Parliament are not fully safe. Shri Gurung, a Member of the Rajya Sabha, was murdered Under this very democracy. If a

member of Parliament could be murdered, one can well imagine the fate of a common-man. It is more shameful that not even a single culprit has so far been apprehended. I invite the Government's attention to it. There is democracy in our country and a Member of Parliament has been murdered, even then no action has been taken to apprehend the culprits. Why do you not take action against the persons when they instead of becoming a defender turn an offender. Similarly, Shri Ranga Rao, an M.L.A. of A.P. Legislative Assembly, while he was sitting on hunger strike in Andhra Pradesh, was murdered. In the land of Mahatma Gandhi who preached peace throughout his life, occurrence of such incidents is a matter to be most regretted.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Please speak about murder of Safder Hashmi also.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: You may take it this way that I am yet to name his murderers. I will also talk about Hashmi Saheb. It is like pricking the guilty conscious. We have condemned this incident too. Who will tell about those thousands Safder Hashmi who have been killed in your state? If some body is murdered, we do not term it as a good thing. But the member of Parliament who was murdered belonged to C.P.I. the people belonging to that party do not raise it but we have raised our voice against it. Safdar Hashmi had gone there to stage a play in favour of C.P.I. and was killed there. We condemn it but you people are trying to take undue advantage of his murder. Should we adopt some tactics in case of murder of Shri Gurung? The Central Government should see as to why legislator or M.P. is being murdered in this way as it is not a question of mere law and order problem. It is the duty of the House to provide protection to the members. Minister for Home is requested to pay attention to it and ensure that the persons responsible for the murder are arrested. In the President's Address, stress has been laid on peace. We too want peace. But there are a number of movements which have been going on for a long time in W. Bengal Punjab and Tripura. There is a Jhark-

hand Movement in Bihar. Recently, Bodo Movement was started in Assam. The way Bodo Movement is getting momentum, our Government is concerned about it and wants peace to be established in the country. While one problem is solved, another problem crops up due to launching of new movement. In this way, numerous movements, one after other are going on in this country. Nobody knows how many people have been killed in the Bodo Movement. Our Government should intervene in the matter and should find a solution to this problem by taking the State Government into confidence, otherwise it may take heavy tolls in terms of human lives and properties. Jharkhand Movement is gaining momentum in Jamshedpur, Chotanagpur, Midnapur, Purulia and at other places. Government should pay attention to it so as to find a solution to this problem in order to bring to an end to the movement. If this movement is allowed to spread further, it may prove harmful to our country. It is our duty to bring peace in this country.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Your Ghani Khan Chowdhary is supporting it and shaking hands with them (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Whatever is being said by our Ghani Khan Chowdhary is being said in self-defence. You should know it. But you are killing persons belonging to all political parties. You do not spare anyone. Truth is a bitter pill, that is why you are not taking it in good taste. I said this in the morning also. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Please don't disturb me.

[*Translation*]

It is good that if you keep disturbing me like this I may get chance to speak tomorrow also. So you may disturb me as you can. (*Interruptions*) It will be known only tomorrow whose last chance it is. Only God tell who remains alive till tomorrow. Not deviating from the main point, I want to confine

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]
 myself to the President Address only. We do not want violence, we want peace. Every citizen of this country is concerned for peace at present. There is unemployment problem in our country. This is the biggest problem. Our Government has formulated 'Garibi Hatao' scheme in this country.

[English]

They are disturbing me, Sir. You tell them to stop, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please order, order.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Don't disturb me. You can go to the lobby (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: There are about 2 crore educated unemployed youths in our country today. I do not know the exact number, the number might be more. I welcome all the programmes formulated in our country to remove unemployment. But along with this, I would like to stress that the Government should take early steps to remove unemployment and work should be started right now. Immediate steps are required to be taken to lift the ban on recruitment in public sector which was imposed in 1983. so that unemployed youths may get employment. Lakhs of notified vacancies are now available in various public sectors

like railways, banking N.R.E. P. and Coal India. If all these notified vacancies are filled up, lakhs of unemployed youth will get employment. Therefore Government should immediately withdraw the ban on recruitments.

I want to say one thing more. I have already drawn your attention towards it and I want to reiterate it that there should be separate employment exchanges for vacancies in Central Government (*Interruptions*)

18.00 hrs.

Sir, I have said it earlier also and I again reiterate that there should be separate employment exchanges for the states and the central services. I want to tell one thing. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Please listen to me. Whatever I talk I talk for the youths, you should listen to me attentively.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock of Friday, February 24, 1989/
Phalgun 5, 1910 (Saka)*

