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Wednesday, March 16, 1988
Phalgun 26, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 16, 1988/Phalguna 26,
1909 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Pact Between PLA and TNV

*303. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Tribal National Volunteers and People's Liberation Army have made a pact in respect of their cooperations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) No such information about any pact between People's Liberation Army (PLA) and the Tribal National Volunteers (TNV) has been received by the Government. However there

are reports that PLA is striving to have links with TNV.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A close watch is being maintained on the activities of these organisations which have been declared as 'unlawful associations'.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Sir, the first part of my question whether India has made any pact with the Burma Government for a combined flushing operation in Burma's Western border area so that the hideouts of the PLA can be restored?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I could not hear what he said.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Whether Indian Government has made any agreement with the Government of Burma to combine the flushing operation to check the PLA hideouts in Burmese area?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: There is no kind of such agreement. But we are having negotiations, talks with the Government of Burma to see that these activities in the border are checked.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: In this respect, I request the Government to look to the news item which appeared in 'Amritabazar', date 19.1.1988 where details are given. My second question is whether there is any information that more than one Minister in the Congress(I) and TUJS alliance in Tripura are directly involved with the Tripura National Volunteers and Peoples Liberation

Army in this respect about which the correspondence has appeared in the local dailies?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I hope the fact is otherwise. One Mr. Dinanda Jamatia and his whole group of nearly about 80 members when they surrendered, they joined the CPM, they became their cadres *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: After surrendering *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Our reports are that *(Interruptions)*

You have asked the question and I am answering *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You reply to the question *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: He is distorting.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: That was not his question *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Neither TUJS nor any Minister of Congress (I) is involved with TNV or PLA. For the information of the Hon. Member, TUJS, at every time, wanted that the entire State of Tripura should be declared a disturbed area to check TNV activities. Therefore, there is no question of any link with TNV or PLA. It is only the CPM cadres and the ex-Chief Minister of Tripura who went and visited all the relatives of TNV guerillas. He was visiting their relatives. When he was asked as to why he was visiting and contacting their relatives, he said that he was trying to persuade them so

that the TNV gives up the terrorist activity. It is the CPM which *(Interruptions)*... I answered his question, what do you mean by that? *(Interruptions)*... You are in league with the TNV guerillas. They are in your cadres. And therefore when we declared it as a disturbed area, you are so much agitated... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I want to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that Tripura National Volunteers Force Tripura anti-national Volunteers force-is trained in Bangladesh and Bangladesh is being used as a hinterland. I would like to know whether this matter has ever been taken up with the Bangladesh Government by the Government of India.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: About all these activities of the TNV guerillas, we are taking up with the neighbouring Government.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I would like to know whether the Prime Minister has taken up this matter, that the TNV guerillas are being trained there, with them.

Advanced Computer Research Centre at Pune

*304. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up an Advanced Computer Research Centre at Pune to design and manufacture super computers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred on the establishment of the Centre and when it will be established; and

(d) whether any foreign company is

being consulted in the establishment of this Centre and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (d). A statement is given below:-

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Government is setting up Centre for Development of Advanced Computing Technology (C-DACT) at Pune for development of supercomputers based on parallel processing architecture. C-DACT is a time bound Technology Mission Project for development of advanced computers in the country. The know-how to be developed by C-DACT will be transferred for manufacture at the appropriate time.

(c) The estimated expenditure likely to be incurred in three years on the establishment of the centre is Rs. 37 crores and C-DACT will be established as a scientific society shortly.

(d) No. Sir.

SHRI K.S. RAO: There are a good number of people who are supposed to be experts in computers technology working in United States and other European countries. Particularly there is one by name Mr. Raja Reddy who is supposed to be the top expert in that country itself. I wish to know from the Hon. Minister whether they want to associate some of the NRIs with this project.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: We would like to associate some of the NRIs in this project. As regards Shri Raja Reddy, he is already in the international expert committee formed for the development of the 5th gen-

eration computer system.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Is association of the NRIs is only with regard to their participation in obtaining the technology and know-how or are they also being asked to participate in share capital or financial involvement?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: As far as the project for the development of the parallel processing is concerned, we are not asking any NRIs any foreign countries to participate. This is a completely indigenous Indian programme. If there are distinguished NRIs who would like to associate with the project which is Indian project, we would like to invite them.

SHRI D.N. REDDY: May I know from the Government whether there is a policy to extend computerisation in almost all the Departments? If so, is the Government aware that it would lessen the employment opportunities of our young men in the whole country?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Strictly speaking, the question is not about the development of computer technology. This is about the application of technology Government offices. But I can tell the Hon. Member that we have a programme for using computerisation in the offices without displacing employment.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister why the purchase of the supercomputer has been delayed so much. If it is further delayed, then the monitoring of agro-climatic zones and other meteorological necessities will not be there. In case the Americans do not give this super-computer will the Government consider taking from Japanese and Russians?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: The hon. Member knows that we have already signed

an agreement with the U.S. for the purchase of the super-computer Cray XMP-14. This computer will arrive some time this year.

Schemes under District Rehabilitation Centres

*305. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disabled in rural areas benefited and the amount spent under the pilot scheme of District Rehabilitation Centres in different States during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, State-wise;

(b) whether any evaluation of the performance of the scheme has been undertaken and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the details of the plan to introduce the scheme to other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI):(a) A Statement is given below.

(b) Internal evaluation on the performance of each DRC project, on the basis of their individual Monthly Progress Reports is continually undertaken by the Office of the Project Director and suitable corrective steps advised to the concerned State Govts. However, no formal evaluation by any outside agencies has as yet been undertaken.

(c) This is a pilot project under implementation and any large scale expansion of the project will depend upon the results of its evaluation and availability of resources.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of DRC	Date of Sanction	No. of disabled persons benefitted so far since inception	AMOUNT DISBURSED (in lakhs)					
				1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Recurring
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Vihar (Maharashtra)	14.3.1983	1750	8.80	7.00	4.83	10.17	-	-
2.	Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	14.3.1983	1021	-	-	6.60	10.40	-	-
3.	Mysore (Karnataka)	12.9.1983	536	2.50	5.34	7.00	5.00	7.40	-
4.	Kharagpur (West Bengal)	12.9.1983	3152	3.90	-	5.00	1.00	-	-
5.	Chengalpattu (Tamil Nadu)	27.10.1984	902	1.50	1.25	-	-	6.50	1.00
6.	Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh)	28.3.1985	590	2.00	1.25	6.25	2.00	7.50	11.32
7.	Bhiwani (Haryana)	17.1.1986	In these DRC projects the service delivery programme has not yet started as	3.55	12.05	-	-	-	-
8.	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)	17.1.1986		3.55	12.05	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Bilaspur (M.P.)	17.2.1986	the recruitment & trg. of the staff has not yet been completed.	3.55	12.05	-	-	-	-
10.	Kota (Rajasthan)	27.3.1986	been completed.	3.55	12.05	-	-	-	-

The District Rehabilitation Centre Scheme envisages a programme for providing services to the rural disabled. This includes house to house survey, followed by early intervention services which includes:-

Physical Restorative Service:

- a) Surgical Corrections
- b) Fitment of aids and appliances.
- c) Therapeotical Services-Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy and Speech Therapy.
- d) Educational Intervention.
- e) Vocational Training which includes self-employment and placement services.
- f) Family/Parent Counselling and Community awareness programmes.
- g) General services through which identified beneficiaries are linked up with normal services provided by the States.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Although the answer given by the hon. Minister is exhaustive yet the main aim of my question was that this problem is so big and large that in the Year of Disabled and evaluation was made that 2.5 to 3 per cent in our country are dis-abled and they require rehabilitation. In that context the pilot scheme was introduced in different districts but in the answer the hon. Minister has given the performance of the district pilot scheme. It is a very meagre amount allocated under this scheme. It is just like pelting a stone over a mountain or a drop in an ocean. In this context I would like to know what are the types of disabilities in our country and how the Minister is going to tackle after taking cognizance of the Bhole Committees recommendations.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: There are four types of disabilities—physically handicapped, visually handicapped, deaf and dumb and mentally handicapped. When the DRCs were started they took up physically handicapped but now we have included in our programme visually handicapped and mentally handicapped as well. I agree that this task of rehabilitation of disabled persons in our country is very important and it is growing day by day. About 1.25 crore people are suffering from disabilities. Recently we have constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Behrul Islam and this Committee is going into the details about the problems of their rehabilitation and how society should take the dis-abled. After the receipt of the report we will be able to formulate our national policy on this. As regards the Bhole Commission report that is also part of our national health programme.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I am happy about the answer from the Minister. I would like to know (1) This pilot scheme should not have been started. It should not have been run as National Disabled Eradication Programme because All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation is there in

the Department of Health in Bombay. May I know whether the Minister will propose to the Prime Minister to take this organisation under the Welfare Ministry and start a crash programme which should include all the districts under this National Disabled Eradication Programme. If so, then we can achieve the health for all by 2000 A.D.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Sir, Bombay Institute of Physically Handicapped was started long ago. It is looked after by the Ministry of Health, The rehabilitation is one of the programmes in that Institute. Now, with the acceptance of our DRC programme on a national basis for all the four disabled classes, four national institutes have already been established. Zonal institutes are also established. If we think that it is necessary to coordinate with the Bombay Institute, then we can think of that.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: While placing her statement, the honourable Minister has not mentioned about the amount disbursed to some of the States where such programme is being implemented. May I know from her the reasons for not disbursing any amount to those State during 1987-88, particularly in the State of Orissa, where this programme is being implemented? I would also like to know whether such amount is being disbursed to the State of Orissa in that financial year.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: In Orissa, the first DRC was established in 1983-84. It was attached with the Bhubaneswar hospital. In the beginning, we are starting our DRC by attaching it to some district hospital. Afterwards, when the building is constructed, then only we shift to the other place. Orissa also got all the help. In 1983, Rs. 6.60 lakhs was the recurring expenditure in Orissa. Money was given. Non-recurring expenditure amounting to Rs. 10.40 lakhs was also given. From year to

year, we are giving recurring and non-recurring expenditure (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSI RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister said just now that a committee is being set up to examine it and give a report. I want to know whether the Government is considering a proposal for reservation in jobs for the handicapped?

MR. SPEAKER, Sir, these people are handicapped for one reason or the other. Some do not have arms while others don't have legs. But we people after becoming Members of Parliament, become handicapped in spite of possessing everything. We of course sometimes create disorder in your presence. But I want to know whether the committee would consider as to how physically mentally and psychologically handicapped persons could be cured? What steps are being taken to help them?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: If you want, I could get you cured.

SHRI V. TULSI RAM: We have a number of methods for cure But Mr. Speaker, does not permit us.

[*English*]

Public Grievances Directorate

*307. SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT:†
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Public Grievances Directorate under

the Cabinet Secretariat to look into the public complaints;

(b) the nature of complaints that will be looked into by the Directorate; and

(c) when the proposed Directorate will start functioning and to what extent the general public will be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI):(a) Yes, Sir.

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

STATEMENT

The proposed Directorate of Public Grievances, under the Cabinet Secretariat, will start functioning from 1.4.1988. To begin with, the Directorate's ambit will cover the Ministries/Departments of Railways, Posts and Telecommunications, and the Banking Division of the Department of Economic Affairs, Further expansion to cover other Ministries and Public Sector Undertakings will be decided in the light of experience gained.

The Directorate shall entertain the complaint only after the complainant fails to get satisfactory redressal from the concerned Ministry/Department within a reasonable period of time and the same has to be of grave nature to merit a detailed scrutiny in the Directorate. The Directorate, however, will not concern itself with the policy matters arising in any Ministry/Department or with petitions already disposed of at the level of Minister incharge of the Ministry/Department. It will also not entertain grievance relating to service matters(excluding those relating to payment of terminal benefits). commercial contracts or cases which are subjudice or where quasi-judicial procedures are prescribed for decision making.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need your protection. My question is:

[*English*]

the nature of complaints that will be looked into by the Directorate.

[*Translation*]

But the reply is

[*English*]

the Directorate, however, will concern itself with this. It will also not entertain this.

[*Translation*]

The hon. Minister's reply indicates what the Directorate will not do, whereas, I have specifically wanted to know about the functions of the Directorate and the nature of complaints that it would deal with. The hon. Minister should have given a categorical reply to all this.

[*English*]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It was in consequence of the Prime Minister's broadcast to the nation on 5.1.1985; he said that an effective machinery for redressal of public grievances will have to be set up in offices and departments with large public dealings. There is need to know the inadequacies of the administrative systems which give rise to grievances. Therefore, it will not be only on a case-by-case basis but should also deal with systemic administrative deficiencies that we find in the system. The hon. Member wanted to know the main objectives of this Grievances Cell that has been set up which are as follows:

(i) Internal grievance redress machinery within each Ministry/ Department.

ii) External machinery in the form of monitoring by Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances.

iii) An independent grievance redressal authority under the Cabinet Secretariat.

Therefore, this Public Grievances Cell will meet on every Wednesday which was started on the 1st March 1988. Every Ministry will send its representative to that meeting and whatever grievances have come will be met by this Committee and these cases will be studied and whichever complaints were not dealt with by the respective Ministries, we have four Ministries now-if they are not taken up there within the time-bound programme, then this grievance Secretariat Welfare Cell will look into the grievances so that the public will get help in redressal of their grievances.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have specifically asked as to how the common grievances of the public will be redressed? For instance, corruption in contract system. You have indicated clearly that commercial grievances will not be entertained. I would like to know that if a contractor has indulged in corruption, who will deal with this grievance? Can a poor man approach this Directorate directly in case a bank refuses to sanction loan to him? Would other important matters come under this Directorate? I mean to say whether the grievances and problems of the masses would be solved through it. I want a categorical reply from the hon. Minister in this regard so that we can tell the people about it.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It has been given in the statement that the Directorate shall entertain the complaint only after the complainant fails to get satisfactory redressal from the concerned Ministry/Department within a reasonable period of time. Therefore, that is being worked out. That will go first to the Ministry concerned and if the Ministry does not dispose of that complaint within a reasonable time, it will directly come to the Cabinet Secretariat and then it will be looked into. Therefore, all these things are there.

SHRI A. CHARLES: There are hundreds of cases in which the grievances are not redressed for a number of years. Now, the hon. Minister has stated that these complaints will be looked into and redressal given within a reasonable time. The word reasonable is always unreasonable. May I know whether a time limit will be fixed, say three months, six months or one year, within which these complaints will be looked into and final reply given?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: We have decided on a time-limit. If this is not disposed of by the Ministry within 3-4 months, then it will directly come to the Directorate of Public Grievances.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: Ever since 1947, we have been hearing about grievance cells, but in actual practice nothing happens. I would like to know whether there would be any link between the proposed Grievance Cell here and the State Grievance Cells or not. In almost all the States, we have State Grievance Cells working either under the Chief Minister in some cases or under the Home Minister in the other cases. Many of the States have them. Will the Central Grievance Cell supervise or give necessary advice to the State Governments to dispose of some very

serious grievances with which the States are concerned?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Once our Directorate of public Grievances works very well, this model we will send to the State Government for looking into the complaints of the people there and help them.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: I want to know whether you have a district level Grievance Cell in your scheme of things.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Central Government offices are also working in different States. If the complaints given to them are not attended to properly, naturally the persons concerned can submit their complaints directly to this Directorate.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: My question is regarding the grievances field in the States.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Speaker Sir, We have no objection to that, if this House thinks it proper, then

[English]

We are prepared to monitor the grievances even in the States through the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Report of US State Department

*308. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS:**
SHRMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a report of the US State Department which

reportedly mentions that human rights are not protected in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While critical of India in some respects, the Report says. "The overall Indian human rights situation in 1987 remained relatively unchanged, but there was some variation in practice from State to State. India remains a basically democratic polity with strong and legally respected safeguards for individuals, but its many domestic difficulties continue to generate significant human rights problems." Obviously, government was not involved in the preparation of the Report and does not share all the assessments contained therein.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, there is a well-organized attempt by private agencies and the agencies of the United States Government to malign India. Attempts are made to create an impression that the minority communities, specially the Sikhs and the Muslims, in India are harassed and their rights and privileges are not protected. What are our emissaries abroad, specially in the United States, doing to give a clear picture of the political events taking place in our country.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I would have hoped, Sir, that the hon. Member would confine himself to the question which relates to a Report which is being brought out by the United States Department. They bring one out every year. It is mandatory for them to do so and they do it for all countries of the world. We have seen this Report. It has both positive and negative aspects but what I would submit to the House and to the Hon.

Member is that this country does not need certificates from any other country about what it does on human rights and other issues of similar nature. We have seen this Report.

Now, with regard to what our representatives are doing abroad, first of all we have a free Press. People read what is happening here. Newspapers are available and as and when we deem it necessary to bring a particular matter about which we feel strongly, we do so through our Missions abroad and it is being done constantly whether it is United States or any other part of the world.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: There is an attempt to malign our interest through the media in the United States. A very large number of Indians are holding important positions in the United States Government as well as in the private agencies. Similarly there are a large number of our own cultural organisations, like in Kerala. In every city in the United States, we have got a Malayalee organisation. So, what attempt is made, through these persons holding important positions in the United States and other private agencies, as well as through our own organisations, to give a clear picture of the events? If some shooting takes place in Punjab or some communal disturbance is taking place in Hyderabad, very often a distorted picture is given in the media in the United States. What attempt is being made, through our own cultural organisations to give a clear picture of our country?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: There are a very large number of organisations of various Indian communities in the United States. They keep in touch with the Indian Embassy and our consulates General in New York and San Francisco. As I said, whenever a particular incident takes place, it is immediately taken up by our own Embassies. This question relates to a

Report produced by the United States Government on Human Rights. And I am trying to confine my answer to this particular matter only. If the hon. Member wants some more information about what the Indian communities is doing there, he should give a notice and I will satisfy him .

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state that the reports which are being published are only to defame India in the eyes of other nations or is it politically motivated? What is the reaction of the Government to it? I would like to know whether such a problem was discussed at the recently held meeting at Geneva.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: The Press in the United States is free. The Press in India is free. They publish all sorts of things every day. Although I do not spend sleepless nights over what they write and I do not think she should do so either if a particular news item appears in the United States. If it is factually incorrect and impinges adversely on our relations with that country, we take it up. I do not know what the hon. Member has in mind about the Geneva meeting. I did not understand her problem. So, could you please repeat it.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Diplomats ever since do not have sleepless nights.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: You try and give us sleepless nights.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Sir, I did not follow what he said.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: The Hon. Minister in his reply has tried to give a profile of low key. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he has a definite information of a Report mentioning about what is happening in India. And if he thinks

that there is one such report, may I know whether the Minister has lodged any protest against them either diplomatically or otherwise to tell them that they have no business to interfere in our internal affairs?

MR. SPEAKER : He does not want to sophisticate the matter.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : We have said this on a number of occasions. If the hon. Member goes through this report, it has some positive and negative aspects. The instances which came to the notice last year was that in August, 1987, 17 Members of Congress wrote to the US Ambassador in the United Nations alleging human rights violations in India about the treatment of sikhs. We immediately took this up with the US Government - both here and in the United States. The US. Ambassador to the United Nations Mr. Vernon Walters wrote a letter to these 17 Congressmen. This letter was not altogether to our satisfaction we said so. We immediately took this up. The hon. Member is quite right that when a matter of this kind comes up which gives the picture of India which is distorted and which is likely to arouse passions, we should immediately take it up. We try to correct it as soon as possible, if it is possible, and if necessary at the highest levels.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that USA as well as India are very keen on developing friendly relations with each other culturally and in other respects also, would the Government consider the advisability that at least now to call their Ambassador here in India and apprise him of the position in regard to the human rights here in our country ? My hon. friend was saying positive as well as negative.

So far as negative things are concerned, you should be able to inform him and then to advise him to see that such

things are not published or not prepared or not acted upon by the U. S. A. which might adversely affect the interests of India.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : As the hon. Member knows-being the senior most Member of the House it is not an issue which is new and it comes up from time to time. We keep in close touch with the U.S. Ambassador. This Annual Report comes out every year. This is not a unique thing it comes out every year for every country in the world. This is the American system. We cannot change their system. All we can say is that India is a free country and anyone can come and have a look at India. They have a large Embassy here. They have a senior Ambassador here. When we deem it necessary, we bring it to his notice. He reads Indian newspapers. He sees the Indian Television. He meets Members of Parliament. He can go where he likes. And if he is going to give a picture which is distorted, we will certainly put it right.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I would like to know from the Minister whether our Government has any proposal to present similar Report about Human Rights violation in the United States?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : We have no law which would require us to prepare such a Report, but the House will remember the hon. Member had been a senior Minister himself, he knows that - that in the case of treatment of Blacks in the United States, we have not hesitated to be critical openly both in this House and in the Press or for that matter any other violation by any other country. Why only USA?

Lok Adalats for Dowry Cases

*309. **DR. PHULRENU GUHA:** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to hold Lok Adalats to settle dowry cases ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Civil cases which are taken up at the Lok Adalats cover matrimonial matters including dowry disputes.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : How many Dowry disputes are pending in the Civil Courts upto 1987 and how many are settled upto 1987?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I am sorry, the question is not with reference to the usual courts. The question is with reference to Lok Adalats. What has been explained is that the matrimonial cases that have been disposed of so far according to the Committee on the Implementation of the Legal Aid Scheme is 2979 which include the Dowry cases, but the specific quantum of the dowry cases is not known.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : I would like to know whether any review of the working of the Lok Adalats has been done so far; if so, what is the quantitative and qualitative feedback regarding the results achieved ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Lok Adalat has been supplementing the work of usual court. According to the information available so far, there were 1658 Lok Adalats that had been held and more than a million cases have been settled. To be precise, 1053616 cases have been sorted out through the process of these Lok Adalats. Having had the experience for quite a few years in the system of Lok Adalat and the Legal Aid Committee, we have gone on for the law itself which this House had passed in the last year. The rules of that law are being now

framed so that it could be notified for the purposes of bringing it into force.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Excuse me. My question has not been fully replied. I have asked whether any review of the working of Lok Adalats has been done so far. you please say, yes or no.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I said that having had the experience for quite a few years about the working of Lok Adalats, we have now gone on for the Legal Services Authority Act 1987 which had been passed last year so that these Lok Adalats could be given statutory powers for the purpose of not only summoning witnesses etc. but whatever decisions take place, that would be deemed as the decree of the civil court for the purposes of this court.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : The word 'dowry' is very comprehensive. It includes various sorts of atrocities, bride burning legal separation and so on. May I know from the hon. Minister how many cases of bride burning have been disposed of during two years by the Lok Adalats or these Adalats are actually disposing of cases of a very simple nature avoiding complicated nature of cases in the country ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I have answered the question when it was posed with reference to the dowry cases itself that the numerical strength of the dowry cases has not been passed on to us from the Committee on Legal Aid. Therefore, it is equally not possible for me to give the correct number of cases of bride burning which have been sorted out by the Committee on Legal Aid.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Daily disease.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : The hon. member is aware that we have passed a law on the amendment with reference to the

Dowry Act and these matters could take care of it. But since I am confining my answer only to the matter of Legal Aid Committee and the Lok Adalats, I would like to submit that as and when the details are made available by the Committee on Legal Aid, those things would be passed on. Now the question which the hon. member asked was whether the Legal Aid Committee was disposing of very small cases. It is not like that. In fact, the information is that quite a lot of heavy matters have also been sorted out through the process of this Legal Aid Committee and the Lok Adalats, and compensation to the tune of more than Rs. 50 crores have been provided to the various people under the accident.

[*Tranlation*]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know whether there is a proposal to set up a committee to deal with the dowry problems in our society? Implementation of law is quite important but I think that what is more important is to create public opinion against dowry. Is there a proposal to set up a committee of women and youth to work for exerting social pressure on the people and youth against dowry system?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : The hon. Lady Minister is sitting beside me. She will give reply to your question on some other occasion.

[*English*]

Expansion of HAL Complex Bangalore

*310. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scope for expansion at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited Complex, Bangalore;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction;

(c) whether any new assignment will be given to HAL Complex at Bangalore: and

(d) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d) : The facilities at HAL Bangalore Complex have been established primarily to cater to the Defence needs. The Bangalore Complex which started with one Division has grown over the years and now has six Divisions. An Aerospace Division is likely to be added shortly.

Any further expansion of the Bangalore Complex will be dependent on future requirements. The production of Advanced Light Helicopter and light Combat Aircraft, when fully developed, is also likely to be entrusted to the Bangalore Complex.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : I am glad that one more Division, an Aerospace Division is likely to be added to HAL, Bangalore and also that the production of the Advanced Light Helicopter and Light Combat Aircraft will be entrusted to it. May I know how much time it will take for the HAL to design and develop these two, that is, the Advanced Light Helicopter and the Light Combat Aircraft, and who are the collaborators in this task, from which country you are importing the technology ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : In fact, this Advanced Light Helicopter is developed by our own people and the Light Combat Aircraft is also being developed by our own people. But in certain matters we are taking the help from other countries like the U.S.A and France.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : The time,

by which time the production will start, may I know that and whether only the transfer of technology or our Indian engineers, who are capable, will be able to absorb the technology ? How much is it indigenous and how much of it is going to be the imported portion in these aircraft ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The prototype for the Advanced Light Helicopter will be ready next year. The production may start in 1992. The prototype for the Light Combat Aircraft will be ready in early nineties and the production may start in 1993-94.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C.PANT) : I may add that the objective is to absorb the technology entirely.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Just adjacent to the Hindustan Aeronautics complex, the National Aeronautics Laboratory was set up so that they could complement each other's activities. I would like to know whether it is not a fact, as has been reported in many journals, that due to an increasing trend towards reliance on imported technology for our defence aircraft, the purpose for which this National Aeronautics Laboratory was set up—it has done some very good work in the past also, viz. to develop our own designs with indigenous technology—that laboratory is languishing for lack of adequate work and the large body of engineers and experts who are working are starved of adequate work to keep them busy and to utilise their talent.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This laboratory has certain projects and is working on those projects. It is not that the laboratory gets the orders and then starts work on that. They have their own projects also. This laboratory and the experts, scientists and technologists in this laboratory are helping the development of the Light Combat Aircraft also. Their

expertise is available in many other areas also.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : The hon. Defence Minister has just mentioned that the intention is to absorb the technology *in toto*. Now so far as the manufacture of the Advanced Helicopter and the Light Combat Aircraft is concerned, to ensure that they are manufactured on target, will the hon. Minister be kind enough to state if there is any scheme to have in-built research and development at HAL because at the moment there does not seem to be any, so that day to day research and development may be done with an eye to ensure manufacture of these aircraft.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Absorbing the technology is really a very big problem. Technologies are of different kinds — technology to produce the material, technology to produce the components, technology to produce the system, technology to produce the equipment, airframe, avionics, engine and all those things. We do have certain technologies. In certain areas, it has become necessary for us to get help from outside. We get help from outside and try to absorb that technology. We do not stay there. But we improve upon having taken it from outside. This process is going on. HAL is spending a certain amount of money on development of technologies. They do have R&D organisation. In 1986-87 they have spent about Rs. 44 crores on technology development whereas in 1982-83 they spent only Rs. 11 crores. Thus the attempt is being made to develop the capacity in order to develop the technology in HAL.

Central Assistance for Foodgrains Production

*311 **SHRI H.B. PATIL:** Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any new Action Plan and Criteria for financial assistance to the States to achieve foodgrains production of around 175 million tonnes by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). A Task Force under the Member Incharge, Agriculture, Planning Commission has formulated a Framework Action Plan for achieving foodgrains production level of atleast 175 million tonnes by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan. The Framework Action Plan adopts a selective approach for districts having potential for higher production which can be realised in the short period. A total of 169 districts in 14 States are to be taken up in respect of the Five foodgrains crops of rice, wheat, maize, gram and arhar. The strategy frame of the Action Plan envisages the identification of production constraints operating in the selected districts and the measures required to remove them. The resources required for this purpose are to come mainly from the existing provisions available under on-going schemes and programmes with marginal increases, where critically necessary, for removing a specific constraints within the limited time frame of two years. Detailed district-wise Action Plans are to be framed by the State Governments to be operationalised from Kharif, 1988. At the Central level nodal responsibility for implementing the Framework Action Plan would be with the Department of Agriculture & Coop. in the Ministry of Agriculture and

Cooperation.

SHRI H.B. PATIL: May I know from the hon. Minister names of districts selected in Karnataka by the Action Plan for identification of production constraints operating in those districts, cropwise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): In Karnataka the districts that have been selected are Belgaum, Hassan, Coorg, Chikmagalur, North Canara, Dharwar, Shimoga, Gulbarga and South Canara. All these 9 districts have been selected for rice.

SHRI H.B. PATIL: Is the Government aware that the prices of foodgrains fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission are very low than the commercial crops and, therefore, the farmers are opting for more commercial crops than foodgrains? Does the Government propose to have any scheme to make foodgrains production more remunerative in order to achieve the target by paying more supportive prices?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: This supplementary is not connected with the question itself. This deals with the Agricultural Prices Commission which is dealt with by the Agriculture Ministry. So a separate question is required for that.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The action plan is reported to have thought of even at the district level. I would like to know whether the details have been worked out; whether the States have been consulted; if not, whether the proposal will be discussed in the next NDC meeting which is scheduled to be held on 19th because here is the question of increasing the food production by 175 million tonnes, which is not a joke. I would like to know whether concrete plans have been

discussed with the States.

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI: Sir, the Central Government, before finalisation of the selected districts, had discussions with the State Governments on 7th February 1988. Only after discussing with the State Governments, this proposal of selecting districts in fourteen States was finalised.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: That you have already stated.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Your question was whether the State Governments were taken into confidence and discussions had taken place. My hon. colleague is trying to reply to you saying that on 7th February 1988 there was a meeting where the State officials of all these fourteen States were called and details were discussed. They gave certain alternate plans also. That was also discussed. Matters of details, with reference to each district, were also discussed and finally we have come to the conclusion that 169 districts must be earmarked for this purpose.

I would like to submit that the Agriculture Minister has called a meeting of the Chief Ministers and the Agriculture Ministers on 18th, for the purposes of giving thrust to this programme and to discuss with those authorities also.

SHRI VJAY N. PATIL: This is an important question, Sir. Half-an-hour discussions should be allowed on this.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Sir, the biggest agricultural assistance or incentive that the Central Government can give to farmers today for increasing production, is to give them remunerative prices. May I know in this connection whether the Government is aware of the fact that the farmers today do not consider the existing support prices as remunerative or fair? In this connection, may

I know whether the Government of India is prepared to consider the desirability of an upward revision of these remunerative prices?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Sir, the matter is under consideration of my colleague, the Agriculture Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, in the Budget Speech, the hon. Finance Minister has already admitted that this time the food production has declined by ten to fifteen million tonnes. It comes to near about seven to ten per cent. In view of this fact, will the hon. Minister tell us, since our agriculture at present depends very much on the vagaries of the rains, what concrete plans is he taking up to see that dependence of our agricultural production on the vagaries of rains is considerably reduced through better water management? If they accept this fact, then what are the concrete details of the schemes of water management that they propose to take up?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Sir, the hon. Member has asked the question about the better management of the water itself. In fact, I would like to answer, at the outset, that the estimation of the Agriculture Ministry, as also of the Planning Commission, is that in the terminal year we will be falling short by about eight million tonnes of foodgrains. Instead of achieving the target of 175 million tonnes, we might end up to round about 166 or 167 million tonnes. It is to offset this and to achieve the target of 175 million tonnes that this Task Force was appointed, which has gone into the details of the crop pattern, the water management, the seeds supply, the fertiliser and so on. The whole gamut has been gone into. They have taken into account each and every district, taking into consideration what better produce can be effected in that area. Well, it will take quite a good time for me to read out as to what steps have been taken, but I have no objection that

after... (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But do you agree that so far we are depending mainly on the vagaries of the rains?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I agree that to a great extent we have been depending on the nature itself. That is why in order to get over the dependence on the nature itself and to work out our own strategy, this Task Force was entrusted with the job. One of the points that this Task Force was given was to go into the question of the soil type, the major constraints to higher production, that is, inadequate irrigation, poor drainage, seeds, pest problems... (*Interruptions*).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Studies Re. Effect of Radioactivity from Nuclear Power Stations on Incidence of Disease etc

*302. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientific, controlled, independent studies have been conducted to determine the effects of radioactivity in the vicinity of nuclear power stations in the country on incidence of disease, ailments, fall in the birth rate, etc.;

(b) whether such studies in the UK, USA and elsewhere have revealed disturbing trends; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Comprehensive medical surveys have been carried out on employees and family members who reside in the departmental colonies in the vicinity of the nuclear power stations. Based on these medical records it can be said that there are no indications amongst them, of any increase in the incidence of disease, ailments, fall in birth rate etc.

(b) Various scientific studies in other countries have revealed no such disturbing trends.

(b) Environmental monitoring is undertaken on a continuing basis by the Health Physics Division of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre to ensure that the radioactivity in the vicinity of nuclear stations is well within safe limits.

Rate of Impoverishment and Poverty Alleviation

*306 SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of people living below poverty line at present in the country;

(b) the projection by the end of the Seventh Plan;

(c) the rate at which poverty alleviation takes place;

(d) whether Government have any estimate as to the rate of impoverishment in villages as well as cities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKER): (a) The latest estimates of persons living below poverty line, based on the 38th round of National Sample Survey of household consumer expenditure, are available for the year 1983-84. According to these estimates 37.4% of the persons were below the poverty line in the year 1983-84.

(b) The percentage of population below poverty line is projected to be reduced to 25.8% by the end of the Seventh Plan.

(c) The percentage of persons below poverty line declined from 48.3 in 1977-78 to 37.4 in 1983-84.

(d) and (e). The estimates of persons below poverty line are made for rural and urban areas separately. The percentage of persons below poverty line declined from 51.2 in 1977-78 to 40.4 in 1983-84 in rural areas, and from 38.2 to 28.1 in urban areas.

[*Translation*]

Arrests under National Security Act, 1980

*312. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested under the National Security Act, 1980 during 1987 all over the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether some of these persons have been released by the courts; and

(c) if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS; (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>Persons arrested</i>	<i>Persons released by courts</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	-
2.	Assam	-	-
3.	Bihar	4	3
4.	Gujarat	24	17
5.	Haryana	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Not applicable	Not applicable
8.	Karnataka	-	-
9.	Kerala	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	121	8
11.	Maharashtra	284	192
12.	Manipur	33	14
13.	Meghalaya	11	-
14.	Nagaland	-	-
15.	Orissa	40	6
16.	Punjab	272	63
17.	Rajasthan	77	26
18.	Tamil Nadu	5	-
19.	Tripura	-	-
20.	Uttar Pradesh	225	80
21.	West Bengal		

1	2	3	4
22.	Sikkim	-	1
23.	Goa	9	4
24.	Mizoram	16	-
25.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	-
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-
29.	Delhi	5	-
30.	Lakshadweep	-	-
31.	Pondicherry	-	-
Total		1130	414

[English]

Strength of Judges and Disposal of Pending Cases in Supreme Court and High Courts

*313. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength and also the vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and in each High Court as on 31 January, 1986, 31 January 1987 and 31 January, 1988;

(b) the number of pending cases in the above mentioned courts on the same dates;

(c) the progress made in reducing the number of pending cases and in filling the vacancies of Judges in these 12 month periods; and

(d) the reasons for delay in appointing the Judges against the vacant posts and the likely time by which all these vacancies will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY):
(a) Requisite information in respect of the Supreme Court is as follows:-

	As on 31.1.86	As on 31.1.87	As on 31.1.88
Supreme Court			
Sanctioned strength	18	26	26
Vacancies	3	12	9

Statement I showing the sanctioned strength and also the vacancies in each High Court as on 31.1.86, 31.1.87 and 31.1.88 is given below.

(b) Statement II is given below.

(c) and (d) Statement III indicating steps taken from time to time to reduce pendency in Court is given below.

Selection of Judges involves deliberation in consultation with concerned constitutional authorities and is a continuous process. Government makes all possible efforts to ensure that the vacancies of judges are filled in expeditiously. It is not possible to indicate any definite time for filling up vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts.

STATEMENT I

Sl. No.	High Court	As on 31.1.1986		As on 31.1.1987		As on 31.1.1988	
		Sanctioned strength	No. of vacancies	Sanctioned strength	No. of vacancies	Sanct- ioned strength	No. of vacan- cies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Allahabad	60	13	60	11	60	10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26	8	26	3	26	5
3.	Bombay	43	3	48	4	48	2
4.	Calcutta	41	2	41	-	42	1
5.	Delhi	27	4	27	2	27	5
6.	Gauhati	9	1	10	2	10	2
7.	Gujarat	21	4	21	5	21	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6	-	6	1	6	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	1	7	-	7	-

45	<i>Written Answers</i>	PHALGUNA 26, 1909 (SAKA)				<i>Written Answers</i>	46
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Karnataka	24	3	24	4	25	2
11.	Kerala	18	-	21	-	21	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29	5	29	1	29	5
13.	Madras	25	4	25	6	25	7
14.	Orissa	11	2	12	3	12	3
15.	Patna	35	3	35	5	35	7
16.	Punjab and Haryana	23	6	23	7	23	6
17.	Rajasthan	22	1	22	1	23	-
18.	Sikkim	3	1	3	1	3	1
		430	61	440	56	443	64

STATEMENT-II

Pendency Position in Supreme Court

	<i>As on 1.1.1986</i>	<i>As on 1.1.1987</i>	<i>As on 1.1.1988</i>
	166319	152969	175748

Pendency of cases in the High Courts as on 1st January of 1986, 1987 1988.

<i>Pendency as on</i>			
<i>Name of the High Courts</i>	<i>1.1.1986</i>	<i>1.1.1987</i>	<i>1.1.1988</i>
1	2	3	4
1. Allahabad	266804	312006	**
2. Andhra Pradesh	90617	92378	80060
3. Bombay	112088	125298	139548
4. Calcutta	148330	158701	**

47	Written Answers	MARCH 16, 1988	Written Answers	48
	1	2	3	4
5.	Delhi	67109	76266	77627+14432*
6.	Gauhati	16285	17868	1856
7.	Gujarat	41750	49100	**
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10933	8820	9633
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	30022	35658	37025
10.	Karnataka	87608	66741	72190
11.	Kerala	118112	121919	42390 (Main cases)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	52079	53888	40922
13.	Madras	158518	187250	**
14.	Orissa	31362	35398	**
15.	Patna	56904	56061	64110
16.	Punjab & Haryana	40285	51366	60962
17.	Rajasthan	48921	47063	52998
18.	Sikkim	63	33	59
Total		1377790	1495814	

*14432 cases filled under 'company application' by the Official Liquidator are yet to be registered in the High Court

**Information not available.

STATEMENT III

Steps taken from time to time to reduce pendency in courts

1. Elimination of arrears in all courts had been discussed in the Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of States held on 31st August - 1st September, 1985 and the
2. Resolutions of the Conference had been commended to the High Courts and the State Governments for implementation. The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeal from judgment of Single Judge of the High Court in Second Appeal (vide Section 100-A).

3. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 was amended in 1978 to expedite trial of criminal cases. participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and centres; and
4. The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March 1977 to 443 as on 29th February, 1988. (iii) establishing other tiers or systems within the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of work in the Supreme Court and the High Courts;
5. The recommendations contained in the 79th Report of the Law Commission on delay and arrears in High Courts and other Appellate Courts are being implemented by the High Courts. (b) the matters for which Tribunals (excluding Services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part XIV-A of the Constitution need to be established expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working;
6. The High Courts are taking the following steps to expedite disposal cases:-
- (a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped together,
 - (b) Matters are fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates;
 - (c) Printing of records is dispensed with, in many cases; and
 - (d) Priority is given to cases requiring quick disposal.
- (c) the procedural laws with a view generally to disposing of cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation, delays in hearing of cases and reforms in procedures and procedural laws and particularly to devising procedures appropriate to the fora envisaged in items (a) (i) and (a) (i);
7. The Government have entrusted the Law Commission, the study of the judicial system of administration of justice by:
- (a) the need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by:
 - (i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes;
 - (ii) setting up a system of
 - (d) the method of appointments to subordinate courts, subordinate judiciary;
 - (e) the training of Judicial Officers;
 - (f) the role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice;
 - (g) the desirability of formulation of norms, which the Government and the Public Sector Undertakings should follow in the settlement of disputes including a review of the present system for conduct of litigation

on behalf of the Government and such Undertakings;

- (h) the cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on the litigants;
- (i) formation of an All India Judicial Service; and
- (j) such other matters as the Commission considers proper or necessary for the purposes aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

8. The Judges strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 18 to 26 (including the Chief Justice) with effect from 9th May, 1986 by amending the Supreme Court (number of Judges) Act, 1956.

9. The following steps are being taken in the Supreme Court to expedite be disposal cases:-

- (i) Matters involving common question of law are grouped together and listed in groups so that they can all be disposed of together.
- (ii) In most of the matters, printing of the appeal record is dispensed with, which saves a lot of time and expenses of the litigants. In criminal appeals, counsel for the appellant is required to file cyclostyled record to save time, which would otherwise be taken in getting the record the save time, which would otherwise be taken in getting the record printed, so that the matter could be heard early.

iii) To save the Court's time, Hon'ble the Chief Justice is taking mentioning matters, which takes about one hour on each day, after the court hours.

(iv) Supreme Court Rules have been amended empowering Hon'ble Judge in Chambers and the Registrar to dispose of certain types of matters, which were previously being listed in the court. This has been done to save the Court's time.

(v) Specialised benches are constituted by Hon'ble the Chief Justice and particular types of matters are assigned to such specialised benches for quick disposal.

(vi) Computer technology is soon going to be introduced in the Supreme Court, which is expected to help, reduce the backlog of cases considerably.

(vii) Recently Hon'ble the Chief Justice has directed that the counsel in each matter should file written arguments, each side. The oral arguments on each sides are now restricted to five hours unless the Court feels that more time is to be given to the counsel in which case a maximum of ten hours are given for oral arguments by counsel of each side. The length of oral arguments by counsel of both the sides has thus been curtailed with a view to securing quick disposal of matters.

(viii) A Court Administrator-cum-Registrar General, who is a senior judicial Officer, has been

appointed very recently so that in conjunction with the present two Registrars there can be a re-organisation of the working of the Registry and improving its techniques and efficiency.

Refresher Courses for All India Services and Central Services Officials

*314. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision that officers of All India Services and Central Services group 'A' officers must undergo at least three refresher courses during 20 years of service;

(b) if so, the main objectives to be achieved and various courses of training; and

(c) the other important changes made in the Rules applicable to the members of All India Services and the Central Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the details is given below.

STATEMENT

(b) In pursuance of the Government's decision to restructure the training of the members of the Civil Service so as to develop competence and a work culture suited to the service of the people, instructions have been issued to cadre controlling authorities for formulating training plans, stipulating that every member of the All India and Group A Central Services

should be put through at least 3 refresher courses in a span of about 20 years. The training plans drawn up in the light of these instructions are under implementation.

In respect of the Indian Administrative Service, for instance, the three stages are at (2) 6-9 years of service, (b) 10-16 years of service; and (c) 17-20 years of service. The focus at the three stages is respectively on Programme Implementation; Management concepts and Decision making; and Policy Planning and Analysis.

(c) Certain changes have brought out in the All India Services Rules incorporating the revision of the syllabus for IAS Professional course; revised formats for the confidential reports to make them a tool of human resources development; Fourth Pay Commission Recommendations; and revision of reserves like State Deputation Reserve, Training Reserve and Leave Reserve.

Simplification of Passport Rules

*315 SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to simplify further the Rules in connection with the issue of passports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) (a) and (b). The procedures relating to issue of passports remain under constant review with a view to further streamlining them. Whenever changes in procedures involve amendment of the Passport Rules, copies of relevant Gazette Notifications are laid on the table of the House.

Crash of IAF Plane near Tejpur

*316. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated 13th January, 1988 wherein it has been stated that an Indian Air Force Fighter plane crashed near Tejpur on 11 January, 1988; and

(b) whether any inquiry has since been conducted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir. An IAF aircraft crashed near Tejpur Airfield on the 11th January, 1988.

(b) A Court of Inquiry is in progress. However, its findings and recommendations would be classified and cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

Lok Adalats

*317 SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Lok Adalats have been held in the country so far;

(b) the percentage of reduction of admissions in the courts on account of establishment of Lok Adalats; and

(c) the alternative measures being taken by Union Government to reduce the case in the courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY):

(a) On the basis of the information available with the CILAS, 1658 Lok Adalats have been held in different parts of the country by the middle of February, 1988.

(b) Total number of cases disposed of in Lok Adalats up to end of 1987 was above a million. At Lok Adalats disputes which have not gone before courts are also taken up. It is not possible to indicate the percentage of reduction of institution of cases in courts but it is expected that a sizeable load would be taken by the Lok Adalats.

(c) The Government have taken a series of measures to reduce the pendency in the courts. Some of the important measures are:-

(i) amendment of CPC to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from judgment of Single Judge of the High Court in the Second Appeal;

(ii) amendment of Cr. P.C. to expedite trial of criminal cases; and

(iii) the sanctioned strength of the Judges in the High Courts and the Supreme Court has been increased to 443 and 26 respectively.

In addition, High Courts and Supreme Court have taken steps to expedite disposal of cases by grouping cases involving common questions; fixing matters for hearing by giving short returnable dates; dispensing with the printing of records in many cases; Constitution of Specialised Benches; adoption of Computer technology etc. Further, the Government has entrusted the Law Commission to study the Judicial System and to recommend necessary reforms with a view to ensuring expeditious disposal of the cases etc.

**Projects under package Scheme for
Jammu and Kashmir**

(c) whether more projects are proposed to be taken up during 1988-89 and if so, the details thereof?

*318. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The projects/schemes under the package are at various stages of implementation. The details are given in the statement below.

(a) the details of projects/schemes completed under the Rs. 1000 crore package scheme sanctioned last year to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the projects under construction/ pending completion; and

(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

<i>L.S.S.Q.No. 318</i>	
<i>(Rs. Crores)</i>	
1	2
PACKAGE FOR JAMMU AND KASHMIR	
1. Cable Car Gulmarg	14 00
2. International Golf Course, Srinagar	2.50
3. Development of Patni-Top	1 50
4. Jammu — Udhampur Railway line (1987-88)	3.00
5. Kandi Watershed Project (To be posed to World Bank)	57.00 (over 7 years)
6. DAL development	5.00 (1986-89)
7. Extension of National Highway Bypass, Srinagar	4.75
8. Bypass, Spore	1.00
9. Indra Gandhi Road	3.00
10. Bypass, Batot	0.60
11. HMT Extension	3.75
12. Development of tourist facilities	4.06

1	2
13. Sher-e-Kashmir Agricultural University	9.00
14. Allocation of foodgrains	5.86
15. Release of share capital (J&K HPMC)	1.20
16. Import of 'Angora' goats	0.21
17. Uri Hydel Project	25.50
18. Zero bridge and Budshah Bridge in Srinagar	16.00
19. Improvement of transmission system	2.00
20. Setting up an Eco Task Force	1.00
21. Sports facilities	2.70
22. Fur farming	0.15
23. Dulhasti Project	670.00
24. 400 KV Transmission Line	140.00
25. Revamping distribution network	5.00
Grand Total	978.78

..... (Say about Rs. 1000 crores)

Pension to Participants of Punnapra Vayalar Struggle

*319. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several participants of Punnapra-Vayalar struggle in Kerala, who are now old and ailing, have still not got freedom fighters pension although the martyrs of the struggle were given recognition when recently the soil from the martyrs memorial from Punnapra-Vayalar in Kerala was brought to Delhi along with the soil from all the important places where

heroic freedom struggle took place, and mixed at Rajghat and in those sands saplings planted during the 40th anniversary of India's Independence;

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving them pensions as yet; and

(c) what steps Government propose to grant them the pensions without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:
(S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government have not recognised the Punnapra Vayalar struggle in Kerala as part

of the National Freedom Movement.

[*Translation*]

Recruitment of Youth from Madhya Pradesh in Army

*320 SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have a Special Scheme in Madhya Pradesh to recruit the youth in army keeping in view the unemployment situation there;

(b) if so, the percentage reserved for the youths belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to have a special scheme in Madhya Pradesh to recruit youths in Indian Army. Recruitment of eligible youths from all parts of the country is made according to requirement from time to time and not on the basis of the unemployment situation. Recruitment is open to all sections of society in all parts of the country, irrespective of caste, creed or religion, provided they satisfy the laid down physical, medical and educational standards.

[*English*]

Proposals to speed up Court Trials

*321 SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:
SHRI K. KUNJAMBU:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have

formulated any new proposals to speed up court trials and reduce mounting arrears in the courts, including the High Courts and Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any legislative measures are also contemplated in this regard; and

(d) the details of the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations of the Law Commission and the National Police Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). The Government have entrusted to the Law Commission the study of judicial system, to introduce necessary reforms. One of the terms of reference is the study of procedural laws with a view generally to disposing of cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation, delays in hearing of cases and reforms in procedures and procedural laws.

(c) and (d). The Government propose to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure shortly. The proposed amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure are based on the decisions taken on the recommendations made by the Law Commission and the National Police Commission and on the suggestions received from State Government and others. Some of these amendments would have the effect of expediting disposal of criminal cases and have been indicated in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

The Government contemplates the following further amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 based on the decisions taken on the recommendations

made by the Law Commission, the National Police Commission and suggestions received from State Governments and others, which would have the effect of expediting disposal of criminal cases:-

- (1) Amendment of Section 173 to insert a new sub-section to enable the police to take note of the desire of the parties to compound the offence enumerated in Table appended to Section 320 (2).
- (2) Amendment of Section 223 to extend the provisions thereof to the Court of Session providing that the Judge may direct joint trial of accused persons, even if they do not fall in the categories specified, if he is satisfied that such persons would not be prejudicially affected thereby.
- (3) Amendment of Section 228 to empower the Sessions Judge to transfer the case either to the Chief Judicial Magistrate or to any other Judicial Magistrate of the First Class and to fix a date for the appearance of the accused.
- (4) Amendment of Section 260:-
 - (i) to specify that in respect of offences mentioned in sub-section (1) thereof, summary trial should be mandatory; and
 - (ii) to provide that the offence of theft and other cognate offences may be tried summarily where the value of the property involved does not exceed two thousand rupees instead of two hundred rupees at present.

(5) Insertion of new Section 291-A with a view of making memorandum of identification admissible in evidence without formal proof of facts stated therein.

(6) Amendment of Section 296 to specify that the evidence of a witness to prove certain facts like the inquest and its report, entries in the general diary of a Police Station and other such facts be given by affidavit and read in evidence like any other evidence of a formal character and should form part of his examination-in-chief.

[Translation]

Extradition Treaty with Britain

*322. SHRI DILEEP SINGH
BHURIA:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the proposed extradition treaty with Britain to check the terrorist activities; and

(b) the reasons for not signing the treaty so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Experts of India and U.K. have met on four occasions since January 1986, so as to reach agreement on concrete legal arrangements for the purposes of dealing with anti-Indian terrorist and extremist activity inside the U.K., including on a draft extradition Treaty.

(b) Although there has been some

narrowing of differences between the two Governments on the provisions in such a Treaty, we have not yet been able to reach agreement on an acceptable text.

[English]

Extension of Service of Government Employees beyond the age of Superannuation

3251. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have put a ban on the extension of the services of Government employees after attaining the age of superannuation;

(b) the number of employees of the various departments of the Union Government who were given extension since January, 1987; and

(c) the reasons for giving them the extension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) As the appropriate authorities in respective Ministries/ Departments are competent to grant extension in service, in public interest, to Government employees belonging to various groups working in and under them, the information is not centrally monitored in this Department.

Fire due to Electric Short Circuits

3252. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the incidents of fire caused by electrical short circuit in Delhi during the last twelve months;

(b) the estimated loss of life and property; and

(c) the measures/steps taken to check such incidents of fire?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) 3571 fires were caused due to electric short circuit from 1st March, 1987 to 29th February, 1988.

(b) 5 persons died in fires caused due to electric short circuit and the estimated loss of property is Rs. 3.5 crores approximately.

(c) Installation of miniature circuit breakers and earth leaking circuit breakers in high-rise buildings, industrial complexes and housing societies have been recommended to prevent fires due to electric short circuits.

Preclusion of Complaints against DDA/ DESU/MCD/Delhi Water Supply from Public Grievances Directorate

3253. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Public Grievances Directorate is precluded from receiving complaints regarding the public dealing with the Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, Delhi Water Supply;

(b) whether in view of the great harassment from which the public in the capital suffers at the hands of these bodies; Government would consider the desirability of bringing them also within the net of the

Grievances machinery set up at the Central level; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. To begin with, the Directorate of Public Grievances will have in its ambit only four Central Ministries/Departments viz., Railways, Posts, Telecommunications and Banking Division of the Department of Economic Affairs. Further expansion to cover other Ministries and Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous Bodies will be decided in the light of experience gained.

Site Selection Committee

3254. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy to determine the sites of future Nuclear Power Stations;

(b) the date of setting up of the Committee;

(c) the date of submission of its report; and

(d) the main recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The Site

Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy to determine the sites for future Nuclear Power Stations consists of experts of Deptt. of Atomic Energy and representatives of Central Electricity Authority and Department of Environment of Government of India.

(b) The Site Selection Committee was originally constituted on September 15, 1983. This was re-constituted on April 4, 1984. A member representing Department of Environment was subsequently nominated as Member on May 6, 1985.

(c) The Site Selection Committee has submitted its reports for Southern, Northern, Western and Eastern Regions separately and on different dates.

(d) The Site Selection Committee has recommended certain sites in all the 4 regions of the country, for setting up of future Nuclear Power Stations. The recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Arrest of Terrorists Involved in Delhi Shooting Incident

3256. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorists involved in shooting incident in South Delhi on 21 October, 1987 have been arrested; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The terrorists involved in the incident have been identified. Two of them, Avtar Singh @ Patwari and

Satnam Singh @ Satta @ Surjit Singh, have been killed in encounters. The third Surjit Singh @ Penta is absconding.

**Construction Work of Eastern India
Electronic Test Laboratory**

3257. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Eastern India Electronic Test Laboratory has started;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the said laboratory will be ready; and

(d) the nature of research in which the laboratory will specialise itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Foundation work completed. First floor is in progress.

(c) July, 1989.

(d) Assisting through test, calibration and development support in the R&D efforts while developing prototypes by electronic industry particularly small and medium scale sectors.

**Hindu Temple In Letchmore, West
London**

3258. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that the Borough Council of Hartsmere in West London (U.K.) has decided to close Hindu Temple in Letchmore:

(b) whether an appeal has been made by Indians in the U.K. to save this Temple which is being visited by the Hindu devotees from all over Britain to attend religious ceremonies conducted from time to time; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government or the Indian High Commission in London have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) in U.K. has been using the premises located at Letchmore Heath called Bhaktivedanta Manor for purposes of religious worship and religious festivals. The Borough Council of Hertsmere has, on 8th January, 1987, issued an enforcement notice to the owners of Bhaktivedanta Manor asking them to discontinue the use of the said premises for purposes of a religious community and public worship and public entertainment in connection with religious festivals. It is understood that this notice was issued because utilising the Manor as a religious place has resulted in substantial curtailment of amenities for the residents of the place who were inconvenienced by noise, volume of traffic and indiscriminate parking of vehicles as well as general activity resulting from the congregation of large number number of visitors to the Manor.

(b) Devotees of the International Society for Krishna Consciousness as well as some members of the Indian community have held protest marches and issued appeals to the U.K. authorities for the continued functioning of the Temple in its

present premises.

(c) The High Commission of India has been in touch with the British authorities. The present position is that a public enquiry under the Borough Council Regulations postponed till 9th May, 1988, to enable the representatives of the Temple as well as the Borough Council to explore the possibility of finding an amicable solution.

Adoption of Children

3259. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the field of Child Welfare, an important aspect utterly neglected in the country, is the adoption of children as there is no uniform or comprehensive law which could be resorted to by people of all castes, creed and nationality; and

(b) if so, measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 permits adoption among certain classes of persons to which this Act is applicable. The question of framing of uniform law on adoption had been considered by Govt. in the past but in view of vehement opposition from certain minority community would be made unless the initiative therefore comes from the community itself and there is an ascertainable consensus of the community for such a change.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Aircrafts

3260. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to

state:

(a) the number of aircrafts manufactured in the country annually and their make;

(b) the names of the aeronautic factories in the country;

(c) whether Government propose to establish more such factories in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Under the Ministry of Defence, there is an aircraft manufacturing company, namely M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) which has a number of Divisions at various places in the country. The number and make of the aircraft manufactured in HAL each year depend on the requirements of the customers, primarily the Defence users, and the available production capacity.

There is no proposal, at present, to establish any other aircraft manufacturing company under the Ministry of Defence.

[*Translation*]

Missing Students

3261. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the daily "Jansatta" dated 13 January, 1988 regarding missing school children;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents which took place in Delhi since 1987 to date; and

(c) the details of the measures being taken by Government to check incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since January, 1987 upto 29th February, 1988, 3853 children were reported missing. 2882 out of them have been traced.

(c) In most of the cases the children disappear for various domestic/personal reasons. The police can only help in tracing the missing persons. For this purpose a missing persons squad is functioning.

[English]

Pak Espionage Activities in Kutch

3262. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has increased its ground spying activities in the sensitive Kutch district;

(b) whether a Pakistani spy net work working under the cover of a construction company came to light recently near one of the Indian Air Force basis in Banara, Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to check these activities and protect over defence

establishments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Robberies in Delhi

3263. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of robberies committed in Delhi during 1987 and during this year and the number of persons killed therein;

(b) how many robberies remain unsolved as yet, with reasons therefor;

(c) how does the figures at (a) compare with the figures of 1984, 1985 and 1986;

(d) the reasons for the increase in the robbery cases and large number of them remaining still unsolved; and

(e) the details of compensation paid to the robbery victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The requisite figures are indicated below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases of robberies reported</i>	<i>No. of persons killed</i>
1987	197	5
1988 (upto 29.2.1988)	26	2

(b) 32 cases of robberies reported in 1987 have been filed as untraced as no clue was available.

(c) and (d). The number of cases of robbery reported during 1984, 1985 and 1986 are indicated below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases reported</i>
1984	235
1985	255
1986	202

There is decline in robbery cases reported in 1987. There is also decline in the number of cases filed as untraced.

(e) Nil.

Smuggling of Uranium

3264. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the uranium is being smuggled out to China and Pakistan from Jaduguda Mines;

(b) the number of persons arrested and inquiry instituted for such crimes; and

(c) the steps being taken to stop such smuggling activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). On different occasions,

Police had arrested some persons and seized material alleged to contain uranium. However, samples of the seized material were analysed and it was found that they did not contain any uranium. Strict security exists both in Uranium Mine and Mill at Jaduguda under Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

Bench of Bombay High Court at Pune

3265. SHRI V.N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for locating a Bench of the Bombay High Court at Pune; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Representations had been received earlier for locating a Bench of the Bombay High Court at Pune.

(b) Action in this regard is taken by the Central Government only on a proposal from the State Government. No such proposal has been received.

Foreign Religious Mission

3266. RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign religious missions working in the country;

(b) the amount of money invested by these missions annually in India for their works;

(c) whether Government prepare or

collect reports about their activities;

(d) whether there are some adverse reports about the activities of such agencies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The exact number is not available.

(b) to (e). Donor-wise information is not kept for action under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. Action is taken under various other legal provisions, whenever there are adverse reports against members of such agencies.

20-Point Programme in Gujarat

3267. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat is leading in comparison to other States in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme,

if so, the details thereof;

(b) the position of various States in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme as on 1 January, 1986, 1 January, 1987 and on 1 January, 1988; and

(c) the financial and other resources made available to Gujarat for the implementation of 20-Point Programme and that of family planning programme during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the ranks obtained by States in implementation of certain selected items of the 20-Point Programme as on 1.1.86, 1.1.87 and 1.1.88 is given below.

(c) Outlays for the 20-Point Programme are not fixed specifically and separately. These are derived from the relevant Plan heads. The outlays for the 20-Point Programme and Family Planning in Gujarat during the last three years are shown below:-

	1985-86	1986-87	(Rs. in crores) 1987-88
20-Point Programme (State Plan)	586.12	639.17	584.86
Family Planning	21.83	21.93	21.90

STATEMENT

Position of various States in the implementation of 20-Point Programme as on 1.1.1986, 1.1.1987 and 1.1.1988.

State	As on 1.1.86	As on 1.1.87	As on 1.1.88
	Rank	Rank	Rank
	2	3	4
1. Himachal Pradesh	1	2	8
2. Punjab	2	4	5

1	2	3	4
3. Haryana	3	9	16
4. Andhra Pradesh	4	2	4
5. Gujarat	5	11	9
6. Sikkim	6	1	2
7. Rajasthan	7	8	10
8. Uttar Pradesh	7	12	11
9. Tamil Nadu	7	5	3
10. Madhya Pradesh	7	5	1
11. Maharashtra	11	14	6
12. Karnataka	12	7	17
13. Bihar	13	16	7
14. Tripura	14	12	12
15. Nagaland	14	21	24
16. Orissa	16	17	12
17. Kerala	17	10	17
18. West Bengal	18	20	15
19. Assam	19	19	19
20. Manipur	20	14	23
21. Jammu & Kashmir	21	18	21
22. Meghalaya	22	22	20
23. Goa*	-	-	14
24. Arunachal Pradesh*	-	-	22
25. Mizoram*	-	-	25

*These States were formed in 1987.

Survey to Assess Brain-Drain

3268. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been recently conducted to assess brain drain from the country; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R.NARAYANAN): (a) No national survey to assess the migration of all scientists and technologists from the country has been undertaken but a pilot study in respect of B. Tech graduates from India Institute of Technology, Bombay who passed out during the 5 years period from 1973 to 1977, has recently been completed. The total number of such alumni covered under the study is 1262 which constitutes only 20% of all B. Tech Graduates of IIT, Bombay.

(b) The findings of the above pilot study are as follows:

The total percentage of alumni who went abroad was 39.4. Of these 8.6% have returned and 30.8% have stayed back.

Out of those abroad, 82.6% are in USA/Canada, 7.8% in the Middle East and only 9.6% in all other foreign countries.

The most dominant factor influencing the decision to go overseas was the desire to take advantage of wider and better opportunities abroad.

The three main reasons for staying back overseas are: (i) the alumnus could adjust well in his profession; (ii) the low and inadequate pay in India as compared to the earnings abroad; and (iii) the good educational experience encountered overseas.

A 'comfortable standard of living' is ranked as the most positive feature of a western society which influences Indians to stay abroad. On the other hand 'cultural incongruence' is perceived as the most negative feature which influences them to return.

About 69% of those who have returned stated that they have no regrets for having returned to India while 22.5% did have some reservations.

[Translation]

Foreign Contribution Received by Organisations from Abroad

3269. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total contribution received by the voluntary organisations from abroad during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCE, AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): 1985 & 1986 figures relating to Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 are

under computerisation.

For 1987 the returns are still being received.

Leave Travel Concession Facility

3270. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide Leave Travel Concession facility for the parents of employees who do not reside with Government servants; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The parents, who are not residing with the Government servant do not form part of the family as defined under the Supplementary Rules for the purpose of Leave Travel Concession Facility. The facility is not proposed to be extended to them on grounds of economy.

[English]

Agreement with Soviet Union for Joint Research and Development

3271. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the Soviet Union for Science and Technology visited India in January, 1988 and has identified areas for joint research and development;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been reached;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by when they are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (d). A number of Soviet scientists have been visiting India under the aegis of the Integrated Long-Term Programme of Co-operation in Science and Technology for furthering the implementations of various programmes under the Co-operation Agreement.

[Translation]

Illegal Arms

3272. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of illegal arms in the country;

(b) the norms laid down by Government to make available material used in manufacturing of illegal arms;

(c) the steps taken by Government to unearth the illegal arms manufacturing units and to seize the illegal arms; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCE AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBA-

RAM) : (a) and (b). Central Government do not have any information about the estimated number of illegal arms in the country. No norms can be laid down in making available material used in the manufacture of illegal arms.

(c) and (d). Enforcement of the Arms Act, 1959 and the Arms Rules, 1962 vests with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Instructions are issued to State Governments/U.T. Administration from time to time to take various measures like organising raids, surprise checks on manufacturers, setting up of Special Units where crime related to arms is rampant, etc., to check clandestine activities connected with arms. As a result, according to the information received from the State Governments/U.T Administrations over 4,000 raids were conducted throughout the country during the period from 1.1.1984 to 31 st July, 1987 and 764 illegal arms manufacturing units were unearthed and the offenders proceeded against.

[English]

Laws for Welfare of Women

3273. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dated 21 February, 1988 wherein it has been stated that sufficient laws do not exist for welfare of women; and

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The required information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Representation by Young Scientists

3274. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:
SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any representation from young scientists of CSIR and other science Institutions in regard to their difficulties and demands;

(b) if so, the main points of the representation; and

(c) the remedial measures Government propose to take to remove discontentment among the young scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R.NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands of the young scientists related to:

- i) Upward revision of research fellowships,
- ii) Implementation of revised pay scales for research scientists,
- iii) Improvement in service terms and conditions,
- iv) Instituting an organised re-

search service, and

- v) Representation of young scientists in national policy and plan formulation.

(c). A high level committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. Yash Pal, Chairman, UGC to look into the demands of the young scientists. The committee finalised its recommendations and submitted the same to the Govt. The recommendations are now under active consideration of the Government.

Norms For Issuing Caste Certificates in Maharashtra

3275. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the suggestions made by Government of Maharashtra to the Union Government for relaxing norms of Union Government while issuing caste certificate to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra and especially in Bombay; and

(b) the decision Government have taken in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) The Government of Maharashtra had made a suggestion that the present cut off point of the 1950 i.e. issue of first Presidential Order specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for migrants from outside the State needs to be revised, in views of the fact that 37 years had passed since and as such persons who had been residing in given State for the last 15 years, should be considered eligible for getting benefits related to their being Scheduled Caste in that State .

(b) According to the existing guidelines a Scheduled Caste person, who has migrated from the State of his origin, which is considered to be his ordinary place of residence after the issue of the Presidential Order, 1950, can get benefits from the State of his origin and not from the State to which he has migrated and as such the cut off point of 1950 for migration as suggested by the Government of Maharashtra cannot be changed. The Govt. of Maharashtra was given a reply accordingly.

Grant for Designing Scientific Equipments

3276. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientists are given grants by the Government to design scientific equipments;

(b) if so, the details of the money granted for such purposes during the last three years and the patented equipments by this Department;

(c) whether any such equipments are since being manufactured in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir, Grant -in-aid are given to R & D institutes to design Scientific instruments.

(b) Details are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Grants-In-aid given</i>
1985-86	17.44 lakh
1986-87	53.60 lakh
1987-88	52.25 lakh

Department of Science & Technology do not issue any patent for the scientific equipment designed by the various institutions. The participating industries in the programmes are absorbing the technology for subsequent production.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The details are as follows:

<i>Name of the instrument</i>		<i>Name of the manufacturer</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	3" Refracting Telescope.	M/s. Punjab Electro-opto system Ltd. Mohali, Chandigarh.
2.	Grain Moisture analyser	Rajasthan Electronic Instruments Ltd. Jaipur.
3.	Profile Projector	National Instruments Ltd. Calcutta.
4.	Pyranometer	National Instruments Ltd. Calcutta.
5.	Sun shine Recorder	National Instruments Ltd. Calcutta.
6.	Shading Ring	National Instruments Ltd. Calcutta.
7.	Microfiche Reader	National Instruments Ltd. Calcutta.
8.	Microfilm reader	National Instruments Ltd. Calcutta.
9.	Mirror Stereoscope	National Instruments Ltd. Calcutta.
10.	Pocket Stereoscope	National Instruments Ltd. Calcutta.
11.	Optical Pantograph	National Instruments Ltd. Calcutta.
12.	Audio Visual Systems	Central Electronics Ltd. Sahibabad.
13.	Halogen Lamps	Central Electronics Ltd. Sahibabad.
14.	IR Replica Gratings	Central Electronics Ltd. Sahibabad.
15.	Photon Counter	Central Electronics Ltd. Sahibabad.

1	2	3
16.	CO2 Gas Laser (100 W, CW)	Central Electronics Ltd. Sahibabad.
17.	High Intensity Monochromator.	Central Electronics Ltd. Sahibabad.

[*Translation*]**Unauthorised Guest Houses**

3277. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether unauthorised guest houses have been constructed in large number of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such guest houses;

(c) whether Government propose to issue temporary licences to these guest houses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCE AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 253

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Licences are granted after ascertaining the suitability of place from hygienic, fire safety and traffic point of view. These guest houses do not fulfil these requirements.

[*English*]**Corruption and Malpractices in Government Departments and Public Undertakings**

3278. SHRI H.N.NANJE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commission propose to strengthen its machinery to check corruption and malpractices in Government departments and public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases reported about corruption and malpractices in Government Departments during the last three years; and

(d) the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal has been received for setting up a Vigilance Training Cell in the Central Vigilance Commission.

(c) The number of cases reported to the Commission for advice during the last three years is as follows;

1985	1903
1986	2193
1987	2407

(d) The Commission recommended the imposition of a penalty in 345 cases in 1985, 349 cases in 1986 and 261 cases in 1987.

Bride Burning Cases

3279. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
DR.T.KALPANA DEVI:
SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of bride burning reported in the country during the last three years State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of dowry death cases out of them;

(c) whether such instances are reported to be on the increase;

(d) if so, the measures taken by Government to check such incidents;

(e) whether there is a decision to appoint dowry prohibition officers who would be assisted by Advisory Boards in each State; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Figures of incidents of bride burning as such in the country are not compiled by the Central agencies. Statements I and II showing State-wise and Union Territory-wise the number of dowry deaths reported during 1985-86 and 1987 are given below.

(b) Statements III and IV showing number of cases of dowry suicides by burning and dowry murder by burning are given below.

(c) 1986 figures show an increase over 1985 figures. Figures for 1987 are not complete and comparable.

(d) Implementation of criminal laws is the responsibility of the State Governments. They have to take steps to check crime.

(e) and (f) A provision exists in the amended Dowry Prohibition Act for appointment of such officers.

STATEMENT-I

Number of Cases Reported as Dowry Deaths During the Years 1985 and 1986.

Sl.No.	States/U.T.s	Dowry Deaths	
		1985	1986
1	2	3	4
STATES			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	79

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	1	9
3.	Bihar	16	62
4.	Gujarat	10	9
5.	Haryana	99	47
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil
8.	Karnataka	35	54
9.	Kerala	5	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	153	200
11.	Maharashtra	136	107
12.	Manipur	Nil	Nil
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
14.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
15.	Orissa	Nil	Nil
16.	Punjab	32	40
17.	Rajasthan	29	34
18.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
19.	Tamil Nadu	12	38
20.	Tripura	Nil	Nil
21.	Uttar Pradesh	323	461
22.	West Bengal	88	58
	Total	955	1,255
23.	A & N Island	Nil	Nil
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil

97	Written Answers	PHALGUNA 26, 1909 (SAKA)	Written Answers	98
1	2	3	4	
25.	Chandigarh	2	Nil	
26.	D & N Haveli	Nil	Nil	
27.	Delhi	33	64	
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	
29.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	
30.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	
31.	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	
	Total (U.T.s)	35	64	
	Grand Total	990	1,319	

STATEMENT-II

Number of cases Reported as Dowry Deaths During the Year 1987

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Dowry Deaths	Remarks
1	2	3	4
	STATES		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	166	upto July 1987
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	Nil	
3.	Assam	3	upto October, 1987
4.	Bihar	408@	
5.	Goa	Nil	
6.	Gujarat	23	
7.	Haryana	7	upto February, 1987
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10	upto November, 1987

1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	83	
11.	Kerala	2	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	85	upto May, 1987
13.	Maharashtra	250	
14.	Manipur	Nil	
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	upto November, 1987
16.	Mizoram	N.A	
17.	Nagaland	Nil	
18.	Orissa	2	
19.	Punjab	68	Upto November, 1987
20.	Rajasthan	113	
21.	Sikkim	Nil	
22.	Tamil Nadu	49	
23.	Tripura	3	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	553	
25.	West Bengal	76	upto September, 1987
UNION TERRITORIES			
26.	A. & N Island	Nil	
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	
28.	D & N Haveli	Nil	
29.	Delhi	78	upto November, 1987
30.	Daman & Diu	N.A	

1	2	3	4
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	upto August, 1987
32.	Pondicherry	Nil	

NOTE:1) figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional.

- 2) N.A stands for NOT AVAILABLE.
- 3) * Figures of Kidnapping of women and girls in the state of Bihar are excluding the months from April, 1987 to June, 1987.
- 4) * * Figures of Molestation and Eve-teasing are combined in Bihar and are excluding the months from April, 1987 to June, 1987.
- 5) @ Figures of Dowry Deaths in respect of Bihar are from January, 1987 to March, 1987.
- 6) £ Figures in the State of Madhya Pradesh are excluding six districts.

STATEMENT -III

Figures of bride burning during the Years 1985 and 1986.

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	1985		1986	
		No. of Dowry suicide by burning	No. of Dowry murder by burning	No. of Dowry suicide by burning	No. of Dowry murder by burning
1	2	3	4	5	6
STATES					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	3	28	18
2.	Assam	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
3.	Bihar *	9	NA	Nil	38
4.	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Haryana	58	2	24	Nil
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Karnataka	13	1	15	5
9.	Kerala	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
10.	Madhya Pradesh	65	20	100	20
11.	Maharashtra	114	2	43	14
12.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Nagalands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Orissa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Punjab	15	Nil	7	8
17.	Rajasthan	6	5	19	17
18.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Tamil Nadu	2	Nil	6	6
20.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA
22.	West Bengal	13	3	18	4
Total (States)		305	37	261	130
UNION TERRITORIES					
23.	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	Nil	Nil
26.	D & N Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Delhi	20**	8**	47	13

105	Written Answers	PHALGUNA 26, 1909 (SAKA)		Written Answers	108
1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total (UTs)	20	8	47	13
	Grand Total	325	45	308	143

Note:

1. *Figures in respect of Bihar State are excluding August & September of 1985.
2. , N.A stands for NOT AVAILABLE.
3. Figures are based on monthly crime statistics and are provisional.
4. ** Revised figure for both heads is 38. Its break-up not available.

STATEMENT-IV

Figures of Bride Burning During the Year, 1987.

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Number of Dowry Suicide by Burning	Number of Dowry Murder by Burning	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
STATES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102	1	upto July, 1987
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	
3.	Assam	1	Nil	
4.	Bihar	Nil	40 E	Upto June 1987
5.	Goa	Nil	Nil	
6.	Gujarat	23	N.A	

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Haryana	2	3	upto February, 1987
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	5	upto November 1987.
10.	Karnataka	17	9	
11.	Kerala	N.A	Nil	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	42	5	upto May, 1987.
13.	Maharashtra	69	15	
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	upto November, 1987.
16.	Mizoram	N.A	N.A	
17.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	
18.	Orissa	1	Nil	
19.	Punjab	7	3	upto November, 1987
20.	Rajasthan	21	18	
21.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	
22.	Tamil Nadu	16	5	
23.	Tripura	1	Nil	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	171	187	
25.	West Bengal	17	4	upto September, 1987.

1	2	3	4	5
UNION TERRITORIES				
26.	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	
29.	Delhi	8	50*	upto November 1987.
30.	Daman & Diu	N.A	N.A	
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	upto August, 1987.
32.	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	

NOTE:

1. £ for January, 1987 to March, 1987 in respect of Bihar.
2. @ The figures excluding six district in respect of M. P.
3. It include 42 cases of Dowry Deaths by burning U/S 304 (B) IPC in Delhi UT
4. The figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional.
5. N.A. Stands for NOT AVAILABLE.

Increase in the Incidence of Impersonation in Maharashtra

3280. SHRI R. M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of impersonation by non-tribals as tribals to wrest the cream of facilities meant for upliftment of the backward class people is on the increase in Maharashtra in recent times; and

(b) if so, whether any study has been made in this regard and if so, the details regarding its recommendations if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) and (b). The required information has been called for from the Govt. of Maharashtra. As soon as it is received, the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Procurement of Milk in Defence Installations

3281. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Government's instructions for Defence installations to procure milk from Government dairy farms or cooperative milk producer societies only where such farms or societies exist;

(b) if so, the names of places of defence installations where inspite of these instructions, milk is procured from private milk distributors and the reasons for non-compliance of Government instructions; and

(c) the names of places of defence installations where milk is procured from Government dairy farms or cooperative milk producer societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). Defence installations are required to procure milk from Government dairy farms and cooperative milk producer societies at places where they exist, provided they are prepared to supply milk to such Defence installations.

In order to monitor implementation of this policy, the National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India, as the coordinating agency, had agreed in October 1987 to furnish the list of such stations where cooperative milk schemes were prepared to supply milk to the Defence Services. A list of stations where the Army was in need of milk was also agreed to be supplied to the NCDFI

While the requisite information has been furnished to the NCDFI, complete information has yet to be received from the later about the stations where cooperative

Sector/Govt. Milk Schemes are willing to supply milk to the Armed Forces.

The list given in the Statement - I below indicates the stations where milk is being purchased from private suppliers. According to available information, there is no offer for the supply of milk by Co-operative/Govt. Dairies at most of these places.

Statement -II below contains a list of stations where milk is being procured from Govt. Dairy farm/Cooperative Societies.

Amongst the reasons why Cooperative/ Govt. Dairies do not always come forward to supply milk to the Defence Services are the following:-

- (i) Small quantities being required, or the requirement being intermittent in nature.
- (ii) The distance of the point of supply from the normally demarcated area of supply by the concerned scheme.
- (iii) The time at which supply is required by Defence Services being unsuitable to the milk scheme.

STATEMENT-I

List of Stations Where Milk is Being Purchased from ASC Contractors/Private Suppliers.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Stations</i>
1	2
1.	Rawatbhata
2.	Vellachi
3.	Ambarnath

1	2	1	2
4.	Mount Abu	29.	Cooch Behar
5.	Naliya	30.	Digaru
6.	Karanja	31.	Panaeri
7.	Tarapore	32.	Moga
8.	Shivanagar	33.	Ambala
9.	Mudh	34.	Chandigarh GP
10.	wadsar	35.	Shahjahanpur
11.	Okha	36.	Chakrata
12.	Porbandar	37.	Newgong
13.	Amla	38.	Gopalpur on Sea
14.	Gandhidham	39.	Rewa Rango
15.	Khavda	40.	Pachmari
16.	Purandhar Fort	41.	Sigarahi
17.	Bidar	42.	Bihta
18.	Suryalanka	43.	Darbhangha
19.	Shankarapalli	44.	Jamalpur
20.	Tezu	45.	Balasore
22.	Lakhabali	46.	Bhuvaneshwar
23.	Misa	47.	Almora
24.	Adra	48.	Kathgodam
25.	Diamond Harbour	49.	Akola
26.	Kalaikunda	50.	Nemauro
27.	Katihar	51.	Bakshi-ka-Talab
28.	Purnea	52.	Hempur

1	2	1	2
53.	Dhakuli	76.	Fattehgarh
54.	Kamola	77.	Gaya
55.	Babugarh	78.	Danapur
56.	Kalshi	70.	Belgaum
57.	Landiour(Mussorie)	81.	Bengdubi
58.	Saharanpur	81.	Ferozepur
59.	Sarsawa	82.	Agra
60.	Sorana	83.	Allabad
61.	Nainital	84.	Bareilly
62.	Kairkuli (Mansauri)	85.	Dehradun
63.	Katni	86.	Jabalpur
64.	Muradnagar	87.	Kanpur
65.	Bandipur	88.	Lucknow
66.	Jindrah	89.	Mhow
67.	Jammu	90.	Srinagar
68.	Samba	91.	Gauhati
69.	Bangalore	92.	Ahmedabad
70.	Jaipur	93.	Tezpur
71.	Nasirabad	94.	Baroda
72.	Secunderabad	95.	Jodhpur
73.	Pimpri	96.	Kamptee
74.	Colaba	97.	Visakhapatnam
75.	Bikaner	98.	Calcutta

1	2
99.	Shillong
100.	Bhopal
101.	Gwalior
102.	Saugor
103.	Pathankot
104.	Alwar.

STATEMENT-II

Names of Stations where milk is Procured from Govt. Dairy Farms/Cooperative Societies.

Sl.No.	Name os the Stations
1.	Jamnagar
2.	Coimbatore
3.	Madukarari
4.	Sulur
5.	Cannanore
6.	Trivandrum
7.	Jasai
8.	Jaisalmer
9.	Pokaran
10.	Ajmer
11.	Bharatpur
12.	Dholpur

1	2
13.	Udaipur
14.	Bhuj
15.	Dharangdhara
16.	Bhandara
17.	Bhusawal
18.	INS Shivaji, Lonavala
19.	Aurangabad
20.	Trombay
21.	Nagpur/Ambajari
22.	Pulgoan
23.	Burdang
24.	Rangli
25.	Ambala (Nahan)
26.	Bhatinda
27.	Ganganagar
28.	Hissar
29.	Ludhiana
30.	Suratgarh
31.	Shimla
32.	Tibri (Gurdaspur)
33.	Sangrur
34.	Patti

1	2	1	2
35.	Bajju	58.	Dehradun
36.	Bamala	59.	Amritsar
37.	Basiana	60.	Jalandhar
38.	Sirsa	61.	Ahmednagar
39.	Nal	62.	Deolali
40.	Gurgaon	63.	Margota
41.	Hindon	64.	Kirkee
42.	Maneswar (NSG)	Negotiations With all India Association of Storekeeping Staff	
43.	Pachmarhi	3292. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:	
44.	Varanasi	(a) whether the All India Association of Storekeeping Staff of the Army Ordnance Corps has saved a notice on Government for holding a rally on 19 March, 1988 in support for their demands; and	
45.	Haldwani	(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard/	
46.	Almora	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHIR SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.	
47.	Banbassa	(b). The notice was served in support of the undermentioned demands made by the All India Association of Storekeeping Staff of the Army Ordnance Corps, which have been forwarded to the concerned Defence Organisation/Service HQrs of consideration:-	
48.	Itarsi	(i) Revision of ration between the four grades of the Storekeeping Staff in line with the staff working in the Air force, Navy, R & d and Railways.	
49.	Katani		
50.	Madras		
51.	Wellington		
52.	Gangtok		
53.	Namkome		
54.	Sacunderabad		
55.	Jodhpur		
56.	Kota		
57.	Jaipur		

- (ii) Implementation of the Award given by the Board of Arbitration on 12.8.1985 in favour of Store-keeping Staff vide CA reference No. 9 and 10 of 1983.
- (iii) Implementation of the Package Deal signed by the Ministry of Defence on 9.5.1983 and change of the recruitment rules.
- (iv) Anomalies in pay scales arising out of the recommendations made by the 3rd and 4th Central Pay Commission.
- (v) Special Pay for Storekeeping Staff of the Army Ordnance Corps under FR 9 (25)
- (vi) Creation and authorisation of Ordnance Officer Civilian (Stores) in field Ordnance Depots and Field Ammunition Depots as per authorisation of other civilian staff.
- (vii) Creation of Senior Civilian Staff Officer (Ord) (Stores) posts in the Army Ordnance Corps at par with AFHQ cadre.

[Translation]

Cases pending in Uttar Pradesh High Court and Appointment of Judges

*3283. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) The total number of cases pending in the Uttar Pradesh High Court and its

Lucknow bench as on 31 December, 1987;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of judges in the High Court; and

(c) if so, the time by which the number of judges of U.P. High Court is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The present sanctioned strength of Allahabad High Court is 55 permanent Judges and 5 additional Judges. It has been decided to sanction 2 more posts of Additional Judges in the High Court. It is not possible to indicate any definite time by which the appointments would be made.

[English]

SC/ST IAS and IPS Officers

3284. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total number of officers in Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service, respectively, and the total number out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively, in each of the services, State-Wise:?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a). A statement is given below:-

STATEMENT

<i>Cadre</i>	<i>I.A.S.</i> <i>(As on 1.1.1988)</i>			<i>LP.S</i> <i>(As on 1.12.1987)</i>		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	320	38	11	179	18	8
Assam-Meghalaya	191	8	35	106*	6*	16*
Bihar	363	30	20	182	19	8
Gujarat	214	25	10	108	11	6
Haryana	186	33	2	83	15	—
Himachal Pradesh	118	9	13	50	7	3
Jammu & Kashmir	94	8	4	40*	3*	1*
Karnataka	240	37	6	107	10	5
Kerala	161	23	3	87	7	3
Madhya Pradesh	381	38	19	241	30	12
Maharashtra	334	39	10	162*	18*	3*
Manipur-Tripura	122	5	25	70	2	7
Nagaland	42	-	21	-	-	-
Orissa	204	15	7	106	4	3
Punjab	185	27	1	102	22	-
Rajasthan	234	24	15	115	8	7
Sikkim	45	4	16	15	7	-
Tamil Nadu	302	47	8	126	24	5
Union Territories	189	19	21	106	12	2
Uttar Pradesh	490	73	9	321*	52*	5*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	287	30	13	204	19	11
Total	4702	533	269	2510	2954	105

*As on 1.1.1987

Study to Preserve Ozone Layer in the Atmosphere

3285. PROF. P.J.KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state"

(a) whether any study has been conducted on the destruction of Ozone Layer in the atmosphere;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan is being chalked out to stop the further destruction of this layer; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Research studies abroad have indicated that the ozone layer might be adversely affected by chemicals like chlorofluoro carbons (C.F.Cs) used in refrigeration and as aerosol propellants. However, there is no such evidence over Indian area.

(c) an international convention know as the Vienna convention for the protection of ozone layer was adopted in 1985 by a number of countries. An international Protocol was signed in Montreal (Canada) in September, 1987 where the objective is to

limit the production and consumption of C.F.Cs India attended the meeting as an observer. India is not a signatory either to Vienna convention or the Montreal Protocol.

(d) Does not arise

Freedom Fighters' Pension Cases

3286. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases for grant of Central Government pension for freedom fighters are still pending with the Government; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take for an early decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). Out of 4,46,062 applications received under the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme 1972 and the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme 1980, as on 31.1.1988, 1231 cases are awaiting finalisation. Out of them, 442 cases are those having some special features which could not be disposed of during the special drive in the last financial year, 784 cases are to be scrutinised by the Committee on Non-Officials on Arya Samaj movement cases and 5 cases pertain to the Committee on Sind cases.

The concerned State Government are being actively pursued to expedite their reports/recommendations to enable the Ministry to dispose off cases having special features. The remaining cases will be finalised on receipt of the report of the concerned Non-Official committees after scrutiny. The application for review of rejected cases are being reviewed as and when received.

Computer Professionals for Computer Technology

3287. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to encourage new young computer professionals in taking up computer technology as a teaching profession and

(b) the steps being taken to promote the use of Indian languages in Data Processing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a). Department of Electronics has instituted a number of Schemes to encourage Computer Professionals in taking up computer technology as a teaching profession. The main schemes are as under:

1. *Department of Electronics Fellowship for Ph. D. in Computer Science*

Department of Electronics awards attractive Fellowship of Rs. 1500/- per month plus contingency Rs. 5000/- per year doing Ph. in Computer Science. Preference is given to teaching professionals. The Research Fellow is also required to under-

take some teaching work in the institution where he carried out his research study. This way besides assisting the institution in teaching, the Fellow is expected to get interested in teaching and on completion of the research, he may adopt teaching as his career.

2. *Teachers Training Programme for Diploma in Computer Applications (DCA)*

The programme is being implemented since 1984. Under this programme, teachers of other disciplines are given intensive training in computer discipline at the level of DCA through four modules of six weeks duration each.

3. *Teachers Training Programme for Master in Computer applications (MCA)*

This programme meant for training teachers for MCA is also on the lines of DCA Teachers Training Programme. Three institutions are currently running this programme.

4. *Cross Migration Programme*

This programme is being finalised and is expected to be implemented from the year 1988-89. Under the programme, teachers with Ph. D. in other related disciplines like Mathematics, Statistics and Physics will be given intensive training for 18 months and awarded M.Tech in Computers. During training, they will given a Fellowship of Rs. 1500/-

per month plus contingency of Rs. 5000/- per year. The programme will be implemented in ten institutions in the first phase.

(b). Various hardware and software products are available in the country for the use of Indian Languages in Data Processing. These products include Indian Scripts terminals developed under a project sponsored by Department of Electronics at IIT Kanpur. These terminals can be connected to a number of computer systems and can be used for data processing applications using some of the standard software packages on these systems. Besides this, many other companies have developed software products for this purpose.

Introduction of New Model for District Administration in States

3288. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to introduce a new model for district administration in the States:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries is proposed to be called; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). The subject of District Administration is within the competence of State Governments. However, the District Administration constitutes the cutting-edge

for implementation of various development and poverty alleviation programmes, including these funded by the Government of India. The Government of India is currently exploring the ways and means of making this level of administration more efficient and responsive to the needs and aspiration of the people. Discussions have accordingly been initiated on the subject in various forms and a series of Workshops of Collectors is being organised on the theme of Responsive Administration. It is hoped that, from these discussions and Workshops broad views and guidelines for improvements in District Administration would emerge. As such when a conference of Chief Secretaries or chief Ministers is convened the conclusions that emerge for the workshop may be placed before them for consideration.

Introduction of Mobile Ballot Boxes

3289. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are contemplated to have free election process in the country from the effects of muscle power, especially in rural areas of the country; and.

(b) the decision taken on the proposal to introduce mobile ballot boxes, especially in the rural areas where show of this power in election is more prominent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to instances of intimidation of the elector for preventing him from going to the polling station/casting his vote. The Election Commission has formulated specific proposals as part of the proposals for electoral reforms to deal with this matter. A statement containing such specific proposals is given below. No final decision has been taken yet on these pro-

posals.

(b) The Election Commission had tried the scheme of mobile polling stations in some previous elections. The results were found to be favourable in the sense that the percentage of the poll was much higher than the normal percentage.

The Election Commission has reported that the problems of intimidation and coercion have been found to exist mostly in the States of Bihar, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. In these States, the Election Commission has further identified the specific constituencies where large scale intimidation was generally apprehended. The concerned Chief Electoral Offices have been advised by the Election Commission that in those areas, if for some reasons, setting up of mobile polling stations did not become possible, additional polling should be provided right in the heart of those areas, to help the voters to exercise their franchise without fear or intimidation.

It may also be mentioned that this question of locating polling stations within the easy reach of electors particularly in areas occupied by weaker sections of the society is kept under constant review by the Election Commission and appropriate instructions are also conveyed to the Chief Electoral Officers concerned as and when necessary.

STATEMENT

Booth-Capturing

The Commission had decided to take effective measure to nip this evil practice in the bud. Accordingly, it has been recommended to insert a new section 135A to the Representation of the People Act, 1951 somewhat on the following lines:-

135A. Booth Capturing

(1) A person shall be guilty of booth-capturing at an election if he

- (a) arms himself with lethal weapons, seizes a polling booth or station, makes the polling party surrender the ballot paper, marks them the voting mark in favour of a candidate of his choice and fills up the ballot boxes with these ballot paper;
- (b) takes possession of polling booth or station and allows only his known supporters to exercise their franchise and drives away other;
- (c) entertains polling officials with food, drinks, etc and influences them to act in a manner so as to subserve his interest; or
- (d) threatens any elector and prevents such elector from going to the polling booth/station to cast his vote.

(2) Any person guilty of an offences under this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period which may extend to two years with a minimum of six months or with a fine which may extend to two thousand rupees or with both.

(3) An offence punishable under subsection (2) shall be cognizable and attempt or abetment shall also constitute an offence.

A new section 10B has also been proposed somewhat on the following lines:-

10 B. Disqualification for committing the offences of booth capturing. If the Election Commission is satisfied that a person is guilty of the electoral offences of booth-capturing including attempt or abetment thereof. Men-

tioned in section 135A of this Act, the Election Commission shall, by order published in the Official Gazette, declare him to be disqualified for a period of six years from the date of the order.

It has also been suggested that if after an enquiry the Commission is satisfied that booth-capturing has taken place at any polling station in a constituency it would have the power to cancel the pool in the entire constituency and order a re-poll.

Reforms in Indian Administrative Service

3229. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make some reforms in the Indian Administrative Service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). All aspects of the working of the Indian Administrative Service are reviewed on a continuous basis and changes are effected in the policy and rules as and when necessary. As regards training, the Government has started one-week refresher courses and longer duration training courses for members of the service. Another decision taken by Government is regarding system of cadre allocation of direct recruits in such an order so as to ensure equitable distribution of high ranking and low ranking candidates among states and to effect greater inter-regional mobility. Certain changes have been brought about in the IAS (Probation) Rules and IAS (Probationers' Final Examination) Regulations so as to

implement the Government decision on the recommendations of the Study Group appointed for the purpose. The format for the Confidential Report of the members of the service has been revised with a view to make it objective and a tool of human resource development. The seniority rules for promotee I.A.S. officers has also been revised giving due weightage to the length of service rendered by them under State Govts. Improvements in the procedure for selection of the State Civil officers to I.A.S. officers has also been revised giving due weightage to the length of service rendered by them under State Govts. Improvements in the procedure for selection of the State Civil Service to I.A.S. are under consideration.

[Translation]

Staffing in Police Stations in Delhi

3292. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the increasing population of Delhi, police stations have been opened in Kanhawala, Paschim Vihar, Dabadi Mod and Vasant Kunj to maintain peace and law and order;

(b) whether adequate staff has been provided in these police stations;

(c) if not, the time by which shortage of staff would be met in these police stations; and

(d) whether Government would also provide jeeps and motor-cycle wireless to these police stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBA-

RAM): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) December 1989.

(d) Jeeps and motor-cycles fitted with Wireless sets have already been provided to these Police Stations.

New Industrial Policy Document by the Planning Commission

3293. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has prepared a document — New Industrial Policy initiatives in September, 1986;

(b) the salient features of this document;

(c) whether Government have decided to implement some of the major proposals incorporated in the said document; and

(d) whether various Ministries like Finance, Commerce, Industries etc.; have also been consulted about these proposals and if so, their reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Generation of Resources by Public Sector During Seventh Plan

3294. SHRI Y.S.MAHAJAN :Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Central Public Sector

Undertakings including the Railways and Posts and Telegraphs are expected to generate only 45 per cent of their total Seventh Five Year Plan internal resource generation target in the first three years of the present plan; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken or are proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIRENSINGH ENGTI): (a) The Central Public Sector Undertakings including railways and Tele-Communication are likely to generate 43.1% of their total Seventh Plan estimate of Internal and Extra-Budgetary resources during the first three years of the Seventh Plan.

(b) The Enterprises have been taking various measures to improve their financial operations which, among others, include:-

- (i) Improvement in capacity utilisation;
- (ii) Diversification of product-mix;
- (iii) Up-gradation of technology;
- (iv) Modernisation and rehabilitation;
- (v) Re-structuring of organisation and management;
- (vi) encouraging workers' participation in management and
- (viii) drawing up a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government and selected enterprises to achieve specific objectives.

**Acquisition of Land for Naval Base
Centre at Arakonam**

3295. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land acquired for setting up Naval Base Centre at Arakonam in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether proper compensation has been paid to the land-owners whose land was acquired for the purpose;

(c) whether Government propose to provide jobs for the wards of such land owners in the centre; and

(d) the estimated expenditure for setting up the above Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). 930.49 acres of private land is being acquired for this project by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Compensation for the land acquired has been paid as per the Land Acquisition Act of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(c). This will be considered during the construction phase of the project.

(d). The estimated expenditure for the project is Rs. 99.24 crores.

IAS Seniority Rules

3296. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend IAS seniority rules; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE AND THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) There is no proposal to further amend the Indian Administrative Service (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1987, as amended on 18.1.1988.

(b) Does not arise.

Violence in North East

3298. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing violence in North Eastern State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to curb the violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCE AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM) : (a). Except for Tripura, the violent activities of the extremists in other States have been generally at a low key during the current year (Upto 9.3 1988). However in Tripura , though the situation deteriorate in the beginning of 1988, no incident of violence has been reported after 5.2 1988 till 9.3 1988.

(b) The whole of Tripura has been declared as disturbed area under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. The whole of Manipur already stands declared as disturbed area under the above Act. The Central Government have declared the Meitei extremist organisations and TNV as unlawful under the Unlawful activities (prevention) Act, 1967, adequate para-military forces have been placed at the disposal of

the State Governments. Army has been deployed in the areas which have been declared as disturbed.

Amendment to Criminal Procedure Code

3299. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government for amending the Criminal Procedure Code to reduce the arrears of criminal cases; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The Government contemplates making further amendments to the Code of Criminal procedure based on the decisions taken on the recommendations made by the Law Commission & National Police Commission and the suggestions received from State Governments and others. The details of some of these amendments, which would have the effect of expediting disposal of criminal cases, are indicated in the Statement below:-

STATEMENT

The Government contemplates the following further amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 based on the decisions taken on the recommendations made by the Law Commission, the National Police Commission and suggestions received from State Government and others, which would have the effect of expediting disposal of criminal cases:-

- (1) Amendment of section 173 to insert a new sub-section to enable the police to take note of the desire of the parties to compound the offences enumerated in Table appended to section 320 (2)
- (2) Amendment of section 223 to extend the provisions thereof to the Court of Session providing that the Judge may direct joint trial of accused persons, even if they do not fall in the categories specified, if he is satisfied that such persons would not be prejudicially affected thereby.
- (3) Amendment of section 288 to empower the Sessions Judge to transfer the case either to the Chief Judicial Magistrate or to any other Judicial Magistrate of the First Class and to fix a date for the appearance of the accused.
- (4) Amendment of section 260
 - (i) to specify that in respect of offences mentioned in sub-section (1) thereof, summary trial should be mandatory; and
 - (ii) to provide that the offence of theft and other cognate offences may be tried summarily where the value of the property involved does not exceed two thousand rupees instead of two hundred rupees at present.
- (5) Insertion of new section 291 A with a view to making memorandum of identification admissible in evidence without formal proof of facts stated therein.

- (6) amendment of section 296 to specify that the evidence of a witness to prove certain facts like the inquest and its report, entries in the general diary of a Police Station and other such facts be given by affidavit and read in evidence like any other evidence of a formal character and should form part of his examination-in-chief.

Research in Atmosphere Science

3300. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Regional Centre in Orissa for research in atmosphere science;

(b) if so, when such atmosphere science centre is proposed to be set up in that State:

(c) the steps taken in that direction; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R.NARAYANAN) : (a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government

(b) to (d). Do not arise

Pollution By I.R.E. Always

3301. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Rare Earths

Plant at Always has caused an environmental problem and pollution due to its discharge into the Periyar river;

(b) if so, whether a high powered committee of experts has been set up by Government to find out the details and causes thereof; and

(c) if so, the time by which the report of the committee is expected together with the composition and terms of reference of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) :

(a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c). In order to allay the fears in the minds of the public arising out of various press reports or the occupational health hazards at Indian Rare Earths, Always Government of India set up an independent Expert Committee, the composition and the terms of reference of which are as under:

Composition of the Committee:

- (1) Dr. M.S. Valiathan, Director, Shri Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences & Technology, Trivandrum.
- (2) Prof. Balakrishnan Nair, Ex-Officio Secretary and Chairman of the Science & Technology Committee, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum.
- (3) Dr. B.D. Gupta, Prof. & Head, Department of Radiotherapy, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh.

- (4) Dr. K. Sundaram, Former Director, Bio-Medical Group, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.

Terms of reference of the Committee

- (1) To analyse the cases of deaths of workers of Indian Rare Earths Alwaye, that occurred during the period 1970 till date, and to determine the number of deaths due to cancer and whether they were as a consequence of the work environment and whether the incidence of cancer cases among IRE workers at Alwaye is higher than that in nearby plants and the general population;
- (2) To analyse the data relating to infertility among the workers of IRE, Alwaye, and genetic disorders among the offsprings and to comment whether there is any linkage of these incidences to occupational radiation exposure of the workers;
- (3) To examine the health care scheme in IRE's Alwaye Plant and to determine its adequacy;
- (4) To examine the safety practices adopted by the company in the disposal of radioactive wastes generated in the IRE Plant, Alwaye and to ascertain whether any health problems to the general public or the workers are caused thereby;
- (5) To examine whether the checks and monitoring conducted by the Health Physics Division of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre are adequate and

whether their recommendations are implemented by the company from time to time.

- (6) To ascertain whether any excessive radioactivity beyond the permissible levels results in the operation of IRE at Alwaye. The Committee submitted its report in November, 1987 and the report has been released to the public.

Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquents

3302. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of juvenile delinquents rehabilitated so far after the implementation of Juvenile Justice Act in October 1987, State-wise;

(b) the number of rehabilitation centres opened for them State-wise after the implementation of the Act;

(c) whether Government propose to monitor the rehabilitation and care taking services in those rehabilitation centres; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) and (b). Facts are being collected from the States/UT's and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Proposal to Increase the Working Days of Supreme Court and High Courts

3303. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of working days in the Supreme Courts and High Court in the year 1987 and the projected number in the year 1988; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to increase the number of working days of Supreme Court and High Courts as a step to tackle the question of delay in disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The Supreme Court was having 220 working days in a year. At our suggestion, the Supreme Court has decided to increase the number of working days to 222.

Earlier, the High Courts had been asked to regulate their vacations in such a way that the number of working days does not fall below 210 in a year. The Chief Justices of High Courts do not consider any increase in the number of working days feasible.

Conversion of Dry-Type Latrines Into Water-Borne Ones in Kanpur Cantonment

3304. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the follow-up action taken after issue of notices under section 135 of the Cantonment Board Act by Cantonment Board, Kanpur;

(b) whether the residents/owners have not yet taken any action to dispense with the services of the scavengers to carry night-soil;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) further action proposed to be taken to ensure that dry-type latrines are con-

verted into water-borne ones to avoid carrying of night-soil in Kanpur Cantonment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (d). Notices under section 135 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 were issued to the bungalow owners in the Cantonment area asking them to abolish dry system of latrines and to construct flush type latrines. Notices were published in the newspapers also. Last date for such conversion was given as 30th September, 1987. Representations were received that the time given for conversion was too little. These representations were considered by the Board and the people were advised that they should make requests for extension of time. Such requests would be considered favourably as far as possible. 9 applications were received seeking construction of latrines/septic tank etc. 4 of them were sanctioned and the work has also been completed. The Cantonment Board is in constant touch with the residents of the remaining bungalows and is trying to get the conversion of dry type latrines into flush type latrines as early as possible. Such conversion, however, depends upon the availability of water supply.

As and when dry latrines are converted into flush type latrines, the work of carrying night -soil on head will automatically be stopped.

Computer Training Schools

3305. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to locate computer training schools in the country;

(b) if so, the criteria fixed by Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the names of the districts in Gujarat where computer training schools have been allotted and by when they will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R.NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Department of Electronics has been

implementing programme on Generation of Manpower of Computers since 1983-84. This programme is being implemented jointly with Ministry of Human Resource Development University Grants Commission, Directorate General of Employment and Training and State Governments. The main criteria for selection are the potential and the infrastructure of the institution to run computer courses.

(c) The list of institutions in Gujarat where computer courses have been initiated is given in the statement below:-

STATEMENT

List of Institutions in Gujarat Supported Under Programme on Generation of Manpower For computers

<i>Name of the City</i>	<i>Course Name</i>	<i>Name of the Institute</i>
1	2	3

** Name of State: Gujarat

Ahmedabad	DCA Teacher's Training Programme	Vikram A. Sarabhai Community Science Centre
-do-	M.Tech.	L.D.College of Engineering
-do-	MCA	-do-
-do-	PGDCA	Gujarat University
-do-	PPDCA	Govt. Polytechnic
-do-	PPDCA	Govt. Polytechnic for Girls.
Baroda	B.Tech.	M.S.University of Baroda
-do-	DCE	-do-
-do-	M.Tech	-do-

1	2	3
Baroda	MCA	-do-
-do-	PGDCA	-do-
Nandiad	MCA	D.D Institute of Technology
Rajkot	PPDCA	A.V.Parekh Technical Institute
V.V.Nagar	DCA Teacher's Training Programme	Sardar Patel University
-do-	MCA	-do-
-do-	PGDCA	-do-

Metalling of Manali-Leh Highway

3306. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any programme for the metalling of Manali-Leh Highway and ensure its opening to public traffic for a greater part of the year;

(b) if so, the details of the programme along with the likely date of the completion of the work on metalling; and

(c) if not, whether any such programme would be chalked out during the remaining years of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C.PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir; the road is opened to public traffic for 4-5 months in a year, depending on weather conditions.

(b) and (c). About 63% of the surfacing

work has been completed so far and the remaining work is planned to be completed by October 1991.

Data Collected by Antarctica Team

3307. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any feed back data has since been received from the team presently in Antarctica;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how is it being processed; and

(d) the use to which the data collected by the earlier expeditions has been processed and made use of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOP-

MENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The summary reports received from the Seventh Indian Scientific Expedition indicate that in spite of extremely bad weather conditions prevailing in Antarctica, this year, the expedition has been able to accomplish all the objectives. These include repair and maintenance of living and working accommodation and the continuation of research in the disciplines of geology, geophysics, geomagnetism, meteorology, upper atmosphere, oceanography, and biology. Planned work for laying the foundation of the second Indian Station in ice-free area is also accomplished.

(b) and (c). The data and information collected during all the expeditions are analysed and used by various institutions in the country and the results of research are published. Scientific reports of the first four expeditions giving 90 original papers have already been published. Besides these, a substantial amount of original science has been published in the international journals. Reports of the wintering parties staying in Antarctica for the whole year are published separately. Reports pertaining to the Fifth and Sixth Expeditions are now being processed.

(d) The information and data collected during the earlier expeditions have been used on the development of infrastructure, living and working facilities in the icy continent. Scientific data have been used for understanding the hitherto unknown and mysterious Antarctica Phenomena.

Cases in Family Courts

3308. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed in the Family Courts as on 31 December, 1987, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the categorisation of the cases by course of action; and

(c) the status of the cases, under trial or decided as on 31 December, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). Statistics of this nature are not maintained in the Government of India.

Vacant posts of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts

3309. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 11 November, 1987 to Unstarred question No. 706 regarding vacancies of judges in Supreme Court and High Courts and state:

(a) the number of vacancies out of the 10 in the Supreme Court and 43 in the High Courts (as on 1-10-1987), which have since been filled up as on date;

(b) the efforts being made to fill the remaining vacancies at an early date in view of the accumulation of the work; and

(c) the number of posts for the Supreme Court and each one of the 18 High Courts, where vacancies have not been filled for over (i) 3 years (ii) 2 years (iii) 1 year after the occurrence and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Since 1.10.87, 5 fresh appointments in the High Courts and appointment of a Judge in the Supreme Court have been made.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the number of vacancies which have not been filled for over 1 year, 2 years and 3 years

from their occurrence is given below:

Selection of Judges involves deliberation in consultation with the concerned constitutional authorities and is a continuous process. Government make all possible efforts to ensure that the vacancies of Judges are filled in expeditiously. It is not possible to indicate any time for filling up vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the High Court	No. of Vacancies as on 10.3.88	No. of Vacancies over one year	No. of Vacancies over 2 years	No. of Vacancies over 3 years
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad	8	-	-	*5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6	-	-	*2
3.	Bombay	2	-	-	-
4.	Calcutta	1	-	-	-
5.	Delhi	5	-	-	-
6.	Gauhati	2	1	-	-
7.	Gujarat	4	1	1*	2*
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	-	-
10.	Karnataka	3	-	-	-
11.	Kerala	1	-	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4	1	-	-
13.	Madras	7	4	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Orissa	3	2	-	-
15.	Patna	8	2	-	-
16.	Punjab & Haryana	5	2	-	-
17.	Rajasthan	1	-	-	-
18.	Sikkim	1	-	1	-
	High courts Total	64	12	2	9
	B-SUPREME COURJ	9	8	-	-

*These vacancies are of Additional Judges and have continued to exist even though some appointments of permanent Judges have been made in these High Courts, as permanent vacancies are required to be filled in first.

Implementation of SEMFEX Scheme

3310. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched a new scheme called S.E.M.F.E.X in order to encourage Self-employment venture by Ex-servicemen with effect from 1 April, 1987;

(b) if so, the exact details of the scheme and the names of the districts, State-wise, in which it has been implemented along with the number of Ex-Servicemen who have benefited from the scheme and the total utilisation of funds out of the allocations earmarked for this purpose during the year 1987-88.

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the scheme for other districts/States; and

(d) if so, the details of programme for extension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of SEMFEX Scheme are given in Statement -I below . The Scheme is being implemented through Zila Sainik Boards and Rajya Sainik Boards. Since the progress of the scheme is being monitored State-wise through the Rajya Sainik Boards and Industrial Development Bank of India, the details of the progress of the scheme upto State level only are available. State-wise progress, as received from IDBI, till 5th February 1988 is given in Statement -II below.

(c) and (d). The scheme is operative in all the States and Union Territories and is available for all districts. All the States have also been requested to issue instructions to

all concerned for a vigorous implementation of the scheme. Seminars on SEMFEX scheme are also being organized in all the State capitals to propagate the scheme.

STATEMENT-I*Self-Employment Scheme for Ex-Servicemen (SEMFEX)*

SEMFEX (Self-Employment for Ex-Servicemen) Scheme formulated by the Centre with the assistance of Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was launched on 1.4.1987 to encourage and assist ex-servicemen, disabled service personnel and widows of ex-servicemen to take to self-employment ventures. The details and special features of SEMFEX-I Scheme are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Special Features

- (a) Selection, training, consultancy service, writing of project report, and sanction of loans will form one complete package;
- (b) From the Central Welfare Funds, the Directorate General Resettlement will invest Rs. one crore annually with IDBI and create a revolving funds for Seed capital assistance for self-employment ventures of ex-servicemen, widows of servicemen, and disabled personnel. An equal amount will be contributed by IDBI. A seed capital loan upto a maximum of Rs. 1,80,000 would be provided on soft terms, without any security or collateral;
- (c) Promoter's contribution will be only 10 percent, as against minimum promoter's contribution of 12.5 percent to 22.5 percent of project cost under normal IDBI

Scheme;

- (d) Central and State subsidy will not be taken into account towards means of finance of the project cost. Such Subsidy and other concessions available will be retained as cushion for working capital by ex-servicemen entrepreneurs;
- (e) No collateral or security other than the assets of the project would be necessary.
- (f) Term Loans will be refinanced by IDBI.
- (g) The Ex-Servicemen intending to avail of assistance under this scheme would approach the Zila Sainik Boards (ZSBs) and furnish information (in quadruplicate) in the prescribed format. After satisfying themselves about the eligibility of the ex-servicemen under the Scheme, the ZSBs would forward 3 copies of the application with necessary certification to Rajya Sainik Boards (RSBs), who would in turn forward 2 copies thereof to the concerned State Financial Corporation (SFC) headquarters. On receipt of the reference from RSBs, the SFCs would get in touch with the entrepreneurs and obtain necessary application forms in the appropriate form for grant of assistance. After carrying out the scrutiny, the SFC will refer the proposal to the Screening Committee within one month from the date of receipt of the reference from the RSB. For sanctioning loans, there will only be one committee at the State level to be known as Screening

Committee consisting of (i) Managing Director of the SFC concerned (Convenor), (ii) Secretary, Rajya Sainik Board (RSB), (iii) Representative of IDBI and (iv) representative of participating bank, if identified. There will be no quorum for the meeting of the Screening Committee, the Committee may meet atleast once a meet. After the proposal is cleared by the Screening committee, the loan as well as Seed Capital Assistance would be sanctioned by the SFC without delay.

Other Salient Aspects of SEMFEX:

Eligible Projects: (I) All projects under the purview of KVIC, Agro-based industries, New Industrial Projects under Small Scale Sector including transport and other eligible Industries which qualify for assistance under the Refinance Scheme for IDBI, will be converted under this scheme.

- (ii) The cost of project shall not exceed Rs. 12 lakhs.
- (iii) Loans upto Rs. 50,000 will be covered under the existing composite Loan Scheme of IDBI. 100 percent amount will be financed by SFC/Bank and refinanced by IDBI. No promoter's contribution is required. The loan will bear a concessional interest of 10 percent per annum if located in notified backward area and 12 percent per annum of located in other areas.
- (iv) Assistance for purchase of vehicles by ex-servicemen would

be limited to purchase of two vehicles per ex-servicemen/unit. The maximum number of Vehicles per borrower cooperative/company will be 20.

Source of Funds

The project cost (for other than Composite Loan Scheme) comprises cost of land, building, plant and machinery, other fixed

assets and margin for working capital and is financed by promoter's contribution, soft seed capital assistance and term loan. Under the Scheme, promoter's contribution will be 10 percent shared equally by DGR and IDBI and term loan 75 %. The maximum project cost permissible under the SEMFEX Scheme is Rs. 12 lakhs. As an example, if the project cost is Rs. 1 lakhs, the components will be :

(a) Promoter's contribution (10% of total project cost)	Rs. 10,000
(b) Soft seed capital assistance (upto 10% of Total project cost)	Rs. 15,000 (Rs. 7,500 each by DGR & IDBI)
(c) Term Loan (75% of total project cost)	Rs. 75,000
	Rs 1,00,000

Interest

- (a) *Soft Seed Capital Assistance:* Nominal interest of 1 % p.a in the nature of Service charge payable annually. The rate will be subject to review during the currency of the soft seed capital assistance. If one financial position and profitability of the unit permits, a higher rate of interest, not exceeding the applicable rate for normal term loan, will be charged.
- (b) *Term Loan:* The term loan will not exceed Rs. 9 lakhs. It will carry concessional rate of interest 12.5 percent per annum, if located in notified backward areas and 13.5 percent if located

in other areas. In the case of loans for acquisition of vehicles, a uniform rate of 12.5 percent per annum will be discharged. Assistance for purchase of vehicles by ex-servicemen would be limited upto 2 vehicles per entrepreneur/unit.

Repayment Period

The soft seed capital assistance will be repayable over a period of upto 10 years including an initial moratorium upto 5 years. The term loan would be repayable over upto 10 years including usual grace period of 1 to 2 years. Transport loans will be repayable in 5 years.

Security

As stipulated in the Scheme, no security, including collaterals, should be insisted upon for soft seed capital assistance. In respect of term loans, SFC should take the normal security by way of charge on the assets created out of the assistance provided by it and collateral security or third party guarantee need not be insisted upon.

Procedure for Channelising Assistance

State financial Corporations (SFCs) or State Industrial Development Corporations (which combine in them the functions of SFCs) in their respective State/Region will act as agents of IDBI for sanction, disbursement and recovery of soft seed capital assistance, as well as normal term loan for the project. Loan will be sanctioned after assessing the viability of the projects.

Training

- (a) EDP training is not to be taken as an essential conditions for assistance under the Scheme. Training will, however, be arranged where it is considered necessary by the Screening Committee. Sanction/disbursement of assistance is not to be held up on account of the Ex-servicemen

having not undergone training.

- (ii) Each State/UT has been requested to earmark suitable accommodation for conducting training. Administrative cost incurred in collecting the sponsored candidates as also payment of stipends for the duration of training, where applicable, will be borne by the Rajya Sainik Boards.
- (iii) The Directorate General of Resettlement has earmarked part of its income for promoting self-employment, State/Union Territories are advised to apportion, likewise, part of their income from their Welfare Funds for self-employment assistance.
- (iv) All training expenditure, like cost of training, papers/material including remuneration, if any, to faculty will be met by IDBI. Expenditure towards preparation of project reports, consultancy services, etc., from Technical Consultancy Organisation/ Small Industries Service Institute/Other agency will also be borne by IDBI, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 per person.

Course Duration

The course duration will be decided by Technical Consultancy Organisation.

STATEMENT-II*Number of Ex-Servicemen Benefited Under SEMFEX Scheme.*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of R S Board</i>	<i>No. of application registered</i>	<i>No. of Application forwarded to SFCS by RSB</i>	<i>No. of loan sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68	59	6	NA
2.	Assam	56	56	6	3
3.	Bihar	261	261	58	75
4.	Gujarat	67	67	1	5
5.	Haryana	53	53	12	38
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	-	-
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	144	144	-	-
8.	Karnataka	210	196	8	25
9.	Kerala	225	50	5	16
10.	Madhya Pradesh	48	48	1	6
11.	Maharashtra	30	30	19	45
12.	Manipur	Report awaited			
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil		
14.	Nagaland	Report awaited			
15.	Orissa	4	4	2	14
16.	Punjab	152	152	11	22
17.	Rajasthan	555	555		

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
18.	Sikkim	Nil	-	-	-
19.	Tripura	23	23	Nil	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	20	20	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	535	535	58	153
22.	West Bengal	40	40	16	-
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Report awaited			
24.	A & N Island	-do-			
25.	Chandigarh	Report awaited.			
26.	Delhi	248	218	31	88
27.	Goa,daman & Diu	2	2	-	-
28.	Mizoram	62	62	62	54
29.	Pondicherry	2	2	1	3
		2811	2583	297	547

Judicial Districts in Delhi

3311. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to create five judicial districts in the capital made almost seven years ago is still hanging fire even after the Government had chosen some sites for the courts and got prepared the lists of pending cases classified district wise;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to implement this proposal without any

further delay in the larger interest of the litigants and general public in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir. The Government do not propose to bifurcate the lower civil courts in Delhi.

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

Freedom Fighters' Pension Cases from Goa

3312. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pension cases of Goa; freedom fighters pending with Government;

(b) by what time these cases are likely to be disposed of; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). No application from Goa received within the time limit is pending for disposal. A total number of 3257 applications had been received from Goa under the 1972 Pension Scheme and the liberalised Pension Scheme, 1980. Out of these, pension has been sanctioned in 708 eligible cases.

Atrocities Committed on Women by Policy Officials

3313. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of rape and atrocities committed on women by police officials during 1987, State-wise.

(b) how does the figures for 1987 compare with the figures for 1984, 1985 and 1986: and

(c) the steps to check the incidence of such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The statistics regarding incidents of rape and atrocities committed on women by Police Officials are

not compiled on all-India basis. As per Entries No. 1 (Public Order) and 2 (Police) in list -II- State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, it is within the competence of the State Governments to take necessary steps to check such crimes. Law itself provides some safeguards to women during the course of investigation by the Police. Instructions have also been issued to the State Governments that whenever any incident about alleged offences committed against women by the Police came to notice, prompt enquiries should be instituted which should be completed in the shortest possible time for expeditious follow up action.

News Item Captioned 'Touts Role In Passport Office Flayed'

3314. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Touts role in Passport Offices 'flayed'" which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 18 January, 1988,

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to save the general public from harassment by the passport officers and police officials entrusted with the enquiries about the passport applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) As regards the reference in the news-item to the proposed shifting of Regional Passport Office, Delhi from the Shastri Bhawan to the Indian Oil Bhawan on Janpath, it is confirmed that due to shortage of accommodation for the Passport Office in

Shastri Bhawan where some other Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India have to be accommodated, the Govt. have decided to shift the Passport Office to the Indian Oil Bhawan. The exact date of shifting has however not yet been fixed.

(ii) As regards the recommendations of the all India Passport Officers Conference held at New Delhi from 14-16 January, 1988 and my observation at the Conference, necessary follow up action has already been initiated.

(iii) In so far as the news-item refers to reported harrasment of passport applicants by touts, steps have been taken to restrict the entry into the Passport Offices as far as possible to genuine passport applicants and recognised travel agents.

(c) The Government is not aware of any generalised harassment by the passport Officers/Police officials entrusted with the enquiries about the passport applicants. However, individual reports of alleged harassment are investigated and appropriate action taken on them.

Attack on Ships in Hooghly By Pirates

3315. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pirates are attacking ships in the Hooghly;

(b) whether these pirates come disguised as fishermen; and

(c) if so, steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL , PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS(SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The registration, investigation and prevention of crime is the responsibility of the State Governments. Necessary information is, however, being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indo-Burma Cooperation

3316. SHRI S.M.GURADDI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Burma have agreed to cooperate in the field of trade, education and culture;

(b) if so, whether any agreement was reached in this regard recently; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. during Prime Minister recent visit to Burma, the two sides undertook to step up cooperation in the fields of trade and culture.

(b) and (c). Agreed Minutes were signed between the Minister for Finance and Commerce and Minister of Trade of Burma, during the latter's visit to India in February, 1988. It was agreed that the two sides will take steps to increase trade and strengthen economic relations.

Countries Visited by PM

3317. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries visited by the Prime Minister during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred in each of the visits, year-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The Prime Minister visited the following countries:-

1985: USSR, Egypt, France, Algeria, USA, Switzerland, Bhutan, UK, Bahamas, Cuba, Netherlands, Oman, Vietnam, Japan and Bangladesh.

1986: Maldives, Sweden, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Tanzania, Mauritius, UK, Mexico, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and Thailand.

1987: USSR, Sri Lanka, Japan (transit), Canada, USA, Netherlands (transit), Nepal and Burma,

1988: Pakistan (to pay respects on the demise of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan) and Sweden.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Irradiation of Potatoes and Onions

3318. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are embarking

on commercial irradiation of potatoes and onions as reported in the Times of India dated February 1, 1988;

(b) whether irradiation is banned in UK and West Germany and is no longer popular elsewhere specially in view of data collected from Nagasaki, Hiroshima, Post-Chernobyl and from areas surrounding nuclear power stations around the world; and

(c) whether Government have seen data published by Rosalie Bertell of Canada who was recently in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The Government has accorded clearance for the irradiation of onions and potatoes in principle. Commercial irradiation of onions will be feasible in the near future.

(b) Irradiation is not banned in UK or West Germany Presently 29 countries have cleared radiation processing of food items numbering more than 40. Food does not become radioactive when irradiated and as such it cannot be compared with nuclear fall out arising out nuclear accidents such as Chernobyl or the nuclear catastrophes of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the paper presented recently in India in the International meeting of "Concerned Scientists and Citizens for Nuclear-free World" by Dr. Rosalie Bertell, Director of Research, International Institute of Concern of Public Health, Toronto, Canada. The paper is her assessment of the nuclear industry, including the nuclear armament industry. It does not comment on uses of nuclear energy for food irradiation.

Agreement with Bangladesh for Combined Flushing Operations Against T.N.V. Activities

3319. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for an agreement with Bangladesh for a combined flushing operation so that the T.N.V. activities could be checked; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Plan Outlay for Andhra Pradesh

3320. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has represented to Union Government that the Plan outlay for the State as approved by the Planning Commission for the year 1988-89 is inadequate; and

(b) the Plan outlay suggested by the State Government and as approved by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Annual Plan of Andhra Pradesh for 1988-89 has been fixed at Rs. 1250

crores as against Rs. 1558.40 crores proposed by the State Government.

Rehabilitation Council for Disabled

3321. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Rehabilitation Council for disabled;

(b) if so, the main function of this Rehabilitation Council; and

(c) the works undertaken by the Rehabilitation Council in Crissa in 1986-87 and 1987-88?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The Rehabilitation Council does not undertake any rehabilitation work in any State since it is concerned with regulation & standardization of courses for various categories of professionals in the field of rehabilitation of the disabled on all India basis.

STATEMENT

The Rehabilitation Council deals with training policies and standardisation of training courses of rehabilitation professions.

Its functions are as follows:-

- (i) To prescribed minimum standards of education and training of individuals.
- (ii) To regulate these standards in Government institutrons uniformly throughout the country.

- (iii) To recognise qualifications.
- (iv) To recognise foreign qualifications on reciprocal basis to get Indian qualifications recognised in foreign countries.
- (v) To withdraw recognition of qualifications.
- (vi) To collect information regarding education and training from institutions in India and abroad.
- (vii) To inspect examinations conducted by training institutions.
- (viii) To inspect examinations conducted by training Institutions.
- (ix) To maintain an Indian Rehabilitation Register.

Central Assistance to Kerala

3322. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have issued any general instructions on allocation of funds for different sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government have any scheme to help States which give emphasis on education and social security of so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise

(c) No. Sir.

Allocations to Drought Affected States

3323. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assistance to drought affected States/Union Territories has been adjusted against the annual plan allocation of each of these States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent this adjustment has affected the development plan in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Advance Plan assistance given for drought relief has been duly adjusted while determining the Annual Plan outlays of the concerned States for 1988-89.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The Plan size as approved for each State is fully funded. Hence the question of these adjustments affecting the development plans these States does not arise.

STATEMENT*Adjustment of Relief Assistance in 1988-89**(Rs. crores)*

1	2
STATES	
1. Andhra Pradesh	40.13
2. Arunachal Pradesh	-
3. Assam	1.04
4. Bihar	2.94
5. Goa	-
6. Gujarat	13.44
7. Haryana	8.82
8. Himachal Pradesh	5.80
9. Jammu & Kashmir	0.42
10. Karnataka	24.13
11. Kerala	3.66
12. Madhya Pradesh	29.45
13. Maharashtra	45.42
14. Manipur	0.15
15. Meghalaya	0.03
16. Mizoram	-
17. Nagaland	-
18. Orissa	8.22
19. Punjab	.

1	2
20. Rajasthan	13.56
21. Sikkim	
22. Tamil Nadu	16.51
23. Tripura	0.38
24. Uttar Pradesh	12.42
25. West Bengal	8.35
TOTAL	234.87

*Annual Plan 1988-89 yet to be finalised.

Colour Picture Tube Plants

3324. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some colour picture tube plants set up in the country at a heavy cost of Rs. 200 crores are lying idle;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to start the plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) No, sir.

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

Acquisition of MIG-29 for IAF

3325. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) The number of MIG-29 interceptor Aircrafts acquired by Indian Air Force;

(b) the cost of these Aircrafts; and

(c) how many more MIG-29 will be required by Indian Air Force in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c). The Government have acquired a certain number of MIG-29 aircraft for the Indian Air Force. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the number and the cost of the aircraft as well as the future requirements of this aircraft for the Air Force.

Rural Urban Per Capita Income Ratio

3326. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 20- point programme

and other rural development schemes are planned to reduce the disparities in rural-urban incomes; and

(b) if so, the rural-urban per capita income ratio in 1970-71, 1980-81, 1986-87 and 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) The 20-Point Programme and other rural development schemes are planned to eradicate poverty, raise productivity, improve the quality of life and reduce disparities between the rural and urban incomes.

(b) According to the estimates compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) for the year 1970-71 the ratio of per capita income for rural and urban areas was 1:2.4. No corresponding ratio is available for the subsequent years.

Crime Against Women

3327. DR. PHULRENU GUHA:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI S.G.GHOLAP:
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crimes against women in the country are increasing rapidly; and

(b) the State-wise break-up of crimes against women during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Statewise and Union Territorywise against women reported during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 are given in statements I, II, and III.

STATEMENT-I

Statewise number of cases reported under dowry deaths, Chain Snatching and Kidnapping of Women and Girls during 1985 and 1986 with percentage variation in 1986 over 1985

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	Dowry Deaths			Chain Snatching			Kidnapping of Women & Girls		
		1985	1986	% variation in 1986 over 1985	1985	1986	% variation in 1986 over 1985	1985	1986	% variation in 1986 over 1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	STATES									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	79	+507.7	648	708	+9.3	240	295	+22.9
2.	Assam	1	9	+800.00	68	2	-97.0	280	244	-12.9
3.	Bihar	16	62	+287.5	4	Nil	-100.0	182	470	+158.2
4.	Gujarat	10	9	-10.0	157	151	-3.8	370	554	+49.7
5.	Haryana	99	47	-52.5	32	50	+56.3	226	170	-24.8
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	0.0	1	NA	-	60	79	+31.7
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	-	2	Nil	-100.00	285	508	+78.3
8.	Karnataka	35	54	+54.3	158	138	-12.7	141	105	-25.5
9.	Kerala	5	4	-20.0	87	152	+74.7	61	117	+91.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	153	200	+30.7	NA	NA	-	953	936	-1.8
11.	Maharashtra	136	107	-21.3	1,042	1,288	+23.6	1,081	744	-31.2
12.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	138	-
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	-	1	1	0.0	15	21	+40.0
14.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-	3	1	-66.7
15.	Orissa	Nil	Nil	-	50	13	-74.0	134	158	+17.9
16.	Punjab	32	40	+25.0	8	6	-25.0	108	89	-17.6
17.	Rajasthan	29	84	+189.7	22	16	-27.3	1,469	1,287	-12.4
18.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	2	-	1	4	+300.0
19.	Tamil Nadu	12	38	+216.7	426	556	+30.5	311	365	+17.4
20.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-	13	49	+276.9
21.	Uttar Pradesh	323	461	+42.7	318	356	+11.0	1,340	1,630	-21.6
22.	West Bengal	88	58	-34.1	91	60	-34.1	379	362	-4.5
	Total	955	1255		3,115	3,499		7,652	8,326	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<u>UNION TERRITORIES:</u>											
23. A & N Islands			Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-	2	3	+50.0
24. Arunachal Pradesh			Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-	6	1	-83.3
25. Chandigarh			2	Nil	100.0	4	3	-25.0	29	18	37.9
26. D & N Haveli			Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-
27. Delhi			43	64	48.8	99	65	-34.3	734	543	-26.0
28. Goa, Daman & Diu			Nil	Nil	-	14	6	-57.1	8	10	+25.0
29. Lakshadweep			Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-
30. Mizoram			Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-	2	2	0.0
31. Pondicherry			Nil	Nil	-	1	6	+500.0	7	3	-57.1
Total (UTs)			35 + 10	64		118	80		788	580	
Grand Total			990 + 10	1,319		3,233	3,579		8,440	8,906	

STATEMENT-II

Statewise number of cases reported under Rape, Molestation and Eve-teasing during 1985 and 1986 with percentage variation in 1986 over 1985

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	Rape		Molestation		Eve-Teasing		1985	1986	1985	1986	% variation in 1986 over 1985	% variation in 1986 over 1985
		1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
STATES													
1.	Andhra Pradesh	236	301	+27.5	761	989	+30.0	570	576			+1.1	
2.	Assam	295	354	+20.0	153	139	-9.2	Nil	3			-	
3.	Bihar	443	563	+27.1	200£	411	+105.5	NA	NA			NA	
4.	Gujarat	134	144	+7.5	754	637	-15.5	302	235			-22.2	
5.	Haryana	114	144	+26.3	278	265	-4.7	127	155			+22.0	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	33	52	+57.6	124	117	-5.6	1	Nil			-100.0	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	200	187	-6.5	662	899	+35.8	261	274			+5.0	
8.	Karnataka	98	137	+39.8	355	557	+56.9	43	40			-7.0	
9.	Kerala	120	133	+10.8	386	494	+28.0	2	2			0.0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1428	1526	+6.9	4443	4698	+5.7	511	477	-6.7
11.	Maharashtra	675	800	+18.5	2607	2724	+4.5	229	264	+15.3
12.	Manipur	5	10	+100.0	Nil	27	-	Nil	Nil	-
13.	Meghalaya	17	19	+17.8	7	10	+42.9	Nil	Nil	-
14.	Nagaland	6	8	+33.3	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-
15.	Orissa	166	164	-1.2	610	583	-4.4	55	49	-10.9
16.	Punjab	82	49	-40.2	38	37	-2.6	7	6	-14.3
17.	Rajasthan	522	598	+14.6	794	939	+18.3	38	22	-42.1
18.	Sikkim	6	5	-16.7	4	6	+50.0	Nil	Nil	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	204	231	+13.2	808	750	-7.2	389	774	+99.0
20.	Tripura	34	38	+11.8	52	26	-50.0	Nil	Nil	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	888	1192	+34.2	1604	1591	-0.8	885	1446	+63.4
22.	West Bengal	483	503	+4.1	344	304	-11.6	51	123	+141.2
	Total (States)	6189	7158		14984	16203		3471	4446	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<u>Union Territories</u>										
23.	A & N Islands	3	2	-33.3	23	22	-4.3	8	1	-87.5
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	9	+80.0	8	6	-25.0	Nil	Nil	-
25.	Chandigarh	4	4	0.0	11	1	90.9	Nil	2	-
26.	D & N Haveli	1	Nil	-100.0	5	5	0.0	Nil	Nil	-
27.	Delhi	89	92	+3.4	94	112	+19.2	756	2021	+169.3
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	10	8	-20.0	5	8	+60.0	Nil	3	-
29.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	-
30.	Mizoram	53	46	-13.2	28	29	+3.6	Nil	Nil	-
31.	Pondicherry	8	5	-37.5	6	7	+16.7	Nil	Nil	-
Total (UTs)		167 + 6	163+3		176+4	190		60+704	618+1409	
Grand Total		6356	7321		15160	16393		3531	5064	
		6	3		4			704	1409	

- Note: 1. Figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional.
2. Excluding the months of August and September, 1985 in respect of Bihar for 'Molestation' and for the year 1985.
3. Molestation figures in Bihar includes the figures of eve-teasing also. Separate figures of eve-teasing are not available.

STATEMENT-III

Number of cases reported as crime against Women during 1987

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rape	Molestation	Chain Snatching	Kidnapping of Women & Girls	Eve-teasing	Dowry Deaths	Remarks
1.	Andhra Pradesh			249	NA	526	112	759	166	upto July, 1987
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			11	9	Nil	11	Nil	Nil	
3.	Assam			310	87	2	174	2	3	upto Oct., 1987
4.	Bihar			580	244**	2	271*	**	@40	
5.	Goa			11	10	13	Nil	Nil	Nil	
6.	Gujarat			159	663	105	542	112	23	
7.	Haryana			14	41	2	20	32	7	upto Feb., 1987
8.	Himachal Pradesh			34	122	Nil	85	1	4	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir			165	817	Nil	485	253	10	upto Nov., 1987
10.	Karnataka			164	807	144	100	45	83	

STATES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Kerala	188	488	223	120	Nil	2	
12.	Madhya Pradesh &	718	2,013	NA	2,363	220	85	upto May, 1987
13.	Maharashtra	393	2,417	1,573	606	272	250	
14.	Manipur	9	21	Nil	121	Nil	Nil	
15.	Meghalaya	16	10	Nil	22	Nil	Nil	upto Nov., 1987
16.	Mizoram	62	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
17.	Nagaland	11	Nil	Nil	2	NA	Nil	
18.	Orissa	184	524	16	129	50	2	
19.	Punjab	45	34	9	87	6	68	upto Nov., 1987
20.	Rajasthan	604	964	26	1,512	21	113	
21.	Sikkim	8	12	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	
22.	Tamil Nadu	231	726	519	337	874	49	
23.	Tripura	43	26	Nil	13	1	3	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1,291	1,795	107	1,923	1,700	553	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25. West Bengal			374	259	89	253	43	76	upto Sept., 1987
<u>Union Territories</u>									
26. A & N Islands			6	23	Nil	7	6	Nil	
27. Chandigarh			4	5	1	27	14	Nil	
28. D & N Haveli			2	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Figures for claims snatching and kidnapping.
29. Delhi			103	95	71	523	1,777	79	upto Nov., 1987
30. Daman & Diu			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
31. Lakshadweep			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	upto Aug., 1987
32. Pondicherry			7	7	7	4	Nil	Nil	

Note: 1. Figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional.

2. N.A. stands for NOT AVAILABLE.

3. *Figures of Kidnapping of women and girls in the state of Bihar are excluding the months from April, 1987 to June, 1987.

4. ** Figures are of Molestation and Eve-teasing combined in Bihar and are excluding the months from April, 1987 to June, 1987.

5. @Figures of Dowry Deaths in respect of Bihar are from January, 1987 to March, 1987.

6. £Figures in the State of Madhya Pradesh are excluding six districts.

**Civil Servants Appointed As IAS/IPS in
Karnataka**

3328. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civil servants in Karnataka appointed to IAS/IPS during the last three years;

(b) whether these IAS/IPS Officers are not taken on deputation to the Centre;

(c) whether there is any proposal to discontinue the practice of appointing State Civil Officers to IAS/IPS; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM): (a) A total number of 10(ten) State Civil Service and non State Civil Service Officers of Karnataka have been appointed to the IAS during the last 3 years. An equal number of State Police Officers of Karnataka were appointed to the IPS during this period.

(b) The State Government Officers after appointment to the IAS/IPS are also taken on deputation on the Centre subject to their being offered for deputation and being found suitable for appointment in the Govt. of India.

(c) There is no proposal before the Government to discontinue the practice of appointing State Government Officers to the

IAS/IPS.

(d) Does not arise.

**Freedom Fighters' Pension Cases of
Karnataka**

3329. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for the sanction of Central Government's Freedom Fighters' pension received from the Government of Karnataka so far;

(b) the number of applications cleared ;

(c) the number of applications to be settled; and

(d) when the remaining applications will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (d). A total number of 18,547 applications had been received from Karnataka under Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972 and the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980. Out of these, pension has been sanctioned in 9,836 cases as on 31.1.1988, which also includes cases relating to delayed applications where pension was sanctioned after condoning the delay. 67 cases relating to Arya Samaj Movement of 1938-39 are pending as on 31.1.1988. A Committee consisting of prominent non-officials connected with the Arya Samaj Movement has been set up to scrutinise such cases.

**Handicapped for Sikkim Working in
Central Government**

3330. SHRIMATID.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 1 April, 1987 and 26 August, 1987 to Unstarred Question Nos. 5250 and 4935 respectively regarding handicapped of Sikkim working in Government offices and state:

(a) whether the information on handicapped persons working in Central Government offices in rural areas of Sikkim has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no handicapped person of rural areas working in Central Government offices in Sikkim.

**Training Facilities to Members of Asia
Electronics Union**

3331. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered training facilities to the members of the Asia Electronic Union (AEU) to assist in their own manpower development programme in electronics;

(b) if so, the number of such training centres in the country;

(c) the other details of the offer made by India; and

(d) whether a seminar was held recently by Asia Electronics Union in India and

if so, the main recommendations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Depending upon requests from the Member countries, the centres will be identified out of the existing institutes.

(c) India has specifically offered the following facilities in order to act as a catalyst for promoting the Regional Cooperation.

1. Manpower training through educational institutions, test and calibration laboratories, solder workshops, Video teleteach programmes and Centres for Electronics Design Technology.
2. Assistance in setting up industrial estates and in preparation of related Project Reports.
3. Data Base build up.
4. Independent testing and inspection (including Calibration expertise and services).

(d) Yes, Sir. A Seminar entitled "Regional Cooperation in Electronics and Telecommunication-Industry and Technology" was organised on February 12-13, 1988. The recommendations of the Seminar are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

The Tenth Asia Electronics Union (AEU) General Assembly was held on February 11, 1988 when twenty three foreign

delegates from nine member countries and forty delegates from India attended the General Assembly.

Presentation of country Reports by various member countries was very useful in terms of sharing experience with one another and as to how various countries are putting in efforts to propagate the usage of Electronics and Telecommunication and also to ensure availability of these products at lower prices.

Shri K.P.P. Nambiar, Secretary, Department of Electronics was elected as the President of AEU with Dr. R.P. Wadhwa (India) and Shri T. Hussain (Bangladesh) as two Vice-Presidents, Mr. Eizi Kyogoku (Japan) as Deputy Secretary General. Shri Nambiar emphasised that he would spare no efforts in revitalising AEU through a special group and new programmes for technological development.

Combined with the General Assembly, a seminar entitled "Regional Cooperation in Electronics and Telecommunication-Industry and Technology" was organised on February 12-13, 1988. The Seminar was inaugurated by Shri N.D. Tiwari, Hon'ble Minister of Finance and Commerce and the Session was presided over by Shri Nambiar, the newly elected President of the Union. Broadly, four areas were covered, namely Consumer Electronics, Components, Telecommunication and Computers & Information Technology. There were nine papers from countries like Japan, Bangladesh, Indonesia and five papers from India covering different aspects of Regional Cooperation in these four areas. The Seminar ended with the Plenary Session some of the recommendations and the Summary of the Seminar are given below.

1. Evaluation of common standards for drawing upon each others resources for faster de-

velopment and increase in development of trade.

2. Pooling of expertise for planning, operational maintenance of telecommunication networks in new technologies and rural technologies.
3. Evolution of a mechanism for overcoming shortages of Components.
4. Use of Space as a vehicle for Regional Cooperation especially in areas relating to Remote Sensing for identification of natural resources.
5. Constitution of a Special Group for identifying areas of sub-contracting and complimentation.
6. Setting up of an Institute of Informatics to impart training in higher skill.
7. Cooperation between AEU and UNIDO in preparation of a Directory containing information on sources of technology supply and capability of each country.
8. Creation of a task force to address itself to technological forecast for the region and to identify gap areas in production.
9. Setting up of a data bank at the AEU Headquarters for covering such areas as demographic and market information, status of the Electronic Industry, R&D activities, future technological projects and availability of materials.
10. Identify areas of strength in respect of each Member country

and exploit the same to the maximum possible extent in order to make the region as a whole stronger.

Such kind of programmes could also help in promoting joint ventures for setting up cost effective production and other related activities in Member countries or even in non-member countries.

India has specifically offered the following facilities in order to act as a catalyst for promoting the Regional Cooperation.

- a. Manpower training through educational institutions, test and calibration laboratories, solder workshops, Video teleteach programmes and Centres for Electronics Design and Technology.
- b. Assistance in setting up industrial estates and in preparation of related Project Reports.
- c. Data base build up.
- d. Independent testing and inspection (including calibration expertise and services).

It is hoped that as a follow up with regard to these recommendations additional investments would come in for setting up joint ventures for manufacturing facilities for various electronic and telecommunication products in the regional countries. This would also help in promoting trade. Programme for various Seminars/Conferences to be organised in different Member countries depending on their interest and under the auspices of AEU is being finalised. This is a continuous feature.

The next General Assembly would be held in Bangladesh around end of 1989.

Selection of Cabinet Secretary

3332. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure of selecting the Cabinet Secretary;

(b) whether there is any codified criteria set for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME-AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The post of Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India is covered under the Senior Staffing Scheme in accordance with which the services of individual officers are borrowed on deputation from their respective cadre authorities. The appointment is generally made from among officers who are serving as Secretaries to the Government of India or as Chief Secretaries of State Governments, keeping in mind their experience and suitability for the assignment.

Consultation Regarding Appointment of Governors

3333. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any convention for consulting Chief Minister of a State while appointing a Governor for that State; and

(b) if so, whether all the concerned Chief Ministers were consulted while appointing Governors recently for six States?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

C.I.A. Agents

3335. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the book entitled 'Secret Wars of the CIA 1981-87' wherein its author Mr. Bob Woodward, US journalist, has stated that CIA agents are active in India and they have examined the defence deals with the Soviet Union; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Government is aware of the allegation made in the book entitled "Secret Wars of CIA, 1981-87". There is no information available to substantiate the same. It may be pointed out that constant vigilance is maintained by agencies concerned with internal security to detect, unearth and neutralise all espionage and subversive activities.

[*English*]

Agreement with Sri Lanka to Share Expenditure

3336. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with Sri Lanka for the payment of the expenditure incurred on Peace Keeping Force; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-French Collaboration in Defence Research

3337. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and France agreed to collaborate in defence research in certain specific areas;

(b) if so, the areas that will be covered under the agreement and to what extent our defence will be improved after collaboration with France; and

(c) the total expenditure involved in having defence research centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). The areas of collaboration and cooperation between India and France in the field of defence Research and Development are identified and decided based on our requirement and mutual agreement between the two countries. Certain areas have been identified and the work is in progress. It would not be in public interest to give further details.

(c) The annual budget of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) during 1987-88 is estimated to be Rs. 536.00 Crores (RE). The actual expenditure will be known only when the accounts are finally closed after the closure of the accounting year.

Assistance to West Bengal Government to Meet GNLF Agitation

3338. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal requested Union Government to give additional police force to curb the GNLF militants; and

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided by Union Government to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal made requests for additional para-military forces like CRPF and BSF from time to time. Keeping in view the demands for the force received from various State Government and also the reserves available in hand, the Central Government did provide maximum possible assistance to West Bengal Government by way of deployment of para-military forces in that State. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the strength of the para-military forces made available to West Bengal from time to time.

[*Translation*]

Facilities to US Navy in Pakistan

3340. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing

in 'The Tribune' dated 22 February, 1988 wherein it has been stated that Pakistan is providing certain facilities to the US Navy for its operations in the Persian Gulf;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the US Government its military aircraft, including maritime surveillance aircraft, periodically transit Pakistan with the approval of the Government of Pakistan. The latter has also confirmed this, stating that the Provision of such facilities was a normal practice.

(c) The setting up of foreign bases or facilities in our neighbourhood adversely affects the security environment of the entire region. Government have made known their concerns in this regard to Pakistan and the USA.

[*English*]

Workshops for Police Chiefs

3341. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the successful experiment of holding the workshops of the Collectors and District Magistrates at Bhopal and Hyderabad, there is any proposal for holding similar workshops for Police Chiefs also, as they are primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order in a district and are directly involved in dealing with the general public; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Aboriginal Tribes

3342. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of aboriginal tribes in different parts of the country;

(b) whether some of these tribes are slowly becoming extinct;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to protect

them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) There are no aboriginal tribes recognised as such under the Constitution of India. However, 73 tribal groups have been identified as Primitive Tribes in different parts of the country as shown in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Information available with Government do not indicate that some tribal communities are slowly becoming extinct.

(d) Health care constitutes an important component of the micro-projects formulated for vulnerable tribal groups like primitive tribes during 7th Plan. Health studies for such groups have been initiated with assistance from Union and State Govts. These are in addition to the normal Health Programmes implemented in tribal areas.

STATEMENT

LIST OF APPROVED PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. ANDHRA PRADESH | 1. BODO GADABA; 2. BONDO POROJA;
3. CHENCHU; 4. DONGARIA KHONDA;
5. GUTOB GADABA; 6. KHOND POROJA;
7. KOLA; 8. KONDA REDDI; 9. KONDA SAVARAS;
10. KUTIA KHOND; 11. PARENGI POROJA;
12. THOTI; |
| 2. BIHAR | 13. ASURS; 14. BIRHOR; 15. BIRJIA;
16. HILL KHARIA; 17. KORWAS; 18. MAL-
PHARIAS 19. PHARIYAS; 20. SAURIA PAHARIA

21. SAVAR; |
| 3. GUJARAT | 22. KATHODI; 23. KOTWALIA; 24. PADHAR;
25. SIDDI; 26. KOLGHA; |
| 4. KARNATAKA | 27. JENU KURUBA; 28. KORAGA; |
| 5. KERALA | 29. CHOLANAKAYAN (A Section of
Kattunaickans) 30. KADAR; 31. KATTUN |

- AICKANS; 32. KURUMBAS; (See also sl. 73)
- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 6. MADHYA PRADESH | 33. ABUJARIAS; 34. BAIGAS; 35. BHARIAS;
36. HILL KORBAS; 37. KAMARS; 38. SAHARIAS; |
| 7. MAHARASHTRA | 39. KATKARIA (Kathodia); 40. KOLAM;
41. MARIA GOND; |
| 8. MANIPUR | 42. MARRAM NAGAS; |
| 9. ORISSA | 43. BIRHOR; 44. BONDO; 45. DIDAYI
46. DONGRIA KHOND; 47. JUANGS;
48. KHARIAS; 49. KUTIA KHOND; 50. LANJIA
SOURAS; 51. LODHAS; 52. MANKIDIAS;
53. PAUDI BHUYANS; 54. SOURA; |
| 10. RAJASTHAN | 55. SEHARAIA; |
| 11. TAMIL NADU | 56. KATTU NAICKANS; 57. KOTAS;
58. KURUMBAS; 59. IRULAS; 60. PANIYANS;
61. TODAS;
62. REANGS; |
| 12. TRIPURA | |
| 13. UTTAR PRADESH | 63. BUXAS; 64. RAJIS; |
| 14. WEST BENGAL | 65. BIRHOR; 66. LODHAS; 67. TOTOS; |
| 15. A. & N. ISLANDS | 68. GREAT ANDAMANESE; 69. JARAWAS;
70. ONGES; 71. SENTENELESE; 72. SHOMPENS
73. *KORAGA |

*KORAGA IN KERALA IDENTIFIED during Jan, 1987.

**Appointment of Committee for Removal
of Anomalies**

3343. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government have decided
(i) to revise the income ceiling of the depend-
ents; and (ii) to appoint a committee to sort
out the anomalies arising out of
Government's decision on Fourth Pay
Commission recommendations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MIN-
ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBA-
RAM): (a) (i) The income ceiling of depend-
ents for the purpose of Travelling Allowance
Rules, was enhanced from Rs. 250/- per
month to Rs. 500/- per month in November,
1986 based on the recommendations of the
4th Pay Commission.

(a) (ii) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT**(1) Definition of Anomaly:**

The anomalies which could be discussed in the Anomalies Committees (both National and Departmental) are those which arise out of fixation of pay in the revised scale, date of increment, exercise of option, fixation of pay of employees who elect the revised scales from the date later than the prescribed date of 1.1.1986, stagnation increment, junior/senior problems, cases of loss in existing emoluments after re-fixation, etc.

Requests for modifications of the scales of pay recommended by the Pay Commission and accepted by Government on grounds of anomalies based on inter-job and inter-departmental comparisons would normally be outside the purview of the Anomalies Committees. However, exceptional cases of this nature may be brought before the Anomalies Committee. The Anomalies Committee would examine such cases and refer them to the Ministry of Finance for disposal.

(2) Composition:

There will be 2 levels of Anomalies Committees, National and Departmental, consisting of representatives of the Officials Side and the Staff Side of the National Council and the Departmental Council respectively.

(3) The National Anomalies Committee will deal with anomalies common to two or more Departments and in respect of common categories of employees. The Departmental Anomalies Committee will deal with anomalies pertaining to the Department concerned. These Anomalies Committee will function under the JCM Scheme.

(4) The Anomalies Committee will

complete their deliberations within a period of six months from the date of their appointments.

(5) Decisions relating to anomalies which arise as a result of acceptance of the specific recommendations of the Pay Commission without modifications or modifications which result in improvement over the Pay Commission's recommendations, as a result of discussion in the Anomalies Committees, will not be arbitrable for a period of five years.

Indifference of Authorities in Dealing with public

3344. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the indifference of Government authorities in their dealings with the public; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME-AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the need to promote a more responsive attitude on the part of its officials in their dealings with the public. Point 20 of the Twenty Point Programme, 1986 focusses attention specifically on this theme. Action taken in pursuance of Point 20 is regularly reviewed. Following are some of the important measures commended to deal with letters/representations received from public:

(i) Each communication from a member of the public should ordinarily be replied to within 15 days.

- (ii) Where delay is anticipated in sending a final reply, or information has to be obtained from another Ministry or another office, an interim reply may be sent indicating the possible date by which a final reply can be given.
- (iii) Where the request of a member of public could not be acceded to for any reason, reasons for not acceding to such a request should be given.
- (iv) As far as possible, requests from members of public should be looked at from the user's point of view and not solely from the point of view of what may be administratively convenient.

Responsiveness and courtesy while dealing with the public is also an aspect that is taken into account while assessing the performance of officers.

Reports of Advisory Council on Project Implementation

3345. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Advisory Council on Project Implementation was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Ratan Tata to advise Ministry of Programme Implementation on improvement in Project Implementation System and Organisation Development;

(b) if so, whether the Advisory Council has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The recommendations contained in the Report are under consideration of Government and the contents cannot be divulged at this stage in public interest.

Introduction of working Improvement Teams

3346. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked Government Departments and the major public sector undertakings to introduce Working Improvement Teams (WIT) in order to streamline the working in the departments/undertakings;

(b) if so, whether any improvement has been shown after introduction of WITs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME-AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances has asked a few selected Ministries/Departments, including the Department of Public Enterprises, to set up Work Improvement Teams (WITs) (derived from the concept of Quality Circles developed in Japan). This approach of WITs has also been experimented with/in Singapore and the Philippines in their offices and public sector undertakings. Most of the Ministries addressed have already taken steps to constitute WITs with a view to improving productivity and

total performance of the organisation, through the active involvement of the employees. The reports received from them so far indicate that this concept has been introduced in many organisations like:

- Postal circles in Delhi, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra,
- Emigration Division of the Ministry of Labour,
- Diesel locomotive works at Varanasi and Chittaranjan locomotive works under the Ministry of Railways.
- Delhi Development Authority.
- Public sector banks etc.

The preliminary results are said to be encouraging.

Strength of IPS Cadre

3347. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise strength of the IPS cadre as on 31st December, 1987;

(b) the number of cadre posts, state-wise, at the level of DGP, IGP and DIG; and

(c) the number of IPS officers on ex-cadre deputation, State-wise, as on 31st December, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME-AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Cadre	Total Authorised strength	No. of Cadre Post.		
			DGP	IGP	DIGP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	179	1	3	20
2.	Assam-Meghalaya	121	1	3	12
3.	Bihar	219	1	5	25
4.	Gujarat	136	1	2	15
5.	Haryana	93	1	1	8
6.	Himachal Pradesh	58	1		5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	80	1	4	8

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
8.	Karnataka	130	1	4	19
9.	Kerala	111	1	3	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	303	1	4	27
11.	Maharashtra	207	1	4	20
12.	Manipur-Tripur	95	-	2	6
13.	Nagaland	42	-	1	4
14.	Orissa	123	1	2	14
15.	Punjab	119	1	1	9
16.	Rajasthan	136	1	2	18
17.	Sikkim	22	-	1	2
18.	Tamil Nadu	159	1	3	19
19.	Union Territories	129	-	2	12
20.	Uttar Pradesh	350	1	4	29
21.	West Bengal	264	1	7	22

[Translation]**D.A. to Pensioners**

3348. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether one more instalment of dearness allowance has become due to the pensioners of Central Government from 1 January, 1988; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES PENSIONS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME-AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Consequent upon the increase in the 12-monthly average of All India Consumer Price Index Numbers for the month ending 31.12.1987 over the index average of 608, the revised rates of dearness relief admissible to the Central Govt. pensioners w.e.f. 1.1.1988 will be 18% of basic pension not exceeding Rs. 1750/- 13% of basic pension exceeding Rs. 1750/- but not exceeding Rs. 3000/- and 11% of basic pen-

sion exceeding Rs. 3,000/- per month. The matter is under consideration and a decision will be taken soon.

[*Translation*]

Military Dairy Farms

3349. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of military dairy farms, their locations, capacity, production and the amount invested in each of them;

(b) the number of such dairy farms running in profit and those incurring losses alongwith the amount thereof in the last

three years; and

(c) whether the Government propose to close down the military dairy farms in those areas where milk production and distribution is being done by the Government dairy farms and the farmers co-operative milk producers society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The information is given in statement below.

(b) A Statement-II showing the profit & loss for the last three years is given below.

(c) There is no such decision taken at present.

STATEMENT-I

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of Farm</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Annual milk producing capacity in litres based on accomodation</i>	<i>Annual Production Milk litres</i>	<i>Amount Invested (Rupees)</i>
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1.	Bangalore	Bangalore	1752000	1821863	5304010
2.	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	876000	362998	1651464
3.	Belgaum	Belgaum	1022000	523497	1446118
4.	Deolali	Deolali	1752000	484953	2227182
5.	Pimpri	Pimpri (Pune)	3825200	2494751	10666020
6.	Secunderbad	Secunderbad	2920000	1735450	4910842
7.	Missamari	Missamari	250000	184376	206000
8.	Ambala	Ambala	3504000	2777061	9310025
9.	Ferozepur	Ferozepur	1314000	809635	4356034
10.	Jalandhar	Jalandhar	3504000	1915845	4796011
11.	Dagshahi	Dagshahi	327040	369957	1675246
12.	Birsarangwal	Birsarangwal	1606000	1000550	2882339
13.	Agra	Agra	2336000	535932	1901728

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
14.	Allahabad	Allahabad	876000	448525	2016723
15.	Bareilly	Bareilly	1241000	551795	2171150
16.	Dehradun	Dehradun	934400	1145120	384698
17.	Jhansi	Jhansi	1389920	797267	2821285
18.	Kanpur	Kanpur	584000	271994	1101717
19.	Lucknow	Lucknow	2920000	951789	5094388
20.	Meerut	Meerut	7080000	1599014	8112729
21.	Namkum	Namkum	963600	599778	3064968
22.	Gwalior	Gwalior	-	Nil	615014
23.	Jabalpur	Jabalpur	2920000	1319785	3605775
24.	Mhow	Mhow	730000	274707	1074255
25.	Dalhousie	Dalhousie	150000	171436	408025

STATEMENT-II*Profit (+)/Loss (-) (in Rs.)*

Sl. No.	Name of Farm	84-85	85-86	86-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bangalore	+903784	-90282	-1103181
2.	Ahmednagar	+1042096	+1880487	+1367393
3.	Belgaum	+1158058	1122008	122179
4.	Deolali	+1195848	+103682	-29666
5.	Pimpri	+46564	+81427	-1744613
6.	Secunderbad	+2966097	+1394570	+492670
7.	Missamari	+664702	+352120	+110498
8.	Ambala	+2056013	+1688670	+1284782
9.	Ferozepur	+950858	+188447	+31894
10.	Jalandhar	+1745374	+1648423	+122940
11.	Dagshahi	+114746	+133497	+78725
12.	Birsarangwal	+8847	+28176	+16791
13.	Agra	+456859	+315957	-448484

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Allahabad	+144471	+159305	-850359
15.	Bareilly	+814951	+482231	+92507
16.	Dehradun	+745867	+1194516	+419410
17.	Jhansi	+1035290	+200838	+246201
18.	Kanpur	+428470	+218427	-367835
19.	Lucknow	+290770	+287896	+42963
20.	Meerut	+750836	+1033770	+629562
21.	Namkum	+1348189	+1379085	-174739
22.	Gwalior	+215735	+234400	+164203
23.	Jabalpur	+1855885	+3267568	+1464444
24.	Mhow	+327637	+217361	+330128
25.	Dalhousie	+42373	+29932	+4938

[English]

Visit of North Korean Prime Minister

3350. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Korean Prime Minister paid a four day day visit to India in February, 1988; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held with him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI, K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Mr. Li Gun Mo, the Premier of the Administrative Council of the Democratic Peoples Republic of North Korea Visited India from 18 to 21 February, 1988.

(b) The visit provided an opportunity for a useful and constructive exchange of views between India and the DPR Korea on matters of mutual concern. It was decided to explore new areas of cooperation in the economic and commercial fields to add greater economic content to our relations.

Recruitment of More Employees for Ordnance Factories

3351. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to recruit more workers keeping in view the establishment of new production lines in Jabalpur/Katni factories in near future; and

(b) if so, the details of the requirement of man-power in each category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) As and when new production lines are established in the said factories, the redeployment and/or recruitment of necessary manpower is considered.

(d) Does not arise at this stage.

Freedom Fighters' Pension Cases

3352. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of applications of Freedom Fighters pending for grant of pension as on 1, March, 1988; and

(b) the time by which these applications are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) As on 31.1.1988, 1231 cases are awaiting finalisation. out of them, 442 cases are those having some special features which could not be disposed of during the special drive in the last financial year, 784 cases are to be scrutinised by the Committee of Non-Officials on Arya Samaj Movement Cases and 5 cases pertain to the Committee on Sind cases. State-wise position has been shown in the statement below.

(b) The cases having special features will be finalised on receipt of verification reports from the concerned State Governments. The remaining cases will be finalised on receipt of the report of the concerned Non-Official Committees after scrutiny.

STATEMENT**(a) Cases having special features:**

<i>Name of the state</i>	<i>Pending cases</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Andhra Pradesh	45
Bihar	276
Kerala	10
Madhya Pradesh	46
Maharashtra	28
West Bengal	37
	442

(b) Arya Samaj Committee cases

Andhra Pradesh	96
Bihar	193
Delhi	33
Gujarat	1
Haryana	104
Himachal Pradesh	4
Jammu & Kashmir	2
Karnataka	67
Madhya Pradesh	8
Maharashtra	25
Punjab	189
Rajasthan	26

1	2
Uttar Pradesh	35
West Bengal	1
	784
<i>C Sind Committee cases</i>	5
Total =	1231

Separation of Religion from Politics

3353. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a Bill for separation of religion from politics; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The question of suitable legislation in respect of separating religion from politics is a sensitive matter. The Government is considering this matter in depth from various angles.

Weightage to States Civil Services in Promotion

3354. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to give more weightage to the persons belonging to State Civil Services in promotion to IAS; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME-AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Periodic Workshops and Refresher Courses

3355. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether periodic workshops and refresher courses are being held to tone-up the administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any concrete steps have been taken to cut down administrative delays; and

(d) if so, the details and result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME-AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Short duration refresher courses and longer duration training programmes are being held by several

cadre controlling authorities of All India and Central (Group A) Services to develop competence and inculcate a work culture for the service of the people. In respect of IAS, for which this Ministry is the cadre controlling authority, these comprise on week refresher courses in 27 specialisms and 4 week training programmes at 3 stages in the career of an officer viz. 6-9 years of service on Programme Implementation; 10-16 years of service on Management Concepts and Decision Making and 17-20 years of service on Policy Planning and Analysis.

(c) and (d). A statement is giving below containing the details Steps taken include:

- i) simplification and rationalisation of procedures;
- ii) preparation of time-bound action plans by the ministries regarding their functional areas and regular monitoring of the results achieved;
- iii) fixation of levels by the ministries for taking decisions on various categories of cases and the channel of their submission to speed up decision making and to enforce accountability;
- iv) delegation of powers by the Ministry of Finance to administrative ministries and by administrative ministries to their lower formations; and
- v) fixation of time limits for disposal of applications for licences/approvals received from public.

The position in this regard is reviewed from time to time. To cite a few examples of improvements made: the pace of disposal of applications in Import/Export Trade Control Organisation, Department of Company Af-

fairs and Department of Industrial Development has quickened; the time taken for financial clearance of schemes is reduced; Railways have substantially improved position regarding settlement of claims; procedures for procurement and disposal of ordnance stores have been simplified and the overall disposal of business by the ministries is further streamlined.

Annual Conference of Indian Society of Aerospace Medicine

3356. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the principal findings of the 30th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Aerospace Medicine held at Bangalore on January 8 and 9, 1987; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The 30th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Aerospace Medicine held at Bangalore discussed the following topical subjects:-

- i) Recent trends in diagnosis and management of ischaemic heart disease, with special reference to false/positive treadmill response;
- ii) Hazards of self-medication by aircrew;
- iii) Problems connected with high altitude operations by aircrew, specially in respect of Cardio-respiratory and other systems of the body;

(b) Operational recommendations

made in the conference have been sent to the concerned authorities.

Software Export Plan by Computer Society of India

3357. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the software export plan submitted by the Computer Society of India; and

(b) the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONIC AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Department of Electronics have not received any specific software export plan from Computer Society of India. However, Department of Electronics is receiving various suggestions from industry from time to time which are considered and necessary action taken.

International Conference on Composite Materials and Structures

3358. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the principal findings with reference to specific research/technology areas such as Light Combat aircraft, missiles, launch vehicles and satellites reached at the International Conference on Composite Materials and Structures held at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras on January 6, 1987; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) There were Panel discussions at the conclusion brought out that advanced fibres should be produced within the country to facilitate effectively Composites Product Development. It also observed that there was a need to generate Design data handbook based on the data available in various departments. A short term plan for Research & Development in composition materials and products should be drawn up.

(b) The recommendations of the conference will be followed up with concerned departments by the Convener of the conference.

Seminar on "Electronics in India Growth Prospects and Problems"

3359. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals finalised in the two-day National Seminar on "Electronics in India: Growth, Prospects and Problems" organised jointly by the Department of Electronics, Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industry and the consortium of Electronic Industries in Karnataka at Bangalore on 18th and 19th December, 1987; and

(b) the action taken on the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Recommendations of the two-day National Seminar held at Bangalore are under finalisation by the Consortium of Electronic Industries in Karnataka at Bangalore and the same are yet to be received by the

Department of Electronics.

(b) Does not arise.

Duty Structure for Electronics Industry

3360. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronics Commission has suggested a three-tier duty structure for the electronics industry and physical policy for a minimum period of three years; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the suggestions of the Electronics Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

High Technology from Japan

3361. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are looking for substantial equity investment and transfer of technology from Japan particularly in high technology areas;

(b) if so, whether Government are reviewing some of the policy measures pointed out by the Japanese as disincentives for investment in India; and

(c) if so, what are the points made by the Japanese and whether Government has agreed to review any policy measures in that

regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes Sir. Japan has been one of the countries from which India has imported technologies in the past including high technology areas. Such Collaborations can be with equity investment, lumpsum payments or royalty for transfer of technologies. Japanese investment in India is less than 0.1% of its global investment and as such there are opportunities for further Japanese investment in India.

(b) and (c). In the recent official trade talks between India and Japan in November 1987, the position with respect to our policies and measures on investments have been clarified and explained to the Japanese in response to the points made by the Japanese delegation such as: share of foreign equity participation; limitations of areas in such investment; infrastructure; rates of royalty and taxes; procedures for clearances and remittances.

Pending cases Before Central Administrative Tribunal

3362. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 18 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 1716 regarding pending cases before Central Administrative Tribunal at New Delhi and state:

(a) whether there has been any progress in strengthening the benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal particularly the Principal Bench at New Delhi where the

pendency of the cases is more;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases pending before the different benches of Tribunal at present; and

(d) the additional benches of Tribunal propose to be established and their locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOM-AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBA-

RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A Vice-Chairman has already been appointed to the Principal Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal recently.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Statement indicating the number of cases pending before various Benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal as on 31.1.1988 is given below.

(d) The Government have already decided to establish permanent or circuit of the Central Administrative Tribunal at all places where there are seats of the High Courts.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Bench</i>	<i>Pendency</i>
1	2	3
1.	Principal Bench	3380
2.	Ahmedabad Bench	1298
3.	Allahabad Bench	3812
4.	Bangalore Bench	394
5.	New Bombay Bench	1494
6.	Calcutta Bench	2532
7.	Chandigarh Bench	848
8.	Cuttack Bench	517
9.	Gauhati Bench	164
10.	Hyderabad Bench	1285
11.	Jabalpur Bench	1246
12.	Jodhpur Bench	2541

1	2	3
13.	Madras Bench	1602
14.	Patna Bench	352
Total =		21465

**B.E.L.'S Plan to make Application
Specific Integrated Circuit**

3363. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BEL has submitted plans to the Government to make Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC) in collaboration with RCA of US;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the saving in terms of foreign exchange if BEL undertakes the manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):
(a) No, Sir.

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

**Manufacture of CTV Components by
B.E.L.**

3364. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics has got the technical know-how and infrastructural arrangements to manufacture components required for colour television sets;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to manufacture the components for colour television sets;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):
(a) No, Sir. BEL does not possess the technical know-how and infrastructural facilities for the production of a large number number of components which go into the manufacture of a colour television set.

(b) In view of reply to part (a) above, (b) does not arise.

(c) The objectives of BEL necessitate focussing of its managerial, financial and technical resources in other areas.

**Digital Radio Display Equipment
Developed by B.E.L.**

3365. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether BEL has developed the 120-Channel UHF digital radio relay equipment suitable for public telecommunication expansion programme;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange savings per annum on commissioning the BEL equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd., have developed 120-channel UHF radio relay equipment for the Department of Telecommunications. Four equipments supplied to that Department in October, 1985, are working successfully. At a Production level of 150 numbers per annum, foreign exchange saving will be approximately Rs. 300 lakhs.

Ordnance Factory Employees Affected by Bus Accident on Jabalpur-Mandla Road

3366. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees belonging to

Ordnance Factory, Khamaria; GCF, VFJ and GIF were involved in the bus accident on 4 February, 1988 in Balai river on Jabalpur-Mandla road and were killed or permanently incapacitated or seriously injured;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Five employees of Jabalpur Group of factories were killed in the said bus accident while proceeding as a marriage party. They were:

Ordnance
Factory
Khamaria.

Shri Rama Shankar
Rajak, Chargemen Gr. I.

Shri Sanjay Mukerjee, LDC.
Shri Bhagwant Lal, Electrician.

Vehicle
Factory
Jabalpur

Shri A.K. Narula, Planner.

Gun Carriage
Factory
Jabalpur

Shri C.A. Lawrence, LDC.

No employees of the said factories was either permanently incapacitated or seriously injured. Application for employment on compassionate or seriously injured. Application for employment on compassionate ground has been received so far only from the wife of late Shri C.A. Lawrence, LDC and it is under verification as per rules to enable it to be approved.

Appointments In Indian Council for Cultural Relations

3367. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Cultural Relations has appointed Assistant Programme Officers, Assistance, Junior Stenographers and Clerks against temporary and permanent post without notifying posts to the employment exchange;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the authority competent to sanction these posts and prescribed educational

qualifications, age and experience for each post.

(d) whether higher grades have been given to the appointees for Festival of India Cell; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Indian Council for Cultural Relations has appointed during the past one year Assistant Programme Officers, Assistants and Clerk against temporary and permanent posts. The ICCR Service Rules permit recruitments through advertisement and from amongst those registered with the Council. There is no stipulation for notification to the Employment Exchange in the ICCR Service Rules. In the case of permanent posts, the vacancies were advertised in National Dailies. The candidates had to undergo written tests conducted by the Institute of Secretariat Training & Management of the Govt. of India, Deptt. of Personnel & Training. Those candidates who passed the written tests were called for interviews for final selection.

In regard to the temporary staff for Festival of India, posts were required at ICCR headquarters in New Delhi and in the Regional Offices. As the initial spadework was to be done at the Headquarters on urgent basis, it was found necessary to undertake recruitment at Delhi at short-notice. Consequently the list of eligible candidates was compiled from list of those who had earlier worked for previous Festivals of India, or the Council and those registered with the Directorate of Training & Technical Education, Delhi Administration. In case of selection for Regional Offices the posts were advertised in local newspapers.

(c) Director General, Indian Council for Cultural Relations is the competent authority

for sanctioning posts upto Assistant Programme Officer level in the Council.

The requisite details in respect of permanent posts are as follow:-

Assistant Programme Officer:-

Qualification Essential: Bachelor of Arts in II Division. *Desirable:* Knowledge of Indian History and Culture and 3 Year's experience in organising tours of foreign dignitaries, lectures, seminars, public relations work and office procedures.

Age:- Not below 25 years.

Pay Scale: 1640-2900 plus allowances.

Assistant

Qualifications: B.A. (Hons) or B. Com. (Hons) with 5 year experience in establishment and accounts matters. Speed in typing 30 words Per Minute.

Age: below 30 years.

Pay Scale: 1400-2600 plus allowances.

Jr. Stenographer (English)

Qualifications & Experience Essential: 10+2 passed. Speed in Shorthand/Typing 100/40 w.p.m. with about three years experience.

Desirable: Graduates to be preferred.

Age: below 25 years.

Pay Scale: Rs. 1200-2040 plus allowances.

Clerks

Qualification & Experience: 10+2 passed but Graduates to be preferred. Typ-

ing speed 30 w.p.m. 3 years experience in office work.

Age: Below 25 years.

Pay Scale: 950-1200 plus allowance.

In regard to the temporary appointments the qualifications prescribed for comparable permanent posts were kept in view with special weightage given to work experience in travel agencies, hotel/tourism industries and those who had earlier worked in previous Festivals of India.

(d) and (e). As regard the emoluments of temporary Festival of India staff, these were fixed keeping in view the fact that the appointments were purely temporary in nature and initially only for a period of 6 months; it lacked usual facilities such as overtime & medical etc. applicable to regular employees of the Council and the heavy work load and working at odd hours over a sustained period of time. The temporary Festival of India staff were appointed on a contractual basis with consolidated emoluments and not on the basis of any grade/pay scales. Consequently such appointments can not be treated at par with those of regular employees.

Slum in Television Manufacturing Industry in Maharashtra

3368. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKHPATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a slump in the television manufacturing industry in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) measures proposed to be taken to help the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Relaxation in Pension Rules

3369. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made some relaxation in the pension rules for the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the basis on which the relaxation has been made and;

(c) the years of service after which a Central Government employees can take retirement with pensionary benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME-AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Rationalised pension structure for Central Govt. employees was introduced with effect from January, 1986 on the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission.

A Government servant can normally seek voluntary retirement with pensionary benefits on completion of twenty years of qualifying service.

Development of Science and Technology in Orissa

3370. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps for development of Science and Technology at the State level;

(b) whether Council on Science and Technology has been constituted for that purpose in different States;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Orissa Council on Science and Technology for the development of science and technology in that State so far;

(d) the assistance given by the Centre to that State Council of Science and Technology for that purpose in last three years ; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Orissa State Council/Department of Science & Technology has been supporting research schemes in various institutions of the state. As many as 18 schemes have been identified under its S&T promotional activities for implementation during 7th Plan period.

(d) and (e). During the last 3 years the financial provisions made for the development of science and technology in Orissa state under Plan budget head "Scientific Services and Research" are as follow:

1.1985-86-Rs.40.00 lakhs

2.1986-87-Rs. 65.00 lakhs

3. 1987-88-Rs. 72.00 lakhs

Apart from above, Department of Science & Technology, Government of India has also given a catalytic financial support for setting-up/strengthening of their S&T Secretariat of Rs. 7.00 lakhs; Rs 11.00 lakhs and Rs. 6.05 lakhs for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively.

Framing of Rules under Legal Aid Act

3371. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed rules under the Legal Aid Act passed by the Parliament last year ; and

(b) if not, the time by which the Government propose to frame rules and set up legal aid authorities at the Central level and in States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). Necessary steps have been taken to finalise the rules under the Legal Service Authorities Act in consultation with the State Governments and the Chief Justices of the High Courts. The Legal Services Authority at the Central level would be set up as soon as the rules, etc. are almost finalised.

The rules relating to the Constitution of State Authorities are being finalised in constitution with the different States and when the same are finalised the Act would be brought into force in the States.

Involvement of Police Personnel in Rape Cases Against SC & ST

3372. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rape cases against Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women in the country during the last three months;

(b) the number of police personnel involved in such cases during the same period; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to check people in uniform from committing such crimes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) The information to the extent available is given in the two statements (Statement -I for Scheduled Castes and Statement-II for Scheduled Tribes) below.

(b) The information is not readily avail-

able.

(c) The State Governments have been cautioned about the need to curb mis-behaviour by the police with women and detailed guidelines have been communicated to the State Governments by the then Union Minister of Home affairs and the then Union Home Secretary.

Recently, it has further been impressed on the State Govts. by the Welfare Minister that even if no formal complaint has been made by the SC/ST victims of rape and in case a Government Officer comes to know of such offences, immediate action to lodge the FIR must be taken *suo-moto* as provide in the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr. P.C) and the culprits must be arrested within 24 hours, if the offenders could be identified or were mentioned by name.

STATEMENT-I

Number of Rape Cases Against Scheduled Caste Women in the country During the Period from December, 1987 to February 1988 as reported by the State Governments/ U.T. Administrations.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>No. of Rape Cases</i>	<i>Period upto</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Dec.1987
2.	Goa	Nil	Jan.1988
3.	Gujarat	Nil	Dec.1987
4.	Haryana	4	Jan.1988
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Jan.1988
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	Jan.1988
7.	Karnataka	Nil	Dec.1987

1	2	3	4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	10	Dec.1987
9.	Maharashtra	Nil	Dec.1987
10.	Orissa	Nil	Dec.1987
11.	Punjab	Nil	Dec.1987
12.	Rajasthan	7	Jan.1988
13.	Tamil Nadu	3	Jan. 1988
14.	Uttar Pradesh	14	Dec. 1987
15.	Pondicherry	Nil	Jan. 1988
16.	Chandigarh U.T.	Nil	Jan. 1988
17.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Jan. 1988
18.	Sikkim	Nil	Dec. 1987

Note: Information has not been received from other State Governments/U.T Administrations.

STATEMENT-II

Number of Rape cases Against Scheduled Tribe Women in the Country During the Period from December.,1987 to February, 1988 as Reported by the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Sl.No.	State/U.T	No of rape cases	Period upto
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujarat	1.	Dec.1987
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Dec.1987
3.	Karnataka	Nil	Dec.1987
4.	Maharashtra	Nil	Dec.1987
5.	Manipur	Nil	Jan.1988
6.	Orissa	1	Dec.1987

1	2	3	4
7.	Rajasthan	5	Jan. 1988
8.	Sikkim	Nil	Jan. 1988
9.	Tripura	Nil	Dec. 1987
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Dec. 1987
11.	A & N Islands	Nil	Jan. 1988
12.	D & N Haveli	Nil	Dec. 1987
13.	Goa	Nil	Jan. 1988
14.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Jan. 1988
15.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Jan. 1988

Note: Information has not been received from other State Govts./U.T. Administrations.

Study on Famine Early Warning System Developed in U.S

3373. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Famine Early Warning System developed by the US Agency for international Development which has given the U.S and the International community a valuable new tool in the fight against hunger;

(b) whether this system is capable of giving as much as one year's advance notice that famine-producing conditions exist in a specific geographic area;

(c) if so, whether Government have undertaken any studies of this system in view of the continuous famine in some States in the country; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to consider the use of this system in the

country;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Licences Issued for Setting up Electronic Units.

3374. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of licences and letters of intent issued for setting up Electronic Units in the country during the last three years;

(b) their number state-wise;

(c) the number of electronics units es-

tablished in each State which have been issued licences;

(d) whether a large number of applications are still pending; and

(e) if so, their number State-wise and the steps taken to clear them and issue necessary licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAY-

ANAN): (a) and (b). 356 licences and 867 letters of intent were issued during last 3 years for setting up Electronics Units in the country. State-wise details are given in statement-I below.

(b) Number of units which have been licenced and reporting production are also given in the Statement-I for each State.

(d) No, Sir, 56 applications for grant of Letters of Intent are pending.

(e) Statewise position of pending applications is given in statement -II below. These applications are at various stages of processing.

STATEMENT-I

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State Name</i>	<i>Industrial Licence(IL)</i>	<i>Letters of Intent</i>	<i>Licenced Units Reporting Prodn.*</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	70	29
2.	Assam	2	5	2
3.	Bihar	1	8	11
4.	Chandigarh	3	3	2
5.	Delhi	17	46	31
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	18	7
7.	Gujarat	31	56	25
8.	Haryana	20	42	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	30	4
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	16	3
11.	Karnataka	52	110	47
12.	Kerala	10	16	21

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10	32	13
14.	Maharashtra	49	99	79
15.	Meghalaya	1	1	-
16.	Orissa	4	14	5
17.	Pondicherry	2	4	-
18.	Punjab	19	31	20
19.	Rajasthan	13	42	12
20.	Tamil Nadu	30	73	42
21.	Uttar Pradesh	42	123	49
22.	West Bengal	9	28	35

*The number includes all units which have been licenced so far.

STATEMENT -II

Sl.No.	Name of the States/ Union Territory	Number of Pending Applications
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Delhi	2
3.	Karnataka	9
4.	Maharashtra	7
5.	U.P.	11
6.	Tamil Nadu	2
7.	West Bengal	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7
9.	Rajasthan	6

1	2	3
10.	Kerala	1
11.	Punjab	2
12.	Goa	1
13.	Haryana	1
14.	Gujarat	2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1
Total		56

Smugglers Arrested Along Indo-pak Border

3375. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some smugglers have been detected and arrested on the Khemkaran Sector of the Indo-Pak border during last six months;

(b) if so, their number and the details regarding the smuggled goods seized from their possessions; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No smuggler has been detected or arrested by the BSF on the Khemkaran sector of the Indo-Pak border during the last six months.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) BSF is on alert on Indo-Pakistan border. Government have also sanctioned additional battalions of BSF for Indo-Pakistan border to increase vigilance.

Computer Research Centres

3376. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some Computer Research Centres during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the places selected for the setting up of such Computer Research Centre (State-wise); and

(c) the details about such Computer Research Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R.NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). Government is setting up Centre for Development of Advanced Computing

Technology (C-DACT) at Pune, Maharashtra during 1987-88. C-DACT is a time bound Technology Mission project for the development of advanced computers based on parallel processing architecture.

(b) if so, the amount of additional outlay approved for irrigation schemes under the aforesaid programme, State-wise details thereof?

Additional Outlays for Irrigation Schemes

3377. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved additional outlay for various irrigation schemes to different States under flood and drought relief programme; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise details of additional outlay of Rs. 236 crores approved for Irrigation Schemes under the Drought Relief Programme are given in the statement below:

STATEMENT

Additional Outlays for Irrigation Works to be taken up under Drought Relief Programme as Sanctioned by Planning Commission on 6.10.1987

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Amount of Additional outlay sanctioned (Rs. crores)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.00
2.	Gujarat	30.00
3.	Haryana	2.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.10
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.40
6.	Karnataka	25.00
7.	Kerala	5.50
8.	Madhya Pradesh	27.00
9.	Maharashtra	26.00
10.	Nagaland	0.50

1	2	3
11.	Orissa	22.00
12.	Rajasthan	37.50
13.	Tamil Nadu	3.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	28.00
TOTAL		236.00

Picture Tubes Unit in Andhra Pradesh

3378. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of setting up of colour television picture tubes unit in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., have submitted a proposal for Foreign Collaboration with M/s. Phillips, Holland for setting up a project with an annual capacity of 1 million nos. of colour television picture tubes.

Criticism of IPKF in Sri Lankan Parliament

3379. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come across the criticism of IPKF in Sri Lankan

Parliament accusing Indian forces of excesses against civilian population;

(b) whether apprehensions have been expressed in Sri Lankan Parliament that IPKF are to stay permanently in Sri Lanka in two north and east provinces; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The IPKF has gone to Sri Lanka at the request of the Government of that country, to implement the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement and ensure the security and safety of all communities living in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. The question of the duration of the IPKF's stay in Sri Lanka will have to be decided in that context. There is no question of the IPKF staying in Sri Lanka permanently.

Mentally Retarded

3380. SHRI R. M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the mentally handicapped

persons in the country;

(b) if so, the number of mentally handicapped persons age-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether any National Trust has been set upon by the Government for the welfare of the mentally handicapped persons in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) While no such surveys for mentally handicapped persons were held, a National Sample Survey was carried out to identify children having delayed mental development through information on behavioural pattern of children.

(b) The percentage of children having delayed mental development in the age group 5-14 years was 1.05% in rural areas and 1.23% in urban areas. Information for other age groups and State-wise break-up is not available.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Programme

3381. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to

state:

(a) the name of States which could not fully implement the poverty alleviation programmes in 1987-88;

(b) the State-wise break-up of allocations and actual amount spent during 1987-88; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure the implementation of these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). The year 1987-88 is yet to complete and, therefore, it may not be possible to indicate the names of the States which could not fully implement the poverty alleviation programmes during this year. However, State-wise allocations under the major poverty alleviation programmes, namely; Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and the utilisation upto December, 1987 (provisional) under these programme are given in the statement I, II and III below.

(c) Close monitoring, evaluation, and modification of guidelines, whenever necessary, are some of the steps that are taken on an ongoing basis for the improvement of implementation of these programmes.

STATEMENT - I

<i>States</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>(Rs. in Lakh)</i>
		<i>Utilisation</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	4347.72	3801.55

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Arunachal Pradesh	384.00	76.54
Assam	1365.16	819.48
Bihar	8410.68	6366.40
Goa	80.00	53.09
Gujarat	2123.03	1659.91
Haryana	673.45	592.28
Himachal Pradesh	385.76	448.83
J & K	606.14	374.47
Karnataka	2593.47	1346.99
Kerala	1635.49	1171.56
Madhya Pradesh	5851.95	3688.08
Maharashtra	4424.25	2794.09
Manipur	129.14	115.09
Meghalaya	192.96	56.63
Mizoram	160.00	193.88
Nagaland	168.00	165.77
Orissa	3244.50	2054.28
Punjab	728.95	722.35
Rajasthan	2879.05	1914.54
Sikkim	32.00	25.79
Tamil Nadu	4234.50	2839.60
Tripura	153.12	346.30
Uttar Pradesh	11651.58	7788.16

1	2	3
West Bengal	4725.10	2648.45
<i>Union Territories</i>		
A & N Islands	40.00	16.96
Chandigarh	0.75	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.00	7.02
Delhi	40.00	24.91
Daman & Diu	16.00	5.88
Lakshadweep	21.25	12.03
Pondicherry	32.00	25.82

Till December, 1987 (Provisional)

STATEMENT-II

<i>States</i>	<i>**Allocation</i>	<i>Utilisation*</i>	<i>(Rs. lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	4119.70	3609.45	
Arunachal Pradesh	36.06	8.96	
Assam	1371.82	688.71	
Bihar	4523.67	5377.51	
Goa	76.90	46.86	
Gujarat	2263.72	1931.04	
Haryana	637.84	372.56	
Himachal Pradesh	410.38	190.77	
J & K	506.18	498.33	

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	3153.00	1206.24	
Kerala	2274.00	1294.53	
Madhya Pradesh	5620.73	881.89	
Maharashtra	4421.20	1915.02	
Manipur	74.50	53.09	
Meghalaya	104.46	45.30	
Mizoram	34.06	9.47	
Nagaland	82.54	68.00	
Orissa	3013.13	2048.07	
Punjab	681.00		243.20
Rajasthan	2664.95	1735.62	
Sikkim	53.69	30.29	
Tamil Nadu	5387.2		2779.10
Tripura	223.68	207.87	
Uttar Pradesh	12225.36	5848.87	
West Bengal	5242.08	2449.21	
<i>Union Territories</i>			
A & N Islands	66.46	35.30	
Chandigarh	20.06	2.69	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33.69	11.06	
Delhi	32.09	7.50	
Daman & Diu	—	—	

1	2	3	4
Lakshadweep	20.00	80.70	
Pondicherry	66.46	44.28	

* Till December, 1987 (Provisional)

** Excludes foodgrain and transport subsidy.

STATEMENT-III

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	Allocation**	Utilisation*
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	6232.32	3868.17
Arunachal Pradesh	54.06	12.20
Assam	1305.82	733.93
Bihar	8966.39	5694.18
Goa	91.90	48.67
Gujarat	2158.72	1291.18
Haryana	608.84	462.75
Himachal Pradesh	403.38	223.65
J & K	489.18	141.12
Karnataka	3012.00	1677.13
Kerala	2452.80	1149.97
Madhya Pradesh	5410.86	2855.79
Maharashtra	4160.20	1547.76
Manipur	74.50	56.23
Meghalaya	97.46	29.05

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Mizoram	54.06	23.38
Nagaland	80.54	52.00
Orissa	2874.13	2113.41
Punjab	649.00	586.05
Rajasthan	2558.95	1454.85
Sikkim	52.69	41.25
Tamil Nadu	5133.23	3308.79
Tripura	217.69	147.50
Uttar Pradesh	11634.20	8807.70
West Bengal	4938.28	2592.51
<i>Union Territories</i>		
A & N Islands	66.46	19.71
Chandigarh	18.06	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33.69	8.66
Delhi	42.09	13.74
Daman & Diu	-	-
Lakshadweep	17.96	9.68
Pondicherry	66.46	43.80

* Till December, 1987 (provisional)

** Excludes foodgrains and transport subsidy.

Provision of Hostel Facilities for SC and ST Boys and Girls

(a) whether under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Union Government have provided funds to Orissa for construction of Girls' hostels;

3382. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(b) whether the Orissa Government had approached the Union Government for

the inclusion of schemes for construction of boys hostels also under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Central assistance of Rs. 12.44 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Govt. of Orissa during 1987-88 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Girls' hostels for Scheduled Castes for the construction of 4 hostel buildings at M. Ramapur College, Distt. Kalahandi, Jawahar Ucha Vidyapith, Koksora, Kalahandi Distt., Indravati College, Jayapatha Distt. Kalahandi and Daringbadi Kanyashram, Distt. Phulbani with 30 inmates in each hostel. An amount of Rs. 26.50 lakhs has been sanctioned as Central Assistance to the Govt. of Orissa during 1987-88 for the completion of hostels sanctioned during 1986-87 for Scheduled Tribes.

The proposal to extend the scheme to boys hostels for SC/ST students has been agreed to in principle from 1988-89 and details are under formulation in consultation with the State Govts. and the Administrations of the Union Territories.

Crime In Punjab

3383. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of bank dacoities/robberies and murders reported in Punjab during the last two years ending December, 1987;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this regard and the number of cases solved;

and

(c) the steps taken to check such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC, GRIEVANCE AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Measures to Increase Purchasing Power of Tribals

3384. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken to increase the purchasing power of the tribal people who live below the poverty line; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The strategy for the development of Scheduled Tribes during the Seventh Five Year Plan under Tribal Sub-Plans is to provide income generating schemes to the tribals under the integrated rural development and allied programmes so as to raise their living standards and ensure adequate income to enable them to cross the poverty line. The emphasis during the Plan is to raise the productivity of the sectors in which Scheduled Tribes families participate like agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, village and cottage industries by providing such inputs as improved seeds, fertilisers irrigation, institutional credit, raw material, training etc. Besides, assistance is provided in marketing their agricultural and

forest produce so that the tribals get remunerative price of their produce. These measures help in increasing the purchasing power of the tribals who are below the poverty line.

[*Translation*]

Seats Reserved for Tribals Under Tribal Sub-Plan

3385. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seats sanctioned/reserved for tribal male and female students in the hostels of middle schools, High schools and Higher Secondary Schools under the Tribal sub-plan; and

(b) whether a policy has been laid down for increasing seats in hostels according to increase in the total enrolment in the schools?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) and (b). Hostels constructed under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Construction of Tribal Girls' Hostels are available exclusively for the use of tribal girls. The total number of seats in the hostels constructed so far for tribal girls is 33604. The scheme permits State Governments to draw 50 per cent of the construction cost from the Central Government and money is released subject to the availability of resources. Besides the residential schools commonly known as Ashram Schools constructed by State Govts. provide hostel accommodation to tribal boys and girls. The total number of Ashram Schools so far is 2864.

[*English*]

November, 1984 Riots Victims

3386. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 800 families of the victims of November 1984 riots have not been properly rehabilitated as reported in the Times of India dated 16 February 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). According to Delhi Administration almost all cases of payment of gratuitous relief in cases of death, injury and damage to dwelling units and allotment of tenements where claims were duly received and verified, have been settled. Furthermore, ad-hoc relief at the rate of Rs. 400/- per month is being sanctioned to riot affected widows who could not be provided any employment or who are incapable of doing any job. Similarly, ad-hoc relief at the rate of Rs. 400/- per month to the aged riot affected persons who lost their earning/would be earning members, is being sanctioned. Nearly 400 widows have been given appointments in various Government/Semi-Government organisations in Delhi in relaxation of age and educational qualifications. For the marriage of the widows and their daughters, Delhi Administration is giving Rs. 5,000/- and Rs. 3,000/- respectively as financial assistance. The Government of India has also decided to give exgratia amount at the rate of 50% of the estimated loss subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- to those who lost their uninsured business properties during riots. Tenements have been provided to more than 1900 widows/other riot victims.

Some families have constructed jhuggies in Tilak Vihar area and are claiming to be November, 1984 riot victims. The Delhi Administration is considering shifting of these families to some other areas for giving them sites and services.

Modified Area Development Approach

3387. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified fifty four villages from Jalgaon (Jamod) and Sangrampur talukas of Buldana district to form a pocket to be covered under the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA); and

(b) if so, the details of the amount spent on this MADA pocket during the financial year 1987-88?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected from the State Govt. and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scholarships for Disabled Students

3388. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scholarships are provided to disabled students for general, professional and technical courses; and

(b) if so, the number of students in Orissa and other States have been benefited under the above programme in 1986-87 and 1987-88?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) :(a) Scholarships are provided by Govt. of India for disabled students for general education from class IX upwards and for professional and technical courses.

(b) The number of students who benefited in 1986-87 is 22117 in all the States including 567 students in Orissa. In 1987-88 25,000 students are expected to benefit from the scheme.

Crime Against Women

3389. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the cases of crimes against women reported during the year 1986, and 1987, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases filed under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and the various provisions of the Indian Penal Code during the year; and

(c) the status of the cases reported during 1986 filed, or under prosecution or decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC,

GRIEVANCE AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) State-wise and Union Territory-wise Statements I and II of crime against women reported during the years 1986 and 1987 are given belows.

(b) Separate figures of cases filed by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations under the Dowry Prohibition

Act, 1961 and Indian Penal Code crimes are not compiled by the central agencies. A Statement III showing the available Statewise and Union Territorywise figures of cases reported during the years 1986 and 1987 under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986 is given below.

(c) This information is not compiled by the central agencies.

STATEMENT-I*Statewise number of crimes against women reported during the year 1986*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Rape	Dowry deaths	Molestation	Chain snatching	Eve-teasing	Kidnapping of Women & Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES:							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	301	79	989	708	576	295
2.	Assam	354	9	139	2	3	244
3.	Bihar	563	62	411	NIL	NA	470
4.	Gujarat	144	9	637	151	235	554
5.	Haryana	144	47	265	50	155	170
6.	Himachal Pradesh	52	3	117	NA	NIL	79
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	187	NIL	899	NIL	274	508
8.	Karnataka	137	54	557	138	40	105
9.	Kerala	133	4	494	152	2	117
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1526	200	4698	NA	477	936
11.	Maharashtra	800	107	2724	1288	264	744

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Manipur	10	NIL	127	NIL	NIL	138
13.	Meghalaya	19	NIL	10	1	NIL	21
14.	Nagaland	8	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1
15.	Orissa	164	NIL	583	13	49	158
16.	Punjab	46	40	37	6	6	89
17.	Rajasthan	598	84	939	16	22	1287
18.	Sikkim	5	NIL	6	2	NIL	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	231	38	750	556	774	365
20.	Tripura	38	NIL	26	NIL	NIL	49
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1192	461	1591	356	1446	1630
22.	West Bengal	503	58	304	60	123	362
	Total (States)	7158	1255	16203	3499	4446	8326

UNION TERRITORIES:

23.	A & N Islands	2	NIL	22	NIL	1	3
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	NIL	6	NIL	NIL	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Chandigarh	4	NIL	1	3	2	18
26.	D & N Haveli	NIL	NIL	5	NIL	NIL	NIL
27.	Delhi	92	64	112	65	2021	543
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	8	NIL	8	6	3	10
29.	Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
30.	Mizoram	46	NIL	29	NIL	NIL	2
31.	Pondicherry	5	NIL	7	6	NIL	3
	Total (U.Ts.)	163+3	64	190	80	618+1409	580
	Grand Total	7321+3	1319	16393	3579	5064+1409	8906

Note: Molestation figures in Bihar includes the figures of eve-teasing also. Separate figures of eve-teasing are not available.

STATEMENT-II

Number of cases reported as crime against women during 1987

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Rape	Molestation	Chain Snatching	Kidnapping of Women & Girls	Eve-Teasing	Dowry Deaths	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SIATES								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	249	NA	526	112	759	166	upto July, 1987
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	9	NIL	11	NIL	NIL	
3.	Assam	310	87	2	174	2	3	upto October, 1987
4.	Bihar	580	244**	2	271*	**	40@	
5.	Goa	11	10	13	NIL	NIL	NIL	
6.	Gujarat	159	663	105	542	112	23	
7.	Haryana	14	41	2	20	32	7	upto February, 1987
8.	Himachal Pradesh	34	122	NIL	85	1	4	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	165	817	NIL	485	253	10	upto November, 1987
10.	Karnataka	164	807	144	100	45	83	
11.	Kerala	188	488	223	120	NIL	2	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9
12. Madhya Pradesh	718	2013	NA	2363	220	85	upto May, 1987		
13. Maharashtra	393	2417	1573	606	272	250			
14. Manipur	9	21	NIL	121	NIL	NIL			
15. Meghalaya	16	10	NIL	22	NIL	NIL	upto November, 1987		
16. Mizoram	62	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
17. Nagaland	11	NIL	NIL	2	NA	NIL			
18. Orissa	184	524	16	129	50	2			
19. Punjab	45	34	9	87	6	68	upto November, 1987		
20. Rajasthan	604	964	26	1512	21	113			
21. Sikkim	8	12	NIL	3	NIL	NIL			
22. Tamil Nadu	231	726	519	337	874	49			
23. Tripura	43	26	NIL	13	1	3			
24. Uttar Pradesh	1291	1795	107	1923	1700	553			
25. West Bengal	374	259	89	253	43	76	upto September, 1987		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UNION TERRITORIES								
26.	A & N Islands	6	23	NIL	7	6	NIL	
27.	Chandigarh	4	5	1	27	14	NIL	
28.	D & N Haveli	2	4	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	
29.	Delhi	103	95	71	523	1777	79	(fig. for chain-snatching & Kidnapping upto Nov., 1987)
30.	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
31.	Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	upto August, 1987
32.	Pondicherry	7	7	7	4	NIL	NIL	

Note: 1) Figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional.

2) N.A. stands for NOT AVAILABLE.

3) *Figures of Kidnapping of women and girls in the State of Bihar are excluding the months from April, 1987 to June, 1987.

4) ** Figures are of Molestation and Eve-teasing combined in Bihar and are excluding the months from April, 1987 to June, 1987.

5) @Figures of Dowry deaths in respect of Bihar are from January, 1987 to March, 1987.

6) £Figures in the State of Madhya Pradesh are excluding six districts.

STATEMENT-III

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Number of Immoral Traffic(Prevention) Act cases registered during		Remarks
		1986-	1987	
1	2	3	4	5
STATES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4780	1517	Upto July 1987
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	
3.	Assam	3	11	Upto October 1987
4.	Bihar	19	2	
5.	Goa	67	68	
6.	Gujarat	7	4	
7.	Haryana	1	Nil	Upto Feb.1987
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	Nil	Upto Nov. 1987
10.	Karnataka	1871	1502	
11.	Kerala	47	153	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	Upto May.1987
13.	Maharashtra	987	1020	
14.	Manipur	8	8	
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Upto Nov. 1987
16.	Mizoram	Nil	NA	
17.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Orissa	4	5	
19.	Punjab	Nil	3	Upto Nov. 1987
20.	Rajasthan	28	111	
21.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	
22.	Tamil Nadu	8972	8906	
23.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	570	442	
25.	West Bengal	85	55	Upto Sept. 1987
Total States		17451		
UNION TERRITORIES				
26.	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	
27.	Chandigarh	1	Nil	
28.	D & N Haveli	Nil	Nil	
29.	Delhi	41	22	Upto Nov. 1987
30.	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Upto Aug., 1987
32.	Pondicherry	1	2	
Total (U.T s)		43		
Grand Total		17494		

Note: 1) Figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional.
 2) N.A stands for Not Available.

Amendments to Wakf Act

3390. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
 Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to
 state:

- (a) the States and Union Territories where the amended wakf Act is enforced;
 (b) whether it is proposed to amend the

Wakf Act further as demanded by the Muslim Community;

(c) whether the necessary amendments have been finalised; if so, when the deal is likely to be introduced;

(d) the reason for not promulgation non-controversial provisions of the amended Act so far; and

(e) whether the Government have received demands for the immediate promulgation of the non-controversial provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (e) . Two provisions, inserted by the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1984 namely, those contained in new sections 66G and 66H have since been enforced in all the States and Union Territories in which the Wakf Act, 1954 is in force. In view of the objections raised by various sections of Muslim community against the provisions of the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1984, the implementation of the remaining provisions of the Amendment Act has been kept in abeyance while the changes proposed in the Wakf (Amendment) Act 1984 are under consideration of Government. No date can be indicated for introduction of a bill in this connection.

Vacant Post of Linguistic Commissioner for Minorities

3391. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Linguistic Commissioner for Minorities is lying vacant for a number of years leading to the neglect of work in this vital sector;

(b) if so, the exact date w.e.f which the post has fallen and remained vacant;

(c) the reasons for not filling the post and the alternate arrangements made for carrying on the work; and

(d) the likely date by which the post would be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (d). The post of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has been vacant since 17th May 1977 and orders have been issued to fill it up. During the period of its vacancy the day-to-day functions for the post have been looked after by the Deputy Commissioner.

Import of Lines of Electronic Telephone Exchanges from Japan

3392. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the request to import lines of electronic telephone exchanges from Japan has been turned down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any pressure is mounted on the department to clear the import of such lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India has licensed 15 companies in the Central and State public sector including the M/s. Indian Telephone Industries (Ltd ITI) for the manufacture of rural exchanges based on equipment indigenously developed by the Centre for De-

velopment of Telematics (C-DOT). The ITI Ltd., also has developed its own Integrated local cum trunk exchange (ILT), another digital rural exchange which are currently under production in ITI. The production based on C-DOT technology from ITI and other companies is expected to be made available during the course of 1988.

(c) No, Sir.

Spurious Television Sets

3393. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether spurious television sets are flooding the market resulting in huge tax evasion and heavy damage to the genuine industry besides loss to the consumer; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for detection of such spurious units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC, ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHR. K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Spurious television sets are not flooding the market.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand for Hostel Facilities for SC and ST Students

3394. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for more hostel facilities and increased amount of scholarships for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have been implementing only the scheme of Girls Hostels (construction of buildings). While some States have asked for more number of hostel buildings, some have proposed a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for hostels for SC/ST boys also. The proposal to include boys hostel has been agreed to in principle.

There have been demands for increasing the rates of Post-Matric scholarships in view of the increase in the cost of living. A High Level Committee constituted has gone into this issue and submitted its report, which is under consideration.

The Government of India have been giving Pre-Matric scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupation. The rates of scholarships in the case of these pre-matric students were increased last year i.e. from Rs. 145/- per month per child to Rs. 200/- per month per child for those studying in classes VI to VIII and to Rs. 250 per month per child for those studying in classes IX and X.

Per-Capita Income of Kerala

3395. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala's per capita income has registered any increase during the past three years;

(b) if so, the year-wise break-up;

(c) how does it compare with the na-

tional average;

(d) whether Government propose greater Central investment in the States whose per capita income is below the national per capita income; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. However in the allocation of Central assistance for State

Plans weightage is given for such States whose per capita income is below the national average.

Relatively larger resources are made available to the economically less developed States as compared to other States. Out of total divisible pool of Central Assistance, a lumpsum amount is set apart for special category States. The balance amount is then allocated among the remaining States on the basis of a formula which also is weighted in favour of the less developed States in terms of their per capita income. The formula for distribution of Central Assistance, generally known as Modified Gadgil Formula, has the following weightage:-

<i>Item</i>	<i>Weightage assigned (Percentage)</i>
(i) Population	60
(ii) Per capita tax efforts	10
(iii) Per capita assistance going to States having per capita income below national average	20
(vi) Special problems	10

Under the poverty alleviation programmes, due consideration is given to incidence of poverty in the States. Two-thirds of allocation under IRDP has been allocated to the States on the basis of incidence of poverty

during 1987-88. The States also benefit from the Central investment subsidy to the industrial undertakings in backward areas varying between 10 and 25 per cent of the fixed capital investment.

STATEMENT

(In Rs.)

	<i>Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices</i>	
	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>National Average</i>
1984-85	2104	2355
1985-86	2140	2596
1986-87	2371	

Sector-wise Plan Allocation for Punjab

3396. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of plan allocation made for the Punjab State for 1988-89 Sector-wise;

(b) the allocation sought by Punjab Government for the annual Plan 1988-89; and

(c) the additional resources to be mobilised by Punjab State to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Size of the Annual Plan 1988-89 of Punjab has not yet been finalised. Sector-wise allocation will be made after finalisation of the plan size.

(b) Government of Punjab have sought a plan of Rs. 850.88 crores for 1988-89.

(c) The target of ARM for 1988-89 would only be known at the time of the finalisation of the State's plan size.

[*Translation*]

Study About Unemployed and Under Employed

3397. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Planning Commission about the unemployment and under employment of the educated or skilled/semi skilled persons in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the targets fixed in this regard and the results achieved so far by providing the direct and indirect employment opportu-

nities in the Seventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). No such specific study for Uttar Pradesh has been conducted by the Planning Commission. However, a review of the problem of educated unemployment in India covering Uttar Pradesh also has been recently prepared in the Planning Commission; the review did not fix targets for the Seventh Plan.

[*English*]

Shortage of Black and White Picture Tubes

3398. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of black and white picture TV tubes is trailing behind the demand and there is an acute shortage in the market;

(b) whether the growth areas for black and white picture tubes in immediate future are China and India;

(c) if so, the details regarding the average production of China and India touching the market at present;

(d) the problem being experienced by India in manufacturing black and white tubes; and

(e) the measures Government propose for more incentives to this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) A temporary shortage of 51 cm. black and

white TV picture tubes has occurred due to interruption of production in a new unit owing to the roof collapse. With new units going into production between June and October, 1988; the gap will be fully bridged.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Production of black and white picture tubes in India during 1987 was approximately 3.2 million nos. Authentic information on production in China of black and white television picture tubes is not available.

(d) and (e). No major problems are being faced in the manufacture of Black and White Picture Tubes. Presently, Government has no plans to provide any more incentives specifically to this industry.

Achievement of Indian Missions

Abroad In Projecting Country's Image

3399. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the precise role and achievements of the Indian Missions abroad in projecting the country's image and what are the shortcomings noticed in achieving the objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Our Missions abroad are continuously required to project our foreign policy perspectives and to promote a better understanding of various facets of our national life including the inherent strength and resilience of our democratic institutions, the economic and technological potential of the country and our rich and diverse cultural heritage. In order to assist the Missions to fulfil this role, they are continuously provided with information inputs—both printed and audio-visual, about developments in India. The work of the Indian Missions abroad in projecting the country's image is reviewed from time to time and improvements where considered necessary are effected.

Presentation of Reports by Scheduled Castes and Tribes Commission

3400. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scheduled Castes and Tribes Commission has not been able to present its report for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 till date;

(b) whether the Commission has not been getting full cooperation of various Government Departments in compilation of data and information required; and

(c) the reasons for inordinate delay in presentation of reports by the Commission and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The Report of the Commission for the year 1985-86 has been presented to Govt. and printed copies for Tabling in Parliament are awaited from the Commission. The Report for the year 1986-87 as reported by the Commission is nearly ready.

(b) No such specific instances have been brought to the notice. Although there may be some instances of delays of correspondence to no case of lack of full cooperation has been reported.

(c) The delay can be largely attributed in the past to the time taken in getting printed copies. The Commission have been advised to expect its reports and to undertake translation and printing simultaneously to eliminate delays.

Malnutrition Among SC/ST Children

3401. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether malnutrition among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children is more;

(b) if so, the factual position in this regard;

(c) the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) the result achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from various Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

New Item Captioned "Bungling to Tribal Schemes Alleged"

3402. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the Indian Express dated 22 February, 1988 under the caption "Bungling of Tribal Schemes Alleged";

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

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). Tribal Sub-Plan strategy has been the chief instrument for development of Scheduled Tribes from the beginning of the fifth Plan. The emphasis under the strategy has been both on the tribal area development and the development of tribal people. In the Sixth Plan, against the target of 28.23 lakh tribal families, 39.67 lakh tribal families were economically assisted. The target for the Seventh Plan is 40 lakhs tribal families and by the end of January, 1988 27 lakh tribal families have been provided economic assistance.

Budgetary mechanisms have been evolved against diversion of funds earmarked for tribal development for other purposes. There is a separate machinery in the States from the project level to the State level

for planning and overseeing the implementation of tribal development programmes.

Backlog in appointment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Candidates

3403. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a considerable backlog in the appointments of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates especially in Class I and Class II levels of Central services; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to fill the reserved vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME-AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) A statement showing the number of vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes actually appointed against these vacancies during the year 1986, is given below.

(b) Various concessions in age, travelling allowance, minimum standard of selection, relaxation in prescribed period of experience in direct recruitment, total fee exemption and separate interview of candidates belonging to these communities have been provided to SC/ST candidates. It is hoped that with these steps the representation of SC/ST in Central Govt. services will improve further.

STATEMENT

*Number of vacancies reserved and filled by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government services during 1988
(as on 1.1.1987)*

Group	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	No. of vacancies reserved	No. of SCs Appointed	Percentage	No. of vacancies reserved	No. of STs appointed	Percentage
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
A	742	452	60.9	363	151	41.6
B	842	713	84.7	325	177	54.5
C	22,409	24,179	107.9	10,711	9,113	85.1
D	7,881	9,545	121.1	4,282	3,630	84.8
(Excluding sweepers)						
	31,874	34,889	109.5	15,691	13,071	83.4

*Except Department of Telecom.

[*Translation*]

**Seminar on Development of
Scheduled Tribes of U.P.**

3404. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any seminar has been organised in the recent past on the development of Scheduled Tribes of U.P.;

(b) if so, the suggestions made during this seminar for the Welfare of Bhotra, Byas and Boxa tribes of U.P.; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The required information has been called for from the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. As soon as it is received, the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**Transfer of Electronic Technology
From Japan**

3405. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan is maintaining a silent on transfer of Electronic Technology to India;

(b) if so, whether an Indian delegation had visited Tokyo;

(c) if so, whether Japan delegation was sympathetic to India's need to upgrade its technology; and

(d) if so, the main reasons for not

helping on transfer of electronic high technology to India by Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir. Japanese firms have given know-how for the manufacture of Data Acquisition Systems, Digital Distributed Control Systems, Computer Peripherals such as Dot Matrix Printers, Floppy Disk Drive, MICR Encoders, Winchester Disk Drives. Japan has also offered technology transfer to manufacture VCR/VCP. However, the Government of Japan has tightened their procedures which have resulted in some delays in transfer of technology between Indian and Japanese parties.

(b) to (d). No specific delegation had gone to Japan to discuss this question.

Schemes for voluntary Organisation

3406. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes for Voluntary Organisations under the Ministry of welfare;

(b) the names of various voluntary Organisations in various States which obtained grants under the Schemes and details of grants sanctioned during the last three years; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) A statement containing the list of various schemes in the Ministry of Welfare under which assistance is given

to Voluntary Organisations is given below.

(b) and (c). Information spread over a large number of files is being compiled and will be laid very soon on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme
1.	Central Scheme of Aid to voluntary Organisations for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.
2.	Scheme of grant to Voluntary Organisations for the benefit of Tribals.
3.	Scheme for prevention and control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment.
4.	Scheme for welfare of Children in need of care and protection.
5.	Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for education work for prohibition, counselling and rehabilitative work for alcoholics, drug addicts and other victims of social crime.
6.	Scheme of organisational assistance to Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations.
7.	Scheme of General Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations in the field of Social Welfare.
8.	Scheme of Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled Persons.
9.	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/fitting of aids/appliances.

Protection of Minorities

3407. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps to give protection to minorities all over the country;

(b) whether State Governments have been issued guidelines to give proper protection to them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) Besides the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme which incorporates certain guidelines to ensure safety of life and property of minority groups, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued instructions from time to time the State Governments for the maintenance of communal harmony.

Manufacture of Telephone Instruments

3408. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of telephone instruments manufactured in India in a year;

(b) the total yearly requirement of Government;

(c) the year by which Government propose to achieve self sufficiency in manufacture of telephone instruments;

(d) the types of telephone instruments quantity-wise; manufactured in India; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY; ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) At present, total quantity of Telephone instruments manufactured in India in a year is about 9 lakh numbers

(b) At present, the total yearly requirement of Government is about 8.5 lakh numbers.

(c) Self sufficiency has been achieved in the manufacture of telephone instruments.

(d) and (e). Mainly two types of telephone instruments are being manufactured in the country. These are rotary dial type and push button type. In the current year the production of rotary dial type telephones is nearly 7.5 lakh numbers and the production of push button electronic telephones is

(i) 1985-86 (Actuals)

Rs. 8,513 crores

(ii) 1986-87 (Actuals)

Rs. 10,477 crores

(iii) 1987-88 (RE)

Rs. 12,000 crores.

(b) While it might be often necessary to initially import design and technology from abroad, our objective has always been to reduce the import content through indigenisation. Substantial progress has been achieved in increasing the indigenous content of major items of equipment. Appropriate steps are constantly taken to review, modernise and update plant and machinery and the production technology.

(c) During the year 1986-87, the gross production in Ordnance Factories was Rs.

nearly 1.5 lakh numbers.

Self-reliance In Defence Requirements

3409. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount needed annually to meet the requirements of defence;

(b) out of the total spendings on defence, how much is met from the indigenous production;

(c) the total value of the production of the defence production in the last year; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to achieve self-reliance in the matter of defence requirements of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The Defence expenditure since 1985-86 is as follows:-

1,598 crores. The value of production in Defence Public Sector Undertakings in the Year 1986-87 was Rs. 1,954 crores.

(d) Self sufficiency in sophisticated arms in absolute terms is difficult because the cost of development and production of latest technology weapon systems is prohibitive while the rate of obsolescence of the weapon system is very rapid. However, we have achieved a large measure of self-reliance through indigenous development and licence production of various weapon systems.

tems. At the same time, considerable progress has been made through our Defence Research and Development for the indigenous production of sophisticated technology weapon systems like Main Battle Tank (MBT), Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Low Level Radar etc.

Freedom Fighters' Pension Cases from H.P.

3410. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PAR-
ASHAR:
SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications for grant of Freedom Fighters pension were received from Himachal Pradesh during the past three years or more;

(b) whether a Committee was set up to scrutinise these applications; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and when these cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Pak President's Remarks about Ka-
shmir at International Conference on
Islamic Unity**

3411. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI SURESH KURUP:
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to certain remarks about Kashmir made by the President of Pakistan at the International Conference on Islamic Unity held at Islamabad in February, 1988;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with Government of Pakistan; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Pakistan's position on Kashmir remains unchanged.

**Conference on Islamic Unity Held at
Islamabad**

3412. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the
Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) the names of Indians who participated in the International Conference on Islamic Unity held at Islamabad in February, 1988;

(b) whether any resolutions detrimental to the interest of India were passed at the Conference;

(c) whether Indians attending the Conference had opposed those resolutions; and

(d) the reaction of Government of India to the resolution about matters concerning India passed at the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Since
India did not have any official representation
in the Conference, it is not possible for
Government to say whether or not the Indian
participants, who may have attended the

conference in their individual capacity, opposed to resolutions adopted. The Conference passed two resolutions, one on Kashmir and another on minorities in India, which were critical of India. Government views these resolutions with concern and have conveyed this to the Government of Pakistan.

Allocation for Anti-Poverty Programme in Rajasthan

3413. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocation made for the State of Rajasthan for anti-poverty programmes for the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the allocation of funds for the pro-

gramme in severely continuous drought affected areas of Rajasthan; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) The major anti-poverty programmes are: the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). No Statewise allocations have been made for these programmes for the entire Seventh Five Year Plan period. However, the allocations made for 1985-86, 1986-87, and 1987-88 under these Programmes in Rajasthan are as follows:-

Programme	(Rs. lakhs)		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
IRDP	1587.63	2523.54	2879.05
NREP	1280.00	2337.35	2664.95
RLEGP	1395.80	2523.00	2558.95

(b) and (c). Allocations to the States under the poverty alleviation programmes are made according to a fixed criteria. In case of IRDP allocations during 1985-86 and 1986-87 were made fifty percent on incidence of poverty and fifty percent on uniform allocation per Block. for 1987-88, two third amount had been allocated on incidence of poverty and one third on uniform allocation per Block. Under NREP and RLEGP, the allocations are made 50% on population of agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, and marginal workers (marginal workers added in 1986-87).

Scaling Down of Capacity and Production Targets in Major Industries

3414. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission proposed to scale down substantially the capacity and production targets in respect of

11 major industries;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of major industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) to (c). The Question presumably relates to the Seventh Five Year Plan targets of industry. Keeping in view the actual production, and other indicators of the economy, it appears likely that the anticipated production in the terminal year of the current plan may in some cases either exceed or fall short of the target. The areas of shortfall may include some items of chemicals, steel forgings, mining machinery, tractors, and domestic refrigerators.

Linking of Bhubaneswar and Dallas In USA through Satellite

3415. SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronics Commission had announced Bhubaneswar (Orissa) would be a software city;

(b) whether following the same the Department of Electronics had announced that Bhubaneswar and Dallas in USA would be linked up through satellite; and

(c) what would be the total cost of project and whether any action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOP-

MENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). It has been decided to promote software technology activities at Bhubaneswar including setting up of a software technology park. The following preliminary steps have been taken in this regard:

- i) The National Informatics Centre (NIC) under the Department of Electronics has installed a very large mainframe computer in Bhubaneswar.
- ii) Plan for setting up of one of the four Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) at Bhubaneswar has been progressed with the full involvement of the representatives of the Government of Orissa. Land for this institute has been identified.
- iii) The Director of the Orissa Computer Application Centre which is a Government of Orissa enterprise, accompanied a delegation led by the Department of Electronics to USA for software export campaign in six cities of the United States.

The official held discussions with the local authorities of the city of Dallas, industrialists and Bankers. A proposal in this regard is being formulated. The cost details etc. will be known after all the details are worked out.

Ex-Gratia Payment to Widows of Railway Employees

3416. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission that widows and

dependent children of the deceased railway employees who were covered by the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme and who retired or died before 1 January, 1964 may be granted an ex-gratia payment at Rs. 150/- per month;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CH. JAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Ex-Gratia Payment to persons killed during the Assam Agitation

3417. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government had requested for the reimbursement of ex-gratia grant of Rs. 50000 to next kin of the persons killed in Assam agitation;

(b) if so, whether Government had agreed to re-imburse the grant upto Rs. 20,000 only;

(c) if so, whether Assam Government have requested to review the matter and raise the grant from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000/-; and

(d) if so, the decision of the Union Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) State Government of Assam had initially submitted a

proposal for ex-gratia payment of Rs. 30,000 which was subsequently proposed for raise up to Rs. 50,000 to each of the next-of-kin of 'martyrs' of the Assam agitation.

(b) The proposal of the State Government was carefully considered and it was agreed, in principle, to reimburse ex-gratia payment of Rs. 20,000 to the next-of-kin of every one who was killed in the course of Assam agitation, without any distinction.

(c) and (d). Further request of the State Government for enhancing the quantum of payment of Rs. 50,000 was reconsidered but it was not found feasible to agree. The State Government have been appropriately informed of the decision.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, in view of the massacre of innocent Palestinians at the hands of Israeli murderers, the agencies of brazen-faced imperialists, it is quite wrong that India will participate in the World Group match at Tel Aviv for the Davis Cup.

MR. SPEAKER: I will take up that.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ. Sir, this decision is against the avowed policy of the Government of India and people of India. I urge upon the Government of India to revise its decision.

MR. SPEAKER: I will take up the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday you told us to give it

in writing we have now given it in writing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How can I listen to all of you simultaneously?

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, I have given notice of breach of privilege against the Chief Minister of West Bengal. They have failed to protect the Union Minister of State, Shri P.R. Das Munsî, who is a Member of this House. Sir, but for the timely resistance of the security man of Shri Munsî, one does not know what would have happened.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider that.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, kindly look into the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, yesterday when women were picketing in Connaught Place, they were 'lathi-charged' by the Police men.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I can ask for information.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Inside the Police Station, they were beaten up.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Home Minister should make a statement. Let him see the photograph. Have you seen this photograph in the newspaper?

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask for the details.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Home Minister is here, Sir. He should make a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already asked for information on that subject. You please sit down. Now, you take your seat.

(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Notification under Customs Act 1952, Central Excise Rules 1944, Central Excise and Salt Act 1944 and Notification under the Finance Act, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 112(E) to 196(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Customs Duty changes and exemptions in the context of Budget proposals pertaining to Indirect Taxes announced by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on the 29th February, 1988 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5707/88]
- (2) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 197(E) to 319(E) (Hindi and English versions) published

in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Central Excise Duty changes and exemptions in the context of Budget proposals pertaining to Indirect Taxes announced by the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha on the 29th February, 1988 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5708/88]

- (3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 109(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1988 rescinding the Central Excise (9th Amendment) Rules, 1987 under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5709/88]
- 4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 327(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Dr. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Vice President of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, accompanied by Mrs. Mirtha Rodriguez and other nine members of Delegation who visited India from 3rd to 8th March, 1988, from the payment of foreign travel tax in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the end of visit under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5710/88]

Annual Report of and Review on Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. Madras for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Madras, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Madras, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5711/88]

Notification under Passports Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): I beg lay on the Table a copy of the Passports (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 857(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5712/88]

Annual Report and Annual Accounts of and Review on Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Science and Technology, Trivandrum for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, for the year 1986-87.
- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5713/88]

**Notification under Administrative
Tribunals Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985:-

- (1) The Central Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules,

1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 9(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5714/88]

- (2) The Central Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Second Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 79(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5715/88]

12.04 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

[English]

Forty-ninth Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri): I beg to present the Forty-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Sir, how can the Police men beat the women demonstrators?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I can ask for information. I will call for information and then we will see what we can do.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Why don't you direct the Home Minister to make a statement? Why can't he make a statement here?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kalia-bar): Sir, the lawyers in Delhi have launched a strike and today is the 59th day of their strike due to which all the work in the courts has been suspended and the litigants are suffering.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I got this matter discussed on the very first day, so it cannot to discussed again.

[English]

I got it done first on the first day. Nothing can be done now.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Don't they have sisters and daughters in their homes? Women are being harassed. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down. Take your seats.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Your police have no respect for the women.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(S. BUTA SINGH): Sir, I could not make out... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You want me to ask the Minister and when I ask him, you do not listen.

[English]

What are you doing?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What you are doing is also not less than that.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry, I could not make out anything. Can you frame the question for me? *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I tell you if they allow me to speak.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You see the photograph. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What are you trying to prove here — your lung power? Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): May I frame the question? Whether women demonstrators... *(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing him. I have not allowed him. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: You are speaking without my permission, Mr. Chatterjee.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Your Members are so unruly and indisciplined lot, I cannot say anything. *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Home Minister, they are asking about something which happened yesterday regarding some demonstration and the police...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is not the question. The question is, whether women demonstrators were beaten by police men inside the *Thana* and on the street? *(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH: Now let me speak.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Second question is—

[Translation]

Don't they have sisters and daughters in their homes?

(Interruptions)

[English]

S. BUTA SINGH: I have understood what you have said. I will collect the information and come with the information to this House.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): What more information do you want? Photograph is here. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now look here. He is collecting the information and the information will come before you. What more do you want?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Matters under rule 377. Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Acharia, you wanted a statement. And he has agreed to it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We want it today itself.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not a dictator here and I am not going to allow this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will name you, if you persist.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Malik. Only what Mr. Dharam Pal Singh Malik says will go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat): Sir, Sonepat city is a big industrial city..... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Sir, about the lawyers' strike.....

MR. SPEAKER: I got it done on the first day. I got it done through calling-attention.
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): I want to raise a different matter of importance.

MR. SPEAKER: You give it to me in writing.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I have given it in writing. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): The Managing editor of *Malayala Manorama* was attacked... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Hon. Minister collects the information, will he also collect the information that in Kerala yesterday the editor of *Malayala Manorma* was man-handled by the CPI(M) workers and the Doordarshan Director was also attacked.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): The Editor of *Malayala Manorama* was assaulted.

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have mentioned just now, I am collecting information from all over the country, from all the States — Kerala, West Bengal etc. — I will bring it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: The Managing Editor of the 100 year old paper, *Malayala Manorama*, was attacked by the demonstrators. The Doordarshan Director and the News Editor were also attacked.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why 25,000 people were arrested in Tamil Nadu? You collect information from Tamil Nadu also.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): Sir, I support my colleagues from Kerala. The State Government of Kerala has virtually conspired in the attacks on the Central Government Offices including the Director of Doordarshan, Trivandrum. (*Interruptions*)

The anti-social elements have also indulged in the destruction of Central Government property including vehicles of Doordarshan and buses of ISRO. (*Interruptions*) Prominent media persons including the Managing Editor of *Malayala Manorama* have been attacked and injured. This deserves outright condemnation by the House.

12.11 hrs.

STATEMENT RE DELAY IN PRESENTING THE PUNJAB BUDGET FOR 1988-89

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Statement by the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): As there was some delay in finalisation of the Annual Plan of the State of Punjab, the State Budget could not be got ready for presentation to Parliament today. The revised date of presentation will be notified to Members in due course.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I want to raise a point which is not controversial. Under Rule 193 I have brought it to your notice that the Legislators in Maharashtra have approached the Centre to see that an Inter-State Council is set up so that the Karnataka-Maharashtra dispute is solved in an amicable manner.

MR. SPEAKER: It can be considered in the Business Advisory Committee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, there is nothing controversial, I want that the Inter-State Council should be set up. That is the demand.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Without my permission you go on. I have already said that I will consider it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am only requesting you to look into it and let the Home Minister say something about it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask you to participate in the Business Advisory Committee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The entire Maharashtra Assembly is concerned about it. That is what I am telling.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): I have a different matter to raise.

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me. I have gone to the next item.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. you know the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is not allowed. You know the rule and you come under that rule, not otherwise. Now, Mr. Dharam Pal Singh Malik.

*(Interruptions)***

12.14 hrs.

[English]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Demand for an overbridge on the railway line near the Sonapat Junction Railway Station in Haryana

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): Sonapat city is a big industrial place having more than 80 thousand population. It is divided into two parts by the Railway line which passes through the heart of this city. There is a great difficulty for local vehicles for crossing the Railway line as the Railway crossing gate situated on the North side of the Sonapat junction remains closed for more than twelve hours a day due to heavy traffic of trains on this line. Thousand of other vehicles coming from Delhi and going to Punjab and vice-versa also pass through this gate and all are put to great difficulties. Accidents are also taking place daily at this crossing. It is a longstanding demand of the people for an over-bridge. So, the Government is requested to set up an overbridge within Municipal limits of Sonapat over the Railway line to solve this problem.

(II) Demand for effective implementation of the Integrated Child Development Scheme in order to curb infantile mortality rate through provision of medicines and nutrition to pregnant mothers

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): A study reveals that 29 to 58% of girls from the vulnerable sections of the society in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, rural areas of Karnataka, tribal areas of Orissa and the slums of Bombay, not only marry but also become pregnant before the age of 18 years. This has resulted in high mortality rate which ranges from 119 per thousand in Madhya Pradesh to 105 per thousand in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh. In the tribal districts of Orissa and the urban areas of Karnataka, pregnancy before 18 years is 58% whereas it is 50 to 58% in Madhya Pradesh, 26 to 38% in Uttar Pradesh, about 48% in the rural areas of Karnataka and slums of Bombay, and 29 to 33% in the tribal areas of Orissa. Similarly, the mortality rates among babies born to women below the age of 18 is higher than in the case of those born to women over 18 years. Due to poverty, women marry and conceive at an early age. They cannot complete the term of pregnancy and are unable to provide nourishment to the babies. They also cannot afford ante-natal and post-natal care they and their babies need.

As such, I request the Central Government to implement the programme pertaining to the Integrated Child Development Scheme effectively. The pregnant mothers should be provided with medicines and nutritious food to curb the high mortality rate.

[*Translation*]

(III) Demand for clearance to the Bina River Project of Madhya Pradesh

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Sagar district of

Madhya Pradesh is very backward from the point of view of irrigation and here the area under irrigation is much less than that of other districts. As a very low percentage of area is covered by irrigation, the farmers have to depend only on rainfall. In this connection, the Bina river project is pending with the Central Water Commission since long. The clearance to this project is being delayed. It is very essential to clear this project at the earliest. An expenditure of Rs. 200 crores is likely to be spent on it.

(IV) Industrial development of Kanpur Dehat in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilharu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, along with other districts of Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur Dehat was also declared as a no-industry district some years ago. The intention behind it was to achieve rapid industrialisation of the area and to provide employment to the unemployed local people. But it is a matter of regret that Kanpur Dehat is not developing at the pace with which it should have been developed. It is because excepting financial assistance and bank loans, power, water, coal, raw material and transport facilities are not being made available to the small and big industrialists by the Government.

12.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

On the other hand, the local unemployed are not finding employment in the industries which are already there. Instead of fallow land, fertile land of the farmers is being acquired for setting up industrial units and they are not being provided with any other means of earning their living. This is causing widespread discontent among the three classes of people.

Hence, I want to request the Central Government to take effective steps at the

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]
earliest to remove the aforesaid difficulties and the discontent prevailing among the unemployed, the farmers and the small industrialists so that rapid development of Kanpur takes place and local people find employment.

[English]

(v) Demand for Governments' ensuring review of credit loan policy by Banks

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Small and marginal farmers face great hardships for the development of land and creation of facilities for irrigation. Banks do not give loans to such farmers in many cases. Integrated Rural Development Programme has failed to achieve the desired object. In the drought-prone areas, farming becomes an uneconomical profession. There should, therefore, be a change in the lending and agricultural credit system. In drought-prone areas, small and marginal farmers must get loans with a nominal interest of 3% for the short, medium and long-terms. The short-term loan definition for these farmers may be changed from one to 3 years, the medium term loan from 7 to 10 years with interest rate of 4% and the long-term loan with interest rate of 6% for 20 years. In the interest of agricultural production, the middle-size farmers who want to irrigate the land by the well, tube-well or any other method, interest rate should not be more than 6% and the repayment period 20 years. Basically agriculture is a capital intensive industry.

Bankers should understand the requirements of the deserving farmers who are the backbone of the society

In view of the above, it is necessary that Government should ensure that the credit loan policy is reviewed by the banks.

(vi) Demand for extension of Jabalpur Airport runway to accommodate Boeing 737 aircraft

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Sir, Indian Airlines will be acquiring Airbus 320 by middle of 1989 and put on high density routes, operated by B-737's at present. In that case, B-737's spared by the Airbus 320 routes will have to be utilised on the routes presently operated by AVRO aircraft. Then the AVROs will be phased out. Keeping this plan in mind, airports served by AVROs now will have to be extended for B-737's. In Madhya Pradesh, there is only one such Airport at Jabalpur. In case the work starts now for extension of runway at Jabalpur, it will be possible to start Boeing operations to Jabalpur by mid-1989. It is possible to extend this runway by about 1,500 ft. I understand that a report has been submitted to the effect that Jabalpur Airport can be extended by 1,500 ft. The discontinuation of AVRO flight to Jabalpur and introduction of B-737's to Jabalpur will automatically increase the capacity of other stations like Bhopal, Indore and Raipur. At present, there is a lot of turn away traffic at Jabalpur which justifies the need for B-737 operations to Jabalpur. Therefore, there is urgent need to look into the matter immediately.

(vii) Demand for sanction of house building grants to workers of Tea Gardens for their rehabilitation

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, in the wake of continued disturbances in Darjeeling and Dooars area of Jalpaiguri district, more than eight hundred houses of tea-garden workers have been reduced to ashes and the workers have been rendered homeless. The Plantation Labour Act provides for allotment of pucca houses to the labourers and according to the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme formed by the

Central Government, the Central Government is obliged to sanction grants and subsidy to the employers for the construction of houses for labour. The Minister of Urban Development had given an assurance last year to look into this matter.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to seriously consider this matter and take an urgent and appropriate action to sanction House Building grants for the workers of tea-gardens with a view to rehabilitating them as early as possible.

(viii) Demand for Import of 1000 tonnes of mulberry Silk from China and elsewhere in order to tide over Crisis in Tamil Nadu Silk Handlooms Industry

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, in Tamil Nadu there are one lakh Mulberry Silk Handlooms providing direct and subsidiary employment and livelihood to nearly ten lakhs of people. The annual requirement of Mulberry Silk for Handlooms in Tamil Nadu is about 2500 tonnes. Since September 1987, the Mulberry Silk prices in Karnataka have gone up suddenly by 75%. This sudden spurt in prices of silk has created a severe crisis for the silk handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu. If the same trend continues for some time, nearly ten lakhs of people depending on this handloom weaving industry will be deprived of their income and employment. The following reasons are attributed for the short supply and steep rise of price of Mulberry Silk:-

- (1) Non-availability of imported raw-silk from China;
- (2) Reduced Mulberry Silk production in Karnataka due to drought condition in that State during 1987-88;
- (3) Increased demand for raw-silk

from the powerloom and silk textiles exporting industry; and

- (4) Dupion Silk (waste cotton and coarse silk yarn) is used by the silk textiles exporting industry. Recently, charka raw-silk producers in Karnataka have switched over to the production of Dupion Silk whose price has gone up from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 550/- per kg.

Hence I request the Government to take appropriate and urgent action for the import of 1000 tonnes of Mulberry Silk from China and other countries exclusively for the use of Handlooms in Tamil Nadu in order to tide over the present crisis in the Mulberry Silk Handloom Industry.

12.25 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1988-89 — GENERAL DISCUSSIONS CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up next item — Further General Discussion on Budget (General) for 1988-89. Shri Ram Nagina Mishra to continue. Try to be brief as you have already taken six minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur): Sir, yesterday I was expressing my views on the Budget. Howsoever much we may praise the hon. Finance Minister for presenting such a Budget, it will not be enough. Yesterday I had submitted that this is the First Budget about which it may be said that it is socialistic in approach and is rural oriented.

[Sh. Ram Nagina Mishra]

Now I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards a few points. I have submitted here earlier also that our Government believes in socialism and fortunately our hon. Minister of Finance also has socialistic views and has presented a socialistic Budget. I have already submitted that as in rural areas, land demarcation should be done in urban areas as well.

Next, I want to submit that reservations were made for the weaker sections of the society and for Harijans in particular so that they are able to rise above the poverty line. But under the existing situation, these provisions are not benefitting the poor very much. This is so because those who have improved their economic condition by getting benefit of this provision and have become Members of Parliament, Members of State Assemblies, Police Officers, Collectors, Tehsildars etc. continue to get this facility for themselves and for their families. I want to submit that such Harijans who have improved their economic position should be barred from getting this facility and instead it should be made available to those harijan families, who have not been able to improve their lot so far.

Secondly, the grants given to the poor farmers, particularly Harijans are not being utilised properly. Everyone knows that the amounts given as grants are pocketed by the Government officials. Therefore, I want to request the hon. Minister that instead of giving them grants, interest free loans should be extended to them. This will reach the beneficiaries and will be utilised properly.

Now I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards Uttar Pradesh. The main crop of this State is sugarcane. There are 104 sugar mills in this state yet we cannot expect that these mills will be able to crush the entire sugarcane produced there. Earlier there were crushers etc. but now they are not

in a working condition. In fact, only 35 to 40 per cent of cane was crushed in the mills the rest used to be crushed by crushers etc. But they are in a very poor condition now. Therefore, I want to submit to the hon. Minister that keeping in view the quantity of sugarcane produced in this State, the Government of Uttar Pradesh should be allowed to open more and more sugar factories and to encourage crushers etc. So that the entire sugar-cane is crushed and in future also, we have not to face any difficulty in this respect. Along with it, it should be seen that cane growers receive their payments from the factories regularly.

Now, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to any area Salempur and Deoria district. Deoria is surrounded by rivers, the Narayani is in the North, the Chhhoti Narayani is in the middle, the Ghaghra and the Rapti are in the South. As a result, this district is devastated by floods every year. No such project has been prepared so far by which Deoria can be saved from floods. Due to the Piprasi embankment, lakhs of acres of land is being washed away every year. No dam has been constructed between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh till today. Similarly, the banks of the river Ghaghara are also being eroded. All the villages situated on the banks of this river are being washed away. Although Government has constructed Stone embankments but it is not adequate. The Chhoti Narayani river is also facing the same problem. Therefore, I would like that the hon. Minister should provide special assistance for constructing embankments so that the devastation of villages can be prevented.

Sir, there are 14 sugar factories in Deoria but there is no big factory in Salempur tehsil. I want to submit that a paper mill should be set there because various raw materials like bagasse, 'kual' and bamboo are available there in plenty. Deoria has all the natural resources for this purpose. A paper factory should be established in Sa-

Salempur so that the educated persons with graduation and Post graduation degrees find employment there.

I want to submit one more point. Our villages with a population of 1500 to 2000 are not connected with the main road of the district and I want that they should be linked. I want that the hon. Minister should allocate substantial amounts for the development of the backward districts and the big villages should be connected with the main road. Moreover, irrigation facilities are not available in Salempur Tehsil. Canals are there at other places but not at Salempur. Therefore, I want to request that maximum number of tube wells should be sunk there so that irrigation facilities are available and agriculture production is increased. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister especially towards Salempur Tehsil.

Sir, there were certain flaws in the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, which was passed during the last session. Keeping in view those flaws, the hon. Minister had then promised to bring forward an amending Bill to rectify those flaws in public interest. I want to request the hon. Minister that this Bill should be brought at the earliest as otherwise our social traditions will be destroyed and our small tax payers will have to face many difficulties.

In the end, I want to thank the hon. Minister innumerable times for presenting a Socialistic Budget by which special relief will be provided to the 80 per cent population of our country who are engaged in agriculture and are living in the rural areas.

The present Budget has instilled fear in the hearts of our opposition parties. They have termed the present Budget as an election budget. They know that this Budget will satisfy 80% of the country's farmers and that is why they did not like to hear anything yesterday. I once again thank the hon. Min-

ister for presenting a socialist Budget which would benefit the rural people.

[English]

SHRI H.M. PATEL (Sabarkantha): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I must say that this is a very ingenious budget and an excellent public relations performance. It has created an illusion in the minds of almost everybody. Everybody is given something. The salaried class, the industrial working class, farmers — large and small — children, even the ailing have not been left out. Therefore, by doing this he has created a superb illusion. It is as if the century's most severe drought has had no effect on the economy. He has not touched any of the major economic problems of the country.

Take, for example, inflation. It has been suggested though not expressly by him yet the Finance Ministry spokesman has said that there will be very little inflationary effect of this budget. The budget which has been preceded by two budgets with large deficit financing and the very larger deficit this year is bound to increase substantially in the course of the year. Yet they say that this will have no effect on prices. In fact, prices are bound to be affected. They have already been affected. It is only by concentrating on whole-sale price index that a feeling has been created that the consumer prices have been affected only in a minor way. That unfortunately, is not the case. It is true that there might have been much bigger increase in prices than has actually taken place. Nevertheless the increase in consumer prices has been substantial and it will cause considerable hardship to the common man.

There are so many other major problems that have not been touched at all — the problem of unemployment. First I would like to go back to concessions that have been given and to which I referred earlier. This long list of concessions amount in total relief

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to a little over Rs. 700 crores whereas tax burden imposed is of Rs. 1265 crores. The net additional burden is thus shown between Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores. But no mention has been made of the burden imposed only a little before the budget through administered prices and through increase in railway freight and fares and various changes in postal tariff.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): You also did in your time.

SHRI H.M. PATEL: We are talking about this budget. I will tell you about other things. It was never done like that.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: You increased the prices of coal to the tune of 55 per cent whereas our government has increased it only by 16 per cent. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.M. PATEL: Somehow the hon. members opposite have an allergy about the short Janata period. Let me tell them that Mr. Bhagat tried to show that the price increase during that period was of the highest but he, however, admitted that that was in 1979-80. In 1977-78 and 1978-79 he had to admit there was practically no price increase. Then in 1979-80 was not a Janata government. It was a government which was brought into being helped by you. Further in 1979-80 the price rise was considerable because there was drought. This fact is not mentioned. Besides this, there was the second oil shock.

This is what should have been brought out. I don't wish to go into that because it is not relevant, to my mind, to this Budget. As I was saying, the burden imposed by this budget upon the ordinary man-on the tax payers and the rest of them, the consumers—is very nearly Rs. 3,000 crores. This is what we should take into account, the total burden that has been imposed. Now, therefore, to show that Government cares for the people, you draw attention to the large number of

concessions that have been made. And certain well-intentioned, quite welcome and innovative schemes have been brought out. Again, they should have been spelt out little more fully.

Kutirjyoti, for instance, sounds very nice. But in giving effect to that, what will be necessary? Where will it be given? You must have power. There are areas where electricity has already reached 100 per cent in rural areas. These are not the States where *Kutirjyoti* is needed. It will be needed in the States in which rural area has not yet been electrified to the extent that is necessary. If that is so, where is the power going to be brought from? That you will provide one lamp in every cottage, every house, is good. It is desirable idea. But it is not something which is going to be practicable within a reasonably short period of time.

You take the *Jaldhara*; the position is similar same thing. It is a very good scheme and would be helpful to the farmers. But which farmers? It is the majority of the small farmers that are to be found in this country who need help, who need assistance after 3 or 4 drought years that they have had to face. They are not going to be assisted materially through this scheme. But all the same. I do admit that these are schemes which are certainly to be welcomed whenever they come out, provided the machinery for implementing them is efficient.

There are a large number of industrially sick units in this country now. The number exceeds 100,000. Government has schemes for helping the industrially sick units. But why then so many more units continue to be added? That is something which should have been gone into. If they had gone into that, they would have found that it is because the machinery they have set up however good on paper—is not functioning as efficiently, as expeditiously as it should. When an industrial unit goes sick,

the first need for it is to have assistance that is promised to it given as speedily, as efficiently as is possible. That does not happen with the result that those who are incipiently sick become really sick. If assistance even then does not turn up in time, they are finished. This, you will find is really one of the major reasons for the continuous increase in the industrially sick units. I would have expected the Finance Minister to have given some attention to this. He probably has. But, it so he has not mentioned in his Budget.

Why has he not made any reference to the mounting increase in Government expenditure? It is one of the major problems. Particularly, the non-plan, non-development, expenditure is steadily rising. They would say, 'yes', because the interest charges are increasing. Why are the interest charges increasing? Because there is a big revenue deficit. Revenue expenditure far exceeds the revenue income and is over 900 crores. You have to borrow. Then there are the subsidies. Can you reduce the subsidies? It is difficult to reduce them given the purposes for which they are given. The same is the case with defence expenditure. These are the expenditures which take a large chunk of the total Budget revenue expenditure. Some attention has to be paid to these. There is no reference as to how it is proposed to fill the gap. Are you going to continue borrowing? Borrowing means increasing interest charges and the burden of increasing the interest charges is becoming unbearably great. I think, it has already reached 30 per cent of the Centre's non-development expenditure. It is as high as 75 to 76 per cent of the total borrowings, both internal and external. This is one of the most serious problems that faces the country and at least this House should have been told as to how Government proposes to tackle this problem.

I would refer to certain other matters. Why is it necessary for the Government to

claim that the outlay on agriculture has been increased by 40 per cent? There are no figures that I can see in the Budget papers which make this point clear. Indeed, the plan allotment of agriculture is less than last year. If you add the irrigation, it still does not amount to increase by 40 per cent. I hope that the Finance Minister will clear it when he replies to the debate.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I have already made it clear in the pages 14 and 15 of the Budget Summary under Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Water Resources. If you look at those figures, it will be clear.

SHRI H.M. PATEL: I have seen it, it is not clear. Nevertheless, I will certainly go into it and I will be happy to accept the explanation, if it is so. I have no desire that I should be proved right in this matter. There are other things which I will be glad if the hon. Minister would clarify because they indicate as if Government is committing a Branch of Faith. For instance, Government invited the public to subscribe to bonds and debentures in which they promised total wealth tax exemption. Now, it has been proposed to limit it to Rs. 5 lakhs. In fact even in some offers, which are even now open, this particular exemption of wealth tax is there. It seems to me that the basis on which subscriptions were invited should not have been modified.

Similarly, there are some other changes Long term fiscal policy was promised to the people. You said that you were moving towards a long-term fiscal policy. But how do you propose to do this? When you decided to abolish the Estate duty, you really told the people that this would not be reintroduced, but you have now brought it in another form; not exactly in the same form, but nevertheless it is substantially the same kind of tax and, more or less, the same quantum of return you expect to get from it, about Rs. ten

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crores. You call it transfer of wealth through inheritance tax. Within three years the same Government changes its policy and changes its attitude. Is this in consonance with your promise to have a long-term fiscal policy?

Further, in regard to excise duty, you promised that you were moving towards abolishing the multiplicity of rates and bringing them under some single-rate grouping. Here again, it seems as if you have postponed the idea of effecting this change because it is certainly not in keeping with your promise in the long-term fiscal policy proposals.

Likewise the surcharge was imposed only a few months ago to meet the drought conditions. You had promised then that that would be only for the period of the drought, and now you have extended it; it is continuing. The excuse given by you is that you do not want to destabilise; stability has to be maintained of tax structure and so on. But that does not seem to be wholly consistent with whatever has been done in this and in certain other respects. The Government should not do things which involve dishonouring its own words. I think that is very very important. These are blatant breaches of promises.

I consider that the Government should have shown some candour; more candour is expected of and from the Government. In all these respects, they should have taken the whole House into confidence.

Then, in regard to public sector enterprises, the Economic Survey talks of 12 per cent return and the fact is that if the oil sector is left out, the profit earned by the remaining public sector enterprises will be either negligible or many be even minus.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Not minus, but it will be very less.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Even then, why put 12 per cent? Whatever be the good intentions of the Finance Minister, in regard to so many other things too, I would earnestly request him to think of setting up some kind of a monitoring organization to ensure that the expected objectives are achieved. Such as the one I mentioned about the industrially sick units

Now, if you are proposing that the agricultural sector should really benefit from the various schemes that you have introduced through this Budget, and in order that the benefit reaches the farmer, small and marginal farmers or any farmer for that matter, then I would suggest that you set up a special organisation which will see to it that this in fact happens. By now, you should have certainly known that several of your anti-poverty schemes, through which large sums of money are being distributed, are not in fact reaching the persons who should have been the real beneficiaries. So, I hope that the Government will tell us as to what it proposes to do to see that whatever is necessary for helping the agriculturists, and particularly the rural sector, will be done that Government will give a clear picture of steps it proposes to take to control inflation and what exactly it has in mind for reviving the industry, the capital market and for building up a healthy balance of payment position.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I heartily congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a Budget whose strength lies in its emphasis on the upliftment of the weaker sections of society, alleviating the suffering of farmers, extending assistance to tribals and Adivasis living in remote areas and solving the problems of rural artisans. There is hardly any section of our society whose problems have been overlooked while preparing this Budget. The hon. Fi-

nance Minister has closely examined our problems. Even last year's economic position has been kept in mind. For this our hon. Finance Minister deserves to be congratulated.

What can I say about our hon. colleagues in the opposition. I thank the people of India for what they did yesterday, the 15th of March. They did well to avoid falling prey to the evil designs of the opposition. The opposition was bent on bringing production in the country to a halt. They wanted to take the country to its doom but for the Indian public who cold-shouldered them. All their plans went away. Now it seems that for years to come the opposition will fight shy of organising any *bandhs*. The result of the *bandh* is before us. There is an Indian proverb which goes like "*Khisiyani Billi Khamba Noche.*" This came true yesterday when the hon. Members of the Opposition came into the House and tried to insult the Chair. Insulting the Chair is insulting the House and an insult to the House is an insult to the masses of this land. They did not bother about the great traditions of this House. Their objective, it seems, is to progress with the help of misguided policies and meaningless programmes. Their words betray their lack of knowledge of the text of the Budget. I have listened to Shri Somnath Chatterjee of the C.P.I.[M] and Shri C. Madhav Reddi. I have also listened to the former Finance Minister Shri Patel who spoke just now. After listening to them I have been so much disappointed as never before. That day the hon. Finance Minister took one hour and forty-five minutes to read the Budget speech. As he went on reading the faces of opposition members fell and they went away dejected. When the press asked for their reactions the only thing they had to say was that this was an election budget. They are blind to the objectives and programmes of this Budget.

13.00 hrs.

I want to highlight 5 points. Shri Patel has now left. I wanted to remind him of what happened between 1977 and 1979. At that time only a few areas in the country were affected by drought as compared to the present when the entire nation is reeling under the effects of drought. Yet the inflation during his tenure rose to 21.8%. If we look back at the economy in that period it can be seen that agricultural production was down by 17 % and industrial production by 1.7%. Despite this difficulty our Gross National Income has gone up by 1.2 % whereas at that time it decreased by 4.7%. But in comparison to that now when our 35 meteorological sub-divisions have been hit this year by floods and drought in the country, the next result is that in terms of agricultural output we may be short by 7 or 8 million tonnes but the last few months have seen industrial production rise by 16% and today it is averaging around 10.2%. Not only that they wanted to disturb the core sector industries, close down thermal power stations, stop local production and thus to ruin the whole economy. Despite the shattered economy that this Government inherited from Shri Patel's Government the former has managed to increase the output of coal and power to 10.2% and 50,000 Megawatt respectively. Economic growth was left at 21% but this Government's efforts have increase it to 55%. Is this not a matter of pride? Can the hon. Member still remain unappreciative of this achievement?

Today iron-ore production stands at 84 million tonnes. By increasing the output of iron, cement, power, coal etc. we have strengthened the infrastructure of our core industries. And we are moving forward in spite of hurdles like drought and floods because we have developed a sound infrastructure to lean on.

In spite of the trying circumstances, the

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hon. Finance Minister has presented a growth oriented budget as has been pointed out by the Press and the President of the Chamber of Commerce. Farmers have been given a concession of 2.5% in the payment of interest and they will now get money on 10% interest.

A revolutionary step has been taken by introduction of schemes like 'Jaldhara'. Although our target is 175 we should be able to achieve upto 160 this year. Apart from dams and large-scale projects, the Government is now concentrating on micro-level plans keeping in view the needs of the situation. The hon. Finance Minister has kept the basic needs like food, cloth and shelter, of the common man in mind while preparing this Budget. Everyone has praised this Budget. Even the economists of the country have expressed their deep satisfaction. All this seems beyond the comprehension of our hon. colleagues in the Opposition. A leader of the C.P.I.[M] said that there was nothing new in this Budget. I once again congratulate the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister for presenting such a good Budget.

Our colleagues belonging to Opposition talk a lot about inflation. If they look at the present National Income everything will be clear to them. With its Five-Year Plans the present Government has pushed the country on the road to progress. If the Opposition takes a close look they can see that this Government has been successful in controlling inflation to a large extent. They also talk about deficit financing. I want to quote some figures to clarify this point. The deficit in 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 was 8.14%, 9.70% and 9.79% respectively. This year inspite of floods, drought and other problems the rate of inflation has been 10.17%. The Government has used other resources to make good this shortage. So it can be said that this deficit is negligible. Economists

around the world do not consider a rate of 10% as very high. Our hon. colleagues in the Opposition are sowing the seeds of confusion in the minds of the people which is sure to give rise to fear. They are telling the public that our Government wants to increase the rate of inflation.

I thank the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister for fulfilling their promises to the people. I am sure the steps taken by our hon. Finance Minister will check the growth of inflation. The rise in prices will also be checked. I feel that this Budget has been prepared very carefully.

Some leaders of the C.P.I.[M] have accused that the Congress[I] Government has always been presenting deficit Budgets. They say this trend has continued ever since the Congress Party started framing Budgets 40 years ago. I do not agree with them at all. Their only job is to oppose. Whenever our hon. colleagues from the C.P.I. [M] give a speech they use almost the same words, as if they have everything by heart. Last Friday, speaking on the Constitution [Amendment] Bill, Shri Somnath used the same words again without giving any thought to the subject? There are several new programmes in this Budget. This is a growth oriented Budget, one which is directed towards the poor section of society. An idea has been mooted to set up a Financial Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is certainly a welcome step that will develop our rural areas.

Just now while giving his speech, Shri Patel mentioned something about 'Kutir Jyoti'. The figures that he gave on this subject are totally wrong. I think he has not made an in-depth study of this subject. The present Government has been able to provide electricity to tribal areas. Even the houses of the poor can now boast of electricity connections. A visit to these houses will amply prove my point. We are continuously moving on the path of rapid development. The Government

has paid considerable attention towards the problems of farmers. Our hon. Minister has tried his best to encourage the farmers. This is the reason why our farmers now are quite enthusiastic. Is there any doubt about it?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have taken fifteen minutes. Others are waiting. Give your time to others.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : I have only given an introduction, now I would like to give some suggestions to the Government. We have encouraged not only farmers but also workers engaged in industrial production by giving them incentives as we have been doing in the past. We all have been demanding that and I am in agreement with the hon. Minister's suggestion. I do not go into these details. Will not these steps result in increased agricultural production? Under the Jaladhara Scheme, water will be made available on nominal charges to those poor farmers who cannot afford to purchase pumpsets, so what objections do the opposition Members have over this. I am aware of the confidence the common man has in the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister Rajivji because of the Budget presented by the Congress Government. Since the *Bandh* organised by the opposition has failed, the opposition leaders are, therefore, talking like this.

I would like to state what they said yesterday. They talked about corruption, unemployment and high prices. I don't understand as to how they talk about corruption. Do they talk about those Chief Ministers in regard to whom the High Court has put a question mark? They talk about corruption? they talk about corruption? they talk about

corruption of those who have come into the grip of the High Court for nepotism and corruption and now cannot go scot free. Now in order to save themselves they are talking in one voice. Out of frustration they are now organising themselves immorally. Now just see the Janata Party and the Lok Dal [A] are coming together on the basis of casteism and communalism and not because of any common ideology. Their aim is only to destabilise the Government which is taking country on the path of rapid development. During 1977, they were able to create confusion in the minds of the people and tried to annihilate the country and they are now again raising their heads by coming together. Not only this, now Lok Dal (B) is joining hands with the Jan Sangh which is a communalist party, in order to succeed in their dirty designs by raising the question of casteism communalism and regionalism, which are obstacles in the way of achieving national integration. They are neither bothered about farmers, nor about workers. They have no faith in the Public Sector in which they organised 3 to 6 day's strike. They are only interested in giving a set back to industrial and agricultural production in the country. They conspired to organise strike in industries so as to close down the Thermal Power Station which had only 2 to 3 days' coal left with them for power generation. They are not well wishers of farmers, labourers and the downtrodden, but are only interested in grabbing power. What the Hon. Prime Minister has said in Hyderabad, it has given some hope to the farmers but they are trying to divert the attention of masses by raising the bogey of corruption and inflation. If anybody wants to see corruption, he should go to West Bengal. It is not we who are saying this thing. It has already been ruled by the High Court. Sir, to make my position clear, I will quote an old proverb. In rural areas people have both a sieve and a winnowing basket. There are many holes in

[Sh. Ram Pyare Panika]
 the sieve but only one hole in the winnowing basket. We can understand if a winnowing basket says something, but if a sieve which has many holes says something, it becomes very difficult to understand. There are allegations in thousands against the opposition. If you want to see how they are indulging in nepotism**how they are benefiting their sons, nephews and their son in law. Just see** what he wants to make his son in law. (Interruptions). Sir, these hon. Members are not interested in country's prosperity. Nowadays the nation is passing through a crisis when both unity and integrity of the nation are in danger. All of the hon. Members should atleast unite on national issues. The Government has tried its level best to steer the masses out of the unprecedented drought by dint of hard work. The opposition should have cooperated with the Government in this hour of crisis. But instead of extending any co-operation, they are raising petty sensitive issues like casteism communalism, regionalism and language to weaken the country. I would like to assure the hon. Minister of Finance, that the promises he had made through the Budget would be achieved by him successfully as he has soft corner for the poor and because he has long experience.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Budget for 1988-89 presented by the hon. Minister of Finance especially, because of its rural orientation. All of us feel that the development of the nation is depended on the development of villages. Our industrial growth is also dependent on agricultural production in rural areas. I would like to thank the hon. Minister of Finance for fixing targets for strengthening the rural areas after understanding the basic problem. I would also like to thank the hon. Minister of Finance because this Budget has been prepared in the special circumstances prevailing in the country. Many parts of our country are in the grip of severe drought for

the last 3 to 4 years. The state of Rajasthan to which I belong is reeling under drought for the last four years. In order to tide over the present calamity, we all have thought that some or the other tax would be imposed but instead the Minister has presented a budget for ensuring development of rural areas for which also I am very thankful to him.

Now, I would like to highlight some problems faced by the people in rural areas. First of all, I would like to apprise the hon. Members of the steps taken by the Government to solve the basic problems faced by the people in villages. As far as I believe the basic problem being faced by the nation is of population. Through certain measures population growth has almost been checked among the educated class in urban areas but despite all these measures the rate of growth of population continues to be the same in the backward and rural areas. Despite efforts of the Government the rate of growth continues to be high. Therefore the Government is requested to pay attention to this problem which can damage the whole of the economy. I would not like to speak much on this, except that the Family Planning programme has gradually become Government oriented. Despite incentives and disbursement of money to couples adopting the programme it has not really taken off. People go in for Family Planning Programme which is being implemented by Government Agencies on their own, for monetary gains and acquisition of land but the rural people have become indifferent towards this programme. That is why this programme is not catching up. This is a basic problem which should be tackled on priority basis.

Secondly, serious efforts have not been made to diversify 75 per cent of the rural population which is dependent on agriculture alone. There has not been much development in the fields like bee-keeping, poultry, dairy farming, etc. The people in rural areas have not taken up other occupations on a large scale. Most of them are still

dependent on agriculture. On the other hand in developed countries like England and America fifty per cent of the population is employed in allied fields like Poultry and Dairy farming, etc, but in India the entire population continues to be dependent on agriculture. This is the reason for emergence of several problems during the drought situation. Some steps have been taken by the Government to develop cottage industries but not to the desired extent.

I come from that region of Rajasthan, where Canals of the river Chambal flow and this has given rise to a seepage problem on a large scale. I feel that if fishery is taken up seriously in that area and is developed, fishery can be well developed there. It has still not started. To achieve rural diversification special attention should be paid to cottage industries and allied subjects.

Thirdly, there is a big problem which relates to environment. I come from a village. The way the forests are being cut has spoiled the whole environment, the cycle of rains has changed and the people who live in villages today, firmly believe in their hearts rightly or wrongly that the change in the cycle is a permanent one? Whether there will be timely rain-fall next year or not and if there is no timely rain fall next year too, what will then be the position. I want to submit that where the sources of irrigation are available, where water is available that should be utilised to the maximum. My area is such and I have urged many times in this House before while speaking on various other demands that about 80 per cent area of Jhalawar parliamentary constituency in Rajasthan has the requisite potential for irrigation but we have been able to irrigate only 14 per cent area. Therefore whatever development has been made there is not uniform. Wherever there is a capable leader he gets development work done in his area and even gets such things done which are not needed. In comparison to other areas where irrigation and other

facilities are available, these areas are being neglected continuously and regularly. I want to submit that under special circumstances prevailing today when the cycle of season has even changed whatever the resources are available should be utilised to the maximum possible extent so that these areas can also be developed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is one thing more which is the most important thing for development of villages. There are no means of communications. Due to lack of means of communications, we are not able to transport whatever is produced in that area, to the markets. There are some areas in my constituency where many rivers flow. During rainy season, there is obstruction in traffic after every 3 to 4 miles and our mobility becomes practically nil. Therefore I submit that roads should be developed there so that whatever the farmers produce can be transported to the markets. Similarly new varieties of seeds have been developed in these days and I feel that hon. Minister also agrees to this that reforestation will take many years but the underground water the level of which has gone down in the wells, can be recharged. We should check soil erosion and make efforts to raise the level of water in wells by utilising whatever rain-water is available and for this purpose we should construct small check dams.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, before concluding my speech, I would like to say one thing more. Deforestation has done maximum harm to the villages, 85 per cent trees are cut to meet the fuel requirements. Therefore, fast growing varieties of wood, suitable for fuel purposes, should be planted. The wood used for construction works whose productivity is also very necessary and which is costly too, should be saved from being used as fuel. Therefore by planting fast growing varieties public needs of fuel should be met.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, though I have still to say a lot, but due to shortage of time, I

[Sh. Jujhar Singh]

conclude and take my seat.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget for 1988-89. Our Finance Minister has shown himself as an economist and also as the best Finance Minister in India. Actually this budget is a farmer's Budget. Some press reports and economists and others have stated that it is a political Budget. I Sincerely think that it is a farmer's Budget.

It is a skilfully balanced Budget of our hon. Minister of Finance. Actually, it will be remembered as one of the most ingenious devices of any Government, 40 years since India gained her freedom. It serves an economic purpose and not a political purpose.

The Budget has made a very considerable show of reducing the burden on virtually every segment of the population. So many concessions have been given not only to the farmers but also to the down-trodden people. Now, the farmers are actually getting loans at substantially lower rate of interest. Further, the excise duty on pumpsets have been withdrawn. The fertilizer prices have also been reduced by seven-and-a-half per cent and that will actually help the poor farmers, who are depending upon agriculture. Moreover, the homeless people are also promised to have their own houses at lower rate of interest. This is another boon that has been given to the down-trodden and to the weaker sections of the community. The rural middle-class people have been given cheaper soap, cheaper electric bulbs, in certain cases, cheaper toys for their children, cheaper clothes, cheaper glassware and best of all, all electrical appliances and steel utensils. This will automatically and naturally help the poor people.

Sir, the reduction on customs and ex-

cise duties on synthetic fibres, if passed on to the consumers, will also bring widespread relief to the urban lower-middle class people and to the working-class people. This is a very good effort that has been made by the hon. Finance Minister in order to help the people. A greater and significant attempt that has been made by our Finance Minister Shri Tiwari was to reduce the cost of medicines and also the medical-care by exempting essential drugs and sophisticated medical equipment. This also helps the poorest sections of the people.

Looking at purely the economic point of view, it is evident that many of the concessions announced, made good sense. Actually, he has used his mind in preparing the budget. The budget must be to the poorer masses and the weaker sections of the people. So, I have to appreciate and congratulate the Finance Minister who has brought in a very populist and at the same time a skilfully balancing of the budget.

Even with regard to fertilizer prices, actually the fertilizer prices were high and the weaker sections of our agricultural community were unable to use fertilizers at all for the last 4-5 years. That was the difficulty. There was monsoon failure several times. Consecutively, for the last 4-5 years, there was monsoon failure and drought was prevailing all over the country. The hon. Finance Minister came to know all these things and in order to help the farmers and poor agriculturists, he has reduced the fertilizer prices by seven-and-a-half percent. This is a boon to the farmers. This is an helping tendency that has been shown by the hon. Finance Minister to the agriculturists.

With regard to rural employment programmes also, he has stated that that would be reviewed and made more efficient. That is also another assurance that has been promised by the Finance Minister to the poorer

sections of the people and the agriculturists.

As far as Defence expenditure is concerned, that was going up previously. Last year, it has gone up by 63 per cent or so. Last year, the Defence expenditure was put at Rs. 12500 crores. Now, it has been reduced by Rs.500 crores and it has been put at Rs.12000 crores. In spite of the Indian Peace-Keeping Force remaining in the Island of Sri Lanka, that has been reduced. There was a criticism even by some of the Opposition parties that about Rs.3 crores is being spent by the Government of India everyday on that account. That is an accusation against the Government of India by the Opposition parties. Actually, it is not so, The IPKF is kept in Sri Lanka only in order to restore peace, in order to save the valuable lives and in order to give security and protect the people of Tamils in Sri Lanka. We have to see things in this light. That is why the IPKF is remaining in Sri Lanka.

Sir, the Finance Minister's budget this year-1988-89 actually represents a skillful balancing of reliefs, expenditure increases and revenue raising measures that do not fall heavily, particularly on the common people of our country. This is very important. I beg to submit that you have given a farmer's Budget, a skillful Budget and a balancing Budget. We appreciate it. At the same time, we have got some grievances about Tamil Nadu. So many projects have not been cleared by the Centre so far.

You know fully well that as regards Madras city, the Telgu Ganga Project has been pending for the last four years. Our late Madam Gandhi actually laid the foundation stone for this Telgu-Ganga Project. But that has not been cleared. Even now we are facing water problem not only in the Madras city but in almost all the rural area. There is no water available for drinking purpose. That is the main thing. The Centre must come forward to clear the Telgu-Ganga

Project immediately so that the people of Madras city at least get water from the Krishna river.

Another important thing is... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): Madam did not lay the foundation stone for Telgu-Ganga Project. She laid the foundation for drinking water to Madras.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: No, no. It was Telgu-Ganga Project. I tell you, in that your Chief Minister Mr. Hegde was also there. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh also attended. My Chief Minister and the Kerala Chief Minister also attended. Even the Chief Minister of Maharashtra Mr. Patel was there. I know fully well. I was a Minister at that time.

Another thing is that you have conferred the best civilian award, the highest civilian award to our beloved Chief Minister, Late Dr. MGR. We are very grateful to the Centre for having conferred the highest civilian award to the Late Dr. MGR. At the same time, we make a request to you that the air terminal in Madras be named after MGR because when you have conferred the best award to my Chief Minister you should also name the air terminal at Madras after the name of MGR.

Another important thing is the Kaveri Award dispute. That has not been solved so far. When my Chief Minister was alive, he was pressing upon the Central Government to have a tribunal to finalise the water disputes between the States of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Even now we go to them with a begging bowl. Every time we have to go to Karnataka to get water through Barter System. They are not giving it freely. By means of Barter System only, we are able to get water. Recently they have released 4 TMC. But we need 10 TMC of water for the crops in the Thanjavur district which is a granary or

[Sh. P. Kolangalvelu]

Tamil Nadu. You should request the Karnataka Government to release another 6 TMC of water immediately for the crops in the Thanjavur district.

Another important project is the Sethu-Samudrum project. Sethu-Samudrum project has been pending for the last twenty years with the Centre. That has not been cleared. Why is the Centre taking such an attitude to not to clear the Sethu-Samudrum project? When there is war, this project is of help not only to Tamil Nadu but to the whole nation, So, this Sethu-Samudrum project has to be cleared.

Another thing is the East-Coast Road. When I was the Minister for Highways, I was pressing upon the Centre to clear this project which costs Rs.150 crores. This is also a very important project. This project covers a distance of about 850 kilometres from Madras to Cap Comorin. This is a very important project and it has to be cleared.

Our Finance Minister has to be praised for the Budget, he has to be appreciated, he has to be congratulated for having given a farmers' Budget, a skilful and a balancing Budget. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Drug): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to say that keeping in mind the problems being faced by the farmers and rural areas requisite relief has been provided in the budget which has been presented this time by Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari. During the last 40 years, it is probably for the first time that special attention has been given to farmers and poor people living in far-flung areas. For this, I congratulate our hon. Minister and the Prime Minister. As far as it has been possible, efforts have been made to provide facilities to them. Though problems are many but there are two main problems

which our country is facing to-day. One is of rising prices and the second of poverty accompanied by unemployment. Both these problems cannot be solved by making speeches or by taking ad-hoc steps. For this we will have to make in-depth study to find out as to how these can be solved. Today is an age of specialisation in the world as well as in India. Unless there is a specialist in every field, things do not move forward. Whether it is production of vegetables, whether it is brick making or checking pollution, etc. There is a need of specialists in every field. The necessities which existed earlier have changed after forty years. Therefore, it is necessary to give more attention towards establishing more universities and research centres in India to suit our requirements. Students which come out from colleges today get no employment. They get only academic and bookish knowledge whereas there should be professional studies. That is why after completion of studies upto B.A., M.A. level, they seek the post of a driver, a conductor or a peon. Studies take a long time to complete. Therefore it is all right upto the Higher Secondary stage but thereafter there is a need for specialisation. For this, we may have to open Institutes. But today, it has become a rule these days that after higher secondary everybody wants to join a college for graduation.

Attention is not being paid towards the farmers who produce grains in the country. For them, a University of Horticulture should be opened. They should be provided with degrees. Thus, universities for 7 to 8 subjects should be opened. Forestry comes next. Many people want to plant trees but they do not know the types of trees which should be planted. To study all these things, a University of Forestry should be established. Similarly a University of Veterinary is needed too. When the people find no other avenues, they become veterinary doctors. There is no dearth of cattle-wealth in our country. Ploughing of land and many other

jobs are done with the help of the cattle. Protection of the cattle is equally important as the protection of men. Therefore, a University of Veterinary should be opened which can produce capable doctors. There are many more similar things like house-building. We see that 20 per cent students in German Universities study architecture which is the most important field. The problem of constructing houses in our country is very critical. According to the available figures, there is a shortage of 4 crore houses but actually the shortage is much more. Therefore we should also open a University of Architecture to acquire this knowledge. Many people will say that Architecture is taught as a subject at many places. Even the work of making bricks should be entrusted to specialists. See the plight of the workers engaged in manufacturing bricks. I know that their condition is not better than that of bonded labourers. I know that from my constituency, from Uttar Pradesh the people go to distant places for this work. So a University of Architecture should also be established. Training in manufacturing better quality bricks should be imparted. Similarly, there is a need to make cheap and strong houses. It is necessary that training centres for fabricating cheap and strong houses should be established in every district. At those places which are very hot, there should be heat resisting houses and in the cold regions there should be cold resisting houses. Nowadays, many literate boys remain unemployed and are in search of employment but they do not get it. There are many obstacles in the way of establishing industries. They become Managers there but they do not possess any knowledge of management. Therefore, I want there should be a University of Management. At present there are only two to four such universities in Bombay and Baroda but this will not solve the problem. There are about 500 districts in our country. Every district needs it. There should be an Institution of Management, a University of Management

where training should be imparted. Where it should be taught how small scale industries can be set up and what type of management should be there in industries. Whether it is a small scale industry or it is a medium scale industry, management training is needed in both the sectors. At present there are universities where only degrees are important. History is taught there. Art subjects are taught there. The boys when they come out from there, do not get employment. Today the need is that they should get employment after completing education, they should be employed in one or the other occupation, they should be trained as good Managers.

In our area all our crops depend on irrigation. Everybody wants that irrigation facilities should be provided in his area. Without irrigation facilities crops do not grow. Whatever efforts you may make, irrigation facilities cannot be provided in more than 50 per cent land in our country. It may be possible in case of Punjab or Haryana. Therefore we should not depend on rains only. As such, training should be imparted in this connection also. For this, such universities should be opened where training for growing rain-fed crops should be given. Nowadays, mere issuing degrees is not enough. Degrees in commerce or arts do not ensure employment. It would be better if universities are opened for particular subjects. The Government should pay more attention towards agriculture. Our Government has done much useful work in this field. 176 districts have specially been selected for growing more grains and rice so that more paddy can be grown. Although our Government has formulated a plan and set out a target for increasing foodgrain production by 17.5 crore after the current five year plan but it can't be achieved simply by saying. It requires a review of different aspects of agriculture throughout the country. Although our Finance Minister is very wise but still I request and suggest that an Agriculture Commission should be appointed as early

[Sh. Chandulal Chandrakar]

as possible. Although in 1928-29 the Royal Agriculture Commission had been appointed in this country but now its recommendations have become out of date in view of the circumstances of today. Hence there has been a demand for appointing an Agricultural Price Commission in the country but I request that let there be an Agriculture Commission to enable us to find out the ways and means for developing our agriculture and villages and for increasing agricultural production. This is very essential.

According to the Agriculture Department Agriculture Science Centres have been opened at many places while their objective was to open an Agriculture Science Centre in every district. But as I know wherever these centres have been set up, there are neither agricultural experts nor scientists. Whatever is done it is done superficially. I want that an Agricultural Centre is set up in every district where services of scientists and Agricultural Experts be made available so that our farmers are able to learn as to how production can be increased and progress can be achieved.

It is requested that the date of presenting the Budget in the House should be changed. We have been demanding it since long. The reason for not changing it is still unknown. The budget is presented on 28th or 29th of February which is not only contrary to the circumstances of this country but also harmful. It might have some utility for the Britishers as they used to function in their own interests according to the system of England but it is quite contrary and harmful to our interests. I, therefore, request this date should be changed. Although the Hon. Prime Minister had appointed the L.K. Jha Committee to advice in this matter and after taking into account all the circumstances the Committee came to the conclusion that the budget of this country should be presented either on 1st January or on 1st July but I want that it should be presented either in Septem-

ber or in October. The reason for this is that during this period the overall position of the whole country becomes quite clear about the volume of rain fall, quantity of production, the possibilities of the coming harvest, the quantity of water available in rivers and rivulets, irrigational requirements, availability and non-availability of drinking water, the number of relief works required to be undertaken and the amount of money available for the same. Keeping in view all these facts provisions can be made in the budget. What is the use of such a budget which is prepared without knowing all the above mentioned facts. I know that your officers will certainly put obstructions in this regard but a firm determination is required for it. Viewing from the practical point of view it becomes necessary to present the budget in September or in October. This is a well known fact that after having approved the budget the funds are made available to the States by 15-20 April and then these funds are not properly utilised and remain lying unutilised in every district as rains start from 15-20 June.

As has been pointed out by Members, who have spoken before me in the House, the level of water in wells and tubewells at all places have gone down. It is mainly because that much sand, mud and stones have accumulated in our rivers and even after having a small volume of rain the rivers start overflowing and the entire water flows into the ocean and becomes useless for us. I request the Central Government to set up a Dredger Corporation to solve this problem. Undoubtedly, it is a very costly and difficult work but by organising it we can save the relief assistance amounting to 3-6 thousand crores of rupees, which we have to provide to the people every year. As there are Central Dredger Corporations for the main rivers of the country like the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Brahmaputra, etc., similarly separate Dredger Corporations should be set up in every State to remove sand, etc., from small rivers. Unless, the sand and other matter is

not removed from the rivers, we will have to go on facing the menace of flood and drought every year. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Finance to set up immediately a Dredger Corporation in the country. Some funds should be allocated for this purpose so that the Dredger Corporation is able to do its work accordingly. This will ensure required supply of water both for drinking and irrigation purposes, as all the tubewells will start working.

Our hon. Finance Minister has been a Chief Minister of a State and he knows that housing problem in our country is very serious and we are in need of houses. But we find that fertile agricultural land is being utilised for setting up various colonies. On the one hand, the area of agricultural land is going on decreasing and on the other the population is going on increasing. Hence it is very necessary that colonies should be allowed to be built on such land which is barren and uncultivable. Keeping in view the speed with which our population is going on increasing, the remaining cultivable land will be utilised for housing and we will be left with no cultivable land at all. Hence in every district there should be one or two satellite towns on 200,400 and 600 acres of land where all facilities like roads, electricity, etc. should be provided. Besides, training centres should be set up there for imparting technical education to the youths of today so that they are able to start their own work after receiving this training. For this purpose all facilities should be provided to them so that they are able to set up their own factories there itself instead of migrating to cities.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to conclude in a little while. At present the condition of environment in the country is not so bad but soon the same situation as is prevalent in foreign countries, will have to be faced in our country also due to the population explosion. In foreign countries, river-water, the land and the air have become polluted. Some-

thing, therefore, be done well in time so that our country has not to face such a situation. The Department for prevention of pollution does not pay any heed towards our complaints. The condition of water in river in foreign countries is such that even the legs of animals become forstbitten when they pass by the side of rivers due to accumulation of much acid in their waters. Hence to save the country from such a state there is a need to work speedily to bring about an improvement in the Environment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the end, I would like to say to the hon. Finance Minister that there is shortage of electricity and energy. There is much cattle-wealth in our country and its dung can be used for different purposes. So the people in rural areas should be provided incentives and all the requisite facilities for setting up gobar gas plants. Some financial assistance should be extended to them for this purpose. I want to tell you that manure is far better than even urea for increasing agricultural production. In forests, trees are being cut for using the wood as fuel. If some relief for using gobar gas is provided to the villagers then there would be less cutting of trees. The poor make their both ends meet with great hardships. We can save our electricity and prevent deforestation if we give some incentives for using gobar gas and for launching such programmes which are based on gobar gas.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I conclude and thank you very much.

[English]

SHRI M.R. SAIKIA (Nowgong):
Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to make some observations on the General Budget. Last year, the Finance Minister promised in the House to contain the limit of deficiencies within the limits but this has been achieved by reckless increase of administered prices

[Sh. M.R. Saikia]
of petrol, edible oils, sugar, steel, etc.

13.59 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

As a result of this, what we have seen in the last three months is that price index has been increased by 10 per cent. This year also our Finance Minister has shown a deficit of Rs. 7484 crores. This deficit, the increase of administered prices will definitely give more favour to the inflationary forces. In the next year, the price index may go upto 20 percent. In the Budget, the Finance Minister has introduced some measures to provide marginal relief to the weaker sections of the people but this marginal relief will definitely be wiped out by increase in prices. The marginal relief provided in the budget would *become needless by higher rate of inflation*. Then, where is the marginal relief?

14.00 hrs.

Secondly, the most distressing feature in the Budget is that it does not indicate any measure to accelerate the growth of our economy. Widening of the deficit Budget is largely due to increased expenditure on the non-developmental schemes, particularly Defence, interest payment, subsidies and salaries. Nearly eighty-five per cent of the increased expenditure is in respect of non-developmental schemes, interest payment, subsidy etc. A huge amount of expenditure has to be incurred to meet the cost of administration. The burden of deficit financing is because of non-developmental expenditure and increase in administered prices and that will definitely lead to higher rate of inflation. Therefore, the question arises whether the economy with such a high rate of inflation can absorb the heavy doses of deficit financing. Moreover, the deficit financing together with concessions given in excise duty on a number of items would lead to expand the

aggregate demand in our economy. As a result of this, there would be all round price rises and that is what is going to happen. Such price rise will lead to fresh wage demand and that would inflate industrial products. All these things taken together will upset the cost estimates of our development programmes. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to take some concrete steps, definite steps to arrest the price rise.

In this connection, I would like to suggest that some concrete measures should be taken to expand the base of revenue. From the side of the Government also, some steps should be taken to reduce the burden on our Budget by arresting the increased expenditure on salaries, and allowances from borrowed money. Further, steps should be taken to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

One of the most important thing that I would like to mention in this connection is that steps should be taken to recover the farm loans. Side by side, steps should be taken to change the quality and pattern of farm loans, otherwise the banks in the country may face a serious situation at the time of executing the agricultural credit programmes.

Thirdly, inflationary pressures are of great concern, as far as the balance of payment is concerned. We have witnessed unprecedented drought in major parts of the country, and unprecedented floods in some other parts of the country. These have caused a heavy strain on our balance of payment. Moreover, what do we find today? According to the estimates of the World Bank, the overseas loans of this country are Rs.33000 crores, but the Government of India estimates put it at Rs. 23000 crores. The average debt liability of every Indian is more than Rs.1500 and this is more than the annual income of most of the Indians today. Out of the total earnings that we get from foreign exchange, minimum 25 per cent

goes for interest payment. Thus, what do you find today? The whole country is on the verge of being trapped in the foreign debt, overseas debt. Therefore, some positive steps should be taken in this regard. I would like to suggest some of the steps.

Although the Finance Minister has indicated some provisions for a rapid and sustained growth of export and additional imports, the question is, how much it would be possible to follow them unless you improve the quality and efficiency of the industrial products. At the present moment our products are facing fine competition. Unless you improve the quality of the product, unless you improve the efficiency of our products, how would it be possible to face the competition in the international market? Therefore, some steps should be taken in this direction. If we really want to have a rapid and sustained growth of export and additional import, then we must take steps to improve the quality and efficiency of the industrial products. Sir, in this connection, I would like to say that the Government should take some steps, not by raising the price of petroleum but by some other method to reduce the consumption of petroleum in both, Public sector as well as private sector. Unless you reduce the rate of consumption of petroleum, the balance of payment will be overburdened because we have to import huge quantity of crude oil from the foreign countries. So, you have to reduce its consumption.

I would suggest that steps should be taken and funds should be allotted for the exploitation of our own resources so that we can reduce the burden on India's balance of payment.

Our Finance Minister and most of my colleagues from the other side praised the Budget saying it as a 'popular' Budget in the sense that it has provided some reliefs to the

poorer sections of the society. Somebody has said it as a 'socialist Budget' a 'Welfare Budget'. But what have we been experiencing? During the last 40 years, in every year's Budget there are some provisions to give relief to the weaker sections of the society. But the question is whether those reliefs are reaching the people? I am sorry to mention that the Finance Minister has also failed to indicate any measure which is proposed to be taken to ensure that these benefits will go to those people for whom they are meant. Therefore, though apparently it is people's Budget, the question is, who will enjoy those benefits? What do we find in the case of anti-poverty schemes which are going on in the rural areas, spending thousands and thousand of crores of rupees? The real benefits have gone to whom? Who has been benefited by it? I would say, not the real people and not the weaker sections of the society. Always these benefits are enjoyed by the middleman. Therefore, in this Budget we expected that certain measures must be introduced by the Finance Minister which will ensure that such benefits would reach the poor people. But in the Budget we find no such indication.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say that if there is a rise in prices the whole year round, then to my mind there is no point in having an annual Budget. If the price rises from day-to-day, the price changes from day-to-day at the cost of the consumers, then what is the meaning of having an Annual Budget. We want to frame a Budget keeping in view the interests of the people. But whether the Budget has served the interests of the people or not? I think it has not served the interest of the people at all. Therefore, to my mind there is no meaning of having an Annual Budget, unless we can take some concrete measures to maintain the price rise. But in the Budget there is no mention about the solution of the problem of price rise, balance of payment and of deficit financing.

[Sh. M.R. Sakia]

With these few words I conclude my speech.

14.10 hrs.

[English]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fiftieth Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg

14.10 1/2 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET-1988-89-GENERAL DISCUSSION CONTD.

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK
(Jagatsinghpur) : (a) I rise to support the General Budget for the year 1988-89. This is a most popular Budget. This is a rural oriented Budget.

I think the Union Finance Minister of presenting the timely Budget to restructure the anti-poverty plans to elevate the rural farming people of the country. This Budget indicates the Union Government's political and economic policies for uplifting the rural people. The Budget is for helping the starved and drought wrecked villages with the combination of subsidies and growth oriented incentives. In this Budget there is a massive increase in the plan outlay for Agriculture. Subsidies on food and fertilizers were up by 20 per cent. The interest on crop loan has been reduced. Goods required to Agriculture like electric motors, machinery for horticulture, poultry and beekeeping have been

made cheaper. Excise duty on pesticides has been reduced from 105 per cent to 70 per cent. Government have also made a cut in Excise Duty from 40 per cent to 15 per cent on cold storage components. Reliefs to Food processing and packaging industries have also been ensured. The Government have rightly given incentives for the manufactured products by the Registered co-operative in villages areas.

I thank the Finance Minister for announcing the package programme specially meant for rural people. So he has given more weightage for the village people. Steps regarding exemption in excise duty for Khadi and Village Boards for making Jam, Jelly and Pickles need appreciation.

I would appreciate the Finance Minister for introducing projects like Jaladhara Schemes for spreading ownership of pumpsets in drought affected areas. The Kutir Jyoti Scheme has been introduced for giving lights. He has also allocated a separate fund for Rs. 100 crores for rural housing programme.

The Government have also chosen simultaneously to appease the middle class people who are living in the urban areas, at the same time keeping the bulk of his presents for the people who are living in the rural areas or for a specified depressed population such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

There will be no increase in taxes, incentives for savings will go up. NREP, RLEGP and IRDP programmes are expected to be more stronger because of increased allocations in the Budget.

The Finance Minister had taken conscious steps for wooing the rural poor, although he had raised the outlay on anti-poverty programme. He has announced only marginally a plan to sink 1 million wells

for the exclusive use of Harijans and Tribals.

The setting up of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Corporation at the national level is a welcome step. It is meant for Harijans and Adivasis. You might be knowing that already Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Corporations are functioning now in some States. Due to want of funds, they are not functioning properly. I urge upon the Finance Minister to instruct the State Governments for improving the functioning of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Corporations. Group insurance for artisans, school teachers and milk producer is a good step.

In agricultural sector more assistance to small and marginal farmers and introduction of crop insurance schemes are anticipated. The Government has already included in the plan rural based technology mission on water, oil, seed, immunization, literacy and telecommunications. This is a very good effort on the part of the government. Housing schemes and particularly Indira Awas Yojana will benefit the people in housing schemes due to this Budget.

I consider this budget to be the softest budget in the last ten years. This budget will fulfil the aspirations of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, that unless the rural community in this country is not elevated, the country will not progress. The present budget is certainly a good news to most of the people. By this Budget, the effect of price rise has been neutralized somewhat by excise and other reliefs.

I am happy that government has taken radical stand to switch over to agricultural sector from industry and responded to the call of rural people. I will urge the government to see that schemes are properly and timely implemented and officers not properly implementing schemes are taken to task. The Reports and findings of Comptroller and

Auditor General in mis-utilisation and irregular expenditure should be followed with immediate action. Unnecessary expenditure in office establishment should be reduced. There should be co-ordination of the departmental schemes in every sector. Responsibility must be fixed against those who misuse the objectives of the budget and as a whole anybody who is detrimental in implementing schemes and promote corruption should be dealt with strictly. I will appeal to the government to see that no price rise and corruption takes place.

I would like to say a word about my State, Orissa, as well as my constituency. There is no proper development of Paradip Port. Paradip Port is one of the 10 major ports in the country. It has been neglected. It needs to develop and modernise. It is regrettable that adequate fund provision has not been made for development of Paradip Port. As the economy of the State largely depends on this Port, the government should take necessary steps for the expansion and development of the Port. Fishing harbour and oil refining facilities and ship building yard should be set up at Paradip. Provision should be made to implement these projects, and on-going projects. I urge upon the Finance Minister to see that all on-going projects which have already been started should be completed on time.

There was a proposal to set up an integrated steel plant at Paradip. The location was subsequently shifted to Daitari. But the steel plant has not been set up at that place. In order to provide additional employment to the unemployed youths, it is necessary that the Steel plant should be set up at Daitari very soon. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hereby welcome and support the Budget for the year 1988-89 pre-

[Shri Ganga Ram]

sented by the hon. Finance Minister to the Supreme Legislative Body of this country i.e. this House. The best way in which the human and moral value have been incorporated in this Budget is highly commendable. This is farmers and labourers oriented. Budget. Whatever has been done by the hon. Finance Minister through this Budget for big, small and marginal farmers, agricultural and landless labourers, poor weavers, minorities and for those downtrodden who have been exploited for centuries is an successful attempt to give a practical shape to the ideas of Rashtrapita Mahatma Gandhi, the sevir of the poor Smt. Indira Gandhi and young and popular Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who is fully dedicated to the cause of humble and afflicted persons. The hon. Finance Minister deserves congratulations for presenting a balanced Budget. At the present rates of taxation a gross revenue of 41,985 crore is likely to be earned and after taking into account the expenses o be incurred, a deficit of Rs. 8,120 crores will be left. The new taxes which have been imposed are within limits and I think the following couplet of Shri Anwar Mirzapuri is relevant in this context:

"Phool kutch is tarah tor ai Baghban;
Shakh hilne na paye, na Aawaz ho,
Varna Gulshan mein raunak na phir
Aaeygi,
Dil gar har kali ka Dahal jayega."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has plucked the flowers in such a way that there has been neither any movement nor any sound in the branch with the result that the heart of every bud is cheerful. This Budget is a symbol of innovative and sound thinking of the Hon. Prime Minister and an indicator of the socialistic ideology of our socialist hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, there are 555 lakh agricultural labourers in this country and out of them 182.5 lakhs belong to Scheduled Castes

and 71.7 lakhs belong to Scheduled Tribes. These agricultural labourers are unorganised and live in villages. A commendable provision has been in this Budget to improve their pitiable condition. I wish to suggest that a provision should be made to give Rs. 500 per month as unemployment allowance to at least one person of each family of this class. The process of giving an unemployment allowance to other bonafide families should be started with this small scheme. As far as I know there is a provision in England and Sweden for giving unemployment allowance. In Sweden this allowance is almost equal to the salary of an employed person. The hon. Finance Minister may please look into my above suggestions just on experimental basis. I must say that the poor in this country are living with this hope that;

Raat Bhale Lambi ho lekin nishchit
kabhi subah aayegi,

Jarata sabhi tirohit hongii nai chetna
lahrayegi"

Sir, there is a provision for KUTIR JYOTI and JALDHARA schemes on page 9 of Budget Speech. This is a new innovation, new thinking and a new assumption which is highly commendable. Some persons have said outside that under the KUTIR JYOTI scheme there is a proposal to give one electric bulb in every hut and the hut made of grass will catch fire. This is being said by the Members belonging to the Opposition. It is a pity that as and when our party, our Prime Minister or the Finance Minister wants to do something for the welfare of public that is usually criticized by the Opposition parties. But I would like to tell you that the schemes of KUTIR JYOTI and JAL DHARA have created a new enthusiasm among the weaker sections in rural areas. A new programme is being started by HUDCO to provide housing facilities to the small or marginal farmers whose monthly income is below Rs. seven hundred. This amount will be advanced on 7 per cent interest and will be

recoverable in 22 years. Along with this I would like to tell the hon. Finance Minister that the work which is being done under the INDIRA AWAS YOJANA in the country is highly laudable. More funds should be made available for this scheme because this scheme is being praised everywhere. The poor people are getting shelter under this scheme, therefore, more funds should be allocated for this scheme.

In comparison to last year, in this Budget more money has been allocated for the coordinated plan and the Special Component Plan. In this Budget an amount of Rs. 180 crore has been earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 185 crores for Scheduled Tribes. I would like to urge the hon. Finance Minister to increase this money a little more. The amount for Scheduled Castes may be increased to Rs. 200 crore because there are 15 crore Scheduled Castes in India while the number of Scheduled Tribes is 7.5 crores. When the population of Scheduled Caste is just double then that of Scheduled Tribes, the amount allocated for this Special Coordinated Plan should be increased to some extent.

I would also like to point out that the Government does allot the money but that is not being utilised properly. An amount of Rs. 125 crore was allotted in the last year's Budget also but only 13 or 14 per cent of that amount was spent and the rest was transferred to the General Budget. Whenever any plan is formulated and funds are allocated for the welfare of the poor, it must be ensured that the funds are properly utilised. Its monitoring is also necessary.

I want to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for providing Rs. 50 crore for setting up a Corporation at the National level for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as he had done in Uttar Pradesh during Chief Ministership. I think that this amount of Rs. 50 crore is not suffi-

cient for the population of 25 crores. I, therefore, request you to increase this amount to Rs. 100 crores. I understand that this will ensure their better development.

Sir, I would also like to say that the policies of the Government are formulated by us in this House but those policies are implemented by the Government staff and officers. Sometimes we cast aspersions on the. No special relief has been provided to the Government employees in this Budget. The standard deduction has been increased from ten thousand to twelve thousand. I want to tell you by citing an example that the salary of a Secretary of the Government of India is rupees eight thousand per month but after Income-tax deductions he only gets a salary equal to that of a Section Officer. In several countries, the Government employees have been exempted from payment of Income-tax. I urge upon the Government to increase the standard deduction from Rs. 12 thousand to Rs. 15 thousand because a large portion of their salary is deducted as Income-Tax. The Government employees are the only tax payers in this country whose income tax is deducted at source and they have nothing to hide. The other people who are millionaires and billionaires, hide a large portion of their incomes and make money in black markets. This requires a serious consideration.

In the end, I would like to talk about my own constituency. The Government had prepared a Dacoit affected Region Development Scheme for the Chambal Valley with the assistance of E.E.C. But unfortunately the work is being done at a very slow speed. Several bridges have been sanctioned but have not been constructed so far. It might have been better if some more money had been allocated for this plan. I have many a times requested the Indian Government as well as the State Government to declare the rural area of Agra as a backward area but nothing has been done in this regard. I would

[Shri Ganga Ram]

like to urge that when for the protection of the environment and the Taj, all industries of Agra have been closed then the Government of India should give its special attention towards the industrial development of this area by declaring this area as a backward area.

While congratulating the hon. Finance Minister once again for presenting a good Budget. I would like to quote a few lines of Rangji:

"Sabko Bhojan, wasan aur Aawas Do
Naitika ko tum apna vishwash do,
Pankh uge Hain abhi aman ke panchhi
ke
Uske urne ko aseem aakash do."

Our party, our Government, our Finance Minister and our Prime Minister are going forward to achieve this very end and I hope that they will go on marching to achieve our targets by presenting such people's Budget.

[English]

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SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
(Bellary) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Budget for the year 1988-89. While welcoming the Budget, I would like to give a few suggestions.

Sir, this Budget for 1988-89 is a pro-farmer, pro-poor, pro-middle class, pro-each and every one, and pro-all sections of the society. It is a realistic budget wherein the Finance Minister has taken lot of interest to help all sections of the society. I thought that hon. Members from the Opposition would certainly give constructive suggestions as to how best we can implement these schemes, how best we can see that the benefits reach the poorest among the poor, and how best these schemes can give benefits to the needy people. But instead of doing

that, they are criticising it, saying that there is nothing in this budget. I do not think there is anything to oppose this budget. Therefore, still they can make up their mind not to criticise it. But anyhow, because they are sitting in the Opposition, they want to criticise it.

I welcome so many new schemes which have been introduced in this budget, such as JAL DHARA, KUTIR JYOTI, KISAN VIKAS PATRAS, etc. This budget mainly projects the incentives and concessions which have been extended to the farmers. I thank the hon. Finance Minister, on behalf of the farming community as a whole and also as a representative of the Bhartiya Krishak Samaj, for all the concessions which have been extended to the farmers. But still more has to be done to see that the farmers' problems are sorted out.

The farmer community as a whole is agitating throughout the country. They are asking for a remunerative price. They are saying that all their interest burden should be removed in toto. They are saying that uninterrupted power should be supplied to their pump sets at a reduced tariff, etc. So it would have been more advisable if he had considered these points also. The whole concept today is that the cost of production should be reduced because if we want to give a remunerative price to the farmer when the cost of production goes up, the consumer will definitely get affected. In order to ensure that the consumer gets the commodities at a reasonable price, we have to make up our mind to see that the cost of cultivation is reduced to the maximum possible extent. To reduce the cost of production or the cost of cultivation, we have to extend so many concessions-apart from what all we have given-such as, we have to remove the excise duty on agricultural implements, we have to reduce the excise duty on tractors and tyres. Many people can say that tractors are used only by big farmers. That is not the

concept because even the small farmer requires a tractor to proper his land for the next crop. If the farmer wants to grow two crops or three crops in a year, then he should be in a position to prepare the land for the crops. For this, even a small farmer requires a tractor to prepare the land. Such being the case, we must also see that excise duty on tyres, tractors, etc. is removed so that the cost of cultivation comes down.

Sir, you have not spent much on research for this sector. We have not given much importance for agricultural research. Sir, since we have not gone much head way in agricultural production, we could not achieve the desired targets. During the last three years, thought, our targets were to increase the production and reach a mark of 170 million tonnes, we could not produce more than 150 million tonnes. The production rate has not increased. There are so many difficulties faced by the farmers. We have not looked in their problems. They are supplied with adulterated seeds, adulterated pesticides and adulterated fertilisers. We have read in the newspapers about this. It is something shocking to know that there is no germination taking place in vast acres of land because of bad seeds supplied by the N.S.C what can farmers do? How can they increase their production? When we compare the cost of production of foodgrains with that of foreign countries, the cost of production of rice, wheat and also sugarcane is high in our country. We have not been able to increase the production also. These points should be kept in mind and we must try our best and see that our scientists go ahead with their programme and see that the cost of cultivation comes down and the production of foodgrains increases. If these two things are kept in mind and research is conducted and the farmers are educated on that, I think the country can produce sufficient quantities of foodgrains which can be made available to the common people at reasonable prices.

Sir, take for example steel production in our country. The production cost is high compared to its cost in foreign countries. The energy consumption is high for the production of steel and the cost of other inputs is also high. That is why the price of steel is high. What can we do for this? We have to consider ways and means to reduce the production cost. If you don't reduce the production cost, it will be very difficult to compete with other countries in the world markets. Unless and until the cost of production is brought down, we cannot increase the production of foodgrains. Therefore, Sir, necessary research should be made in agriculture so that the farmers may be advised properly and they increase their production.

Sir, regarding the small scale industries, I think in the Budget proposals they are going to have a separate bank. It will be a subsidiary bank under I.D.B.I Sir, a number of small industries started by small people in the rural areas have now become sick. In the case of cement, many small units with a capacity of 20 TPD or 50 TPD or 100 TPD were set up. The technology which has been given to them by the Cement Corporation of India was not suitable from the point of view of cost benefit. The cost of the inputs and other raw materials is high. They cannot compete with the bigger units. It is very difficult for them to compete with the big units, because excise duty is there and other concessions and incentives are not there. Unless and until incentives and concessions are given to the small units which have been set up at the remote corners where raw material is available for the industry, they will not be able to run their small units viably.

Sir, I understand that the Government is going to withdraw the concessions and incentives given to the small industries by issuing orders. I would request the Government not to send the orders to this effect and continue the incentives and concessions. Such being the case, I think many more

[Shrimati Basavarajeswari]

small industries are on the verge of becoming sick and they will create more and more unemployment in the rural areas. I hope that the Minister will look into it.

Another thing is , more and more problems are coming up after we have constructed a dam. Wherever there is a flow irrigation, most of the land due to use of excess water or due to unauthorised cultivation is becoming salinated. Acres and acres of land are being converted into salinated land which cannot be reclaimed for years together. It is a very bad case because unless and until we have a proper management towards using of water, we are losing the fertility of the land. God has given such fertile land to our country. Our lands are very much suitable to grow and kind of crop. But we are loosing on the other hand by giving excess water without having proper management of water and the lands are becoming salinated. That thing has to be looked into.

Sir, we have considered drought and flood as natural calamities. There is one more calamity which has come up very recently. I have been seeing in Raichur, I think two months back a main canal had a breach. It was breached to a maximum extent and it could not be repaired for months together. All the farmers who are in that area, i.e. more than 5 to 6 lakh acres of land have been badly affected because they could not get a drop of water. How are we going to solve this problem? This also has to be considered as a havoc and the farmers will be put into inconvenience because they could not repay the lones which they have borrowed from the banks. Unless and until they pay back the laons, they won't get the loans for the second crop. So, that has to be treated as a natural calamity and further loans should be extended to the farmers who have been affected by the breach. If the major breach is repaired within 5-10 days, I can understand, but if it is going to be repaired within

two or three months, I think it is a set back to the farmers and this has to be looked into.

Sir, during all these days we have planned here and there, but to me there is not enough of a comprehensive plan for the natural resources which are available in this country. What are the natural resources? They are water, land and then mineral wealth Can we explore them first as a whole? As a whole we have not explored them because a lot of land is still wasted, a lot of land is there uncultivated, there is much water which we can use. We have not explored fully the flow irrigation or the lift irrigation or the ground water or the natural resources like mineral wealth, land and water should be explored first, and then we can go to others. By doing this, we will be creating a lot of employment in the rural areas. Not only that, We are proud that God has given so much wealth for us that we should try to utilise water which is avilable and also the mineral wealth, and wherever we cannot do anything, I think at least we can grow some plants where we can have some greenery in our fields. Such things should be given importance at the time of formulating the next plan. This we have to look into. Otherwise, I think we will not be doing justice in three natural sector.

Regarding labour management, I think I have to welcome the suggestions made by the hon. Minister because the labour have been asked to participate in the management and they have been given all facilities. That is how the industrial production has increased in spite of severe drought in our country. The industrial growth has increased because we have very good labour relations in our country. They are working very well. The labour are under the impression, and they have decided that they have to grow along with the plant. Whenever the plant grows, they will also grow. With that kind of outlook, I think the labour in our country are working very swell, there is good coopera-

tion and incentives are given like bonus, provident fund etc. all these things have been looked after by the Government and the very recent development is their participation in the management also. I hope that it will boost further production of our industrial set up.

Last but not the least, Sir, is that regarding the anti-poverty programme, much has been given for the anti-poverty programmes. I think we welcome that. But while implementing it, we have been seeing a lot of corruption that is taking place at various levels. We have to somehow try to see how best we can avoid such misgivings. I think, there should be proper monitoring wherever these programmes are going to be implemented further. When we are spending huge amount on this anti-poverty programme, we have to see how best these programmes would benefit the needy persons. Otherwise whatever we spend, at present, would be a waste. Something has to be seriously thought over and we should come with a better proposal than what we have been doing.

We have said much about the rural sanitation. I am glad that the hon. Minister has realised the importance of rural environment. The moment we enter the village, we see the place is very much polluted. I need not explain. The reasons are well-known. But after 40 years of independence, do we want to witness the same environment in the villages? I don't think it is advisable, if any foreigner comes to village and sees the village life and we would be ashamed the way women are looked after. In the Budget itself, instead of saying sanitation, we can straight away say that we are going to construct so many latrines in each villages. That would solve the problem and I think, women-folk as a whole will welcome the Budget. While replying to the debate, I think, the hon. Minister will say that we are going to construct so many latrines in the entire rural areas.

There is a great demand of steel in this country. By 2000 AD we will be requiring so much of steel. For setting up of Vijayanagar plant you have to look into at the time of 8th Plan. In the 7th Plan, we could not include it. Because there is a lot of demand, there is a lot of mineral wealth and good iron ore at Hospet area, I do request that at the time of formulation of 8th Plan, we should try to consider setting up of Vijayanagar plant at Hospet.

Last point is, regarding thermal power in Karnataka, you know the growth of industry and the production has little bit come down because of energy constraint, throughout the country. During the Eighth Plan, much emphasis should be given for starting of more and more thermal power stations. Otherwise the entire growth will come down because of energy constraint. Therefore, I request that one super thermal plant of 1,000 mega watt should be set up in Hospet, in my area so that Karnataka which is mostly dependent on the hydel power, will come out of this power crisis.

With these words, I thank you for giving me the time.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani)
Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been said that under this General Budget presented for the financial year 1988-89 a relief has been provided to every section of the society. If we look at this Budget cursorily then it appears that it is a welcome one but when we look at it closely we find that a deficit of Rs. 4784 crore has been left which will give rise to inflation and the prices of different commodities will increase and it will directly affect the poor. The Government should have brought down this deficit. In addition to it, it is imperative to check the growing wasteful expenditure which is being incurred by the Government Departments and which is giving rise to

[Shri Ramnarain Singh] the non-plan expenditure. While not going into details, I would like to point out that last year even white-washing of M.Ps' flats was banned through a circular saying that the country had witnessed severe drought and there was no need of white-washing but on the other hand, an expenditure of Rs. 89 lakhs was incurred for decorating the flats of Ministers and the Air India, a Government Undertaking has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs on printing of calendars and diaries. Recently there has been a discussion regarding the Scooters India Ltd. in this House. It is being handed over to Bajaj Saheb on a consideration of Rs. 30 crores only whereas its cost works out to be Rs. 200 crores. We could render some relief to the poor by curtailing wasteful expenditure. A poor man requiring 4 loaves can only sustain his life on one loaf but cannot be satisfied. I may explain the position of farmers. Before partition of the country Punjab used to be from Rawalpindi to Gurgaon. They used to have land, 2 bullocks and agricultural instruments and their produce for 12 months. government need not had to auction them for recovery of loan. I remember when Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was to address a huge gathering at Rohtak during the election campaign in 1937 being held under Government of India Act of 1935, President of Rohtak Congress and a great freedom fighter Pt. Shriram Sharma asked him to criticise policies of Sir Chhotu Ram otherwise congress will lose its existence because his party and policy is proving beneficial to the farmers. Panditji mentioned in his speech that although he has asked by Pt. Shri Ram Sharma to criticise the policies of Sir Chhotu Ram but he would support his policies. Panditji further said that there was only one difference in their approach, in our opinion we want to achieve independence first and thereafter help the farmers and labourers but Sir Chhotu Ram gives preference to the welfare of poor farmers and labourers than independence. Therefore Pt.

Nehru had also approved his view. Let the law of British period be passed so that cattle, land and foodgrains of the farmers may not be auctioned for the recovery of loans. Third point I would like to highlight is that the farmer who provided foodgrains to our country has only one business that is farming. Farming should be declared an industry so that farmers may also get facilities of industry. It would not only improve the condition of the farmers but over all economic condition of villages will also improve. Eighty percent population of our country lives in villages having direct link with farmers. For example scheduled caste, tribals, backward classes, craftsmen and small shopkeepers of village all are directly linked with farmers. Therefore, if condition of farmers is improved, condition of other village people would also improve. If you want improvement in the condition of villagers you will have to declare agriculture as an industry.

My further point is that all the rivers of India should be harnessed by constructing dams over them so that electricity could be produced and canals could be dug. The reason for the Punjab and Haryana being more prosperous is the supply of electricity and water from the Bhakhara dam which was built at the instance of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. Their dam is being constructed in Punjab very slowly for the last ten years. If you get it completed soon, the Kashmir, Haryana and Rajasthan will be benefited and there will be no shortage of electricity. Thereafter Government need not help the farmers or agricultural labour in villages. They will become self-sufficient.

Some of our colleagues say that the farmers have become wealthy but I have never found them so though I have made frequent visits to each of the district in the Punjab & Haryana in connection with my service. I noticed there that sons of a few farmers have gone to the America or Canada and few others have acquired top posts in the military like Colonel or General. So, no

farmer has become wealthy because of farming.

Some of my friends say that there are big as well as small farmers. But now farmers have land in the tune of 2 to 18 acres only. If some one has land more than 18 acres then his case may be pending in the court of law for adjudication under Land Ceiling Act and he would lose his land as soon as court verdict is received.

My fifth point is for the employment opportunities in the rural areas. At present 20 percent population living in urban areas have acquired 80 per cent posts leaving 20 per cent posts for our 80 per cent population living in rural areas. I demand that Government should amend the constitution and reserve 80% posts for rural areas and that would include Scheduled Castes/Tribes and backward classes. This would improve their condition. The rural people who look wealthy at present are not so due to the farming but because of their fathers holding the posts of General, I.A.S. I.P.S. Otherwise common rural folk having insufficient education can't get employment. Life of a class IV servant is better than a farmer having 15 or 18 acres of land. Therefore, I would like to submit that posts should be reserved for rural people for the improvement of their lot.

My sixth point is on the remunerative price of wheat which is rupees 172 per quintal at present though Government have to pay at least rupees 250 per quintal if wheat is to be purchased from abroad. While a farmer has to sell his wheat in one month at the rate of rupees 172 per quintal the price of wheat jumps to Rs. 200, 225, 250 or 300 per quintal in the remaining eleven months of the year. Therefore, a farmer gets only rupees 172 per quintal though rate of wheat may rise upto rupees 300 per quintal in remaining eleven months. If a farmer gets Rs.300 per quintals he will become prosperous. What objection have you got in it. The rate of wheat

remains Rs. 172 per quintal for one month only and it is sold at much higher rate in the remaining months. it is sheer injustice to the farmers. it must be stopped.

My seventh point is related to the acquisition of farmer's land by D.D.A. There are 360 villages around Delhi. I am talking about the period when Delhi was having a population of 5 lakhs 50 years before but population of Delhi has now gone up to 8 millions resulting in the sky rocketing prices of land.

Government acquires the land of farmers paying them nominal rate of rupees 5.00 or 12 per yard while the farmer may get much higher price of their land viz more than Rs. 1000/- per yard if the same is sold privately. What is the harm if a farmer also becomes millionaire and sets up a factory. If other persons can establish a factory why not a farmer. The D.D.A. allots land in Delhi D.D.A. takes half of the profit if an allottee sells the land while profit should go to the farmer because D.D.A. had taken development charges initially. So, it is nothing but high handedness on the part of the Government. If you remove this injustice, only then you could assist farmers in the true sense of the term. Farmers don't get compensation if their crops are destroyed as a result of flood, drought and hailstorms. Though compensation for destruction of crops would be in billions of rupee but they don't get any thing even for ploughing, irrigation and hard labour. Therefore, farmers always face injustice and indiscrimination everywhere and in every manner.

Now the hon. Minister has proposed to decrease interest rate by 1 1/2% for farmers which is negligible. Can it be called relief? If interest rate reduced to 6 to 9 per cent from present 12 per cent only the one could term it as relief. There should be a fixed maximum limit of loan also for the farmers like industrialists to be drawn from the banks.

[Shri Ramnarain Singh]

Suppose a farmer has 5 acres of land and he needs a loan of Rs. 50,000/- he should be authorised to draw the amount of rupees 50 thousands. The farmer should be provided with pass -book in which entry should be made to this effect. Otherwise, now -a -day he has to pay 10 to 25 per cent commission of the total amount to the bank employees while taking loan. If you provide a pass-book to the farmer mentioning the maximum limit of his drawing right, he will have not to pay any commission whenever he draws the money.

15.00 hrs.

My eighth point relates to irrecoverable loans given to farmers. As Prof. Ranga has also demanded earlier, the farmers may be exempted from repayment of their loans to some extent as debt of Rs. 4720/- crores has been written off in case of industrialists. In Haryana, the Chief Minister, Shri Devilal had written-off some outstanding loans about which false propaganda was made. When the loans of big people can be waived, why not in case of farmers? I am not suggesting that outstanding loans worth Rs. 1 lakh should be waived, but those farmers who have less than Rs. 10 thousands or Rs. 20 thousand as loans, some amount of it should be waived. Alongwith it, if they have no source of income, then also their loans should be written-off. The farmers should be made to realise that Government is committed to their welfare and it will extend all assistance to them. The Government would say that the price of a bag of fertiliser has been reduced by Rs. 9. This reduction does not make difference to the farmer. On account of these reasons, I am saying that this Budget is not good for the farmers. As it is all the hon. Members of this House sympathise with the farmers. But it is regretful that inspite of this, their basic problems have not been solved. If the Government approves of these two points, the farmers will never ask for

subsidies. Whatever subsidies are given, they are pocketed by the middlemen. You should pay attention in this direction also. When farmer has to get a loan of Rs. 10 thousand he has to offer his land as security. When an industrialist owning 10 factories, wants a loan, he too has to offer a security but it affects him little because he has to mortgage only one of his factories. On the other hand, the farmer is ruined. Hence, Government should pay attention to the particular problems of the farmers. Alongwith it, it should be ensured that the entire amount of subsidies reach them. If dams are constructed on all rivers of our country, there will be no difficulty in supplying power and water to the farmers and they will not make any demands in this regard.

Secondly, I want to submit that urban property is increasing by leaps and bounds and it is necessary to put a ceiling on it. If this is not done the poor people will go poorer and the rich will go richer.

Now I would like to mention one or two problems relating to Haryana. The SYL canal diverts the water of Punjab towards Haryana. This scheme was to cost Rs. 45 crores. initially. But now it has escalated to Rs. 366 crores. The hon. Minister of Water Resources has informed me in writing that it will be completed by 31st March. Similarly if the aqueduct on Sirsa river is completed in this one year, it will benefit the farmers of Haryana by Rs. 100 crores. The Thein dam when completed, will also benefit the farmers greatly. A Government agency is installing a thermal power plant at Yamuna Nagar. In this case also, if you direct this project, to be completed at the earliest, it will do a lot of good.

Now, I want to submit a few points about consignment tax. The Chief Minister of Haryana has met you several times in this connection a several meetings have been held. All our factories at Sonapat, Bahadurgarh,

Faridabad and Gurgaon have their head offices in Delhi. Neither sales-tax nor income-tax is received from there. As a result, Haryana is losing Rs. 50 crores. Efforts are being made to pass the consignment bill for the past 8 years. But it has not been passed so far. There are several such issues, which have not been settled as yet. Apart from that U.P Kerala and Andhra Pradesh are also incurring losses on this account. The congress ruled States have no objections in this regard. Therefore, I want that it should be reviewed.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI) : Sir, I wish to make a brief intervention not with a view to score any debating point but with a view to put some of the things on the record straight.

Sir, I have attentively listened to the speeches of opposition Members who have participated as well as Members belonging to my side. I am surprised to observe a very basic misunderstanding in the speech given by the initiator of the discussion Mr. Madhav Redd. I would touch upon those points. The main criticism he levelled and which was later on supported by some of the Members from the opposite benches was that there is no direction in the Budget.

AN. HON. MEMBER: That is true.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: That is not for you to judge. I don't know whether they have got a picture of India before them, I don't know whether they understand the complexion of the country and I don't know whether they have got any sense of direction as to what should be called a direction.

If you look to the entire country, then we all claim from this side as well as from that side that this country belongs to the farmers, that this country belongs to the rural population and that in the rural areas the need for giving help is much more imperative and much more needed. We also talk about the deprived, the under-privileged and the poor tribals, etc. If, in the Budget it has been endeavoured that let there be illumination in the small huts of Adivasi tribals, is it not a direction? If, in the Budget it has been endeavoured that let there be pumpsets, let the Harijans and the people belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe have an opportunity to get more financial assistance and if there is an endeavour in the Budget that besides the existing financial agencies for house building purpose let the Land Development Bank also play its role which covers the whole country, is it not a direction? If, in the Budget, despite all prices going up, there is an effort to reduce the prices of fertilisers, is it not a direction? If in the Budget there is a direction that essential commodities should reach to the needy men, the previous system should be strengthened and the blackmarketing should be diminished, is it not a direction? (*Interruptions*). I am not on a debating point, I am not yielding.

That is the very reason why I say that they don't understand as to what this Budget aims at because they have got no proper understanding of the people of this country. They don't know what is the need of the people and what are the thrust areas where the Budget should direct itself.

This Budget has been directed towards the thrust areas, towards amelioration of the conditions of those people which is much more imperative. And it is being done for that purpose.

You look to the outlays. We all want this tempo of development in our country. We

[Shri B.K. Gadhvi]

have got to accelerate the tempo of development. What is the outlay for that? It is Rs. 28715 crores. Would it not accelerate the tempo of development in this country? ...*(Interruptions)*... In the area of development, particularly in the basic energy inputs, look at the figures. Our coal and lignite production up by 11% than the corresponding period of the last year; our electricity generation up by 7.6 % our production of saleable steel 5.9% our cement production up by 8.1%.

Our earnings on railway traffic are up by 5.4 per cent and our industrial production has registered a growth of 10.2 per cent despite the pressure of severe drought on the economy of the country. Many hon. Members mentioned that agriculture growth and production has become a little stagnant. This budget provides to accelerate the growth in agricultural production and agriculture growth. Therefore, there is 40 per cent more outlay this year in this sector. So to say and that too not by people who do not understand economic; but by person who has got ability and understanding of economics in a better way - Mr. C Madhav Reddi - that this budget is directionless is totally unfounded and there is no basis for making such a criticism.

Shri Madhav Reddi and other hon. Members also mentioned about the administered prices. I think they do not understand whether the administered price and its rise is a revenue measure or not. In fact, it is not. Administered prices sometimes are raised with a view to contain the losses in the production of that particular commodity *(Interruptions)*

So far as administered prices are concerned let me give you one illustration and that is about petrol. Do you know when we hiked the price of petrol then on the other hand on the same petroleum product what subsidy we are giving! You were crying also

about subsidies that the subsidies should come down but to whom the subsidy goes on kerosene? For one litre of kerosene the subsidy is Rs 1.8 paise. On a LPG gas cylinder the subsidy per cylinder is Rs. 43.89 paise. On these two items alone the subsidy comes to Rs. 1015 crores. By whom kerosene is consumed? It is consumed by the ordinary and the common man.

(Interruptions)

If you do not understand I cannot help you. I cannot open a school here. I was also surprised to listen that when we gave some excise concessions then they said these concessions ought not to have been given because the share of the States would come down to that extent. The revenue which would be devolvable to the States would go down. Concessions in excise were not given by this motive. If you look to the whole area of the commodities where the concessions have been given then you will find that they are given on the commodities which are mostly used by the middle class and common people.

Shri Madhav Reddi also made one more mistake. That was about our having got 1.28 per cent surcharge on basic excise. He said that this will not go to the States. Let me make it clear that by the imposition of excise, we are going to get about Rs. 902 crores. This excise would be shared by the States.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Surcharge is not shared by the States.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: The concession, which we have given in excise and the consequent loss thereto, would also be shared by the States.

Another point he raised was that the States would not be getting their share from

the Small Savings Certificates, Indira Vikas Patras and the Kisan Vikas Patras. Let me make it clear that even on Indira Vikas Patras, Kisan Vikas Patras and on Small Savings, the States are going to get their share.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
How much?

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: As per the Finance Commission's recommendation—some 75 per cent. You are asking me, 'How much' You don't understand that very simple thing. As they used to get in the Small Savings, in the same pattern, they will be getting. But they fail to understand this. What I have to say is that the concession which we gave in excise amounts to Rs. 510 crores. The special excise duty, which we are going to collect, would be Rs. 749 crores. Thus, the additional income devolvable to the States on this front would be Rs. 122 crores more. But it is better that they studied the whole thing before leveling any criticism.

Other points would be dealt with in the final reply. But I do share the concern about the deficit, about the growing expenditure—what you term as non-plan expenditure—and also about the revenue receipts and revenue expenditure. So far as revenue receipts and revenue expenditure are concerned, I do feel that this has started since 1979-80. A deficit has emerged in the revenue account of the Government. This is certainly a cause for concern. But the revenue receipts have grown satisfactorily. I don't wish to say that they have not grown. But the expenditure has outpaced. That has to be admitted.

Now let us examine what are the areas. You go in for development. You create an asset under the Plan. Are you not going to maintain it? You create a school in the village. Should you not do it? You create a hospital. Should you not run it? Air defence—should you not have defence to meet any

contingency and a threat on our borders? Therefore, at this place. I would like to say that it is a misconception to say that all non-developmental expenditure is bad. In the area of services, in the area of maintenance, You have got no option. You have to do it. In the area of subsidies, I have already spoken earlier about the subsidies on food, fertilisers, kerosene and LPG. Can you afford not to give them to the farmers? What is the contribution of the farmers? We had century's severest drought and not a single man died of starvation. Have you seen before two years, when there was a drought around the ahara countries where millions of people died for want of food? Despite this, people say that the Indian agriculture, Indian economy depend on the rain. Certainly our economy is very much predominantly depending upon the rain but have you marked the feature that this time the industrial growth is more than 10 per cent? You go and examine the figures in the past where it was a minus of industrial front. Why so? Because this is the first year where we have got a conspicuous result to witness that the old proverb saying that the Indian economy is a gamble in the rain, has not assumed that much importance as I mentioned, as you used to assume in the past. Therefore, although 40 per cent of our industry has got a great relevance in bearing the agricultural production, our 60 per cent of the industries in the newly developed areas, in the modern area have come up where they can withstand rigorous drought and even the vagaries of weather and that is why this industrial growth has come up. It should be a matter of pride for all us. It is not a matter of any party and that is the resilience of our economy.

We are equally concerned in the area of deficit. It is not that we are not concerned but you show a single developing country with our democratic set-up, with a federal structure like ours, with the view to meet so many obligations that they could do away with the deficit budget. None. Because the more you

[Shri B.K. Ga dhvi]

develop, the more you have to spend. If you cannot touch the resources, if you cannot augment your resources and there is a limit in augmenting the resources because here, unfortunately, today what I find and also yesterday is that the excise concessions are criticised. The farmers concessions are criticised. How are we going to meet? I invite all the Opposition Members to give me suggestions as to how we can control expenditure, which are the areas where we can put our economy. Some people suggest here and there as 20 crores, 30 crores, 50 crores and so on. That is not going to make any dent. What are the areas and what the priorities? Let us sit together and examine the priorities and you tell us that these are the priorities which should be taken up first. Can we give up defence preparedness? Can we give up education of our country? Can we let down the industrial sector and our farmers sector? Can we let down the research and development and the space research, our own place in the internal areas of research and development in Antarctica? Can we let these down? Certainly not. Therefore, Mr. Chairman Sir, what I wish to point out is that this Budget is a great exercise and particularly, when the economy was under serious strain and is under serious strain and it is the best exercise that has been done. If you want to develop an industry in this country, the people should have the purchasing power also. Majority of the people belong to the farming sector. There may be farmers and there may be farm labourers. If they do not have the purchasing power, then there could not be adequate indigenous market for the industry and then there cannot be development and growth of the industry. The answer in the economic area lies in the growth. What we need today is not the peripheral criticism but concrete suggestions as to how we can achieve growth in all the sectors. The answer is the growth, but unfortunately when that is being endeavoured, you are putting fetters and chains on the

march of development; you are putting the barricades and blockades on the road of development. I know you have not to share the responsibility, you are simply to criticise. People have entrusted us with the responsibility of running this nation. You can afford to do anything, but we cannot afford to do like that. What you did yesterday we can never afford to do it.

We have seen some of the Janata Party members stated that why we talk of 1979-80 only, why don't we talk of 1977-78 and 1978-79. I would ask them only, without taking much of your time, Mr. Chairman, to examine what they got as a legacy after 1976-77. What was the foreign exchange reserve and what was the foodgrain reserve? At that time it has been mustered by Congress Government and you squandered that away like a prodigal son. You brought down the price of sugar to Rs. 2 per kg and the farmers had to burn away their fields of sugarcane. Do not take credit for all these things. With a view to mop up the resources, you resorted to gold auction, we are not going to resort to that, as you resorted.

Sir, in the limited area of expenditure, what I wish to say is that we have tried to contain the expenditure and we are certainly confident that as we proved successful last year, deficit was contained, inflation was contained, this year also we are going to contain the deficit. There should not be any alarm on that account, any misconception on that account.

I hope that I have cleared some of the points which the hon. Member, Shri Madhav Reddy, who is present here, had raised. Many of his pointer were well mis-conceived and I think now they would be understood in the proper perspective. With these words, I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for permitting me to intervene in this debate.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has presented the 41st Budget on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of our Independence. Not only myself, but all the sections of our society welcome this Budget.

The Budget is the reflection of the economy of a State. The economic situation of a country is reflected in it. The people of our country are viewing this Budget with a pleasant surprise. In spite of giving such a large number of concessions, it is a balanced Budget. It appears as if it has been prepared after much deliberations. It is a yeoman's Budget and is village oriented. The taxes have been levied, luxury items which will affect the rich. The common man, the ordinary farmer, worker and the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will benefit by this budget.

Sir, I want to submit that the concessions announced in the budget should actually reach the villages. It should not happen that the businessman and the black marketeers not allow these benefits to reach the rural areas. It is essential to consider the situation rationally.

I also welcome the concessions given to the housewives in this Budget. The items which she is concerned with have either been made free of excise-duty or it has been reduced. It includes stainless steel utensils, cooking materials, soaps etc. and by which you have earned the blessings of all married women. It will not make much difference to your revenue but by exempting the vermilion from excise-duty you have definitely received their blessings. Alongwith it, you have made the children happy as well by exempting toys, copy-books and other materials used for reading and writing from excise duty. Similarly, you have granted concessions in respect of medicines. I wel-

come all these measures.

The Opposition parties are opposing the Budget just for the sake of opposition because in their hearts, they also welcome this budget. The main point of their criticism is the deficit of Rs. 7.1/2 crores in the Budget, which they think will aggravate inflation. But it is their misconception, the deficit financing will not enhance inflation and in order to ensure that we will have to generate additional resources. The developing countries always have deficit financing but additional resources are mobilised to make that up.

Another criticism is in regard to the hike in postal tariff and in railway fares. I want to submit that today, postal facilities are available in every village and the increase is not much keeping in view of the quantum of facilities provided and moreover, it will ensure a better further. We must all be ready to sacrifice this much.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, 80 percent of our population is residing in 5 lakh and 75 thousand villages in our country and their main occupation is agriculture. I welcome the concession given to this sector. Concessions have been granted in respect of fertiliser, pesticides and three new experiments have been done. I welcome these three projects the names of which are 'Gramin Awas, Kutir Jyoti' and Jal Dhara. In this connection, one question which comes in my mind is that how will the Kutir Jyoti' project be materialised in those villages where power is in short supply or same is not available at all. 40 per cent of our villages fall under this category. I hail from Rajasthan and the Electricity Board in this State is running at a loss. Electricity is available only for 2 or 3 hours. The famine hit people are not able to draw water from the wells due to the non-availability of power and under such circumstances, I am afraid that our project may remain on paper only. I order to meet such an eventuality, we shall chalk out a plan at the outset. 3 to 4 per cent of our power requirements are being met by the Atomic Power Plants. When the raw materials required for atomic power like thorium, uranium etc. are available here then why is

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the Government not considering the installation of additional atomic plants.

I would also like to submit that atomic plants similar to one set up at Kalpakkam with indigenous technique should be set up in other parts of the country. It takes 8-9 years in setting up an atomic plant. The Government should make endeavours to set up more and more thermal power plants, particularly in the backward areas like Rajasthan so that the schemes like 'Kutir Jyoti' and 'Jal Dhara' could be implemented. There has been a 40 per cent increase in the allocation for power and irrigation. It is, therefore, necessary that special attention should be paid towards small irrigation schemes and anicut schemes in irrigation. They should be implemented under N.R.E.P. and I.R.D.P.

Since the hon. Minister belongs to hill areas, he has given some facilities to those areas. The desert should also be treated at par with the hill areas. These areas can develop like the Arab countries once petroleum is found in that region, for which exploratory work has already been taken up by the Government. The Government should conduct more and more explorations for finding petrol in the desert areas of Rajasthan.

Drinking water is the most acute problem in Rajasthan. Even after 40 years of independence there are certain villages in Rajasthan where drinking water is not available. Hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to sanction Rs. 25 crores for this purpose last year. But this amount was as good as a drop in the ocean. It will serve little purpose for the areas having no water. I, therefore, request him to make additional provisions for this purpose and supply high pressure rigs to Rajasthan free of cost. High Pressure rigs are most essential in Rajasthan without which water cannot be pumped out and people will continue to remain thirsty. Pres-

ently 36,252 villages comprising a population 3.7 crores and about 3.6 crores cattle have been affected by famine. The Government proposes to provide Rs. 137 crores for the year 1988-89. But I request that a provision of 216 crores should be made so that people affected by famine could be saved. Last year, the Government had sanctioned 5 lakh metric tonnes of wheat free of cost for Rajasthan with a view to save the people who have been suffering from drought for last 4 consecutive years. But this time no wheat has been supplied to Rajasthan. As a result of this, people do not get nutritious food. They have been suffering from night blindness for want of vitamin 'A' and cannot see during night. If they are not given nutritious food, more and more people will turn blind. As such arrangements should be made to supply foodgrains to the people of Rajasthan so that they may get nutritious food. Drought and floods have become a sort of permanent feature. The problem has been aggravating in spite of incessant remedial measures. I would like to request the Government to find out a permanent solution to this problem. We must identify the main reason behind the drought. The main reason of this problem is that the forests are being denuded indiscriminately. It is estimated that in our country forests cover 15 per cent of the land surface. But according to an astrologer only 10 per cent land has been covered by forests and in Rajasthan it is only 2 per cent.

We can make progress only when these forests are protected. Today there are 1554 dams in our country. Though we have been benefited by major dams, vast forest areas have been submerged and large areas of land have gone waste. It has reduced production. I, therefore, reiterate that the Government should look into the small irrigation schemes like the Gambhari Canal, Bari Yojana and the Devbas Yojna lying pending with them. Priority should be accorded to irrigation under draught relief work. The

construction work on Indira Gandhi canal has been lingering on for the last so many years for want of adequate funds. this canal will prove to be the Ganga of the desert areas in Rajasthan and will be useful like the river Ganga. I request that more funds may be provided so that the construction work on this project may be completed early.

We find that our industrial activities have been confined to big cities only and it is the main reason of rising un-employment in the country. I would like to suggest that industries should be set up on a decentralised basis in the backward districts by declaring them as industrially backward districts.

15.41 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

Rajasthan is very rich in mineral resources. But no attention has ever been paid towards it. There are large deposits of lime stone in the Chittorgarh region. But cement industry has not made the required progress. This industry should be encouraged. Zinc is also available in plenty in Rajasthan. The Government had given its approval for setting up Zinc Smelter Plant at Agucha in Chittorgarh district, but no work has yet been started on this scheme. I urge upon the hon. Minister to expedite this work. Besides, huge quantity of rock phosphate is available in Rajasthan. It is useful for production of fertiliser. But no attention has been paid towards it. Chittorgarh can be the best place for setting up a rock phosphate based plant. It is because this place is being connected by a broad gauge line and surface water is also available there.

Financing through borrowing has been weakening our economy. 17 per cent of our total revenue is being spent on payment of interest. Presently our country owes loans to

the extent of Rs. 1,05,267 crores which includes foreign loans comprising 22 per cent. According to World Bank Report India occupies 4th position among 96 debtor countries. India comes after Brazil, Mexico, Korea in this group. Our non-plan expenditure goes on increasing due to rise in these loans. We invest 74 per cent of our revenue on non-productive items which include defence, payment of interest and giving subsidy on food and fertiliser. If this situation continues to prevail, we will have to pay as much amount towards interest as the amount of investment in 1992-93. As has been said by the Planning Commission, the Government met half of its expenses out of its own resources during Fifth Five Year Plan, but all the investments during the Seventh Plan Period had to be made by the Government through loans. If this situation continues, our economy will deteriorate further. It should, therefore, be our effort to reduce the loans to the minimum. We should increase our export. Besides, most of our Public Undertakings and private factories are running at loss. All the private companies have become sick. If the cause of the loss is due to the mal-functioning of the management, the managing board should be changed immediately in order to solve the problem of deficit financing. I am of the view that due to the parallel economy being run by the black money our economy is deteriorating. The Government have made a lot of efforts to dig out black money and issued a number of Vikas Patras. But we have to concentrate on the root causes of black money and find out as to how it is being created. Our economy cannot improve until and unless the parallel economy of the black money is curbed. I do not want to go into the statistical details. I would only like to submit that the Government should control black money in the first instance and then control inflation. If it fails to effect control over inflation, a situation similar to one once prevailed in Israel and West Germany may arise. Therefore action has to be taken keeping al

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these aspects in view.

The population of our country is 15 per cent of the total World population and our income is 1.5 per cent of the world income. We will have to prepare our schemes and control our economy. Keeping in view the international figures and the map of the entire world. The Government has taken some welcome steps in this direction. It will definitely improve our economy.

With these words, I support the Budget proposals presented in the House.

SHRI UMAKANTA MISHRA
(Mirzapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am citing a very old principle on political economics which is applicable even to-day. While narrating about the ideal 'Suryavansh' in his epic 'the Raghuvansh', the great poet Kalidasa wrote:

Prajanam Ev Bhrityatyantham tabhyo
balimgrihit,
Sahasraguna mutshrashtum adavse hi
rasm ravi.

It means that the king levies taxes on his subjects for their progress, welfare and prosperity. Just as the sun takes away water from the earth and supplies thousand times of the same to the earth, similarly the king or the Government invests ten times of the taxes that are collected from the people on their welfare. This principle is equally important even to-day. Our Government collects revenue in the form of taxes and invests several times more on the welfare work. Shri Gadhavi has drawn a true picture of this situation in this House. We can find that the Government gives crores of rupees in the form of subsidy on a number of food items, L.P.G., kerosene etc. and it is their duty to see the welfare of the people.

It is a welcome Budget. When the then Finance Minister, Shri Viswanath Pratap

Singh presented the Budget for the year 1985-86 capitalists like Shri Nani Palkiwala and capitalist organisations like the FICCI had praised him a lot, but we had criticised him in this very House.

[*Translation*]

We believed that if any Budget is acclaimed by persons like Nani Palkiwala of Rightist Capitalist ideology then it cannot be a budget for the poor people of the country. But present Budget on the other hand has been criticised by the same Nani Palkiwala in his statement published in the Indian Post of 9th March, 1988. After going through this magazine I was very happy because I feel that if a Budget is criticised by the people having faith in capitalist ideology then it means that Budget is definitely good for the common man. But current Budget is being widely welcomed by people from all walks of life. On my visit to my constituency farmers told me that price of fertiliser has already been reduced by Rs. 8.80 per bag. Farmers had all praise for the concessions announced in the Budget which were first hinted by the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi in the rally of 15 lakh farmers at Lucknow last month. The Hon. Prime Minister stated at the rally that Government will help small, middle and farmers of backward regions. Reduction in price of fertilisers by Rs. 8.80 per bag is not a small thing.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can give you ten minutes. You cover your points within ten minutes.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA: You are a very good Chairman. Please give me 15 minutes.

[*Translation*]

The Budget is being welcomed in every

nook and corner. It has been established that Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi is trying its best to help the workers and common man. Now it is difficult to incite farmers against Government. I welcome and praise the current Budget which is formulated to help farmers, poor and common man.

A few concessions have been given to rural folk but large allocation has been made for the rural sector in the Budget. Since 1952-53 rates of direct taxes have been continuously revised upward but the provision for rural sector has been diminishing in the Budget. It is a welcome sign that more and more funds are being allocated for rural areas in the Budget for the last two years.

Incentives are being provided to the agricultural sector. Prices of fertiliser have been reduced, this is a welcome step. Jaldhara Programme is also a good programme. Irrigation facilities will be provided to small farmers under this programme. I request the Government to start 'Haldhara' or 'Haldhar' programme in addition to Jaldhara Programme. It will enable such farmers to hire tractors who are not in a position to buy Tractors of their own, This will prove to be a boon for small farmers. I hope in the next Budget Government will start 'Haldhara' or 'Haldhar' or 'Dharti Tor' or 'Dharti Pakar' Programme to enable farmers to take Tractors on hire.

'Kutir Jyoti' is a nice programme to help nearly five lakh families in raising their level of living in rural areas as they will get light. Therefore I request the Government to also start 'Gramin Jyoti' Programme to take electricity to villages of India. This will also help unemployed in setting up cottage industries and solve their problem of unemployment.

Target of digging five lakh wells has been set under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural landless Employment Guarantee Programme. I welcome this

and also request the Government to provide machines for rock breaking in the hilly areas. Five lakh wells cannot be dug in hilly areas unless such machines are provided by the Government. Only when these machines are made available the success of the programme can be ensured and people will be able to derive full benefits out of it.

Government has formulated a scheme of Rs. 100 crore to provide credit to people for construction of houses. This is also welcome. But Government is also requested to take note of the repaying capacity of people of the rural areas because they are very poor. Therefore Government is requested to widen the scope of Indira Avas Scheme. Under Indira Avas Yojna, Government is requested to provide all possible financial assistance to the poor living in rural areas for construction of houses. Even if small houses, consisting of a room and a veranda are provided then also poor people will be benefited. But all this cannot be constructed with in six thousand rupees. I request the Government to raise the amount of assistance from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000 — 10,000 under Indira Avas Yojna if they really want to help the poor. Then only they will be able to construct houses of their own. We have no reservations about it.

Oppositions Member have alleged that the budget would encourage inflation and prices would increase further. No developed country of the world — be it Japan, West Germany or France could check inflation in time. Our country is vast and our economy is at developing stage. Development is taking place rapidly. So there is bound to be some price rise and inflation. But, however, Government should ensure that inflation and price rise remain under check. The reasons for inflation and price rise are increase in non-plan expenditure. Besides this, corruption, hoarding and smuggling are also responsible for generation of black money which should be reduced to the minimum. In

[Sh. Umakant Mishra]

addition to this, stern measures need be taken to control black money which has taken the shape of parallel economy. I hope Government will take concrete steps to control it.

According to the report of Reserve Bank, as Nirmalaji has pointed out, there are problems in securing and repayment of loans. The Government is taking measures in this respect. I would suggest that Government should push up exports and curtail imports. Government should reduce its non-plan expenditure and resort to economy in administration expenditure also.

Both Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Finance have stressed the need take such measures. I want to draw the attention of the Government towards a serious problem. Number of educated unemployed is rising at an alarming rate. Government is requested to formulate schemes to reduce unemployment among educated people of various disciplines viz I.T.I. Engineer, Diploma holders, Doctors, B.Ed., B.T, High school degree holders and B.As. Chandrakarji has also stressed the need to check unemployment which is taking serious turn. Government is requested to formulate schemes to create jobs for these educated unemployed.

In backward regions industrialisation is necessary together with development of agriculture in rural areas for improving the living standards through generation of jobs in rural areas. Government is requested to encourage industrialisation in backward regions of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh — like Jabalpur, Reeva and Santa where there are no industries. Shivraman Committee has stressed the need to declare big districts, development blocks and sub-divisions as backward for promoting industrialisation. Mirzapur is a very big district. Coal and electricity are

available in abundance in 300 kilometre southern region of the district. So industries can easily be set up there. The people are deserting Mirzapur and the surrounding areas. In view of this, industries should be set up around Mirzapur district. Similarly industries should also be set up around Bhadoi. On the same lines large scale, medium scale and small scale industries should be set up around backward regions. Industrialisation is necessary together with development of agriculture for solving the problems of inflation, unemployment and poverty.

With these words, I welcome and support the Budget.

[English]

16.00 hrs.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, I stand to support the budget for the year 1988-89. This budget has to be viewed from the background of the great natural calamities such as drought and floods that this country had to face during the last year. The nation was facing one of the unprecedented droughts and in spite of that the growth rate in all the sectors have been comparatively encouraging and the people in the rural areas did not bear the brunt of the calamity. This was achieved with better economic performance and management and with a careful storing of sufficient buffer stocks of the foodgrains for distribution all over the country through the Public Distribution system.

Sir, this is one of the most popular budgets presented by any Government during the last 40 years since independence benefiting all sections of the people of this country. Every segment of the community will be benefited but the re-generation of rural economy and providing employment opportunity to the weaker sections is the

main thrust of this budget. Farmers who have been affected by the unprecedented drought and flood will be relieved, to a large extent by the loans they can get at a lower rate of interest and the pumpsets on loans at nominal cost. There is a reduction of 7 1/2% of cost in the fertilisers which will lower the cost of agriculture production and will also go a long way in stepping up agricultural production. Several lakhs of homeless can now aspire to have a home of their home by availing the loan facility at a very nominal rate of interest. Every attempt has been made in this budget to arrest the spiralling price of essential commodities which will certainly relieve the burden of the poor housewives.

Sir, the Finance Minister has also given a categorical assurance that all steps will be taken to ensure that the benefits due to reduction in the prices of essential articles including the textiles, life-saving medicines etc will be passed on to the real consumer. This is a very positive step and nobody will dispute that the concessions announced make good sense and it shows the intelligent way of stepping up of production and helping the small farmers who have been afflicted by several years of drought and floods. This goes counter to the negative approach of the some of the non-Congress (I) Governments such as Haryana where several crores of rupees were written off for petty political interest without achieving any positive results.

Sir, some of the friends on the Opposition have criticised this budget as anti-people, anti-working class and that this will benefit only the rich farmers. I would only appeal to those members to go through the budget proposals, study them carefully and understand the number of measures proposed for the re-orientation of rural economy and the measures to help farmers affected on account of drought, especially the Co-operative Credit system, programme for

electrification and single point light system, programme called 'Jaldhara', setting up of National Housing Bank, housing finance, measures for promotion of employment opportunities in the decentralised sector and the like.

Sir, when the Government is striving hard to save our rural people from the onslaught of the natural calamities and to give them hope of a better future, what is the role of the Opposition? Has not the Opposition in this country to play a constructive role? Are the 'bandhs' and disruption of normal life and destruction of the parliamentary system in the country the only programmes in their manifesto? Are they not answerable to the people at large? Sir, what has been happening in this House during the last one year may not have any parallel in the parliamentary system of Government anywhere in the world. I would request the Government to look into the conduct of the Opposition in the House for the last one year so that you will know how much of the valuable time of this House was wasted and the resulting loss of money caused to the Nation. Sir, there is a saying that "when Rome was burning, Nero was fiddling". That is what is happening in some parts of our country with the blessings of the non-Congress-I Governments in those States and I must say that it does not give credit to anybody, not to speak of parliamentary democracy. In Kerala, they have damaged the Central Government establishments and the public property. The loyal workers who tried to attend the office were prevented and they stoned the buses. I would appeal to the Government to arrange for an assessment of the damage caused to the life and property all over the country as a result of 'bandh'. They have no concern about the country, they have no concern about the poor people and they have no concern about the life and aspirations of the poor people.

Sir, in this connection, I may add that I am not here to say that the whole economic

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picture of this country is rosy, and that the present budget has solved all the problems for eternity. There are lot of problems. But I would remind the hon. Members of this House the great saying of Gandhiji. Gandhiji said: "I want to wipe out every tear from every eye". Our task is far ahead and we have to go miles and miles and we have to wipe the tears of every common man, every ordinary man in the rural area and every man who is striving hard to lift himself up above the poverty line.

While supporting the Budget I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one or two aspects which are not being fully, in my opinion, covered by the Budget. One is the handloom sector. In the Budget speech it is said that the handloom sector provides employment to about 10 million weavers and others. This important sector has been affected by high prices of cotton and other yarns. There is a proposal to increase the subsidy of Janata cloth from Rs. 2 per square metre to Rs. 2.75 per square metre. This is welcome, but what is happening in this sector is, whatever concession or whatever assistance is given, it never goes to the real worker. This is being eaten away by the middlemen. In Kerala there are thousands of societies. They have bogus names as workers in their lists, and whatever is given to the workers as rebate or concession is taken away by the middlemen. So, I would urge upon the Government for a proper verification of the looms and to find out the real workers. Whatever assistance is given should be monitored and whatever assistance is given should reach the ordinary worker.

Another area is the fishing sector. The traditional fisheries sector is an allied sector of agriculture. About 10 million people are engaged in this sector. This is one of the weakest sections of this country, who often had to fight against the vagaries of nature and the unusual natural calamities.

There are a lot of problem affecting the traditional fishermen of this country.. In an Unstarred Question No. 2862 tabled by me, I asked whether the Government are aware that Out Board Motor (O.B.M.) above 10 H.P. is required by traditional fishermen. Unfortunately the answer given by the Commerce Ministry is: "Government have no definite information about use of Out Board Motors above 10 H.P. by traditional fishermen." The Government should know that thousands of such Out Board Motors are being used by the fishermen in fishing all over the country. In answer to another Supplementary, the Minister stated: "Out Board Motors above 10 H.P. are not being manufactured in the country in the organised sector." This shows that whatever requirement is there, it has to be met by the import of O.B.M., but the licence for import is given to large export houses. As a result, the real, poor traditional fisherman has to pay two times or sometimes three times of the total cost of these engines to the intermediaries. This is a very bad position and while answering, it is said that "a few schemes for manufacture of Out Board Motors above 10 H.P. are at different stages of implementation." So, I would plead that the real traditional fishermen may be allowed the right to import such Out Board Motors because that is the only way to help them from their present crisis.

I also have a few suggestions. I request the Minister to consider them favourably because the budget is totally silent about the plight of fishermen. The following are my suggestions:-

- (1) 100% exemption of import duty for diesel driven Outboard Motor/Inboard Motor (OBM/IBM) required for traditional fisheries sector should be given.
- (2) Grant of 67% subsidy on the Import Value of Diesel driven

Outboard Motor/Inboard Motor in preference to the existing rate of 50% subsidy to all times of OBM/IBM should be given.

- (3) Inclusion of items "Outboard Motor above 10 HP" and Inboard Motor under OGL in Appendix — 6 of Import Export Policy and their import canalised through State Government agencies for Fisheries Developments for distribution to traditional fishermen.
- (4) 100% exemption of excise duty allowed on Nylon Filament Yarn for manufacture/repair of fishing nets.

If these requirements are fulfilled, I hope the poor traditional fishermen who are facing a lot of problems can strive hard and face the challenges of the organised sector in fishing. There are also some of the problems like shortage of kerosine for the outward engine. I hope, these problems will be taken care of.

With these words, I once again support the Budget and I hope this will regenerate the economy of this country and give a better future for the downtrodden millions of this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri B.B. Ramaiah. The entire time allotted to your Party has been taken by your friend. But still I give you 5 minutes. Please be very brief.

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Thank you, Mr. Chairman for giving me time to give expression of my thought on the Budget. Almost all the sessions look like Budget Session because for every session, they are coming with supplementary demands, even up to Rs. 5,000 crores. For the last three years, the deficit financing is increasing year by year and it has crossed over Rs. 8000

crores. Second thing is, before the Budget, you have already increased the prices of steel, coal and petrol and postal, telegraph and telephone charges and railway fares.

The main point on which I want to stress is, in the public sector, we are investing more than Rs. 80,000 crores but the return on that is not up to the mark. That is why, our financial position is getting day by day deteriorated. Look at the Budget deficit which is more than Rs. 8120 crores. The interest on the borrowings is Rs. 14,100 crores and the salaries are going up year after year at a very fast rate, and the Defence Budget go up to Rs. 13,000 crores. We are also going for market borrowing, for Rs. 7,000 crores and external assistance is Rs. 3734 crores. Small savings come to Rs. 1150 crores, Special deposits come to Rs. 4325 crores and the provident funds are Rs. 1,000 crores. That shows our entire planning depends on the outside rather than on the actual revenues which we are getting, namely through income-tax of Rs. 3660 crores, corporation tax of Rs. 4099 crores, customs of Rs. 15,626 and the excise duty of Rs. 18,172. Out of this, you will see, it is not the direct tax that makes more for the country's revenue but it is the excise duty that makes more important. That shows the importance we have to give for the industrial development and productivity. If you give more productivity and opportunity to invest more money in the industrial aspects, probably the revenue will go up much faster in all the goods that you produce. The excise duty, sales tax and the income-tax also will increase only when you start with more production and also it would lead to employment potential increase and goods availability in the market goes up. The blackmarketing will come down, once goods goes to the market more and more. So, this is one of the important aspects which I would like to stress that the hon. Minister to take care and see that faster industrialisation should go. When countries like Korea and Taiwan with very

[Sh. B.B. Ramaiah]

little resources and manpower are able to produce so much goods and export even up to Rs. 45,000 crores, in spite of all the efforts, our entire export is not exceeding Rs. 15,000 crores. This is one of the aspects, I hope, our hon. Minister will look into and give more attention and give more fillip for the development of country's opportunities to improve and also our per capita income.

The item which has probably been completely neglected is population growth. On the family planning side, probably they have not done much. That is one thing that is diluting our entire resources and availability. Whatever we are improving it, the population explosion gives a lot of burden on it.

Second point is, on the agricultural side, you have provided Rs. 1078 crores and for irrigation and flood, only Rs. 217 crores have been provided. This is one point which I am repeatedly stressing unless you increase the investment on irrigation and floods, it is very difficult for you to increase agricultural production. Every time, drought is causing problems, floods are causing problems. This Hydel project is able to minimise the flood damage and also give drought relief. Today we are able to produce so much in agriculture, in spite of drought because we have constructed some projects. I hope we should be able to take more advantage from these things in order to safeguard and improve the country's economy and productivity in agriculture. For example, we can see in Godavari, 80% water is going to the sea. If only we are able to take up some project like Polavaram, that will improve agricultural production, not only for the State but for the whole nation.

Another item is energy. Its allocation this year is Rs. 9,196 crores. This is the basic item. Without energy and power generation, industry cannot survive. In this respect, I feel that there should be a long-term policy to

involve the private sector also but, so far we have not been able to involve the private sector sufficiently which should be done to improve industrial production.

Fundamentally, we find somehow this Budget is not attractive for capital investment. We can see right from the beginning of the Budget presentation that the stock market is reflecting on the negative side. Still today, we are watching closely, this stock market depression is going on. People have lost confidence on the shares of investment in industry. That will create problems. People will divert their investment towards gold and other things which is not good for any country and, I am sure, that this is a very important aspect that we have to look into. This is important for the real industrial development.

As regards the agricultural side, we have given some concessions to insecticides and fertilisers and also electrical motors. But still we have to do a lot more in spite of these things.

We are importing huge amount of edible oils. This industry requires lot of support from the Government.

Even today we import sugar in spite of agricultural development.

Cotton development has not been properly taken care of. Unless you give some opportunities, this will not improve.

For example, on the export side, we find Gulf countries require lot of agricultural products. They need fruits, vegetables and even flowers. There is so much you can develop and export if only you can make some facilities for transport to different parts of the world.

Unless you improve roads, warehousing facilities for various agricultural products and communications, the country's econ-

omy will not grow and cope up with industrial activities. I hope that you will do something.

In the backward areas, the amount of subsidy given earlier to industries has practically come down now for a number of States. We have to find out some method of setting up these industries in the backward areas. You may call it growth oriented centres and give them some fillip to develop more industries.

As regards paper industry, in the Budget you are giving some support for the non-conventional raw materials like the grass and straw and other things but we are continuously importing lot of pulp and paper whereas we are not starting our own Indian products which are non-conventional paper industry by giving them the non-conventional raw material, the same protection. Otherwise they will not survive. I hope you will do it as we are giving to Baggasse what you have done to the big industries, you must do for small industries. Even for development of plastic industry, you have to give lot of support.

The capital goods import for industries is still up to 85%. Unless you reduce that part of it, our project capital cost will not come down and the industrial products in this country cannot meet the local requirement, because they will be very expensive. You import goods which are not competitive with the local manufacturers. The same attitude should be adopted towards generators also because we require more power generation. We must have some higher capacity. You have to give special duty concession so that we can import these things and generate more power. Ctd by RRR. On the rural electrification also, unless you give more support, probably what you expect of it, what we are trying to do, that cannot be able to be achieved.

One more item I want to stress is about

the Direct Taxes Amendment Bill which you had introduced before this House. It came in such a hasty way that we did not have an opportunity to go through it nor discuss it. It required a lot more to be done, though you have mentioned about it in the budget. The main part of it is that you have now got a uniform accounting year. It has created difficulties for the people. You had introduced it all of a sudden. It created a lot of problems. There are so many types of organisations. The cooperative societies have different year endings and the banks have different year endings,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH : Therefore, these things have to be looked into. We have to do something in this regard. There are also the Trusts. There are so many things. You have to give us time to discuss all these things, once again.

SHRI TARUN KANTI GHOSH (Barasat): Sir, I rise to support the budget, as proposed by our Finance Minister Shri N.D. Tiwari. This budget has given the right thrust i.e. the development of agriculture has been given top priority. I think, it is a right thing. At this stage, I want to tell this House, through you, Sir, that we must be thankful to our leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi and also to our farmers, our workers, that due to their work, in spite of such a great calamity i.e. the drought that we have faced this year, it did not really take India to a much worse position because of the schemes which were already implemented. But even today, we have found out that our agriculture is so much dependent on the vagaries of the nature. We cannot stop either floods or drought. I come, particularly from a State which is visited by both floods and drought every year, I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister, through you, Sir, to give a little more stress on these things for the Eastern India, particularly to West Ben-

[Sh. Tarun Kanti Ghosh]

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Sir, while we talk about the budget, we know the financial strains that we are always facing. On the one hand, we have to spend money for our Defence and on the other hand, we have to find out money for the developmental projects that we must have for developing our country. At this stage, I would like to bring it to the notice of course, it is known the hon. Minister of State of Revenue who is sitting here that why is it that only 2.2 million people out of the 850 million people pay taxes. Why is it so? What steps are you really taking to bring into net all those who should pay the taxes? Naturally, out of the 850 million people, only 2.2 million people are paying the taxes and this is too small a fraction for taxation purposes.

The other point that I would like to say with all my emphasis is this that India can never forge ahead with the rapidity that we want unless and until we can break this high cost economy which we are suffering from. Is it not amazing that imported sugar? Is it not amazing that Japan takes the coal and iron-ore from India all the way to Japan and they send the finished products to India again by ship?

It costs money but even then they can sell it at a cheaper price than our own indigenously produced things. Why should it be so? I want to know the reason from the hon. Minister. Why should it be that our coal cost so much? The total number of people who are employed here in our collieries are about six lakhs. You may know that only 6000 people in Australia are producing the same amount of coal that has been produced by the six lakh people of our country. Why should it be so? We must solve these basic things if we want to take India rapidly towards development. While we talk about development, we must also see that India develops as a whole. I am sorry to say one

thing. I come from Eastern India. I also know about U.P. very well because that is also my home State. So, from U.P., to the entire Eastern India, the development is far below than the rest of India. So, while we are trying to develop our country, we must develop it in such a way that all the States, all the parts of India can progress simultaneously and not one part. There are large segments of poverty, there are large segments of under-developed area in our country particularly in the Eastern India and Uttar Pradesh and maybe, in Rajasthan and also in some other parts which we have to really tackle. As a matter of fact, when we talk of Budget, the success of the Budget really depends on how much it costs the poorest man in the village and not the richest man in the city. From that point of view, we have to find out whether we are really progressing towards that end or not.

I want also to thank our present Prime Minister for the economic steps that he has initiated for the development of industry and economy of our country. I have not the slightest doubt that if the opposition and all of us really come together for the economic development of our country, our progress could be much faster than what it is today. There are two or three very important problems that are facing India today. One is the problem of unemployment. I am very lucky to be born as a son of Shri Tushir Kanti Ghosh, who was the editor of some newspaper. When I passed out from my college I could get a ready-made job. Everyday, every morning, literally, fifty, sixty, eighty or hundred boys come to me and they are not inferior to me in any way. They have the same brain, same education and everything except that they are not fortunate enough to be born in a ready-made family. They come to me only with one wish. They want to use their hand, they want to use their brain, they want to earn their own living. They do not want any help, any charity from any body. Even after forty years of freedom, this unem-

ployment is really dampening the spirit of our youth who are the future of our country. I request the Minister of State who is sitting here and who is taking down notes and through him our Finance Minister to really take some drastic steps so that we can solve this problem. It cannot be solved in one day. But we can go in the right direction in solving this unemployment problem.

The other thing which I would also like to mention is the rise in the cost of living. India is the one country where prices always go up. It never comes down. In all the other countries of the world, sometimes, prices go up and sometimes it comes down. But here, it goes up in spite of the efforts that we are doing. This really affects the poorer sections of the community, the poor man in the villages, poor peasants who live in our country. So, we have to do something about that. How to tackle that?

The other point which I would like to say here with all the emphasis is this. When there was this drought, our Prime Minister did his best to give the sufferers the relief that they needed. But I have seen what happens. Once the thick passes, we start forgetting them. But the loss that they have suffered—the peasants, the villagers—if we really want to bring them back to their own feet, we have to give a sustained assistance to them so that they can stand on their legs to become the useful peasants of our country.

We go on saying about social justice, we go on saying about fair-play to the down-trodden. Every Budget can be judged by how much we have advanced towards that end whether all our emphasis, all our steps that we are proposing are achieved and whether we are really going towards that end or not? One thing I would like to say here is that the people of India can become really very very strong country once we forget the differences in castes. Whether he is Punjabi, whether he is Bengali, whether he is Assam-

mese or whether he is South Indian, if we really become one and that can only happen if there is economic development in our country. I know that my time is short and that I cannot go on talking taking more time than what you're kindly giving me. I am giving my full support to this Budget and I would request the Finance Minister to remember the basic problems facing our country. I would also try to be a little parochial and say that for my Eastern India, my Uttar Pradesh, he should have a little more kindness.

I again support fully the Budget proposed by our Finance Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.N.PRADHAN (Bhopal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Budget. There is saying that 'magic manifests itself.' The budget presented this year has cast a spell on the whole country and more especially opposition parties. I think that it has been prepared with a view to face the challenging drought situation. Our target was to stabilise the prices and ensure increase in industrial and agricultural production. Similarly, we were to strengthen the rural economy too. There has been drought for three incessant years and the present one quite unprecedented and the major part of the remaining country has been in the grip of floods. In spite of all these hurdles and troubles, the way in which the Government has controlled the situation, has undoubtedly created a new history. We do not find words for its appreciation. But it is sad to know that the action worthy of appreciation has not moved our opposition. This affects their own image adversely. They are, perhaps, determined not to behave in responsible manner at all. Just as Arjun did not see anything except the eye of the fish, similarly the aim of our opposition is to grab power. Their only purpose is to spoil the show. They do not bother about the achievements of the Congress Government. You must have seen the way

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they behaved yesterday. They tried to see the extent of damage that could be done by sabotage etc. consequent upon organising Bharat Bandh. It is said that wisdom is not sold or bought from the market. But Indian Express, that favours Shri.V.P.Singh help and advises the opposition on various issues. Pro-American lobby is working behind the scene. In spite of all this, the fantastic budget presented by Shri Tewari has silenced them. The budget being flawless, they have become restless and feeling embarrassment. It is correct that our Finance Minister has shown special favour to the farmers, poor people and the labourers in this budget. But I want to draw attention of the Government towards the fact that the implementation of all the policies and schemes depends upon our officials. But it appears that our Finance Minister has not given due importance to them. In the past, people used to talk about a person who used to pay income tax. In those days every one used to think that here is a person who could afford to pay income tax from his savings after enjoying all the necessities, amenities and luxuries of life. But the time has changed. Now even a peon has to pay income tax irrespective of the fact whether his necessities are met or not. The break up of the revenue received as a result of income tax is 65 per cent corporate tax and 30-35 per cent tax for while huge amount is spent and which generates corruption. The Finance Minister is requested to look into this aspect also. Only an employee pays the income tax with honesty. Necessary deductions are made from his fixed pay. He has not been able to get any benefit out of the concession allowed by you. I want to assert that if you pay a little consideration to the amount we spend and get, you will realise that exemption limit for the payment of tax should be raise to Rs.50,000. If it is done people having fixed income will also get some relief.

Workers at various places observe

strict quite often, sometime they resort to 'work to rule' which results in heavy loss of production. This problem should be solved. The Government will have to formulate National Wage Policy, may be after 5 years or 10 years if they want to run the administration from top to panchayat level efficiently. I would request you to consider this point also seriously. Its implementation should not be difficult under the leadership of the courageous Finance Minister like Shri Tewari.

Now, I want to draw the attention of Finance Minister towards the Gas tragedy of Bhopal. The death toll in the aforesaid tragedy has reached three thousand . Even today people are dying. The complication of diseases like Jaundice, Heart disease and lungs disease are increasing. There are some cases of even cancer. You have spent the amount of Rs.55.56 crores on their rehabilitation and relief in three years. The tormenting things is that the amount of Rs.56 crores only has been spent on such a horrible tragedy. Some political personalities are sympathetic towards Union Carbide. They mould the case in a way that the interest of the Union Carbide is served and they may not have to pay the compensation absolutely or to pay a very little amount, if at all. This point must be given due consideration. Rs.4-5 crores have been spent to improve the environment. The water of both of the tanks has become rotten. It can cause an epidemic. The condition of tanks should be improved by working upon the plans already prepared. Similarly an appropriate Cancer Institute can also be set up. The case is lingering on in the court and no one knows as to how much time it may take in getting compensation. The district court had given its judgement to make payment of Rs.350 crores as an interim relief. But the other side appealed in the High Court after which it may proceed to the Supreme Court and they may also go to American Court. In this manner the amount of compensation may not be paid to the present generation. The Indian

Government themselves should pay the amount of Rs. 350 crores as interim relief which the court has ordered the Union Carbide to pay and deduct the same from the amount that will be paid by the company after final judgement.

Many schemes have been prepared to abolish poverty. But I want to draw your attention towards an important point. The number of daily rated workers in our country is still very high. We have made our best efforts to get them already fixed minimum wages. But you can see that they did not get the work for more than 20-25 days and also do not get the fixed rate. They do not get more than Rs. 10/- per day which makes the total of 200 per month. In this manner we cannot raise their standard above the poverty line. So you will have to think about the amount to be fixed for daily wages that may help raise their standard above poverty line.

Similarly, conservation of energy has also been ignored in the present budget. Everyone talks about the necessity of energy conservation in this country. But there is total lack of determination on the part of our administration to do the job in a systematic manner. I want the Finance Minister to pay more attention towards this important factor and make the maximum possible provision for energy conservation.

There are no two opinions about the fact that there is large scale unemployment in our country, which is discussed quite often in the House. But it is a matter of great regret that Postal Orders worth Rs. 10 or 20 or 40, are demanded along with application forms for a particular post advertised in the newspaper. I want to request the Finance Minister through you to stop the exploitation of the unemployed persons at least, no matter they are paid unemployment allowance or not. I hope that you will give serious thought to it.

There are a number of forests in

Madhya Pradesh. A number of complications have arisen in the Forest Conservation Act already in vogue. Many of our villagers under Forest Department have been transferred to revenue department. There are land disputes even now. Thousands of acres of land is in the possession of tribal people, who cultivate it, corruption is rampant and bribe is to be given. No one dare to challenge them, even trees cannot be planted. Many State disputes remain unsolved they are not being disposed of. Why don't they solve those dispute by sending a joint team on the spot wherever they exist. Besides Madhya Pradesh, many other States are also facing the problems of forest lands which are under dispute. The land required for housing should be allotted to them and a decision may be taken with regard to the rest of the land. Because of this, many projects are hanging in the balance because it takes lot of time in the correspondence. Moreover there is bound to be cast exclamation, if the projects are not implemented in time.

There is another aspect in this budget which has not been taken care of. Infrastructure in the country will have to be built rapidly. Roads are essential in every village. If the Government wants the farmers to sell their commodities at reasonable prices, roads will have to be provided for their transportation in order to bring them to the market. Although the provision of hospitals in every village is very necessary, yet its facilities can be provided to the masses only if roads are there. Similarly the roads are essential to provide the commodities at cheap rates to the remote areas. So the Finance Minister is requested to give special consideration to the construction of roads.

Objection has been raise about getting huge amount of loans from the foreign countries. Loan is essential for us because of our limited resources and lack of funds. Our former Finance Minister Shri Morarji Desai had got passed Gold Control order but the

[Sh. K.N. Pradhan]

same was implemented half-heartedly. The fascination of the ladies towards gold has diminished notably because of terrifying incidence of robbery. Now they are going for imitation. Why is Government not taking advantage of the situation and put ban on the use, sale and possession of gold and thus make best use of the opportunity. We are aware of the fact that the quantity of gold available at present is sufficient to implement innumerable five year plans successfully. I think, you can get sufficient capital money, if you start returning it in the 21st century. With these words, I support the Budget.

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Mr Chairman, I rise to support this budget. The maiden budget of the hon. Finance Minister is aimed at the over all development of the Indian economy. This is its speciality.

Generally this year's budget has been characterised as farmers' budget. True. It is very gratifying to note that the budget recognises the basic truth that farmer is the back bone of Indian economy. 70 % of our people are living in the rural areas. But agriculture contributes only 29% of gross domestic product. This shows that the agricultural sector remains backward even today. Any Govt which wants to develop India will certainly would concentrate its attention on agriculture. The hon. Finance Minister has done that in a commendable way. Therefore, I heartily congratulate him.

Let us now look at the major problems of our farmers and then the way in which the Govt has dealt with those problems. The farmer especially small and marginal farmer always faces the problem of recovery of loan. Having realised this the Govt has re-

duced rate of interest on Loan from 1.5% to 2%. Similarly, the limit of loans to the agricultural sector has also been raised. It has also been decided that the public sector banks will pay 17% of their total credit to the agricultural sector. In 1988-89 the farm sector will get rupees 3 thousands crores more by way of credit.

Another problem of the farmer is the availability of fertilizer and pesticides at reasonable prices. The Govt has provided that there will be a discount of 7.5% in the case of fertilizers and pesticides. This is a very welcome step. Similarly, there will be a permanent arrangement for giving relief and aid to the the farmers who suffer losses on account of natural calamities. In this connection the notable steps taken by the Govt is the setting up of the national agricultural credit relief fund.

Jaldhara, the project for giving pump set on hire to the small farmers is a very welcome feature. Similarly, the scheme of Kuteer Joyti which is meant for providing power connection to the Houses of people living below poverty line including harijans. It is an attractive scheme. Another attractive feature of the budget is that there is a provision of free insurance for the nuts of the poor people in the villages.

If these are the some of the concessions given to the farm sector the Finance Minister has given relief in excise duty on a number of items used by the common man. For example tea, coffee, sugar, edible oil matches, cement, kitchen utensils etc. etc.

Thus on the one hand the Minister has taken steps to reduce the prices of things used by the common man on the other invested more money in the productive

*The speech was originally delivered in Malayalam.

sector for the development of the economy. In the agricultural sector, the total investment has been stepped by 40%.

I would like to make a submission with regard to direct taxes. The Govt has decided not to make any changes in the direct taxes. The exemption limit of income tax has not been raised during the last two years. It is no use ignoring the fact that this has seriously affected the fixed income groups. The Govt employees had to return a major portion of the benefits given to them by the 4th Pay Commission as income tax. Similarly, even the dearness allowance that is paid to the employees neutralise the increase in the cost of living is taxable. Therefore, the employees do not get any real relief. I have raised the demand that dearness allowance should be exempted from income tax on many occasions in this House. Therefore, I would request the Govt to reconsider this.

Now, I come to some of the problems which my States is facing. Budget is the main instrument of plan development. It is a fact that there is no uniform development in all parts of the country. Regional imbalance is a serious problem. The main reason for this is lack of adequate central investment. This has created very serious situation in Kerala. There are about 27 lakhs of unemployed people in the State. The reason for this is that industries have not come up there. The LDF Government in Kerala has promised 10 lakh jobs every year. Having come to power on such a promise they have not been able to create even a single job during the past one year. They have thus betrayed the young men and women of Kerala. Perhaps, it is not known to many people. But that is a different point. The main point is that there is serious unemployment in Kerala. If you want to solve the problem there is no other way except to make large investment in the Central sector. There are many schemes pending before the Govt such as modernisation of FACT, development of ITI Palghat, Cochin Refiner-

ies, Cochin Shipyard etc. I would request the Finance Minister to take a more sympathetic attitude towards this problem.

Next point is about power. Kerala is facing a crisis situation in this regard. It is estimated that by the middle of 1988 40% power cut will be imposed on industries in the State. The power famine has seriously affected the economy of Kerala. We depend on hydro power only and failure of monsoon has created this power famine. Realising this the Central Govt has taken a decision to set up a thermal power unit in Kerala. I congratulate the Prime Minister for this. However, paper reports say that this project has not been included in the list of projects for the 8th Plan. I take this opportunity to request the Govt to take steps to set up this plant in Kerala without any delay.

Similarly, the proposal for the construction of Kuriarcutti-Karapara project which was thought of as an alternative project in place of the silent valley project is still hanging fire. This should also be implemented without any delay.

Sir, Kerala has been facing serious drought condition for the past three years. There is acute shortage of drinking water in many districts. The worst hit is Palghat district. In order to solve the problem of drinking water in this district and particularly the advasi areas in this district the hon. Prime Minister has sanctioned the technology mission for which I thank the prime Minister. I want to convey the grateful thanks of the people of Palghat to the Prime Minister for this mission. In this context I want to say one thing. When Kerala faced serious drought the Centre rushed there with aid. But the LDF Govt in Kerala was less interested in providing relief to the people and more in making political capital. They did not apprise the Central Study team of the real facts about drought. This was done to put the blame on the Centre. In Palghat many

[Sh. V.S. Vijayaraghayan]

people died after consuming contaminated water. The present Govt in Kerala could not even provide even medical assistance to the affected people. But they show as if all this aid which is coming from the Centre and the relief programme are their own achievements. Sir, the previous Govt in Kerala used to provide free ration to the adivasis. The present LDF Government has stopped even that. If it can claim credit for any achievement it is in respect of political murders. There is no law and order in Kerala. Even the representatives of the people have been assaulted. ML's have been attacked. In such a situation how can the common man can be safe. There have been serious clashes between the RSS and CPM. There were as many as 48 political murders in the State after this Govt came to power. In my district many clashes between the RSS and CPM has taken place. In the last Panchayat elections the congress led United Front has scored impressive victory although there was wide spread rigging by the CPM. This shows that the CPM is losing public support. It is such a party which has organised Bharat band yesterday. Sir, what right have they got to organise a Band. When the country is facing the severest drought of the century organising a Band is an anti-national act. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi is trying to increase production and save people from starvation the Opposition parties are organising Bunds to disrupt it. This is directed against the people and that has been shown to them by the people of this country by decisively rejecting their call for the Bund. We have lost Rs. 750 crores in one single day.

In West Bengal and Kerala the Govts sponsored the Bund. In Kerala the CPM let losses violence on a large scale. Director of Doordarshan and other officials were assaulted. The managing Editor of a hundred year old newspaper in Kerala namely the Malayalam Manorma was attacked by the Marxists Goons in the middle of the road and

his vehicle was severely damaged.

The Director of Doordarshan was given police escort but when he was surrounded by large number of CPM activists the police withdrew and CRP had to be called to give him protection. 85% of the workers attended duty. But many workers were locked inside the factory buildings last night I got frantic call from my constituency saying that a large number of workers belonging to my union have been locked inside the factory building. Sir, the bundh was a total failure. When the Bund failed outside the Opposition came here and created a rumpus in the House. I am reminded of a saying in Malayalam which broadly means that "after getting a good beating outside one is taking out his anger on his mother." That sums up the condition of the opposition. I am sure that the people of this country will deal with them in the proper manner.

Finally, I must say that this budget is an important milestone in the path of progress. It will strengthen the economy. It is an effective instrument for implementing the progressive policies of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I once again support this budget.

16.55 hrs.

[English]

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the following teleprinter message dated 15th March, 1988, has been received from the District Superintendent of Police, Jahanabad, today:-

"Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh, M.P., has been arrested in Jahanabad Town under section 151 Cr. P.C. during Bharat Bandh today on 15.3.1988."

16.55 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1988-89-GENERAL
DISCUSSION-CONTD.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: (Cuttack): Sir, the Budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister has evoked the most favourable reaction all over the country. It is a very independent and ingenuous Budget presented in the background of serious drains on the economy due to one of the worst droughts in the present century.

Despite current year's severe drought and indifferent weather conditions in different parts of the country during the last three years, the economy of the country has responded well. This shows that we have developed resilience and independence in the different sectors of growth — thanks to imaginative planning and management of the economy during the last eight years. Infrastructure and industrial sector have recorded impressive growths. Export position has also improved substantially over the last two years and the trade deficit has been declined. Power generation has improved considerably. Rise in consumer price index has been contained within the manageable limits. Given a good monsoon during 1988-89, the agricultural production as well as the overall economy will take a big leap forward

I congratulate the Finance Minister for placing emphasis on agriculture and irrigation where the Central Plan outlay has been increased by 40 per cent. In this connection completion of incomplete irrigation projects assumes priority and I hope that the Central Government and the Planning Commission will impress upon the State Governments to keep this important objective in view.

While the growth of revenue over the years has been satisfactory, the growth of

non-Plan expenditure has created concern. That is why a national exercise involving the State Governments is imperative to cut down non-Plan expenditure in all sectors.

~ The Budget that gives thrust towards supplementing the agricultural revival with a wide ranging welfare packages for the weaker sections of society in the rural areas is likely to achieve two objectives:

- (1) The strengthening of the various poverty ameliorating programme, rural housing programme, social security fund to cover insurance for landless labours, handloom workers, rickshaw pullers and others will both generate a certain amount of purchasing power in the countryside to support industrial effort; and
- (2) A goodwill which may reflect at the hustings.

The main emphasis on the Budget has been on rural development including amelioration of economic conditions of farmers, generation of rural employment and self-employment for the poor, improve the flow of agricultural credit, strengthen the institutional framework and improve the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Increase in food and fertilizer subsidies is a step in the right direction. However, we have to ensure that this benefit is distributed rationally in different parts of the country improving the fertilizer off-take in agriculturally backward areas like the Eastern Region of the country. It necessary to mount special programme for rice and other crops to improve production and productivity in this sector. Simultaneously while expanding the area under irrigation has to be given priority, we have to pay much more attention to non-irrigated areas by diversifying cropping pattern. Already a big leap forward has been

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]
achieved in the oil-seed sector.

17.00 hrs.

The decision to lower the interest rate on agricultural credit is a momentous decision which would benefit millions of small and marginal farmers. In this connection I would urge that a special programme be taken up for revamping the strength of weak cooperative banks and regional rural banks in different parts of the country. The decision to involve the rural branches of banks to play a more meaningful role in the over-all development of surrounding villages is a very welcome one. Increase in target of direct finance for agriculture by public sector banks will also help the farming sector. Reduction in the price of fertilizer by offering a discount in sale will also help farmers substantially. I am thankful to the Finance Minister for agreeing to set up a National Agricultural Credit Relief Fund. But the modality should be worked out quickly in consultation with the State Governments so that the Funds is launched expeditiously.

The Jaldhara scheme is an innovative scheme to assist marginal farmers in drought-prone areas. Equally innovated is the Kutirjyoti programme which will extend single point light connections to rural households including Adivasis and Harijans.

I must congratulate the Finance Minister for strengthening of the corpus of the National Housing Bank. It will go a long way in promoting rural housing. Expanding the role of land development banks to cover housing finance for farmers will help this objective. A similar scheme by HUDCO envisaged in the Budget will help small and marginal farmers for construction of houses. HUDCO's new programme for environmental improvement is welcome.

The new scheme for provision of insur-

ance coverage for fire hazard to landless labourers, artisan and poor families in rural areas will help the most vulnerable section of the rural community. The Social Security Fund of LIC would be able to provide insurance cover to artisans, landless labourers etc.

The new crop insurance scheme to cover small artisans and wage earners would be in the true tradition of a socialistic economy.

One of the most welcome decision is to set up the National Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation. But in some States there are already such Corporations. So this Corporation has to work in close collaboration with similar institutions set up in different States and would be able to promote entrepreneurship among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

A long standing demand of the small industries sector has been met by creating a Small Industries Development Bank. An equally healthy decision has been to provide single window facility to small scale units for working capital upto Rs.2.5 lakhs. Introduction of a new scheme to safeguard industry from the impact of foreign exchange on foreign currency loans will help imports of equipments. The Finance Minister is hopeful that industry would continue to perform satisfactorily given the continuation of the Liberalisation Policy.

Introduction of the Kisan Vikas Patra and Liberalisation of Indira Vikas Patra will help mobilise small savings.

While there has been a welcome reduction in excise duty on electronics items, some of the components hitherto exempted from Excise Duty levy, have been brought under excise levy. This would affect many marginally viable component industries. I would request the Finance Minister to kindly consider withdrawal of this levy.

The Central Government have to make all possible efforts to ensure that large reliefs given under different items are actually passed on to the consumers and the industries do not absorb it partly or entirely.

The Central Government have to make all possible efforts to ensure that large reliefs given under different items are actually passed on to the consumers and the industries do not absorb it partly or entirely. An example is the man-made fibre industry.

Basic infrastructure sectors like energy, transport and communication have got increased allocation of 25 per cent and this is a very welcome move. Same is the case of coal where the provision has been stepped up by 30 per cent. Although power generation sector has got an increased outlay of 32 per cent, this is not sufficient considering the need of the country. I would advocate for a much more liberal policy of encouraging import of capital machinery with package of foreign credit to set up a large number of power plants not only in the State sector but also in the joint and private sectors. Only by increasing the power base can we hope to optimise the industrial and agricultural production in our country. As you know, what is the condition of power in the country. So, this may also be considered by the Finance Minister and more fund may be allocated accordingly. The overall revenue effort in the budget amounts to Rs. 1534 crores balanced by concessions of Rs. 922 crores yielding a net revenue of Rs. 614 crores.

The notable feature of the excise is that the additional burden does not fall particularly, heavily on anyone. While the concessions are fairly, widely distributed, the major revenue earner is the special excise duty levied at the rate of 5 per cent of the basic duty and these will be a few exemptions.

In raising the prices of colour TV sets, airconditioners large motors the govern-

ment has sought to counter the impression created by the last two budgets that it was soft on the rich. In contrast, relief on household appliances, utensils, toys and cement for instance would hold a wide appeal particularly to the urban middle class.

On the whole the budget contains many innovative and ingenious proposals to bring about economic development especially in the rural areas and the vulnerable sectors of the community. The two criticisms which I have found as a reaction to the budget proposals are a large uncovered deficit and the absence of relief on taxation on the corporate sector. Considering the economy as a whole, the Finance Minister had no other way out. The budgetary deficit of Rs. 7480 crores which is just 9 per cent of the total expenditure is a modest figure considering the problems facing the country. The corporate sector must contribute to the overall development of the country with emphasis on the poor since it is a sector which contributes a large percentage of the direct taxes. I am sure that the Central Government will take adequate safeguards to ensure that inflation is kept within manageable limits conducive for the growth of economy despite the large uncovered gap.

With these words, I congratulate the Finance Minister for his trail-blazer budget proposals which have owned acclaim from the majority of the people in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Sarguja): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Budget has been prepared keeping in view of all types of people that is farmers, women, workers, pressmen and the small industrialists. This is really commendable.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are aware that Congress Party had issued its manifesto before elections and placed it before

[Shrilal Vijay Pratap Singh]

the people and also made the masses aware of its programmes. This Budget has been presented in this House just to implement those programmes. It definitely propounds the values of Congress Party and directly benefits 75 to 80 % people of the country. This Budget should be welcomed from every point of view.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are aware that our country is mainly agricultural country and its 80% population depends on agriculture. You might have been aware that at the time of independence the production of foodgrains in our country was only 50 million tonnes. Today, we feel proud of it when our Finance Minister and Prime Minister say that we would be able to produce 175 million tonnes of foodgrains and make the country self sufficient in foodgrains.

The opposition Members have described this budget as directionless. They have also said that it will be inflationary. I would like to know from my opposition colleagues that when this budget has given so much direct benefits to the farmers of our country, can it be termed as directionless budget. I fully accept it as a socialistic budget. Each and every word of this budget gives indication towards the progress of our country.

I want to give a detailed description of this budget. The prices of Urea has been reduced by 8.80 rupees per bag. It will definitely encourage the Green Revolution. The price of phosphorus fertilizer has also been reduced. The schemes which provide benefits to the farmers directly have been included in this budget e.g. the mid—term loan has been converted into long term loan and short term loan has been converted into midterm loan.

Sir, you are aware that the country is facing a severe drought at this time. This is

the most severe drought of this century. In this context also, this budget is laudable because a provision of an additional amount of nearly 236 crores rupees, is being made to complete all those irrigation schemes which were left incomplete. It is in itself a great achievement.

There are many other things in which I do not want to go at present and due to lack of time I would go into those things only which are beneficial for this country. I would like to request the hon. Minister, Shri Panja, who is now sitting here to reduce the formalities of Budget speech. Now the time has come to give some practical shape to these speeches. I request the hon. Minister that before the preparation of Budget, a general discussion should be held and each member of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies should be taken into confidence. The detailed schemes and programmes should be worked out which must be related to their constituencies and some meaningful work should be done there. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, no doubt, works are being done in States but it is also true that a situation of regional imbalance is growing. I, Most humbly, request to change this situation. If the development programmes remain confined to only metropolis and cities then the rural people will feel themselves isolated and then the country will have to face the consequences.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make one more submission that the Government have given many concessions to the countrymen but the fact remain that taxes are also levied upon them on large scale. No doubt, taxes are necessary for the progress of any country, but I think that only as much taxes should be levied as could be recovered. The Indian Government levies taxes more than any other Government of the world but collects very little. I am of the definite opinion that only as much taxes should be levied which are sufficient to meet the requirements of the country. While im-

posing taxes the Government should also make arrangements for the collection of these taxes. We should adopt various methods to realise them. You are aware that in the present times no one is happy to pay the taxes and neither it is good to harass the people by levying more and more taxes. I strongly demand that Government should take strong steps to collect taxes for the purpose of increasing our resources and it should do away with all the superfluous taxes.

I Have one more submission that the Government should definitely reduce the Non-Plan expenditure which comes to 70 % at present. It will not do any good to the country. Similarly, I have one more submission that we are spending a huge amount on our defence requirements. The Government should pay special attention towards its caste effectiveness. This is also necessary to fulfill the requirements of our armed forces at any cost. But the Government must see that their schemes and programmes should not be very much expensive and we will also have to limit their size. Our country is a pioneer is so far as disarmament is concerned, We should not store these arms more than that of actual requirements of our country. By this, we would be able to set an example and move our country towards progress. When we take up any project then we must derive full benefits from it. There are so many projects which are still lying incomplete and the country is not in a position to get any advantage from those projects. We are also not in a position to complete those projects. We will have to double the provision recently envisaged in this budget to complete those projects. In view of this, we will have fix a limit, think about completing some selected projects only so that the funds may be better utilised. With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI R.JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the General Budget for 1988-89 presented by our hon. Finance Minister.

Severe drought conditions prevailed all over the country last year. To battle the drought conditions, the Govt has allocated during 1987-88, an additional amount of Rs.236 crores for various relief measures and for agriculture and irrigation projects. I congratulate the Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister for this fine gesture. This year the Central Plan outlay for irrigation has also been increased by 40 % . I welcome this. I request the Govt to spend this money properly for irrigation purposes.

Farmers constitute the majority of our population. Agriculture is the mainstay of our rural poor and they are the worst affected by droughts and floods. Even the Father of our Nation Mahatma Gandhi did not fail to give importance to agriculture. Accordingly, our Finance Minister has presented this Budget to serve primarily the interests of farmers in this country.

Loans are being provided liberally to the rural poor for agricultural purposes. Interest rates on these loans have been reduced. But the reduction in interest rates is not enough. It must be further reduced to only 8 % on all agricultural loans. If the farmers fail to repay the loan, the farmers are either charged compound interest or additional interest on the interest claimable from the farmers. Hon. Finance Minister must bring forward a programme for recovering agricultural loans extended to our poor farmers on nominal interest rates.

I also welcome the reduction of excise duty on pumpsets.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Sh. Jeevarathinam]

Weaving comes next to agriculture. Govt has so far been paying a subsidy of Rs. 2 per metre. Now, the Govt has proposed in this Budget to pay Rs. 2.75, per meter as subsidy. I welcome this. The Govt is also providing subsidy on janata sarees. The Central Govt pays this subsidy to the State Govt. and it has, there after to be paid to the weavers through cooperative societies. Before the stock is lifted from the weavers, the Central Govt pays this subsidy to the State Govt for onward payment to weavers. The sad fact about this is that the subsidy intended for the weavers does not percolate to them.

In my constituency in Ammaiarkuppam, Palliputtu and Tithani there are nearly 60,000 weavers. They have 600 to 700 weavers' societies. Sarees worth Rs.85 lakhs were proposed to be lifted from the weavers and subsidy matching the worth of the stock was also received from the Central Govt. However, due to some problems which developed later, the sarees numbering 21/2 lakhs have not actually been lifted from the weavers. The Central Cooperative Bank had financed the weavers for production of these sarees. Since the stock of sarees has stagnated with the weavers, they are constrained to pay high rates of interest and penal interest to the Bank on the loans obtained from the Bank. Their families have been ruined. They are sinking in debts. I have been drawing the attention of the Govt, to this genuine problem of the weavers. Even, recently, when I participated in the debate on the motion of Thanks to the President's Address, I highlighted the problems faced by the weavers.

I also met the hon. Textiles Minister Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha and submitted a memorandum in this regard.

The principles, philosophies, plans and programmes of our hon. Prime Minister are

extremely good. But while implementing the plans some problems surface. These must be resolved without delay.

Then comes the industries in our country. Industry in India has grown by leaps and bounds. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the architect of Indian industry. However, there are many sick units in our country. Steps taken so far to rehabilitate them are not adequate. Either the Govt should take over the sick units or auction these sick units to enable private entrepreneurs to run these units. The auction money would not only redeem the sleeping capital in the sick units which is estimated as Rs. 5000 crores but can also be used for developmental purposes. I have been drawing the attention of the Govt to this particular problem of our industry for the past 3 years since I entered Parliament. I have also made mentions about it in the Consultative Committee of Parliament. No concrete proposal has so far emerged.

In the case of a private individual, for a simple loan of Rs. 5000 or 6000, exorbitant interest is charged. I shudder to think of our interest payments on this Rs.5000 or Rs 6000 crores blocked in sick units. Hon. Finance Minister must, therefore, take effective steps to rehabilitate the sick units on the lines I suggested.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been waiting for the past 5 hours. Please give me 5 minutes.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are other people waiting.

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: I am hungry too. Interest rates have been reduced in respect of farmers. Such concessions should also be shown to the mercantile community. The Govt. must fix a uniform rate of interest for them. Some 10% or 12%. Traders contribution towards economic

growth cannot be undermined. Traders are the backbone of our country. Hon. Finance Minister must also explore the possibilities of reducing interest rates on loans to the trading community.

Interest at various rates are given on fixed deposits. I do not know how Reserve Bank of India allows this. Poor people invest in companies offering returns at 14 %, 15% and 16% and after 2 or 3 years the companies are no more in existence. This has happened in Tamil Nadu. The Govt and the RBI must look into the whole matter and take necessary steps.

Next is about the income-tax. The Govt has raised the standard deduction in respect of salaried class from Rs.10,000 to Rs 12,000. Small traders and middle level traders must also receive attention of the Govt. Traders paying Rs. 16,000 or 20,000 as income tax cannot be big traders. Income tax limit must, therefore, be raised in respect of these small traders.

Rural development should also receive the attention of the Govt. Rural Development Banks are proposed to be set up in every village having a population of 10,000. My humble request is that only the villagers and local people should be employed in these banks. Regulations should be amended for this purpose.

We are providing housing finance to harijans under RLEGP. We pay Rs.10,000. This is infinite small considering the rise in cost of building materials. This amount should be at least, raised by Rs. 2000.

Likewise, house building loans must be provided to the beedi and cigar workers. The loans must be provided on long term basis and recovered in reasonable instalments.

While concluding let me thank you, hon. Deputy Speaker for bearing with me for

a long time.

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR (Aligarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting such a historical Budget for the year 1988-89 and also support this Budget.

Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi deserves congratulations for granting concessions and reliefs, particularly to farmers and weaker sections, through this Budget. In this Budget, the attention has been given towards the interests of every section of society. The relief has been given to agricultural labour and weaker sections of society, to kitchen wares the cultural and historical articles and the commodities of daily use. This Budget proves that Hon. Prime Minister has kept in mind difficulties experienced by the poor as well as women. Not only this, the attention has also been paid towards the development of children, who are the future generation of our country. The concession has also been given on toys, dolls etc. which is being praised everywhere. The toys play an important part in developing the mind of children.

I have myself seen in my constituency that due to the concessions given to farmers, they are very happy and are praising this Budget. The Prime Minister's announcement that the interest where it is more than the principal would not be recovered is being praised everywhere. Our Prime Minister has undoubtedly fulfilled his promise of uplifting the farmers and weaker sections of the society.

Sir, there is a problem of farmers in our State i.e. Uttar Pradesh where sugarcane is grown in abundance but their crops are standing in the fields due to inadequate crushing facility. One of my colleagues raised this point here. Supporting his view point, I would like to say that sugarcane is extensively grown in Aligarh district also

[Shrimati Usha Rani Tomar]

which is my constituency, but sugarcane crops are still standing in the fields there also due to lack of adequate transportation facilities to carry the produce to the mills. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister of Finance to set up a sugar mill in my constituency to facilitate crushing of sugarcane produced in our area. Although there is a sugar mill in my area but that is far from the "Tappal area" of my constituency where sugarcane is grown on a large scale. Existing sugar mill is situated at a corner place in my constituency. A lot of distance has to be covered to carry the sugarcane to the mill. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister to set up a sugar mill in my constituency so as to ensure remunerative prices of sugarcane to the farmers.

Sir, Budget for 1988-89 is receiving all praise everywhere in India. With these words, I support the Budget and offer my felicitations to the Minister with the core of my heart.

SHRI RAMDEO RAI (Şamastipur): Sir, I welcome the general Budget presented by our hon. Minister of Finance because it is farmer and poor oriented.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of pride for the nation that our Prime Minister, who is an acknowledged leader of the country, is earnestly making all efforts to fulfil his commitments made to the poor people of the country with full dedication. It proves that we are a secular, democratic country. India is a country of firm determination and Shri Rajiv Gandhi symbolises it with his ability to translate that determination into practice. Our Prime Minister has been working for the fulfilment of the aspirations of the 80 crore people of our country. Today, you can find a ray of hope emerging in the eyes of rural poor. They now feel that the leader and Prime Minister of our country is a man who is talking the country forward, sharing the grief and sorrow of the poor. Therefore, we can

say that this progressive and effective Budget is based on democratic values. And this is the reason why it is being praised everywhere.

I would also like to say that a number of schemes with regard to irrigation, rural development and poverty alleviation are being undertaken. But nature is not cooperating with us. Adequate allocation has been made in the budget for agriculture and irrigation. But, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our country has been reduced to a skeleton due to drought. Floods and heavy rains have caused colossal loss in Bihar. Even today, Bihar is bearing the brunt of untimely rains. Earlier, it was drought there. Recently, there has been hailstorm in North Bihar, as a result of which 75 per cent of Rabi crops has been destroyed. We know that the Government can't be blamed for the hailstorm. I know the Government will take all measures expected of it. For example, where there is problem of floods and water logging due to rains, the Government will have to make arrangements to check floods and drain out accumulated water caused by rains. We would have to make water reservoirs by constructing rivulets to check the rain water from causing havoc and to use them for the irrigation whenever required by farmers. So, today there is a need to strengthen the irrigation facility. Seventy five per cent of the total tubewells installed in Bihar are not working. More than fifty per cent of tubewells are out of order for want of repairs involving a small cost ranging from 10 to 25 thousand of rupees. Somewhere the machines itself are out of order and somewhere tubewells are not working, due to which farmers are suffering. Now, this budget has raised a new hope that the Government shall make efforts to complete abandoned projects and also the projects needing some repairs. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to tube wells in Bihar to make them operational by providing subsidy..

All of us know that a number of rivers flow in Bihar, on an average at least five rivers flow in each region, water of which flows down unharnessed after every flood. Now, there is every need to harness river water, which involves less cost in providing irrigation and is more beneficial as compared to water derived from other sources. I would like to urge upon the Government to prepare a scheme to harness river water so as to provide water to farmers.

Programme for the upliftment of people above poverty line is also going on but Banks and Block Offices are two great impediments in it. Today, farmers have to take a number of rounds to Bank and Block Offices. They have to offer bribe there but even then they do not get loan in time. It appears to me that with the presentation of this budget, which shows the ability and foresightness of our Prime Minister, our people will be amply benefited with the programmes provided in it. But I would like to invite your attention that the farmers would not get benefit until they get rid of making rounds of banks and block offices. Therefore, I would like to impress upon that banks be brought under control of local officers. Nowadays bank employees don't care for local officers and even don't follow their directions. They even don't follow the orders of his/her authorities including the district magistrate concerned. You see, there is no one to control and direct them. This is why we are not getting the desired result from the banks.

Our Government has implemented new education policy, which has certainly raised the hopes for the children of the poor. Children of poor would also study in the same school alongwith the children of rich people. But arrangements for imparting education certainly create some sort of doubts. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to make such legal provisions so that State Governments may have to make proper investment of the fund for primary

education to bring about maximum benefit to the children. Students are not getting proper benefit of that and they have dark future. I hope you will take necessary steps for it.

At present farm labourers in Bihar are migrating to Punjab and West Bengal. As a result thereof, farmers of Bihar are suffering losses because farming work has been adversely affected due to the migration of labourers from Bihar to Punjab and Bengal. I would urge upon the govt to impose a ban on migration of farm labourers from there. Migrated labourers are being exploited in Punjab. When they return from there they are found to be inflicted with diseases some of them die in the way even. Their condition is very miserable after returning from there. Therefore this practice should be banned. You should get these labourers registered and they should migrate only with state governments permission.

There are so many sick mills in our state which required to be made operational. Thousands of people will derive benefits from them. There is a Thakur Paper Mill in Samastipur which has been lying closed for many years. No body is coming forward to reopen the said mill. So, I would like to urge upon the Government to reopen it without any further delay.

North Bihar is a poor and backward region. And Samastipur has to bear the brunt of not only of natural calamities but also of your system. People of Bihar have same right as enjoyed by the people of other places. People of Samastipur have the same right as enjoyed by the people of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The people of Samastipur want that industries be established there. Many schemes have been pending for many years pertaining to that area. Our Prime Minister has given direction for its implementation such as establishing of a graphite factory but it is not known why it is still not being implemented. Unless we

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setup industries in villages, the poor people cannot make progress and get their due share in the benefits accrued from development. Therefore, I urge that you should pay full attention to it.... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR .DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. Please conclude. Next, I call Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai Mavani to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDEO RAI : I also submit that you should pay more attention to cottage and small scale industries. Unless you give incentives to the cottage industries, India will not become a prosperous country. The way you have presented this Budget for poor and farmers, it would have to be implemented accordingly and the villages will have to be kept associated with us. Poor youths, farmers and labourers would have to be associated with us. There is a proverb that a young man can seldom be corrupt, of course, he may be a quarreller. Prime Minister of our country is a young man. He will fight against evils, calamity and poverty in the country. Therefore, the entire people of this country who have the feeling of nationalism and Indianism will embrace the feet of the Prime Minister and will appreciate his efforts. The way our Prime Minister has fulfilled his promises, it becomes the duty of 80 crores people of our country to appreciate his work and also extend co-operation to him...(Interruptions).... Therefore, I urge upon the people who criticise this Budget that they should appreciate the steps taken by our Prime Minister. If they do not do so, it will be like making a mockery of Indian culture, Indian literature and Indian pride...(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR . DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is all. Nothing will go on record. There is no end of it. I am not allowing anything more to go on record.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI [Rajkot]: Mr .Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Budget presented by our hon. Minister of Finance. Economy of the nation has felt a new awakening in this year's Budgetary provisions. People of all classes of the society are contented with the Budgetary provisions and our commitments to poor people, farmers and others are reflected in this Budget. I congratulate Shri Tiwari to play this difficult role with great capability and skill. I have termed the role of Shri Tiwari as difficult because almost the whole country has been reeling under the severe drought conditions throughout the year. Some states, which had escaped the wrath of drought, had to face unprecedented floods which has affected our agriculture based economy adversely. There is yet another Minister of Finance in India which is known as rain god. This other Minister of Finance has remained angry this year and that was the reason that the work of Shri Tiwari had become more difficult. Under such adverse circumstances, it was not easy to give justice to all sections of the society and to keep them happy while successfully taking the economy of the country on the path of progress.

Interests of crores of poor people, landless and small farmers have been kept in mind even though there was a proposal of great cut in the prices of fertilisers. No doubt,

there is some reduction in interest rate on loans pertaining to farmers but it is not adequate. Farmers affected by drought deserve more concession. It is my humble suggestion that the farmers of the states affected by drought successively for the last three or four years should be fully exempted from paying interest on their loans. Sufficient quantity of seeds and fertilisers should be provided free of cost to the farmers owning land upto two bighas. Recovery of their electricity bills should be suspended. These steps do not involve much revenue loss to the Government but this will go a long way in providing relief to the affected farmers.

No doubt, many new programmes have been mentioned in this Budget like 'Jaldhara' i.e. to provide water to every village and 'kutir jyoti' programme which will light every hut of a poor man living in the villages. Not only this, poor people will get employment while living in their own villages and tendency of migrating to cities will decline. This scheme will prove very beneficial. We will achieve great success in it.

The scheme to provide assistance at low rate of 7 per cent interest repayable in 22 years for building houses for small & marginal farmers will prove very beneficial to the people belonging to middle and poor classes.

Exemption in excise duty on khadi and village Industries and electronic goods manufactured by co-operative societies in village has been provided. This will fulfil the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi and promises made by our Prime Minister to the poor.

There is a provision in the Budget to sink one million wells under N.R.E.P and R.L.E.G.P. schemes. Many schemes have been included in the Budget for welfare of Harijans scheduled tribes and journalists but still I offer a suggestion that dearness allowance granted recently to low paid employees

should be tax free, keeping in view the price increases so that they can feel comfortable and sustain their lives. This step will provide relief to petty employees.

Our Minister of Finance has paid great attention to women and children. Mr Tiwari has enhanced selfrespect of our woman folk by exempting Kumkum, Kajal and other symbols of the age old glorious & devout womanhood from taxes. Still this will not do. I shall definitely draw his attention towards this that Mangalsutra (symbol of being married) is considered to be a pious binding after marriage. At present there is 200 per cent (takka) duty on its beads. Due to this, beads are smuggled in large quantity. Due to higher cost of mangalsutra, poor ladies wear it in dreams only. Therefore, I hope that our Minister of Finance will exempt it from the duty and receive their blessings by providing mangalsutra to every woman.

In the end, I would like to say that the textile industry is on the brink of its closure due to excessive excise duty on it. Some mills are being closed. Many mills have already been closed in Gujarat and this has a direct bearing on the employment of poor people. It has created a problem for them. It has also resulted in increase in smuggling activities. You should reduce excise duty on clothes, after having a serious thought on it. Excise duty on textile industry should be reduced. Our Minister of Finance has made efforts to bring true socialism in the country. For this, I thank the Minister of Finance and support the Budget.

I also thank you for the opportunity given to me to express my views.

SHRI BHISHMA DEO DUBE (Banda):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Budget for the year 1988-89. In fact, this Budget is in the interest of people in general and it will give some relief to the people who have been affected by the severe drought of

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the last year. It is a very good Budget for the farmers living in our villages. Our Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance deserve congratulation for this.

When I was going through the Budget, I found that our Minister of Finance is how deep & precise in his thinking while preparing his budget and giving concessions and reliefs in the Budget. It is really worthy of praise the way reliefs have been given and sections of people have been chosen to grant concessions. I come from a farmers family and I have seen in my constituency that this Budget has been welcomed to a great extent and the people are immensely happy after this Budget. With these words, I once again congratulate him.

Farmers will be much benefitted with the schemes like 'Jaldhara' 'Kutir-Jyoti' "Village Abadi Environmental Improvement Scheme" and "Krishi Vikas Patra". This will definitely lead to improvement in our economic condition. I am neither an economist nor a student of economics. As such I am not in a position to prove my view point with the help of statistics but I work among the people whom I represent and from where I hail from.

I am expressing their feelings before you as to how they are satisfied and feeling well protected after presentation of this budget. Generally, people await the budget proposals, holding their breath in suspense as to what is likely to happen. The way the severe drought has weakened the economy, the entire kharif crop was destroyed, they were thinking about the additional taxes likely to be levied upon them but when Budget was presented, they felt great relief because no additional tax was imposed on them.

Many respectable Members of this House expressed their views on the Budget. I have observed from the views expressed

by the hon. Members of the oppositions that they have not viewed the Budget in a totality but have criticised it selecting some points here and there. Budget should be considered as a whole to see which sections is being affected and whether they are in a position to pay the taxes after being affected. In this connection, I am recalling a story. Some people, who did not have the eyesight, were feeling an elephant with their hands and were talking among themselves. One who touched the leg of the elephant, asserted that the elephant was like a pillar, I feel they have viewed on the Budget in the same manner. If they consider the Budget as a whole, they would have understood that this was a very fine and good Budget.

I will like one thing more. Migration of people from village to cities is a thing of great concern. As many as to say 75 to 80 per cent of the people live in village in our country. 35 per cent of the people who live in the villages are connected with agriculture in one way or the other. Either they work as labourers in the field or they own their own fields. When people migrate to the cities, it creates many problems in the cities and the villages also decrease gradually. As such, we should formulate such schemes which can detain the people in the villages itself. We should open avenues of income in the villages and provide facilities there, for which they migrate to the cities. This way, the problems in the cities will lesson and slums will be ended. People will like to reside in the villages if facilities are provided to them there. For this, the greatest necessity is to link every village with a road. Roads constructed through reliefs works disappear in two to four years due to rains. As such some schemes should be formulated that the roads constructed through relief measures should be made pacca and permanent. After all, the money spent on constructing these roads belongs to the country. Why these roads are being constructed temporarily? I, therefore suggest that there should be a proper planning

for the villages as to how the houses are built and the lanes are laid. Because in the coming time small villages will change into big villages and the big villages will take the shape of big cities. Similar problems will arise there under these conditions slums will be visible there. Therefore, why should we not plan now as to the type of houses to be built there and the way lanes are to be laid. In many villages, drinking water is supplied through the pipes from the tanks constructed there but due to the punk, the lanes become unworthy of walking. Therefore, we have to consider from now on that how the villages should be developed so that such problems do not arise in future.

Along with this, I will like to submit that I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P and R.L.E.G.P. are revolutionary schemes but we have seen that the schemes initiated by the centre do not give full benefit to the people at the lower level.

So, its proper implementation is essential. I feel that for its proper implementation, a committee should be constituted which should exist at district level and its Chairman should be a people representative who may ensure its implementation. We are representatives of the people. We have many responsibilities, we live in Delhi, we are busy with work of the session of the House and meeting of district Committee take place in our absence and we do not come to know of the decision taken by them. Therefore, we will not be able to have rapport unless we are directly associated with them.

I want to mention one thing about my constituency, from where I have been elected. The way I have been offered opportunity today to express my views last of all, similarly my area i.e. Bundelkhand ranks last in the matter of development. Now I want to draw your attention towards the progress of Bundelkhand. The most critical drought occurred there and we faced the drought.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Wind up please.

[Translations]

SHRI BHISMA DEO DUBE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I am provided opportunity so late, my points have been misplaced somewhere, I want to say whatever is left with me. I was talking about my area Bundelkhand. This is a backward and undeveloped area. If there is any such area there that is Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh. I had a talk with Prime Minister one day, he had expressed the view that such scheme should be formulated in connection with Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh by which they may have full development. Perhaps, it may be considered in future. But I submit that a Central Commission should be constituted for Bundelkhand, as it is being formulated for hilly regions. There is U.N.D.P. programme for irrigation under which five districts of Bundelkhand and three other districts should have been irrigated. These districts are Jhansi, Lalitpur, Banda, Hamirpur, Jalon and Allahabad, Banaras and Mirzapur. These are hilly areas. There is an U.N.D.P. programme for providing irrigation facilities. When the discussion on Ministry of water resources will take place, I shall talk about it in detail. I submit that there is a U.N.D.P. Programme for providing irrigation facilities to Bundelkhand. It should be taken on top priority. If we make available the resources for irrigation here, then our agriculture, which is totally dependent on rains at present, will get some stability and we shall get strength to some extent. There are yet another programmes such as programme of drawing underground water through boring the land, programme of providing irrigation facilities, but these scheme have been lying pending for last eight years. Had we completed U.N.D.P. programme earlier, we would have faced drought situation effec-

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tively. I am happy to know that Government has taken a decision that schemes which have been lying pending will be completed first. There are about half a dozen schemes pending in our area also. Those could have been completed within the stipulated amount but today they will cost about four times of their original estimates. Attention has been paid towards it, it is a thing of happiness and satisfaction.

There is a proposal to establish a flint-glass factory in Banda at the cost of Rs.200 crores. But there is an amazing thing about it that factory is being established at Banda but its offices are being opened at Allahabad. I am not able to understand the rationale behind it. It is just like opening the university in Delhi and establishing Board housing in Amritsar. I am not able to understand as to how the people of that place will be benefitted out of it under such circumstances and how they can be co-opted with them. At least, all the offices should be opened in Banda district so that people of that area can be benefitted.

The main necessities of the country today are agriculture production and to check the increasing population of the country and if we could be able to solve these two problems together effectively, our future problems will lessen very much.

Agriculture production has direct bearing with the provision of water to the fields and in order to providing water, we should give top priority to all our irrigation schemes.

About relief work, I want to say that relief work in connection with drought has since been stopped. When the drought occurs, its effects are felt next year. Now when effects drought are being felt by the people, relief work has been stopped. Relief work should be started immediately so that the drought which has since passed away, people can

be saved from the severity of its effect.

The Budget which has been presented here, is a very balanced Budget and it has been presented under such a conditions which was very difficult to control. I congratulate the Minister of Finance and Hon. Prime Minister for it. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

(National Seeds Policy)

18.06 hrs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up half-an-hour discussion. Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil may speak.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon): I have given half-an-hour discussion notice about unstarred question No.1783. This question was about National Seeds Policy. In reply to this question, it was stated that there was no such policy and details also could not be furnished and the question does not arise. I have to say with regret that we have not been able to formulate National Seeds Policy so far. Whenever national calamities, natural calamities, drought, floods, cyclone occur, we seeds. The farmers need it. National Seed Corporation was established in 1963 to look after it. But it has been stated in the Government Report that their work is not very satisfactory. During 1985-86, their production was on lower scale and it all happened due to carry over. I am not able to understand as to why the people do not take high quality seeds having good germination potential. There is adulteration in seeds. Recently, 16

zones have been created on the basis of agro-climatic conditions because production of seeds and crops can vary with the different agro-climatic conditions. We need seeds for kharif, Rabi and rest of the crops too.

When the drought occurs, seed sown earlier is dried up and we need hundred per cent seeds for replacement and re-sowing. When the seeds do not germinate fully, whole crop gets destroyed and production also falls. When the seeds are not pure, it catches disease. Such incident is on the increase now. The hon. Minister is quite aware as to what is happening about wheat in Haryana. There is disease in Bajara crops and the same situation exists with regard to cotton. On the one hand, farmers do not get remunerative prices, on the other seeds production has been entrusted to private agencies. When we purchase certified seeds, be it a paddy or oil seeds, it is not found to be a certified seeds after opening the bags and in the process farmers suffer loss. He is not in a position to return the loans he takes.

Unless you prepare a national policy, problem is not going to be solved. You had spent Rs. 61 crores on seeds programmes during sixth five year plan. You have spent one or two crores of rupees more amount in the seventh five year plan. It is not correct. Seeds production is at variance with the number of National Seeds Corporation or Farming Corporations which have been established at different places. Some private people have also established seed production enterprises. I want that hon. Minister should pay attention to it and formulate good programmes about seeds. You may take a stand that these programmes come in purview of the State Governments and you can not intervene. When our production has gone down by eight lakh tonnes and we are going to fix a target of 175 million tonnes, how is this going to be achieved? There

should be an integrated approach with regard to production and there should be a national seed policy. Similarly, some sort of co-ordination should be maintained between the States and the Central Government. Though the I.C.A.R. conducts researches, thrust should be given to tissue cultural instead of genetic engineering which is receiving more attention these days. There should be a time bound programme for this purpose. Though high claims are made in this regard, yet farmers do not get any benefit. A book entitled 'Varieties of seeds' is being published. But it is neither known nor available to farmers. I, therefore, request the Government to change its view point with regard to supply of seeds. At the time of any drought and famine, Government needs to make 100 per cent supplement of seeds. If the seeds are not available in the godowns, what can be done at that time. Secondly, due to increase in humidity in the atmosphere, the seeds go waste and get eaten up by worms. Similarly, there are places where the quantum of rainfall is much more. When seeds are supplied to these areas after rainy season, their germination percentage goes down, because there are no facilities of cold storage in these areas. The farmer become victim of these lapses and particularly the small farmer suffers the most.

Similarly, while coming to price front, I would like to point out that prices of certified seeds, foundation seeds, multiple seeds are being charged arbitrarily. The farmers are being exploited by the State and National Seeds Corporation. When this issue is raised in this House, the matter is side-tracked on the plea that it is a state subject. The seeds are received from Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. Hence the State Governments should look into it. How will you manage the affairs, if you do not made available seeds in accordance with the needs of agro-climatic regional zones and make arrangements for cold storage

[Sh. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

and formulate a national seeds policy. If the Government does not supply the seeds well before rainy season, the seeds will not germinate in time and will not yield good crops. It is, therefore, necessary that efforts should be made to supply seeds before the rainy season sets in. There is a need to make further improvements in it. Some time back, garlic seeds were sown in my area. But not a single seed did germinate. Similarly, it has been seen that of sonalika variety of wheat turn into drop variety of wheat due to adulteration. Adulteration should be checked firmly. The State Governments have been asked to look into it. But there is a need to pay more attention to it.

What I want to say is that unless adequate arrangements are made for cold storage, the farmers will not get good quality seeds. There should be a co-ordination between the States and the Central Government in this regard. Similarly, there is also a need to change our national seed policy. Unless the agriculture production goes well, the country's economy cannot be on sound footing and the farmer cannot lead a good life. It will also deteriorate the condition of the consumers living in the villages. I, therefore, urge that one or the other national seed policy must be formulated.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Patil has made some suggestions prior to it. He desired to know whether there was a proposal to formulate a national seed policy. The reply to this question was given in negative and accordingly, he was informed that when a policy already existed on this subject, the question of formulating a new policy does not at all arise.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you are aware, at the time of independence of our country, total national production of foodgrains was to the tune of 5.10 crore

tonnes only. But now the target has reached to 15 crores tonnes. All this could be possible due to supply of good quality seeds to farmers as a result of concerted researches done by our scientists in various Agriculture Universities and I.C.A.R. The production has increased by three times due to high yielding variety of seeds. The Hon. Prime Minister has taken keen interest in agriculture. The Government has set up agro-climatic zones in the country with a view to supplying full information to the people about the climatic conditions of the respective zones and advising them the crops they should grow, the time of sowing and variety of seeds to be sown and the quantity of fertiliser the crop would require. All these steps have been taken to see that the farmer could produce more and more and his lot could be improved. He has said that good quality seeds are not available. In this connection, I am to say that the Government has duly amended the laws and enacted an act in which it has been provided that for any kind of adulteration made in the seeds and seeds found to be sub-standard, the adulterator is liable to be punished by imprisonment up to six months or to be fined upto Rs.1000/-. Testing laboratories have been duly set up in the country. Anybody can go to the laboratories with sample and get them tested. Certified seeds are properly sealed. Before purchasing seeds, the farmer should see to himself that the seal is in fact. If it is not so, he should not take the seeds. The farmers are being briefed in this regard from time to time. There are national seed farms run by Central Government and the States have also set up their own seed farms. But it has not been possible to supply as much seeds as the farmer requires. We are meeting only 42% of the total requirements. The rest of the farmers get foundation seeds which are thoroughly checked 4 times before their supply. The respective supplying Governments ensure checking of the seeds before supplying them. Not only that the seeds are put under strict observation at various

stages of their growth i.e. plants right from lowerages to harvesting so as to detect any kind of disease at any stage. It is also ascertained whether it conform to our standard. If it conforms to our standard after due process and certification, only then it is cleared for sale. We produce about 19 lakh tonnes of seeds and distributed 56 lakh tonnes of seeds all over the country. No doubt, there is shortage of seeds. Due to drought for consecutively two to three years, we have been experiencing shortage of pulses and oilseeds also. Millet seeds are grown in Gujarat and Rajasthan. Seeds of pulses and oilseeds are also produced in these areas. We have been experiencing a lot of difficulties due to drought. In spite of that, it has been our efforts to supply seeds to the farmers in full quantity. A proper watch is being kept on private seed supplying agencies so as to check any kind of mischief done by them.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
They get diseased seeds.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Seeds are duly processed and tested and only then supplied to farmers. Before supplying, it is ensured that the seeds are not pestilent and the farmer does not find any difficulty to grow the seeds. The hon. Member has also asked to launch a time-bound programme. In this connection, I would like to say that the Government has prepared a timebound programme for this purpose. A Committee under the chairmanship of a scientist has been appointed to report to the Government, with regard to the measures to be adopted to ensure that seeds reach the farmer in time and he has no complaint about it. The Member he has also raised the issue of prices. In this connection, I would like to furnish the figures. The procurement price of wheat seeds is Rs. 465 per quintal whereas the Government sells to the farmers at Rs. 425 per quintal. Similarly, the procurement price of paddy seeds is Rs.465 per quintal

and the Government supplies to the farmers at Rs. 425 per quintal. The Government incur a loss and supplies to farmers at reasonable rates. It is not so, as has been said by the hon.Member, that the Government makes the purchase from the farmers at a cheaper rate and sells at a higher rate. The yield of this variety is less than the general crop and it requires more fertilizers, water and aftercare. As regards cold storage, as suggested by the hon. Member, I also share his views that it is very essential. A meeting was held for this purpose. We will ensure that seeds are so stored that not even one per cent of seeds lose germination potential. We are making all out efforts that the seeds to be supplied to farmers do not lose its germination potential even after six months of their storages so that no room is left for complaints by the farmers. If at all, there is any complaint against the quality, it should be given in writing to the Government of India. All arrangements have been made to supply seeds to the farmers in time. If the seeds do not germinate and a written complaint is made to us, we will definitely take action. Farmers are the backbone of the country. The Government wants that they should get water, power, good-quality fertilisers and seeds in time. With the cooperation of the hon. Members, we will extend all help to the farmers so that, they could be benefited more and more.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Sir, we do not doubt the intentions of the Government. The Hon.Minister has stated that there is a policy but what is wanting is the implementation of that policy. The spurious seeds and adulterated seeds are sold to the farmers when there is a natural calamity, say drought or flood and the breeders, the foundation seeds, certified seeds are not available. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether the breeder and quality seeds are available and whether the foundation seeds

[Sh. Somnath Rath]

are sent to the States? The intentions will not be fulfilled unless it is implemented at the grass-root level by the States. It has come out in Press that in some States spurious seeds are given to the cultivators. So, under these circumstances, our aim being that by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, we should reach the target of 175 million, specific steps should be taken for that purpose of course, I would congratulate the hon. Agriculture Minister for the steps which he had taken. He is endeavouring hard to see that the target is being reached. But it may be ambitious for the simple reason that besides water and fertilizer-leave apart the other inputs-seed is the main input. If this input is not supplied to the farmer, when it is required by him and that too at a reasonable rate, then it would be very difficult to reach the target. Our Scientists have developed certain foodgrains which can stand the pressure of moisture also. High breeds are also there. The problem is not that our Scientists have not risen to the occasion but the results are to reach the farmer. We have got agricultural Gram Sevaks. The World Bank did not finance at one point of time. Unless the Gram Sevaks at the State level remain with the Agriculture Department; and not with the BDOs. It is incumbent on the Gram Sevaks to go to the villages at least four days' a week. In fact they are not going. The Science and Technology is to be transferred to the farmers. We should take active steps to educate the farmers, as the hon. Minister said just now.

The farmers can be educated only through Gram Sevaks - agriculture Department officers. Unless they do so and unless there is mobility of seeds from one State to another, it may not be possible to reach the target. It is not only the National Seeds Corporation, but we must see that the State Government can produce the foundation seeds and certified seeds. If any other State is want of it, there should be free movement.

The Central Government should see to it. If these things are done and done efficiently, then and then alone the production will increase and in the drought and flood affected areas, we can assist the farmer and reach the target of production. So it is certainly the herculean task. It is not that we only speak. It must be implemented. The answer is that it should be sincerely and honestly implemented. The Minister in the meeting along with the other Ministers should discuss this matter, review the matter, get reports from the different States and then he will be able to know how best it is being implemented.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while taking note of the time factor, I would like to seek clarification on only one or two important points from the hon. Minister. In his reply the hon. Minister said that we were experiencing shortage of seeds, be it was certified seeds or foundation seeds. On the other hand, the National Seeds Corporation has stated in its annual report for the year 1985-86 that as much as 1.35 lakh quintal seeds of wheat remained unsold and as such it had to be sold as non-seeds at competitive rates in open market. How much loss did the Government suffer on account of selling these seeds at competitive rates in open market? On the one hand, there is shortage of certified seeds in our country and foundation seeds and certified seeds are not available, on the other, the National Seeds Corporation suffers losses to the extent of lakhs of rupees by selling seeds as non-seeds. It is a matter of concern for us. I would like the hon. Minister kindly to explain the circumstances under which it was sold as non-seeds.

Secondly, several Corporations, Agricultural Universities and Institutions are providing certified or hybrid variety of wheat and paddy seeds to the farmers. But the country has been experiencing acute short-

age of pulses and oilseeds. We all along come to know from the newspapers that sun flower, which is an important source of oil, is not available in adequate quantity in the country to meet our requirements. What steps are being taken by the Government in this regard? Green manure is very essential for maintaining soil fertility. But constituent elements of this manure, Like 'Jantar' and 'Dhencha', are scarce in this country. We want that fertility of our soils should be maintained and they are not allowed to become barren in future because excessive treatment of chemical fertilizers to the soils is depleting the fertility of soil. I want the hon. Minister to explain the Government's policy on green manure. I also want to know how the Government is ensuring the timely supply of green manure to farmers? Further, I want to know as to who supplied 10,000 quintals of rotten Bajra seeds to the U.P. and Rajasthan Governments in 1983? Was it the National Seeds Corporation or a private agency or some other else and whether any action has been taken against the party concerned by the Ministry?

Sir, about 3-4 months back, 'BISCOMAN' supplied seeds to the state of Bihar. When these seeds were sown in nearly 2.5 lakh hectares of land, they failed to germinate. All their labour and investment went waste. May I know from where 'BISCOMAN' got these seeds, how did these seeds reach the farmers and what action has been taken against the quality?

Besides this, I want to ask a very important question relating to the 'Money-back Guarantee' clause in this policy. This clause assures the farmers that their money would be returned if the seeds fail to germinate. How many farmers have availed of this facility? Is it true that not even 1 % of the country's farmers have gained anything out of it? If so, what are the reasons behind it? Is it the rigid framework of the 'Money-Back Guarantee' clause which does not allow for any compen-

sation to farmers or is it because the farming community is ignorant of the very existence of such a law? How is it that farmers are not re-imbursed the cost of seeds even after bearing such heavy losses?

Sir, another question I want to ask is about centres established for supply of seeds. These have been set-up at such far-off locations that seeds are never delivered in time. The entire House is aware of this and one of our hon. colleagues even mentioned it recently. Being farmers we are all familiar with this situation. The delivery of seeds is never on schedule because central for their supply are located 300-400 kilometers away. Why does the Government not setup a centre for every group of 10 villages? The farmers of that particular area could work in that centre and produce certified seeds for their own use. This will not only save transport charges but also put an end to the corruption existing in these activities. Will the Government take this step keeping in mind the welfare of crores of our country's farmers?

DR.G.S.RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will mention just one point because a lot of time has been taken up already.

The hon. Minister said that people who supply spurious seeds will be prosecuted. As everyone knows, the havoc caused by the recent floods in Bihar is a singular occurrence of its kind in the last 150 years. History has never seen a devastation of this magnitude. Belongings of people have been swept away, leaving them with nothing. The Central Government provided assistance to the State Government. Either the State Government supplied spurious seeds to 'BISCOMAN' or the State Government just provided funds to 'BISCOMAN' which in turn supplied spurious seeds. But what is important is the ultimate result-that the seeds failed to germinate and 50 lakh marginal farmers found

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

themselves in dire straits. They used fertilizers and other inputs, but after the Rabi crop was destroyed, the kharif crop also failed. A lot of farmers have suffered in the process. There is only one reason why the Rabi crop has failed and that is the supply of spurious seeds. Crores of rupees are involved in this scandal. This Budget says that Co-operatives should be encouraged. But what is the Government going to do about the problems hanging over the Co-operative sector? The Government might say that this is a situation for the State Government to deal with; so why should the Government come to the fore. I can even mention names. By declaring this as a State Government Subject can the Government afford to leave crores of people groping in the dark? Can the Government divest itself of its responsibility? If the Government is alive to its duties and responsibilities, let the hon. Finance Minister announce it in the House. Because it is me who has to face the lakhs of agonised farmers of Bihar. It is me who has to tell them why they have been deceived so, why spurious seeds have been supplied to them and why the guilty have not been brought to book.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister one point. While he was replying to my friend, Mr. Patil, has was saying that there is adequate legislation in our country to punish those who are selling spurious seeds and adulterated seeds, admxtured seeds, etc. But for his kind information I would like to mention here that after the Union Government declared the seeds as an essential commodity and accordingly, in 1963, passed the Seeds Control Order, it was stayed by various High Courts in the country. Several private dealers went to the court of law and the courts ultimately gave stay orders. If so, how can that order be

implemented?

The Seeds Act of 1966 was passed in Parliament, but unfortunately it is yet to be enforced by the States. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to implement it in their States. But many States, as per my information, as many as ten States, have not so far enforced it in their States. How can we punish the guilty then?

Besides this, one more thing, I want to know from the hon. Minister. In the Western countries the production of wheat in 1970 was 3000 kg per hectare and it was raised to 3800 kg by 1980. This marvellous yield could be achieved by those countries by using hybrid seeds and also high yielding varieties of seeds. So, unless we have a national policy of seeds, how can we achieve that type of high yield? In our country the yield of wheat is only about 1700 kg per hectare. How can we achieve higher yields? Besides, our population is growing and how can you feed them unless we also breed hybrid seeds in our fields?

Another point is, the rate of the hybrid seeds is abnormal, it is much more higher, and it is beyond the reach of farmers, specially small and marginal farmers. The traders increase the rate of the hybrid seeds and the high yielding seeds and they also mix the admxtured seeds, etc. in order to get more profits. I am not talking about the National Seeds Corporation. It is known to the hon. Minister. I therefore urge upon the hon. Minister to pay personal attention for the development and growing of more hybrid seeds in that Corporation. As they are lacking in finance, they cannot develop them and expand. Because of this high rate of the hybrid and certified seeds some private farmers etc. are indulging in making more adulterated seeds and high yielding seeds are not being re-generated. The seed supplied by the NSC is not only produced by them but they also procure it from farmers.

But already the hon. Minister has agreed that in most of the interior areas there is no cold storage. Besides, the farmers are not trained to produce the certified or effective standard of seed. So I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the programme to educate the farmers on this issue so that they can produce good seeds. With these words, I thank you very much.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, Shri Somnath has rightly said that the policy needs to be vigorously implemented. The Government is also very keen to act in this direction. It is necessary to monitor as to how the seeds are to be prepared, how they are to be supplied to dealers and how they are to be produced and taken to the people concerned. The Government keeps hearing of grievances from various places. Efforts have been made towards their redressal. Still, the Government has to make an in-depth study of this situation so that farmers do not have any reason to complain. It is true that only when the farmers are assured of a timely supply of quality seeds can the Government hope to achieve its goal of producing 175 million tonnes of foodgrains. The Government will make concerted efforts to provide all facilities to farmers. The importance of seeds is well-known. Seeds are the key to a good crop. How can a structure stand without a solid foundation? Similarly, if the seeds are of good quality the produce is bound to be rich. There is no question of the yield not coming upto expectations.

Our scientists have made extensive research in this regard. Their untiring efforts have led to the production of 1600 varieties of new hybrid seeds. This is in no way a small achievement, what the hon. Member said about universities and the I.C.A.R. is also true. You know that mere bookish knowledge does not help very much. Until we impart practical training to the farmers at their fields, it will not benefit them at all. The

people from our universities, and that of other agricultural departments go to the farmers from time to time and they have done commendable work. We are going to prepare more of such programmes in the future also so that the farmers are able to derive full benefits. The departments engaged in this work, should go to the villages atleast for a week every month to impart on the spot training to the farmers in this regard. They should select 1 to 2 villages for imparting training to farmers with regard to methods of cultivation of paddy, wheat, mustard, oilseeds & pulses. Only then, it could be put to a practical shape.

Similarly, mentioned has been made about drought and floods. The drought situation has created certain difficulties for us. But Government has extended all assistance to the people. Wherever water is in short supply, we have made efforts to grow crops which require less water and it will help in improving the standards of living of our people.

Similarly, hon. Shri Tripathi had mentioned about Sunflower and green manure. It is true that Sunflower seeds are not produced in adequate quantities. But we are making efforts to import it from U.S.S.R. We will supply the same to our farmers so that their production increases and the quality of the seed is also improved. As regards green manure grass etc., we have produced new varieties of seeds because Rajasthan, Bihar and Gujarat are in the grip of drought and floods. Quality seeds are not available for cultivation of fodder and you are aware that the farmer is completely dependent on his cattle and hence we have to make efforts to produce quality fodder seeds and we are making such efforts. Similarly, it was stated that the bajra seeds supplied to Rajasthan were of sub-standard quality but this has come to our notice only today. We will see as to what action can be taken in this regard. However, as regards the point raised by hon.

[Sh. Bhajan Lal]

Shri Rajhans and Shri Tripathi about Bihar, which has some weight, I want to inform them that as certified seeds of wheat were not available with us, we had supplied them with 4 lakh quintals of best quality wheat from the F.C.I on the request of Bihar Government because there was an acute shortage of wheat in that State. You are aware that any foodgrains, be it rice, wheat, pulses, mustard seeds, millets etc. have germination potential. Therefore, we selected wheat of a good quality and supplied it to Bihar informing them that these are not of a certified variety. Out of the 4 lakh quintals, 1 lakh quintal was supplied to Jammu and Kashmir and from where we have not received any complaints so far. Bihar has of course complained that their germination is not proper. There can be two reasons behind it. Firstly, due to flooding of the fields, seeds may not germinate properly, and secondly, due to drought conditions also, the same may happen. However, we are getting it investigated. The secretary of the concerned Department along with a team, had made an on the spot study of the situation a week ago. The Central Government is not responsible for this matter. Bihar Government was informed beforehand that we are not supplying them certified seeds. Therefore, we cannot stand guarantee in this regard. It was the responsibility of the State Government to have informed the farmers that they were not getting certified quality of seeds.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Bihar Government did not inform anyone about it

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : This is what I am trying to emphasise that the farmers ought to have been informed of course, the wheat was of a good quality. We got it tested and found its germination potential to be proper.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: We want to hear about the full report so that we can convey it to the people.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: You have submitted that the seed centres are located far-off and that they should be located nearby. We will make efforts to ensure that the centres are located as near to the farmers as possible. Another point which you have submitted is regarding the cooperatives. We will look into that also but the cooperative societies fall under the jurisdiction of the State Government.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: You can at least convey our sentiments to the State Government.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : We appreciate your feelings. Secondly, he has enquired as to how much losses have been suffered due to substandard seeds. Government's policy is in the interest of the farmers and we cannot supply them substandard seeds. We did not carry forward the unused stocks of 1984-85 seeds for distribution in the year 1985-86. We did not do so, lest it should lose germination potentials that stock was sold in the market in the form of wheat. As a result, Government had to suffer a loss of Rs. 1 crore and 90 lakhs. As much as 1 lakh and 35 thousand quintals of wheat were sold in this manner. Thus we did not distribute the old stocks to the farmers in order to protect their interests.

Similarly, while raising some legal matters, Shri Jena has said something. It is under the consideration of the Supreme Court. We will look into the matter. He has stated that in other countries production is much more as compared to ours. However, we have also made comparable progress but some countries are still ahead of us. There can be no two opinion on the fact that China has made more progress than us in agriculture. 20 years ago China was far behind us but today it is far ahead of us. We will make all out efforts to increase our agricultural production and it will be possible only when we supply quality seeds to our

farmers. We will make every effort to produce improved seeds so that quality seeds are supplied to them. With these words, I thank you and conclude.

[English]

MR. DÉPUTY SPEAKER : The House

is adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 17, 1988/ Phalguna 27, 1909 [Saka].