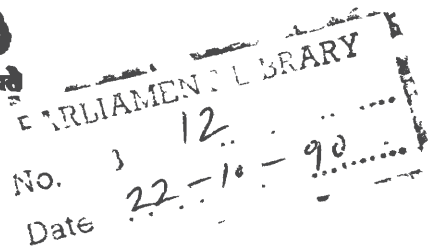


LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. III contains Nos. 11 to 20)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April, 5, 1990/Chaitra 15, 1912
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MR SPEAKER Question No 331 - Shri Manoranjan Bhakta - No Question No 332 Shri Nathu Singh - No, Prof Yadunath Pandey - No Next Question 333-Shrimati Chennupati Vidya - No, Shri Parasram Bhardwaj - No Question No 334- Shri Arvind Netam - Not present Then Question No 335 - Prof Gopalrao Mayekar

Steamer Service Between Goa and Bombay

*335 PROF GOPALRAO MAYEKAR
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuing difficulties faced by tourists and local passengers for want of proper and adequate steamer service between Goa and Bombay, and

(b) the action taken by the Union Government to ensure proper steamer service between Goa and Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Steamer Service operated by the two Konkani vessels M V KONKAN SEWAK and M V KONKAN SHAKTI between Bombay and Goa was withdrawn in 1988 to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Defence. The two vessels have since re-delivered to the S C I at Bombay on 31 3 1990

With a view to amelioration of the difficulties faced by tourists and local passengers in the absence of the Steamer Service, Government of India have taken the following steps

- i) The Konkani vessels M V KONKAN SEWAK (Built 1964) and M V KONKAN SHAKTI (Built 1965) have outlived their normal life and their statutory certificates have also expired. Substantial investment would be required to make them sea-worthy again. Attention of the Ministry of Home Affairs to find a solution on the same lines as in the case of Mainland-Islands passenger shipping services in the Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep sectors in respect of which 100% losses are reimbursed to the S C I.
- ii) It has also been suggested to the Governments of Maharashtra and Goa that they might consider acquiring, singly or jointly, suitable new or second hand

vessels for running the Steamer Service;

- iii) Central Government had also cleared applications from three private parties for acquisition of vessels for operating passenger services between Bombay and Goa. Two of these sanctions for acquisition of four vessels are still valid; and
- iv) The S.C.I. has also been advised to explore the possibility of including in the acquisition programme vessels of the type useful for these coastal operations.

PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the recent visit of the Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Nadkarni, it has been reported that he has testified to the fitness of the vessels because they had already undergone major renovations and also repairs before and while in the service of the IPKP. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will consider for the resumption of services at least for the coming two months as the Indian Airlines Services are interrupted, that is instead of three, there is only one flight. In addition, thousands of people cannot be provided with transportation service through bus transport. Considering the urgency and the fitness certificate given by the Naval Staff, whether the Government will consider for the resumption of the services at least for two months.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Sir, while I entirely sympathise with the demand of the hon. Member as well as the aspirations of the people of Goa and Konkan, in this case I must submit to you that these two vessels have outlived their normal life and also their certification has expired. Therefore, the question of continuing these vessels will be a very difficult proposition. But we are still considering certain aspects of the requirements in view of the demand from the people of Goa and I also agree with the hon. Member that there is a need for it. But the Ship-

ping Corporation has expressed their difficulties. As I have already explained, we have approached the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Home to subsidize the losses that might be incurred on this.

PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the losses shared by the Government of Goa and Maharashtra and SCI is the major cause of withdrawing these services. If so, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that the losses are not due to the shortage of passengers, but mainly because of the mal-administration. Eighty per cent of the passengers are ticketless, the cargo handling also is inadequate and not properly done and the pilferage of the diesel is also a cause for the losses. So, I would like to know whether the Government will assess the possibility of avoiding these losses by tightening the administration and resume the operation at least for two months, considering the urgency due to the inadequate flights of Indian Airlines and inadequacy of road transport to carry thousands of passengers.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Sir, the loss, according to us, in 1987-88 when 2.10 lakhs of passengers were carried was Rs. 1.82 crores. As for the current estimates, Sir, even if these two vessels are used for 1991-82 it would be Rs. 2.13 crores. I do not subscribe to what the hon. Member has suggested that it is only due to mal-administration. Primarily this is piecemeal in character because we can only operate for 8 months in a year and then there has been a great diversion of traffic to the motor transport industry where the buses run from point to point, as the hon. Member is well aware, in the hinterland. Then the operation costs have gone up, both the general and operation costs, and expenditure on bunkers is going to increase because of oil prices. Earlier, the losses incurred in the operation of Konkan passenger service well reimbursed to the Shipping Corporation of India which has taken over Mughal line which is operating this, 80 per cent jointly by the Central Government — - 25 per cent by Central

Government, 40 per cent by the Government of Maharashtra and 35 per cent by the Government of Goa - - the remaining 20 per cent was to be borne by the Mughal line. Therefore, I cannot agree that it is only due to mal-administration, as suggested by the hon Member

[*Translation*]

PROF MAHADEO SHIWANKAR I would like to know whether the Government propose to take some measures to reduce the losses? Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government have under-taken any review to assess the additional requirement of steamer services between Bombay and Goa. If so, the result thereof

[*English*]

SHRI K P UNNIKRIISHNAN Sir as I have said, I am entirely sympathetic to this demand. So, the suggestion made by the hon Member can be considered when we decide to resume the service

Security Expenses on Ministers and VIPs

*336 SHRIA VIJAYARAGHAVAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to reduce security expenses on Ministers and other VIPs and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) (a) and (b) The security arrangements for the Union Ministers and other VIPs are made on the basis of threat assessment carried out by the concerned security agencies. These arrangements are being reviewed from time to time

SHRI A VIJAYARAGHAVAN Sir I mainly asked this question because of the

increase in the expenses of VIP security and especially security to the Ministers. We all agreed that enough security is to be given to the Ministers and other VIPs, no doubt. But unfortunately a new culture has developed in our country among the political leaders that a fleet of security personnel around them shows the dignity of the leaders. Unfortunately that became the status symbol. The capacity and the requirement of security personnel was not reviewed properly. I want to know whether there will be a strict security and categorisation for those people from whom special security arrangement is needed. Has the new Government undertaken such an exercise in order to rationalise the security arrangements of the Ministers?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED

Sir, the security is being provided by the Government on the basis of the assessment made by the respective security agencies whether he is a Minister or a public man

It is not the Government or the individual who is deciding, but it is the security agency which sees the threat perception of public men and then we provide security

SHRIA VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, while making security arrangements, security personnel are harassing the people, especially in New Delhi. After the new Government came to power, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Ministers are quite different from the Ministers of the previous Government. They are ready to stop before the red signal, etc. But, even now the security personnel are harassing the people, they are stopping the vehicles, they are stopping the passengers who are travelling in scooters and are trying to take the vehicles away from roadside. I would like to know from the hon Minister whether any such instructions are given to the security personnel and if so, what are those instructions?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED

Sir, certain precautionary measures are to be taken while providing security. As I have already said that it is according to the threat perception of any public man and we

have to provide adequate security personnel for this purpose.

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister about the amount of security expenses for the political VIPs and non political VIPs. Among the political VIPs, what are the security expenses for the ruling Party i.e. for the Ministers and what are the security expenses for the Leader of the Opposition ? I want a detailed break-up of the expenses.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED : Sir, it is very difficult to give all the details, but I have some details with me in respect of the former Prime Minister and in respect of Ministers. I must say that as far as the security of Ministers and public men is concerned, there are four categories, X, Y, Z and Super Z, i.e. persons who have high security risks, 'X' category would mean that 2 PSOs would be provided; this may be in one, two or three shifts depending on the parameters. 'X-2' means one PSO would be provided at a time. In 'Y' category, 2 PSOs would be provided round the clock and a house guard whose basic unit is one Head Constable and 4 Constables; one Scanner would also be provided, if necessary. Category 'Z' means 2 PSOs would be provided round the clock and a basic unit of house guards with 2 Head Constables and 8 Constables. Two Scanners and an Escort Car would also be provided, if necessary. In all these cases of 'Y' and 'Z' categories, additional security is provided, as considered necessary which depends upon the threat perception in respect of each individual. Persons under 'Z' or Super-'Z' category are also provided with a bullet-proof car in addition to 'Z' category security.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any increase in security expenses of VIPs and Ministers in Kerala. I have heard that they are trying to reduce the security expenses. I would like to know whether there is any reduction in the expenses.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Sir, I cannot give the details regarding Kerala.

[*Translation*]

SHRIDAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister the number of threats received by the leaders of the then opposition during the last four years and measures taken by the Government for their security in view of those threats as also total amount of money spent thereon.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have stated earlier that some norms have been formulated on the basis of which security protection is provided to the individuals no, matter whether he is a Minister or a public man. Security is provided, on the basis of intelligence reports that the life of the public man is threatened. However, I do not have individual details. Political affiliation of the individual is not taken into account while providing security to him.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the individual who have been provided security are misusing it as the services of security personnel deployed for their security are being unutilized for domestic purposes such as bringing vegetables from the market and escorting their children to school, etc. I would like to know whether the Government intend to withdraw this facility from such people ?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the prevailing condition of terrorism in the country, particularly in Kashmir where terrorists are hanker after the lives of the nationalists, there can not be let up in security arrangements on the part of the Government. As you know the fates of leaders like Shri Mir Mustafa, Shri Gulab Bani and Shri Abdul Sattar Ranjur. It is not our concern as to whether they are misusing their services for domestic work. We are to provide protection to the leaders

whose lives are in danger. This is being done to serve the national interest.

[English]

National Highway Links in Maharashtra Regions

*338. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Union Government has been drawn to the handicaps faced by Vidharbha, Marathwada and some other regions of Maharashtra in their development on account of not being adequately linked with the National Highways; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or contemplated to improve the linkage of those regions with the National Highways ?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir We have received representation for the declaration of new National highways in the backward region of Vidharbha, Marathwada and other region of Maharashtra. Maharashtra has 2918 Km of National Highways out of a total of 33612 Kms. Regions like Vidharbha and Marathwada are also served by National Highways. There have however, been demands for more National Highways Addition to National Highways in the 8th Plan will depend upon the Plan provision and priority considerations.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Sir, he has not answered part (b) of my question, namely what are the steps taken or contemplated to improve the linkage of those regions with the National Highways

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: As I have explained in the brief statement, we are aware of it and we have received several representations from Marathwada, Vidharbha and Konkan regions, backward regions of Maharashtra as well as from

various other backward areas from all over the country.

As far as Maharashtra is concerned, in the year 1985, during the Seventh Five Year Plan, the State Government has sought inclusion of 11 number of national highways, approximating to about 4679 kms.

Another requirement was, according to them in the Seventh Plan; Ratnagiri-Khoplapur-Sholapur-Nagpur-Nanded- Yeotmal-Nagpur Road. The roads are in the regions of Maharashtra.

There have been several other representations demanding various other network linking backward regions of Vidharbha and Marathwada. As I explained, this could be considered depending upon the Plan provisions and resources available and accordingly, priority could be given for certain essential linkages.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Sir, my first question is that Marathwada in Maharashtra is a backward region. The report of the Dhandekar Committee which was set up for this purpose observed that the proportion of roads in Maharashtra is the lowest in the country the most backward district in the country. I am sorry to say that the linkage does not exist at all. The national highway in Marathwada is in one corner of the district. Out of 2,918 KM in Maharashtra, less than 40 KM are in Marathwada which forms about 1/4th of Maharashtra. Justice has not been done to Marathwada for the last 42 years. Nothing has been done to promote the national highway. My question to the hon. Minister is whether he has a specific plan to provide National highways in the region of Marathwada because so far nothing has been done

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Generally, in the debate on Questions, there is a lot of confusion. One is the confusion between requirement for effective roadways which, of course, everybody accepts and then the question of State highways and national highways. As you are well aware, the Union

Government is only concerned with national highways and there has been the national perspective in relation to construction of national highways subject to the resources made available to the Department of Transport. We have, as a matter of fact, been running into road mileages from different States but it would be difficult for us to take up any one plan or two plans. Therefore, while I entirely sympathise with the demand expressed by the hon. Member, I would request him to approach the Government of Maharashtra to provide more effective linkages in terms of State highways and also while I can see that there is a need to be more effective in relation to national highways, this will be dependent upon the priorities given to by the Government of Maharashtra.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : If anyone goes on the national highways of Vidarbha and Marathwada, he will find they are so poorly maintained. Firstly, there is paucity of highways linking as it is. Secondly, they are so poorly maintained. Whose responsibility is it to maintain at least these highways which, for lack of maintenance cause accidents, resulting in fatalities ? I would like to know that the Government is proposing to ensure the proper maintenance of these highways.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : My distinguished friend was Minister for long and I am sure he is well aware of the problems of his own backward region of Vidarbha as well as Maharashtra. As far as Maharashtra is concerned, it is served with 11 numbers of national highways, Nos. 3, 4, 40, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17 and 50 for a total of 2,918 KM. If you take the proportion, there are many other States where the proportion is much smaller. We cannot subdivide into regions. While I sympathise with the regional aspirations, you cannot divide it, how much in a State, how much in a tehsil and so on. That is why, I said, please bear in mind the perspective for formulation of national highway plan. If these things remain a national highway, then there has to be a national perspective behind it. As for maintenance, the hon. Member is well aware that we do not have separate machinery. We are dependent on

the State Government. We give money. We have our own national highway and, that is why, we are formulating a policy for national highway where we will have a direct voice. It still takes sometime to formulate these things.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Does your Authority not monitor this?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Monitoring is one thing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Do you give money to the States?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : As you are well aware, we also give money.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister that because of the poor maintenance of the National Highways whether Government of India is thinking to take-over the National Highways under its control since the State Governments are constructing and maintaining the National Highways. The National Highways Authority is being created and the entire construction and maintenance charge will be taken over by the Government of India. If that is so, when this Authority is going to be operated ? What is the national perspective ? As far as the backward regions are concerned, the National Highway percentage is less in different States like Orissa etc. What priority the Government is going to give to the backward regions especially to the State of Orissa which is total backward in respect of National Highways?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I think the last part of the Question has already been answered. As for the details and other proposals, I would require a separate notice. It is under process. We will definitely take Parliament into confidence.

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY : Sir, as everybody is aware, Konkan is the most backward region in Maharashtra. The only mode of transport available in this region is road transport. There is no steamer or no railways there so far. The National Highway No. 17

goes through Kashedi Ghat which is between Poladpur village and Khed town Traffic is blocked due to frequent land slides every year due to excessive rains and severe down-pour As a result of this, the traffic is diverted from Chiplun via Pune for Bombay rather than through Kashedi Ghat As a result of this, a by-pass is suggested from Khed via Mhapral bridge to Tol-bridge so that the traffic can smoothly go on even during the worst rainy season or the worst period of severe downpour I would like to know from the hon Minister whether the Government is conscious and earnest and that the actual construction will be taken seriously by this Government The present dangerous ghat situation causes the death of many persons during every rainy season and the roads have been blocked annual successively for many weeks Will the hon Minister consider my suggestion of immediate construction of bye pass ?

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN The suggestion of the distinguished Member will be taken seriously and it will be looked into

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon Minister as to what is the criterion for declaring a highway as a National Highway ? I would also like to know as to which state of the country has the highest and which state has the lowest percentage of the National Highways ?

[*English*]

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN I have already explained that it is not just to meet the requirements of any particular district or foreign or any State it is done There are certain inter-State priorities to be determined in order to improve the national economy There is also the inter-State linkages and so on There was a National Transport Policy Committee whose recommendations were accepted by the Planning Commission The criteria for the declaration of a road as a National Highway have been the road should

run through the length and breadth of the country as a whole, roads which connect the adjacent countries, roads which connect the state capitals, roads which are connecting Ports and other vital installations and major tourist centres, those roads which are essential in national and strategic requirements and also high density of traffic and adequate length Further, they take into account roads which enable a sizable reduction in travel distances These are the broad criteria on which so far the Planning Commission as well as the Ministry of Transport have directed the National Highways Policy

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY Sir, there are many States which are much below the All-India percentage and due to this the development is happened No new construction has been made I would like to know whether the Government is considering in the Eighth Plan that those areas or regions which are lagging behind as far as percentage and other things are concerned, which the Minister has explained, will get priority over other things

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN The proposals are still under consideration It is too early to speculate on this We shall certainly have an opportunity to discuss this

[*Translation*]

DR DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER Mr Speaker, Sir, 'Kumbha fairs' are scheduled to be organised in 1991-92 in Nasik and Trambak A proposal to widen National Highway No 3 and National Highway No 51 which pass through Nasik in Maharashtra was sent for approval of the Central Government by the State Government but the Central Government have not cleared the proposal so far I would like to know whether the proposal for widening the National Highways referred to above would be cleared and the worked would be completed before the Kumbh festival ?

[*English*]

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN I have

already explained that the main proposal is of the Government of Maharashtra. There are also other proposals which will have to be considered.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: It was found that the national highways in certain States are maintained very nicely. National Highways passing through black cotton soil are not so good. May I know what is the criteria of giving maintenance grants to these States? Is it a flat rate or does it differ from structure of the land in different States?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN: It is good that he has raised this issue. There are certain broad criteria. In addition to that, there also, some weightage is being given. There have been complaints about certain types of soil that high monsoon fed areas are not getting adequate support. This is a problem which we have raised in the Planning Commission. We hope, the Planning Commission would consider this sympathetically.

Milk Power Plants

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

(a) the names of milk powder plants in different States which are not working to full capacity;

(b) the names of longlife tetrapak plants either not working fully or lying idle;

(c) whether some of the State Governments have requested the NDDB to take corrective measures in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Milk powder plants set up under Operation Flood are primarily meant to convert surpluses arising out of seasonal variation in milk procurement by the dairies. Keeping this perspective in view, of the 50 powder plants established under Operation Flood the utilisation during December, 1989 and January, 1990 was 76.08% and 81.98% respectively. Of these 23 plants operated at levels ranging from 75% to 10% plus, 13 plants operated between 50% to 75% of their capacity and 14 operated below 50% of their capacity. The names of the powder plants that operated below 50% of their capacity are Guntur and Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh; Patna and Begusarai in Bihar; Bangalore in Karnataka; Latur, Pune and Sangli in Maharashtra; Jullundhar in Punjab; Bikaner, Ganganagar and Jodhpur in Rajasthan; Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh and Darjeeling in West Bengal.

(b) to (d). No tetrapak plant is lying idle and the initial teething problems inevitable in any new technology have been resolved. Fuller utilisation of capacity for Tetrapak plants can only be achieved over time as demand picks up. However, there is likely to be near doubling of the quantity of aseptic milk packed in 1989-90 as compared to 1988-89.

SHRIP.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I am happy to note that we have a new Deputy Prime Minister now.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: He has already taken my permission, you make your point.

[*English*]

SHRIP.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: First of all, I seek your protection. The question is specific and the answer has not been given in the statement. The most important point is, in Part 'B' of the question, I have specifically asked;

"(b) the names of long life tetrapak plants either not working fully or lying idle; "

The answer indicates that almost all the plants are either not working fully or are lying idle. They have not been listed out. That is against the normal rules. If they want to give answer they must give the answer fully. I seek your protection. Otherwise there is no meaning in having a question Hour at all. Then why have the Question Hour? Let them answer whatever they want. Then there is not need to have questions at all.

Similarly, in Part 'C' and 'D' I have asked specific questions as to what the State Government have demanded or requested to take corrective measures and also, if so, the details thereof. These questions have not been answered. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You put the question. He must have come prepared to answer that. In the meantime, he might have the answer. You please put the question.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: It cannot form part of my supplementary. I will ask the supplementary if they answer the question. Let them first answer the question. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Questions are always answered like that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRHDA: There are about 47 Tetrapak machines in our country. I am prepared to give their names if the Member so desires. In Sugam Dairy at Baroda, there are two tetrapak plants; in NDGB at Jagudal, there are two plants, in fruit juice sector, there are four plants, in Salem Union, there are 3 plants, in Surat union, the number is 4, in Krishna Union, Vijayawada, it is 3 and in Allepey Dairy it is 2.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection. The question put

to hon. Minister is not being replied.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you shouting?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down ..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: In Anand, the number is 3, fruit and vegetable sector in Delhi, the number is just one...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA : Please ask the Minister to come prepared. What is this? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I would like to request the Minister to inform this House whether a new sachet milk plant is being started under the Haryana Dairy Milk Federation which is really a replacement of the plant that was there under the Mother Dairy in Delhi and was closed down thereby rendering nearly 250 people unemployed. You reopen another plant now in Haryana because we have hon. Minister of Agriculture from Haryana and ensure that 250 people have who are employed illegally on a contract basis remain terminated, even though you have given an assurance in the Supreme Court that as and when you open the plant again you would re-employ these 250 people. I would like to know specifically whether this sachet milk plant which was originally in Delhi, which used to supply milk in the Delhi Union Territory is being indirectly shifted to Haryana now, whether you plan to open the plant there and supply milk packets

in Delhi, whether you are going to employ these 250 people if you are opening this plant whom you terminated under the Mother Dairy Scheme. I want to know specifically whether the assurance given to the Supreme Court in this regard would be maintained by this Government or not.

SIR VASANT SATHE: Answer the questions directly.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this supplementary of the hon. Member is not at all related to the question.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER You please sit down; why are you shoutingYes, Now Shri Nathuram Mirdha ji.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA : Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is requested to give proper notice for this question; I would give reply in detail.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, you have asked him to answer the question. But the Minister has given the ruling.

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: We want the Agriculture Minister to speak because this Minister is not prepared to answer the questions. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I would categorically go on record that this question is with regard to milk powder plants and packaging. Tetrapak is a packing equipment. Categorically I have covered the arena of all packaging in milk and this is not outside milk'. I said, sachet milk plant and categori-

cally asked the questions. If the Minister is not prepared he should be honest enough to admit in this House that he has not got the papers and that is why he is in no position to answer the questions. He should give the answer. If he does not, then there is no need to have the Question Hour in the House (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, are you satisfied with the answer ? (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER : Mr. Kundu, you may please take your seat.

Now, Shri Kumaramangalam may put his next Supplementary.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seats. Now, Shri Kumaramangalam.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : I will put the second Supplementary, Sir. But, I expect it to go on record - I object to the Minister's statement. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order is allowed in Question Hour. Please sit down.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked Shri Kumaramangalam to put his second supplementary.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: My Second Supplementary—I would like to inform the Speaker—is a part of the original Question itself. That is, I would like to know

from the hon. Minister as to which are those tetra-pack plants which are not working to full capacity; which are those which are lying idle; and what are the demands that have been made by the State Governments to the NDDB to ensure that these plants work.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Milk powder and liquid milk are prepared in a composite plant. As milk is a biological product, its production varies from season to season. When production of milk is higher, milk powder is prepared from it. However, priority is given to supply liquid milk in urban and rural areas. Preparation of milk powder receives second priority. When production of milk falls short of demand, the demand of milk is met by augmenting the quantity of milk with the help of milk powder which is added to the fresh milk. Thus it is not necessary that all machines are utilized all the time. These are utilized as per the requirement.

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I would like to know as to whether you are satisfied with the answer given. I think, you are not (*Interruptions*) Sir, if you do not protect me, then who will protect? (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: You are not allowed. Now Shri Bhajan Lal.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow Shri Bhajan Lal to put his question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I would like to put a supplementary to the hon. Minister with regard to the main question. I would like to know the total capacity of the milk plants in the country and how much milk is produced in the main season as against its total requirement of milk in the country. I would also like to know per capita availability of milk in

the country. Hon. Minister forgot to mention that buffalo also gives milk.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: We have a capacity 663 metric tonnes of milk powder daily.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Development of Fishermen Co-operative Societies in Kerala

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

(a) the Central assistance given to Kerala for the development of fishermen co-operative societies;

(b) whether the co-operative societies so established are functioning successfully; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) The National co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) has released so far an amount of Rs. 500.42 lakhs against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 1563.51 lakhs from 1985-86 towards development of Fishermen Co-operative Societies in Kerala.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, during the time of the previous Government headed by Mr. Karunakaran, a survey was conducted to find out who were the traditional fishermen. A list was prepared which was accepted by all the political parties. On the basis of this list, 82 fishermen welfare societies were constituted. These were the societies which looked after the welfare activities

of the fishermen in the coastal belt of Kerala.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please be precise.

PROF. K.V THOMAS : When the new Government came into power, these welfare societies of the fishermen were liquidated and in their place, cooperative societies came in. (*Interruptions*)

MR . SPEAKER : I have told him to be precise and put the question.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : When this Government came into power, they would not conduct elections for these cooperative societies in a democratic manner because the list of the members was politicised and one-sided.

MR . SPEAKER : Don't make such a long statement.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.V THOMAS : I would like to know whether the Government has given clear instructions to the Government of Kerala to conduct elections for the societies in democratic manner.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA : Hon. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India has provided more than Rs. 1500 lakh to assist the cooperative societies of the poor fishermen in Kerala. But so far these societies have utilized Rs. 500 lakh only. I would like to tell the hon. Member, who has asked this question about the cooperative societies, that it is a state subject. These societies have not been able to reap benefits due to their infighting and differences. The Central Government cannot hold the elections for cooperative societies there..(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He says that he cannot direct the State Government to hold elec-

tions for the co-operative societies. You kindly put your second question.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.V. THOMAS: Sir, you should protect my question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am protecting you. He says that he cannot tell the State Government to conduct the elections for co-operative societies.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.V. THOMAS : No Sir. He has not told that.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, He said that.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the responsibility of forming cooperative societies and holding elections for them is that of the State Government...(Interruptions) ... One Government lays down a particular policy and another Government makes some other policy, it is not the responsibility of the Centre...(Interruptions)....

[*English*]

SHRI K.V. THOMAS : It is the duty of the Government of India to find out as to whether these co-operatives are functioning well or not. Coming to my second question, the Minister has said in his reply that out of Rs. 1563 lakhs allotted for the functioning of these societies in 1985-86, so far only Rs. 500 lakh have been used. What is the reason for such a discrepancy ? When a huge amount has been allotted by the Government of India, why could not this amount be made use of by the State Government?

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, Kerala Government could not organise these societies properly, because of which they could not derive the optimum benefit of the grants from the Centre. Even the previous Governments could not take its benefit. Also the present one has not been able to do so. . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Government the total amount of money that has been provided as grant to the Kerala Government by the Centre during the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively for the purpose of development of fishermen cooperative societies there.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRHDA : I do not have the exact figures of the current allotment.

[*English*]

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Even though the functioning of the co-operatives come under the State subjects, in this case, the co-operatives are functioning as per the assistance given by the Central Government. I would like to know as to whether or not the Government is aware of the fact that the membership of these societies are given only to Marxist Members or sympathisers and not even to the CPI sympathisers. . . (*Interruptions*) Elections, at this stage, are not possible for these co-operative societies due to the revolt of the fishermen.

[*English*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRHDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I accept this fact that the cooperative societies have not been organised in a proper manner and therefore they have not been able to deliver the goods expected of them. I wish that more and more societies should be formed, they should work properly and we will be glad to provide them assistance. Societies should function properly and utilize the grants which are made available to them. We will try to help them. This is the wish of the whole House that the Government should help the cooperative societies.

[*English*]

Production of Fertilizers

*341. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of fertilizers during the 1988-89 and 1989-90, year-wise, and the estimated production during 1990-91;

(b) the reasons for shortfall in production, if any; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the production of fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRHDA):

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The production of fertilizers during 1988-89 and 1989-90 is given below: -

Year	Nitrogen (N)		Phosphates (P)		Total (N+ P)	
	Target	Production	Target	Production	Target	Actual
	1988-89	64.00	67.12	22.00	22.52	86.00
1989-90 (Estimated)	70.00	68.00	24.00	18.00	94.00	86.00

(Lakh MT)

The targets of production proposed for 1990-91 are 70 lakh MT and 20 Lakh MT of N & P respectively.

(b) While production of fertilizers during 1988-90 exceeded the target, there was a shortfall in production of both Nitrogen & Phosphates during 1989-90 mainly due to shortage of imported phosphoric acid and ammonia resulting in that - down of the phosphatic fertiliser manufacturing plants for about 5 months and resultant loss of production. There was loss of production of about 3 lakhs MT of Nitrogen also in DAP and complex fertilisers due to shortage of imported phosphoric acid and ammonia. There was shortfall in production of certain nitrogenous fertiliser manufacturing Units due to power cuts, equipment break-downs etc. but it was made-up by higher production in others.

(c) MMTC which has been designated as the canalising agency, has taken steps for the import of ammonia and phosphoric acid. While arrangements for the import of ammonia have been finalised action is underway for phosphoric acid imports. For improving the performance of older production units several schemes for revamping, modernisation, installation of captive power plants are being formulated/implemented.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Would the hon. Minister be pleased to inform the House as to what is the target of production of fertilizers during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: He is asking as to what is the target for fertilizer production during the Eighth Five Year Plan ?

... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER : He is replying to it. He is looking into it. He is not a computers.

... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA : The approach paper of the Eighth Five Year Plan is under preparation.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker Sir, in the statement, laid here on the table of the House by the hon. Minister, it has been stated that the fertilizer is being imported in view of its scarcity in the country. I would like to know from the Government as to by what time India will become self-sufficient in the matter of fertilizers ?

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know as to when India will become self-sufficient in the matter of fertilizer production ?

... (*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Please postpone this question because he does not seem to be ready with the answer... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no time limit can be fixed for that. However, in the Eighth Five Year Plan period we will fix up a target to produce maximum fertilizer and we will try to achieve it at the earliest..... (*Interruptions*)...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]**White Paper on Pak Interference in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir**

*331. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to issue a white paper on Pakistan's interference in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) No, Sir, there is no proposal to issue a White Paper on Pakistan's interference in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir.

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

[*Translation*]**Persons Arrested on Charge of Espionage**

*332. SHRI NATHU SINGH:
PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) the number of Indians arrested on the charge of espionage during the last one year and the names of countries for which they were spying;

(b) the action taken against them; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check spying?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) According to available information 31 Indians were arrested during the last one year on charges of spying for Pakistan.

(b) Cases have been registered against these persons which are at various stages of investigation and trial.

(c) Vigilance at the borders has been intensified with increased border patrolling and construction of fencing on the border in addition to issue of photo identity cards to residents along the border belt in some areas. Security around vital installations has been strengthened. Surveillance and collection of intelligence has also been stepped up.

[*English*]**Attacks on People of Indian Origin in Natal**

*333. SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported attacks on the people of Indian origin in Natal recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is concerned about the reported attacks against South Africans of Indian origin. As pointed out by Dr. Nelson Mandela, the forces of apartheid are behind these incidents, with a view to sowing dis-

sension between Black Africans and those of Indian origin, at a time when the victory of the anti-apartheid struggle is near.

Subversive Activities by Foreigners in Border States

*334. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain foreigners have been found to be involved in subversive activities in J & K, Rajasthan and Gujarat;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of their involvement;

(c) the steps taken or contemplated to contain their activities;

(d) whether Government are considering to expel such elements from the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information available some foreigners, mostly Pakistani nationals, were arrested for indulging in subversive activities. They were found to be working for Pakistani intelligence agencies.

(c) In order to counter the activities of these elements, vigilance on the borders has been intensified, besides taking other remedial measures.

(d) and (e). Cases against these foreigners are under various stages of investigation and trial.

Expansion and Installation of New Telephone Exchange in Delhi

*337. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in Delhi which have since been frozen due to their working to full capacity and the time since when they are frozen;

(b) the names and number of new telephone exchanges to be commissioned during the current year indicating capacity in each case;

(c) the names and number of the existing exchanges which are under expansion, the quantum of increase and the time by which they are likely to be expanded; and

(d) the position of demand and supply of telephones after expansion and installation of the new exchanges in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Statement - I in this regard is given below. There are total 13 exchanges which have been frozen from the date mentioned against each.

(b) and (c). Statement -II and III showing expansion programme are given below. The proposed expansion programme is subject to timely availability of the equipment.

(d) The number of applicants in Delhi as on 1.1.90 were 268918. During the year 1990-91, about 70,000 new connections are planned to be given.

STATEMENT-I

List of Frozen Exchanges in Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Date since frozen	Installed capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	Jor Bagh	1.3.90	19,600
2.	Kidwai Bhawan	1.3.90	36,000
3.	PRX (Level-36)	1.2.90	3,000
4.	Shakti Nagar	1.3.90	48,000
5.	Rohini	1.9.89	6,000
6.	Nehru Place	1.3.90	50,000
7.	Chanakyapuri	1.3.90	24,400
8.	Hauz Khas	1.3.90	25,000
9.	Laxmi Nagar	24.9.88	28,000
10.	Shahdara	2.1.89	7,000

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Date since frozen</i>	<i>Installed capacity</i>
1	2	3	4
11.	Rajouri Garden	1.3.90	48,000
12.	Janakpuri	1.3.90	13,000
13.	Nangloi	1.3.90	3,500

STATEMENT-II

Exchange Commissioning/Replacement/Addition From 1.1.90 to 31.3.90

Sl. No.	Exchange	Capacity			Details	Commissioned on
		1	2	3		
1.	Janpath D-1			+2.0 K	1 K to 3 K	31.1.90
				+1.0 K	3 K to 4 K	20.2.90
				+4.0 K	4 K to 8 K	9.3.90
2.	Vasant Kunj RLU			+ 2.0 K	1 K to 3 K	25.1.90
3	Nehru Place FTX '642'			+ 10.0 K	20 K to 30 K	31.1.90
4.	Palam RLU			0.5 K	New	15.2.90
5.	Shadipur RLU			5.0 K	New	17.2.90
6	Idgah RLU			1.0 K	New	22.2.90
				+1.0 K	1 K to 2 K	17.3.90
				+1.0 K	2 K to 3 K	26.3.90

Sl. No.	Exchange	Capacity	Detail	Commissioned on
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Chanakyapuri RLU	+1.0 K	2 K to 3 K	23.2.90
		+3.0 K	3 K to 6 K	30.3.90
8.	Janakpuri D-1 (550/558 559)	12.0 K	New	1.3.90
9.	Shaktinagar D-1 (721/722)	+1.0 K	22 K to 23 k	13.3.90
10.	Hauz Khas RLU	+5.0 K	2 K to 7 K	30.3.90
11.	Chattarpur RLU	+1.0 K	1 K to 2 K	29.3.90
12.	Rajouri Garden DI	+4.0 K	13 K to 17 K	30.3.90
13.	Jor-Bagh RLU	1.0 K	New	31.3.90
14.	Parlakhwas Vihar RLU	5.0 K	New	31.3.90

Sl. No.	Exchange	Capacity	Detail	Commissioned on
1	2	3	4	5
15	Delhi Cantt. RLU	4.0 K	New	31.3.90
16.	Karol Bagh RLU	+2.0 K	2 K to 4 K	30.3.90
Total		66.5 K		
Decommissioning from 1.1.90 to 31.3.90				
Delhi Cantt. '39' Strouger		3.6 K		31.3.90

STATEMENT-III

Exchanges proposed to be Commissioned/Expanded in MTNL ND from 1.4.90 to 31.12.90

Sl. No.	Exchange	Capacity	Details
1	2	3	4
1.	Badli RLU (Expn.)	+1 K	2 K to 3 K
2.	Narela RLU (Expn)	+1 K	1 K to 2 K
3.	Palam RLU (Expn)	+1 K	0.5 K to 1.5 K
4.	Vasant Kunj RLU (Expn.)	+1 K	3 K to 4 K
5.	Jorbagh RLU	+6 K	1 K to 7 K
6.	Delhi Gate RLU II '326'	9 K	New
7.	Rajouri Garden D I	+2 K	17 K to 19 K
8.	Admn. Block Rajouri Garden	5 K	New
9.	Janakpuri D.I	+5 K	12 K to 17 K
10.	SCOPE RLU	4 K	New
Total		35 K	

Sl. No.	Exchange	Capacity	Details
1	2	3	4
<i>Replacements during 1990</i>			
1.	Jorbagh '62'	6 K	
2.	Delhi Gate '26'	9.9 K	
3.	Lodhi Road PRX '36'	3.0 K	
4.	Janakpuri '55'	3.9 K	
5.	Delhi Cantt. '39'	3.6 K (Replaced on 31.3.90)	
Total		26.4 K	

Net Expected Commissioning/Expansion during 1990

10.5 K—26.4 K = 75.1 K

Telephone Connections in Punjab

*342. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications on waiting list for telephone connections in Punjab as on 28th February, 1990 at District headquarters, exchange-wise:

(b) whether Government are proposing to increase the capacity of the existing telephone exchanges in Punjab to cope with the demand for telephone connections; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the present waiting list as the above exchanges is likely to be exhausted?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANS-

PORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISSHANN): (a) Statement is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The capacity of existing Telephone Exchanges at all District Headquarters will be augmented progressively to cope up with the demand by providing Electronic Exchanges during the 8th Five Year Plan subject to the availability of equipments. The objectives of 8th Five Year Plan are:

- (i) to provide Telephone practically on demand for the exchanges of capacity less than 5000 lines.
- (ii) to restrict the waiting period on the average to one year for exchanges of capacity more than 5000 lines.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of District Head/Quarter	Name of Exchange	Waiting List as on 28th February, 1990
1	2	3	4
1.	Ludhiana	— Bharat Nagar — Bhaj Randhir Singh Nagar — Transport Nagar — Focal Point	29644
2.	Amritsar	— Katra Sher Singh — Albert Road	8518
3.	Jalandhar	— Model Town — Jalandhar City — Jalandhar Cantt.	11146
4.	Patiala	Patiala	3928
5.	Bhatinda	Bhatinda	904

Sl. No.	Name of District Head/Quarter	Name of Exchange	Waiting List as on 28th February, 1990
1	2	3	4
6.	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur	273
7.	Ropar	Ropar	250
8.	Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur	1323
9.	Fatehgarh Sahib	Fatehgarh Sahib	262
10.	Ferozpur	Ferozpur	537
11.	Sangrur	Sangrur	278
12.	Kapurthala	Kapurthala	636

Recommendation of S.I.T. in Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Assassination

*343- SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Investigation Team recommended not to launch prosecutions against certain persons held by the Thakkar Commission to be involved in the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi; and

(b) if so, the materials on the basis of which the Team made its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). On the basis of the inquiries conducted by the Special Investigation Team (SIT) into the assassination case of Smt. Indira Gandhi, they did not recommend action against any people other those mentioned in the charge-sheet.

Kedige Disease in Onion

*344. SHRI V KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-
YAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of onion has gone down in Karnataka and other parts of the country on account of the spread of kedige disease;

(b) how this disease affect the onion plant;

(c) the extent of the effect of this disease on the production of onion in Karnataka; and

(d) the steps taken to check this disease?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(b) Onion plants are affected through infection of fungus which appears first on the young plant. With the advancement of the disease numerous raised blisters appear near the base of bulb leaves. The disease spreads through infected bulbs. The bulbs become black and dry up. Dark brown lesions appear within the leaves. The leaves show abnormal bending and twisting. Symptoms appear from one leaf stage of the plant and continue throughout the plant growth. The affected plants are stunted and plants die.

(c) the effect on production of onion in karnataka has been reported to be negligible due to this disease.

(d) Various steps such as use of disease free seeds/bulbs for sowing, seed treatment with Thiram or Mancozeb or Zineb at the rate of 0.2%, spraying of crop at seedling stage with Mancozeb at the rate of 0.2% and appropriate crop rotation have been adopted to check this disease.

Resolution of N-E Provincial Council of Sri Lanka

*345. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reports about the North-Eastern Provincial Council of Sri Lanka resolving to convert itself into the National Assembly of Eelam;

(b) if so, the details of the resolution; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): Yes, Sir.

(b) The resolution of March 1, 1990 stated inter alia, that from March 1, 1990 the Provincial Council would function as the "National State Assembly of the Free and Sovereign Democratic Republic of Eelam". that until 28 February, 1991 the council would also function as the "Constituent Assembly of the Free and Sovereign Democratic Republic of Eelam", and that the Council would be prepared to reconsider its decision if the Sri Lanka Government fulfils their demands.'

(c) Government have made abundantly clear that we support the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka and cannot support any call for Eelam in any form.

Division of D.T.C. into Zonal Corporations

*346. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to divide the Delhi Transport Corporation into a number of zonal corporations for ensuring efficiency and smooth running of State buses in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (a) and (d). One of the recommenda-

tions made by the Committee on Re-organization of Delhi set-up in its report submitted in December 1989 is that keeping in view the increase in the operations and staff strength of the DTC, it may be split into two or more corporations depending on the operational needs of the various areas to be served and their compactness. No decision on the report of the Committee has been taken.

Dilapidated DTC Buses

*347. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Delhi Transport Corporation buses on roads, especially the private buses under DTC. operation, are in a dilapidated and hazardous condition with broken foot-boards, door handles, red bars and torn seats; and

(b) if so, the specific step taken or being contemplated to ensure proper maintenance of those buses for comfortable and safe bus travel?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). All buses, including private buses associated with D.T.C., are allowed to ply only when they possess the fitness certificates issued by the Transport Authorities of the Union Territory. The operations of private buses under DTC are also monitored by the DTC independently or jointly with traffic police. One of the tasks of this checking machinery is to verify the conditions of the buses.

DTC will set up a special monitoring group to look into the fitness of all vehicles under DTC operation in Union Territory of Delhi.

Marketing Mechanism for Purchase of Fish

*348. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to establish a marketing mechanism for purchase of fish along the coastal areas during the fishing season;

(b) if so, for how long this plan has been under consideration;

(c) when it will be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (d). No, Sir. However, in some of the maritime States, Fishery Development Corporations and Fishermen's Cooperative Federations are procuring fish for processing and marketing.

Speed Limit of Motor Vehicles in Delhi

*349. SHRI RAM SAGAR ((Saidpur): Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any speed limit of motor vehicles has been prescribed in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of vehicles found violating the laid down speed limits and causing accidents during the last three months; and

(d) the details of the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The maximum speed limit (where road conditions permit) of different vehicles is as under:—

	<i>Area</i>	<i>Cars & Two Wheelers</i>	<i>Heavy Traffic Vehicles/Medium Traffic Vehicles/ Light Commercial Tempo/TSRs</i>
(i)	Trans Yamuna area, area bounded by Ring Road except Willingdon Crescent.	50	50
(ii)	Ring Road, Willingdon Crescent and all Roads out side Ring Road.	60	40
(iii)	National Highways beyond outer Road, Gurgaon Road beyond Dhaula Kuan, Mathura Road beyond Ashram Chowk.	70	50

(c) and (d). 6826 vehicles were found over-speeding and were challaned during

the period 1.12.89 to 28.2.90. 44 accidents by over-speeding vehicles were reported.

Cases have been registered.

**Bye-Pass on Badnera-Nagpur Section
of National Highway No. 6**

*350. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
HIT:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide a normal bye-pass on Badnera (Amravati)-Nagpur section of National Highway No. 6, so that the National Highway no longer passes through the busy city roads;

(b) if so, the latest position of construction of this bye-pass;

(c) whether pending a formal and normal bye-pass, a mini bye-pass has been constructed on Badnera-Amravati section of National Highway No.6; and

(d) if so, since when?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Land required for the byepass has been acquired very recently and the action to shift the services has been initiated.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. In April 1987, Government of Maharashtra have constructed a mini byepass out of the State funds along a different alignment.

**Relief to Innocent persons Killed in
Punjab**

3470. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of innocent persons killed

by security forces in Punjab during cross firing due to mistaken identity or by terrorists during the years 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990 so far;

(b) whether any relief facilities are admissible to the next of kin of such persons killed; and

(c) if so, the details of payments made, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). Information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Sahibganj-Maniharighat Ferry Service

3471. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ferry service between Sahibganj and Maniharighat was run by the Eastern Railways;

(b) whether it has now been discontinued after the mishap that occurred in 1988 and the responsibility of running this service has been entrusted to his Ministry;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to start the ferry service again;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) to (e). A ferry service between Sahibganj and Maniharighat was run by the Railways till January, 1986. Subsequently, under the provisions of Bengal Ferries Act, 1885 appli-

cable in the State of Bihar, the State Government had been granting licence for operation of the ferry services. After the mishap involving a private ferry vessel, that occurred in August 1988, the State Government made efforts to resume the ferry services on their own. On request from the State Government, the Central Government had also offered to them the ferry vessels belonging to the Ministry, for operating the ferry services.

On a writ petition filed by a private party, Patna High Court in its judgment dated 17.2.89 restrained the State Government of Bihar from granting licence to operate ferry services. It has been held by them that the State Government was *not competent* to grant licences to ferry services operated by mechanically propelled vessels on river Ganga since the river had been declared as National Waterway and that under the provisions of IWAI Act 1985, the Inland Waterways Authority of India is competent to issue licences. The State Government of Bihar has filed a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court for stay of operation of the judgment of the Patna High Court, on the ground that "ferry services" is a State subject. The matter is subjudice.

The State Government of Bihar have intimated that they have been considering the grant of licences to intending parties for running some ferry services in public interest.

Misuse of Government Vehicles

3472. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to stop the misuse of Government vehicles in various departments under his Ministry;

(b) whether any rules have been framed in this regard;

(c) whether the existing rules are considered adequate to stop the misuse of Government vehicles; and

(d) if not, what further remedial measures are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) The vehicles are used for official purposes only.

(b) This Ministry has not framed any rules in this regard. The rules, regulations and instructions framed by the Ministry of Finance on the subject are followed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

[English]

National Horticulture Board

3473. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agencies and growers societies, etc. set up/ assisted so far by the National Horticulture Board, State-wise;

(b) the other activities of the Board;

(c) whether marketing of vegetables with an assured price to farmers is also proposed to be undertaken by it; and

(d) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) 30 agencies, organisations and growers societies have so far been assisted by the National Horticulture Board. The

names of the various organisations/societies are given below. in Statement I and Statement II.

(b) The Board is mainly concerned with the integrated development of horticulture in the country. However, stress has been to-

wards strengthening of post-harvest infrastructure. For this purpose, the Board has taken up a number of schemes as per Statement III given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

Details of State-wise Agencies/Societies Assisted by National Horticulture Board

A. Strengthening Post-Harvest Infrastructure

		Name of the Organisation	
		1	2
1988-89			
	1. Karnataka		Horticultural Producers' Cooperative Marketing and Processing Society Ltd., Bangalore
1989-90			
	1. Andhra Pradesh		Adarsha Vyavasaya Kshetram, Naravaripalle Distt. Chittoore through Andhra Pradesh Rashtra Karshaka Parishad, Hyderabad.
	2. Haryana		Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Haryana.
	3. Maharashtra		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Paravara Phale Bhajiphale Utpadak and Kharadi Vikri Shetkari Sahakari Sanstha Ltd., Paravaranagar Distt. Ahmednagar. ii) Ambegaon Taluka Potato-Tomato Processing Society Ltd., Manchar Distt. Pune. iii) Mahatama Phule Shetkari Sahakari Bhajipale Utpadak Kharidi Vikri Sanstha Ltd., Karvir Distt. Kolhapur.

State/U. T.	Name of the Organisation
1	2

4. Punjab Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh.

B. Increased Utilisation of Cull fruits

Through "Alternate Structure for Marketing of Fruit Juices/Fruit Based Beverages".

1988-89

1. Andhra Pradesh M/s. Fresh Marketing Cooperative Society, Hyderabad.
2. Delhi M/s. Modern Food Industries, New Delhi.
3. Himachal Pradesh M/s. Horticultural Produce Marketing Corporation Ltd., Simla.
4. Karnataka M/s. Horticultural Producers' Cooperative Marketing Processing Society Ltd., Bangalore.
5. Maharashtra M/s. MAFCO Ltd., Bombay
6. Punjab M/s. Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation, Chandigarh.

State/U.T.	Name of the Organisation
1	2
1989-90	
1. Gujarat	M/s. Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation, Ahmedabad.
2. Himachal Pradesh	M/s. Horticultural Produce Marketing Corporation Ltd., Simla.
3. Kerala	M/s. Kerala Agro Industries Corporation, Trivandrum.
4. Punjab	M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation, Chandigarh.
<i>Total No. of Organisations: 13</i>	

STATEMENT-II

Details of Professional Societies/Public/Quasi-Public Bodies and Institutions Assisted by National Horticulture Board for Development of Horticulture

Sl. No.	Name of State/U. T.	Name of the Societies/Institutions	Year of Assistance
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Agri-Horticultural Society Hyderabad	1988-89
2.	Assam	Satadal Mahila Unnyan Samiti, Assam	1988-89
3.	Bihar	(a) Krishna-Chandra Mishra Research Institute, Goda (b) Bihar Horticulture Society of Chhota Nagpur, Ranchi, Bihar	1988-89 1989-90
4.	Gujarat	Gujarat Horticultural Association, Ahmedabad	1989-90
5.	Karnataka	(a) Karnataka Welfare Society Chikbalpur, Karnataka (b) Mysore, Horticulture Society, Bangalore	1986-87 1989-90
6.	Punjab	(a) Punjab, Horticulture Society, Ludhiana (b) Punjab Agriculture University, Directorate of Extension	1987-88 1988-89
7.	Rajasthan	(a) Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Deptt. of Horticulture, Udaipur	1989-90

Sl. No.	Name of State/U. T.	Name of the Societies/Institutions	Year of Assistance
1	2	3	4
8.	Uttar Pradesh	(a) Cecidological Society of India, Allahabad, U.P.	1988-89
		(b) Hill Horticulture Board, Ranikhet, U.P.	1989-90
9.	Delhi U.T.	(a) Association of Food Scientists and Technologists, New Delhi	1984-85 1986-87 1988-89
		(b) Bogainvillea Society of India, New Delhi	1986-87
		(c) Kitchen Garden Association Delhi	1988-89
		(d) Delhi-Agri-Horticultural Society, IARI, New Delhi	1989-90
10.	Chandigarh U.T.	Chandigarh Co-operative Kitchen Gardening Society Ltd.	1988-89
Total : 17			

STATEMENT III**List of the schemes Being Implemented by the National Horticulture Board**

1. Scheme on 'Market Information Service of Fruits and Vegetables' to collect & disseminate wholesale rates/trend and behaviour of fruits and vegetables of commercial importance from major terminal markets of the country.
2. Increased utilisation of cull fruits through Scheme Alternate Structure for Marketing of Fruit Juices/ Fruit Based Beverages' as also to supply these nutritious products at reasonable prices to the masses.
3. Scheme on 'Establishment of Passive Evaporative Cool Stores' to reduce storage cost.
4. National Project on 'Strengthening Post-Harvest Infrastructure of Horticultural Crops.
5. Project on 'Strengthening Post-harvest infrastructure of grapes, citrus, mango and litchi.'
6. Techno-economic studies on important aspects of horticulture industry.
7. Short-films on post-harvest management aspects of horticultural crops.
8. Supply of Minikits of vegetables.
9. Contingency Plan for Strengthening supply of Vegetables around drought affected Urban Areas (1987).
10. Production and Supply of Quality

Planting Material.

- 11 & 12. The Board has launched two programmes on high Density and Plantation of Pineapple and Citrus in tribal belt of Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh and for Eliminating practice of Shifting Cultivation/ Jhum Cultivation in Nagaland.

CBI Charges Against Officers in Home Ministry

3474. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. has framed charges of corruption and misfeasance against some senior officers who are still holding positions in his Ministry;

(b) whether Government have waived those charges as a special measure;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(d) the details of incumbents against whom the charges were made by C.B.I.?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) No, Sir.

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

Plant Tissue Culture

3475. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated for the exploitation of the potential plant tissue culture in order to ensure to the farmers and planters a vastly increased

output in comparison to the traditional varieties;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to implement the scheme?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes on the usage of tissue culture for crop improvement programmes in crops like small millets, groundnut, sugarcane and horticultural plants envisage building up of infrastructure facilities for *in-vitro* culture studies, rapid multiplication of FI hybrids and other promising genetic stocks through tissue culture.

(c) The work for the exploitation of tissue culture has been undertaken at various ICAR institutes and State Agricultural Universities.

Withdrawal of Pollution Causing DTC Buses

3476. SHRI YASHWANT RAO PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pollution causing buses operating at present in fleet of Delhi Transport Corporation;

(b) whether Delhi Transport Corporation propose to withdraw operations of such pollution causing buses from its fleet;

(c) if so, whether any time bound programme has been fixed in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-

TIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). No comprehensive survey has been conducted by the DTC, but the buses under operation are checked by the operational staff and any bus found emitting smoke beyond prescribed limits is withdrawn from operation for removal of defects and for repairs.

(c) and (d). Special groups have been formed in the depots, entrusted with the task of undertaking regular checking of buses for excessive smoke and repairs thereof.

Opening of New Post Offices in Kerala

3477. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI P.A. ANTONY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Post Offices opened in the Kerala circle during 1989;

(b) the places brought within the reach of 'Speed Post' during 1989;

(c) whether Government propose to open more Post Offices in Kerala this year; and

(d) if so, the district-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) During 1989-90, 79 new post offices have been opened in Kerala Circle.

(b) Always, Quilon and Calicut have been included in Speed post network during 1989.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The information is furnished in the Statement given below.

STATEMENT*Kerala Circle**Annexure**Proposals for New Post Offices Already Sanctioned*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Proposed Offices</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
<i>A. Extra-Departmental Branch Offices (EDBOs)</i>		
1.	Narikodemala	Cannanore
2.	Ozhiavalap	Kasargod
3.	Uppilakai	-do-
4.	Punnakunnu	-do-
5.	Kanakapally	-do-
6.	Puthariadukkam	-do-
7.	Thattummal	Cannanore
8.	Kannavam Colony	-do-
9.	Nuchiyad	-do-
10.	Vilakottur	-do-
11.	Malayampadi	-do-
12.	Kidanhi	-do-
13.	Kara-Peravoor	-do-
14.	Attadappa	-do-
15.	Aichery	-do-
16.	Cheekunnummal West	Kozhikode
17.	Varikoli	-do-
18.	Chappanthottam	-do-

1	2	3
19.	Kavencherry	-do-
20.	Kanmanam Thekkermuri	Malappuram
21.	Ambalakadavu	-do-
22.	Amayur Malapuram	Malappuram
23.	Valapuram	-do-
24.	Vempally Kunnathunand	Ernakulam
25.	Gudaravila	Idikki
26.	Padocap	-do-
27.	Elamdesam East	-do-
28.	Thattekanni	-do-
29.	Mukkudil	-do-
30.	Puthenchanthar	Alleppey
31.	Kumarankudy	Pathanamthitta
32.	Kunnamangalam South	Alleppey
33.	Ezhiyam	Pathanamthitta
34.	Muthupilakad	-do-
35.	Kundayam	-do-
36.	Peringalam	Quilon
37.	Vilavookonam	-do-
38.	Kadakkode	-do-
39.	Kadathur Ward	-do-
40.	Inchakkad	-do-
41.	Panangode	Trivandrum

1	2	3
42.	Panayam	-do-
43.	Viliyara (Kuthirakulam)	-do-
44.	Priyadarsini Nagar	Kottayam

B Other Proposals Being Examined

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Village</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
1.	Pavandoor	Kozhikode
2.	Kuttoth	-do-
3.	Mullambath	-do-
4.	Emmam Paramba	-do-
5.	Poothampara	-do-
6.	Indira Nagar	Kozhikode
7.	Paleri	-do-
8.	Mangad	-do-
9.	Theyyampara	-do-

Conversion of Muttam Telephone Exchange

3478. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert the Telephone Exchange at Muttam (near Thodupuzha) in Kerala into an Electronic Exchange;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Electronic Exchange equipment has been allotted for the year 1990-91.

(c) Question does not arise in view of (b) above.

Schemes to Help Small and Marginal Farmers

3479. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes undertaken by Government to help small and marginal farmers;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the progress made by the small and marginal farmers since the inception of these schemes; and

(c) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes undertaken by the Government of India to help small and marginal farmers are:

1. Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production;
2. Establishment of Farmers' Agro-Service Centres for Custom Hiring

and Popularisation of Improved Agricultural Implements and Handtools;

- 3 Encouraging irrigation through the use of sprinklers Drip systems/ Hydrams/Water Turbines, Man/ Animal Operated pumps;
4. Lab-to-Land Programme;
5. Special Livestock Breeding Programme;
6. Million Wells Scheme;
7. Jaldhara.

(b) Progress of these schemes is assessed from the periodical reports submitted by the States.

(c) State-wise progress made under the first six schemes since inception is given below in the Statements I to IV. However, under Jaldhara, 2016 pumpsets (Andhra Pradesh 787 and Orissa 1229) have been energised upto January, 1990.

STATEMENT-I

The state wise progress Achieved of various components under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers since inception upto December, 1989

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Minor Irrigation Works		Total no. of minikits of oilseeds, pulses and coarse-grains distributed	Area covered under land development works (in ha.)
		No. of wells/dugwells/ tubewells constructed	No. of pump-sets/ diesel engines/electric motors installed		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125040*	72400	1061836	33409
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2379	74	45252	2356
3.	Assam	20036*	—	685721	16737
4.	Bihar	262191*	36365	1402544	N.R
5.	Gujarat	40422*	46035	803199	1713
6.	Goa	Included in Daman & Diu U.T.			
7.	Haryana	18392	6637	271263	2007

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Minor Irrigation Works		Total no. of minikits of oilseeds, pulses and coarse-grains distributed	Area covered under land development works (in ha.)
		No. of wells/dugwells/ tubewells constructed	No. of pump-sets/ diesel engines/electric motors installed		
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1649	ha. brought under irrigation	184804	2528
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	550	944	329932	13194
10.	Karnataka	30342	25776	1298081	34525
11.	Kerala	32364	107339	938957	51642
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127382*	104641	1614569	40809
13.	Maharashtra	8701*	—	3041709	—
14.	Manipur	1	36	141573	N.P.
15.	Meghalaya	7	—	15167	2273
16.	Mizoram	3921	ha. brought under irrigation	4749	5439

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Minor Irrigation Works			Total no. of minikits of oilseeds, pulses and coarse-grains distributed	Area covered under land development works (in ha.)
		No. of wells/dugwells/ tubewells constructed	No. of pump-sets/ diesel engines/electric motors installed			
1	2	3	4	5	6	
17.	Nagaland	—	263	62998	805	
18.	Orissa	70642*	18743	485835	8919	
19.	Punjab	20400	—	339953	1884	
20.	Rajasthan	25946	38479	865652	7224	
21.	Sikkim	260	ha brought under irrigation	19992	1858	
22.	Tamil Nadu	48516*	120933	1204595	58700	
23.	Tripura	653	1227	102211	868	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	573708*	142203	3460691	12345	
25.	West Bengal	59404*	32791	2457255	N.R.	

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Minor Irrigation Works		Total no. of minikits of oilseeds, pulses and coarse-grains distributed	Area covered under land development works (in ha.)
		No. of wells/dugwells/tubewells constructed	No. of pump-sets/diesel engines/electric motors installed		
1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	10316	95
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	7092	Nil
28.	D & N Haveli	Nil	4	5260	Nil
29.	Delhi	N.R.	N.R.	9200	Nil
30.	Daman & Diu@	1051	157	19401	177
31.	Lakshadweep	1500	hand-pumps distributed	21600	1056
32.	Pondicherry	321	646	8634	Nil
	All India	1469948*	755693	20920041	300563

Note: N.R. = Not reported.
 * = This includes the achievements under the Shallow tubewell/Dugwells Programme for Special Foodgrains Production Programme under the scheme.
 @ = Includes Goa State also.

STATEMENT-II

Progress achieved since inception under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in establishment of Farmer's Agro-Service Centre and Introduction and Adoption of Seeding and Planting Machines (1986-90)

(As on 20.3.90)

Sl. No.	State	Farmers Agro-Service centre established	Demonstrations held	Implement distributed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	8068	28207
2.	Assam	24	5927	83761
3.	Bihar	21	—	—
4.	Karnataka	21	405	5812
5.	Madhya Pradesh	56	10695	86943
6.	Maharashtra	31	6147	65087
7.	Orissa	105	10629	43970
8.	Tamil Nadu	82	3093	19851

(As on 20.3.90)

Sl. No.	State	Farmers Agro-Service centre established	Demonstrations held	Implement distributed
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Uttar Pradesh	—	9673	8321
10.	Rajasthan	224	5473	26916
	Total	620	60110	368868

STATEMENT-III

Progress Achieved Since Inception Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Encouraging Irrigation through the use of Sprinklers/Drip systems/Hydrants, Water Turbines, Man/Animal Operated Pumps

(Position as on Sept.89)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of sprinkler/ drip system</i>	<i>Area (ha.)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	33
2.	Gujarat	8613	8613
3.	Haryana	22253	22253
4.	Karnataka	5576	5576
5.	Madhya Pradesh	851	851
6.	Maharashtra	5700	4525@
7.	Rajasthan	8539	8539
8.	Tamil Nadu	2553 1287	4728 1214@
Total		55378	57532

@ The States have not given the bifurcation of Sprinklers and Drip Systems and as such combined figures are shown under Sprinklers.

In respect of other States, the figures include installation of sprinklers and drip systems under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, National Oil Seed Development Programme and schemes operated by the States.

STATEMENT - IV

Progress Achieved Since Inception of Lab to Land Programme

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of farm families assisted</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Haryana	2300

1	2	3
2.	Himachal Pradesh	850
3.	Delhi & Chandigarh	2600
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	300
5.	Punjab	350
6.	West Bengal	1250
7.	Orissa	750
8.	Andaman & Nicobar	100
9.	Mizoram	50
10.	Meghalaya	1100
11.	Assam	300
12.	Bihar	1250
13.	Uttar Pradesh	5100
14.	Andhra Pradesh	1650
15.	Gujarat	500
16.	Rajasthan	650
17.	Madhya Pradesh	650
18.	Maharashtra	1100
19.	Kerala	1200
20.	Tamil Nadu	1208
21.	Karnataka	1250
	Total	24508

STATEMENT -V

Total number of beneficiaries assisted under special livestock breeding programme during 1985-86 to 1988-89

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U. T.</i>	<i>No. of Beneficiaries assisted@</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20660
2.	Assam	561
3.	Bihar	3941
4.	Gujrat	10847
5.	Haryana	14742
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	8691
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3190
8.	Karnataka	14194
9.	Kerala	16714
10.	Madhya Pradesh	12225
11.	Maharashtra	18240
12.	Manipur	454
13.	Meghalaya	673
14.	Nagaland	7781
15.	Orissa	10603
16.	Punjab	17502
17.	Rahjasthan	26796
18.	Tamil Nadu	15222
19.	Tripura	19625

1	2	3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	26506
21.	West Bengal	4946
22.	Mizoram	1740
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1244
24.	Pondicherry	4745
Total		261842

@Figures are provisional.

STATEMENT-VI*Progress achieved under Million Wells Scheme/Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during 1988-89 and 1989-90*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>No of wells completed during 1988-89 under Million Wells Scheme</i>	<i>No. of wells constructed under (JRY) 1989-90</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7257	7320
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—
4	Bihar	13783	25251
5.	Goa	2	—
6.	Gujarat	4699	2538
7.	Haryana	—	—
8	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	26

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>No. of wells completed during 1988-89 under Million Wells Scheme</i>	<i>No. of wells constructed under (JRY) 1989-90</i>
1	2	3	4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	44
10.	Karnataka	1717	123
11.	Kerala	159	12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2996	2073
13.	Maharashtra	984	4693
14.	Manipur	19	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—
16.	Nagaland	44	—
17.	Mizoram	—	—

Sl. No.	States	No. of wells completed during 1988-89 under Million Wells Scheme	No. of wells constructed under (JRY) 1989-90
1	2	3	4
18.	Orissa	1958	8606
19.	Punjab	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	1594	7142
21.	Sikkim	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	4431	887
23.	Tripura	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	464	—
25.	West Bengal	1190	1473
26.	A & N Islands	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	—	—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>No. of wells completed during 1988-89 under Million Wells Scheme</i>	<i>No. of wells constructed under (JRY) 1989-90</i>
1	2	3	4
28.	D & N Haveli	N.R.	30
29.	Delhi	—	—
30.	Daman & Diu	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	—	—
Total		41297	60218

Telephone Connection to Lawyers

3480. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether there is any scheme to accord priority to lawyers as a class at par with doctors etc. in the release of new telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): No, Sir. However, Legal Aid Committees, which render legal aid to the poor, are entitled for registration under Non-OYT Special category.

Development of Coconut Research Centres in Kerala

3481. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop the coconut research centres in Kerala:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to write off the loans availed by those farmers whose coconut crops are affected by diseases?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Sir, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established research centres at Kasaragod and Kayangulam in Kerala for coconut research.

(c) No.

Mango Plantation

3482. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area in hectares under Mango plantation in the country; and

(b) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken to utilise the land beneath the mango trees to grow other crops?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Mango is a non-forecast crop, therefore, official estimates of area under mango are not available. However, an area of about 12.33 lakh hectares has been roughly estimated in the country.

(b) To facilitate and adopt cultural operations and plant protection measures in mango orchards, it is not practicable to grow other crops under the trees. However, in some areas where irrigation facilities exist, crops like turmeric, ginger have been found successful and vegetables, green gram and groundnut have been grown as inter-crop till the trees reach to full bearing age.

[Translation]

Steps Taken to Check Police Harassment in Delhi

3483. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the incidents of police harassment in Delhi during last one year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been increase in the number of such complaints.

(b) (i) Frequent checking of Police Stations is done by the Anti-Corruption Branch,

Vigilance Branch and senior officers of Delhi Police.

(ii) A Central checking team is assigned the task of checking mal-practices/lapses every month.

(iii) Senior Officers of Delhi Police hold Sampark Sabhas in which the officials are briefed not to use third degree methods and to ensure that no harassment is caused to the public. They also meet the public almost daily to listen to their grievances.

[English]

Hailstorm in Bihar

3484. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the severe hailstorm during February, 1990 caused wide-spread damage to crop and property in South Bihar;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused: and

(c) the steps taken to provide assistance to Bihar in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). No report of damage to crop and property due to hailstorm during February, 1990 has been received from the Government of Bihar.

(c) Does not arise.

Purchase of C-Dot Products

3485. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether enquiries have been re-

ceived from other countries for the purchase of products and Technical knowhow developed by C-DOT like switching technology, radio inter-fares for rural automatic exchanges (RAXs) and packet switches; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some trade enquiries have been received from certain organisations of USSR, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Nepal, Peru, Brazil and Vietnam.

Interest has been shown in Switching Technology, RAX, MAX, Joint Development Programme, RAX Assembly Plant and Telecom. Equipment.

MOU has been signed between Telecom. Commission, Government of India and the Research Institute for Post and Telecoms, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, for setting up production facilities for manufacturing C-DOT RAX Exchanges.

Establishment of Agricultural Universities

3486. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to establish more Agricultural Universities during the next few years;

(b) if so, the number of Agricultural Universities proposed to be set up;

(c) the State where these Universities are proposed to be set up; and

(d) the locations thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India proposes to set up only one Central Agricultural University in the next few years.

(c) and (d). The proposed University will have its headquarters at Imphal in Manipur and Constituent Colleges would be located in various States in the North-Eastern region as may be notified by the Government.

Revamping the Functioning of Cooperative Credit Institutions

3487. **SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to revamp functioning of the co-operative credit institutions, banks and societies in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For revamping the cooperative credit structure in the country National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have already launched following action programmes:—

- (i) Development of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and Large sized Adivasi Multi-purpose Societies (LAMPS) on a selective basis for the purpose of transforming them into strong multipurpose cooperatives.

(ii) Rehabilitation of the weak district central cooperative banks.

(iii) Revitalisation of the weak units of land development banks.

Telephone System in Chankaypuri Telephone Exchange

3488. **SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEO:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of telephones in the Chankaypuri New Delhi Exchange 67 level remained dead for more than 10 days during last August-September, 1989;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures taken to prevent such dislocation of Telephone services in this area for such long duration?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise in view of (a) above.

Delay in Issue of Passports From Regional Passport Office Bangalore

3489. **SHRI H.C. SRIKANTHAIAH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passport applications received by the Regional Passport Office, Bangalore per month during the last six months;

(b) the average time taken to issue each passport;

(c) whether there is inordinate delay in the issue of passports due to inadequate staff; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase the staff at Regional Passport

Office, Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The number of passport applications received per month by the Regional Passport Office, Bangalore, during the last six months is given below:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Number of Applications Received</i>
October 1989	5055
November 1989	5956
December 1989	6000
January 1990	6857
February 1990	6302
March 1990 (upto 29.3.1990)	6145

(b) 6 to 7 weeks. Passports are issued within 5 working days of the receipt of police reports or replies/clearance from other authorities.

(c) and (d). No specific instances of inordinate delay have come to the notice of this Ministry. Disposals are regularly monitored and whenever necessary, measures are taken to provide staff by temporary transfers from the nearby Passport Offices and by recruiting temporary hands, subject to financial and administrative constraints. We are also reassessing the staff requirements on the basis of work studies, which are currently in progress.

[*Translation*]

Complaints Against Delhi Police
3490. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received against the Delhi Police personnel during 1988 and 1989, year-wise;

(b) the nature of such complaints; and

(c) the action taken against the erring police personnel?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a)

1988	1989
2078	2654

(b) The complaints generally relate to threat, harassment, misuse of powers, corruption, disproportionate assets, beating, torture, illegal detention, non-lodging of reports, false implication etc.

(c) Enquiry has been conducted by

Senior Police Officers in each case. Criminal cases have been registered in 13 cases pertaining to 1988 and 16 cases pertaining to 1989. Departmental action has been taken/initiated in 202 complaints of 1988 and 222 cases of 1989.

[English]

Development of Cochin-Madurai National Highway

3491. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the steps taken by Government for the development of Cochin-Madurai National Highway and the allocation made therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): The road connecting Madurai in Tamil Nadu with Cochin in Kerala was declared as National Highway No. 49 in February 1989. Condition Surveys have been undertaken which are essential before any development work can be considered. A sum of Rs. 63.39 lakhs for development of this road has been provided in the budget for 1990-91.

Procurement of Copra by NAFED

3492. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NAFED has undertaken purchases of copra at the minimum support price announced by Government last year; and

(b) if so, the quantity of copra procured from Kerala, district-wise, during the last two months?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) has made purchases of 2224 MTs of Copra during February and March (upto 24.3.90) at the new minimum support price of Rs. 1600 per Quintal FAQ effective from 20th February, 1990. District-wise purchases made in Kerala during the last two months are as below:—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Qty. Procured in MTs</i>
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	218
2.	Quilon	305
3.	Pathanamthitta	53
4.	Alleppey	290
5.	Kottayam	10
6.	Idukki	84
7.	Ernakulam	53

1	2	3
8.	Trichur	37
9.	Malapuram	344
10.	Calicut	441
11.	Cannanore	275
12.	Kasargod	114
Total		2224

Clearing and Forwarding Agencies in Bombay and Neheva Sheva Ports

3493. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of clearing and forwarding agencies operating in Bombay and Nheva Sheva Ports separately;

(b) the total amount paid to them towards the clearing and forwarding charges by the port authorities, port-wise during the last two years;

(c) whether port authorities have taken on lease heavy equipments for handling containers from private agencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The number of clearing and forwarding agents licensed to function by Customs for operating at Bombay Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava Sheva Ports) is 1099. No separate licences have been issued for

Jawaharlal Nehru Port.

(b) No amount was paid by Bombay Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port to the Agents during the last two years. They are directly paid by the principal consignees or consignors.

(c) to (e). The Jawaharlal Nehru Port has not taken so far any heavy equipment on lease from any private agency. The Bombay Port hired two top lift trucks from M/s Sunrise Container Company at the rate of Rs. 4000/- per equipment per shift because the Bombay Port Trust does not have sufficient number of container handling equipments to handle full train load of containers between the Port and the inland depot.

S.T.D. Facility to Ettumanoor in Kottayam District in Kerala

3494. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received for providing STD facility to Ettumanoor Exchange in Kottayam district in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose

to take to provide the S.T.D. facility to Ettumanoor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The annual telephone exchange at Ettumanoor has been replaced by an automatic exchange during the month of March '90.

The transmission link between Ettumanoor and Kottayam has also been commissioned. It is proposed to expand the Trunk Automatic Exchange at Ernakulam during 91-92 to provide S.T.D. facility to more station.

[*Translation*]

Assault on Press Correspondents

3495. DR. BANGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the places where Press Correspondents were assaulted during 1989 and the number of correspondents injured or died:

(b) the amount of compensation paid to their next of kins;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government for the safety of Press correspondents; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (d). The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The information regarding assault on press correspondents, the

number of correspondents injured or died, and the compensation paid to their next of kind is not compiled by the central agencies. Steps for the safety of correspondents are also to be taken by the State Government.

Applications Pending for STD Telephone Connection in Bhopal

3496. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with the General Manager, Telecommunications, Bhopal to link Korba and its adjacent suburbs or establishments with Raipur, Bilaspur, Raigarh and Bhopal cities through STD and since when these applications are pending; and

(b) the number of cities in Madhya Pradesh where this facility has been provided during 1989-90 and the number of cities to be provided with this facility during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) None, Sir.

(b) Six cities in Madhya Pradesh have been provided with S.T.D facility during 1989-90 and twenty cities are likely to be provided with S.T.D facility during '1990-91.

Benefit to Persons Oppressed in Emergency

3497. SHRI KALPANATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain benefits were given to the people oppressed during the emergency period from 1975 to 1977;

(b) whether the said scheme was discontinued after the change of Government in 1980;

(c) whether it is proposed to provide some benefits to persons suffered during the emergency period, and if so, the details in regard thereto; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 56 dependents of MISA detenus who died while in police custody or within three months of being released from detention and of persons who died as a result of police firing during the emergency were granted pension ranging from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/- P.M. under the MISA Detenus Dependent Pensions Scheme, 1977.

(b) This scheme was discontinued with effect from 1.7.1980.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Return of Arms to SGPC

3498. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH:
SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI
VIDYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to return arms and ammunitions to Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee (Amritsar) which were seized by Government during Operation Blue Star 1984;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when these arms will be restored to

S.G.P.C. ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of Punjab, those arms and ammunition which were seized from the Golden Temple Complex during 'Operation Blue Star' and which are under valid licences are being returned to the SGPC as and when orders are passed by Special Court, Jodhpur.

Tightening of Security Along The International Border in Punjab

3499. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD
VARMA:

SHRI SHANTILAL PU-
RUSHOTTAM DAS
PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the B.S.F. has decided to tighten security measures along the international border in Punjab in view of the troop build-up across the border;

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government; and

(c) to what extent Pakistan has deployed the army on the borders?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). Government have seen reports that certain formations of Pakistan army, particularly those deployed in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and areas adjoining J&K have taken certain precautionary measures. The Government constantly monitor all developments having a bearing on our national security and take appropriate measures to ensure full security and preparedness at all times.

Import of Skimmed Milk Powder and Butterfat

3500. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities and value of skimmed milk powder and butterfat imported during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the percentage of imports of milk products to the total milk production;

(c) whether there has been manifold increase in milk production due to operation flood projects and there was surplus milk in some States; and

(d) if so, the reasons for continuing the import of milk products?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) received a total quantity of 1,04,761 MT of skimmed milk powder, 24,491 MT of butter oil and 17,665 MT of butter during the Seventh Plan period (1985-86 to 1989-90). The above quantities of skimmed milk powder and butter oils includes 26,381 MT of skimmed milk powder and 10,000 MT of butter oil imported on commercial account at a C.I.F. value of Rs. 49.13 crores and Rs. 17.99 crores respectively. The balance quantities of skimmed milk powder, butter oil and butter were received as gift.

(b) The percentage of imports of milk products to the total milk production is less than one percent.

(c) There has been a substantial increase in the milk production in the country due to the efforts made to improve the population of livestock by providing basic infrastructure and adopting improved technology in respect of breeding, feeding and providing health cover through implementation of

Operation Flood and various State and Central Projects. A number of Cooperative Milk Unions/Federations in some States such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala faced certain problems in handling milk because of constraints in milk processing, marketing and milk drying capacities.

(d) In view of the surplus production of milk & milk products, the European Economic Community (EEC) has been requested to provide equivalent cash assistance in lieu of commodity assistance under Food Aid Programme for 1990.

Check on Arms Inflow

3501. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to check arms inflow into the country from outside?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Along the border being guarded by the Border Security Force, more border outposts have been established and additional observation post-towers have been constructed for watching movement of persons. BSF have been equipped with sophisticated equipments and vehicles for intensive patrolling.

Further, the Custom's field formation along the land borders and the coast-line as well as the international airports and the seaports remain vigilant against smuggling of arms. They have also been equipped with sophisticated equipments to increase their effectiveness.

[*Translation*]

Fake Certificates Racket in Delhi

3502. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang fabricating fake certificates has been busted in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On an information that a person was dealing in fake degrees etc, a raid was conducted in which fake degree certificate, mark-sheets and rubber stamps were recovered. A case was registered and two persons arrested.

[English]

Freedom Fighters Pension

3503. SHRI RAVINARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of freedom fighters getting pension;

(b) whether some cases are still pending decision for pension with the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to increase the amount of pension and other facilities to the freedom fighters/ex-political sufferers in the near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Till 28th February, 1990, pension had been sanctioned in 1,55,799 cases.

(b) and (c). As on 28th February, 1990,

281 cases were pending. Out of these, 30 cases having special features are pending for want of reports from the State Governments. These will be processed as soon as reports from the State Governments are received. Other 251 cases are under scrutiny by the Committee for Arya Samaj Movement. These cases will be processed as soon as the Committee's recommendations become available.

(d) and (e). Pension rates of freedom fighters of all categories were increased as per orders issued on 14th August, 1989. This increase was given effect from 14th November, 1988. At present, there is no proposal with the Government to enhance the pension rates of freedom fighters.

Employment Under National Rural Employment Programme

3504. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the employment potential created by Government for providing employment to the Youths in this country especially in rural areas under the National Rural Employment Programme during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) whether Government have succeeded in achieving the target fixed therefor during the year 1988 and 1989;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take to achieve the targets already fixed or new targets being fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) which was implemented only in the first four years of the 7th Plan, is

monitored in terms of employment generated in mandays for persons in rural areas as a whole, (and not for youths separately). The employment generated in the first 4 years of 7th Five Year Plan under NREP was 14775.36 lakh mandays.

(b) and (c). Against the target of employment generation of 3426.78 lakh mandays under NREP for the year 1988-89, the achievement was 3949.56 lakh mandays. The target was thus exceeded.

(d) Question does not arise.

Purchase of Fruits and Vegetables Under Fruit and Vegetable Project of Mother Dairy

3505. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of fruits and vegetables purchased under the Fruit and Vegetable Project of the Mother Dairy during the last one year;

(b) whether bulk of the purchases were made from and through middle men and not direct from farmers of their cooperatives;

(c) the profits earned or losses suffered under this project either by Mother Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable Project, National Dairy Development Board or Government;

(d) the total investment made so far on this project; and

(e) whether it is proposed to create similar set-ups in every town with a population of one lakh and above?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Fruit & Vegetable Project of the Mother Dairy has purchased 31,300 metric

tonnes of fruits & Vegetables for a value of Rs. 7.62 crores during last one year ending on 31.2.1989.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The cash profit (+) & loss (-) under the project since its inception in January, 1985 to 31st March, 1989 is (+) Rs. 42.98 lakh. Details are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Profit (+) Loss (-)</i> <i>(Rupees in Lakh)</i>	
Jan.,85-Mar, 86	(-)	10.69
1986-87	(+)	6.83
1987-88	(-)	11.94
1988-89	(+)	58.78
Cumulative cash profit/loss	(+)	42.98

(d) NDDB has invested about Rs. 32.00 crores upto 31.3.1989 on the Fruit & Vegetable Project.

(e) No, Sir.

Implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in Tamil Nadu

3506. SHRI P.C. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of beneficiaries under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in Tamil Nadu during the last one year, district-wise?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): The Government of India monitors the employment generated under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) State-wise not district-wise and through periodic (monthly/quarterly/annual) progress reports from the State Governments concerned, in terms of man-

days of employment generated. A total of 875.72 lakh mandays of employment is reported to have been generated under the JRY in Tamil Nadu during the year 1989-90 (upto Feb. '90).

Introduction of Scheme to Increase Foodgrains Production in Tamil Nadu

3507. SHRI KANCHI PANNEER SELVAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce any special area development scheme in Tamil Nadu to increase foodgrains production despite its water resource constraints; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) Agriculture Development Project is being formulated for the State of Tamil Nadu. This project is known as the Tamil Nadu Agriculture Development Project and is being formulated by the State Government for being posed for external assistance.

(b) The proposed tentative components under this project are strengthening of the agriculture extension services, planning infrastructure with the State Government, rural roads for better agricultural marketing, watershed development for the plain areas of Tamil Nadu, livestock and fodder production, pilot activities in reserve forests, improvement of seed processing, storage and seed certification facilities and improvements in horticulture nurseries, etc.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh

3508. SHRIRAJVEER SINGH. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices opened in Uttar Pradesh during 1989;

(b) the number of Post Offices proposed to be opened during 1990; and

(c) the names of villages of Bareilly, Aligarh and Mathura districts where Post Offices are proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P.UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) During the period 1.1.1990 to 31.12.1989, 366 new post offices were opened in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The proposal at present is to open 77 more post offices in Uttar Pradesh during 1990.

(c) The information is as follows:—

<i>District</i>	<i>Villages</i>
Bareilly	Nil
Aligarh	Nil
Mathura	1. Atas Bangor.

[*English*]

Conversion of Telephone Exchanges into Electronic Exchanges

3509. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone exchanges and the percentage of the electronically operated exchanges State-wise;

(b) the number of telephones per thousand population in each State;

(c) whether the conversion of exchanges into electronic exchanges is proposed to be taken up on a priority basis in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details of the conversion programme?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-

TIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRI SHNAN): (a) and (b). The information is given below in the statement.

(c) As per the draft 8th Plan objective, life expired equipment is to be replaced.

(d) The details are being worked out and will be laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Telephone Exchanges	Percentage of Electronically Operated Exchanges	Number of Telephones per 1000 Populations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2014	2.18	5.36
2.	Assam	208	3.36	1.83
3.	Bihar	441	2.49	1.29
4	Gujarat	928	1.94	11.00
5	Haryana	294	2.38	5.65
6	Himachal Pradesh	281	2.13	6.27
7	Jammu & Kashmir	117	8.55	5.19
8.	Karnataka	1477	2.91	7.55
9	Kerala	619	2.42	8.42
10	Madhya Pradesh	1030	3.49	2.80
11	Maharashtra	1482	3.91	15.66

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Telephone Exchanges	Percentage of Electronically Operated Exchanges	Number of Telephones per 1000 Populations
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Manipur	22	4.54	2.67
13.	Meghalaya	25	Nil	4.84
14.	Nagaland	32	9.37	3.84
15.	Orissa	405	1.97	2.01
16	Punjab	499	2.20	8.88
17	Rajasthan	791	3.92	3.97
18	Sikkim	14	Nil	5.91
19	Tamil Nadu	1259	2.46	8.66
20.	Tripura	35	Nil	2.35
21	Uttar Pradesh	1127	4.79	1.98

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Telephone Exchanges</i>	<i>Percentage of Electronically Operated Exchanges</i>	<i>Number of Telephones per 1000 Populations</i>
1	2	3	4	5
22.	West Bengal	481	3.32	5.75
23.	Mizoram	12	16.66	3.09
24.	Andaman & Nicobar	10	10.00	6.66
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	2.94	3.90
26.	Dadar, Nagar Haveli	1	Nil	0.35
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	47	2.13	13.77
28.	Lakshadweep	9	55.55	21.95
29.	Pondicherry	11	18.18	11.58

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Telephone Exchanges</i>	<i>Percentage of Electronically Operated Exchanges</i>	<i>Number of Telephones per 1000 Populations</i>
1	2	3	4	5
30.	Delhi	57	52.63	65.36
31.	Chandigarh	3	33.33	32.60

Names of stations in Kerala Planned for conversion of existing exchanges to electronic during 8th Plan period

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Exchange</i>	<i>Type of equipment</i>	<i>Year of Allotment</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Changancherry	5 K E 10B	90-91
2.	Kangijujhi	2 K RLU	"
3.	Gandhi Nagar	1 K RLU	91-92
4.	Kunnamkulam	3 K E 10 B	"
5.	Chowghat	1 K RLU	"
6.	Guruvayur	1 K RLU	"
7.	Ballaipattam	2 K RLU	"
8.	Mavelikkarra	2.5 K E 10 B	"
9.	Kayamkulam	3 K RLU	"
10.	Changanoor	2.5 K RLU	"

Sl. No.	Name of the Exchange	Type of equipment	Year of Allotment
1	2	3	4
11.	Olavkot	1K RLU	"
12.	Pattanamthita	2 K E 10 B	"
13.	Khozhancherry	1 K RLU	"
14.	Kaipathur	0.5 K RLU	"
15.	Konni	0.5 K RLU	"
16.	Ollur	1 K RLU	90-91
17.	Charpu	1 K RLU	"
18.	Algupanagar	1 K RLU	"
19.	Balarampuram	1 K RLU	93-94
<i>Trivandrum</i>			
20.	Kaniyapuram	E 10 B 1 K RLU	93-94

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Exchange</i>	<i>Type of equipment</i>	<i>Year of Allotment</i>
1	2	3	4
21.	Kattakkada	E 10 B 0.5 RLU	"
22.	Malayinkil	0.5 K RLU	"
23.	Kanyakulangra	0.5 K RLU	"
24.	Kanyirakulam	0.5 K RLU	"
25.	Vizhimjom	1 K RLU	"
<i>Quilon Main E 10 B</i>			
26.	Chathannur	1 K RLU	93-94
27.	Chavara	1 K RLU	"
28.	Kottiyam	1 K RLU	"
29.	Mayayanad	0.5 K RLU	"
30.	Paravur	1 K RLU	"

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Exchange</i>	<i>Type of equipment</i>	<i>Year of Allotment</i>
1	2	3	4
<i>Mavelikara Main E 10 B</i>			
31.	Karipad	1 K RLU	93-94
32.	Kattanam	0.5 K RLU	"
33.	Kollakkadavk	1 K RLU	"
<i>Pattanamthitta Main E 10 B</i>			
34.	Elavumthitta	0.5 K E 10 B RLU	93-94
35.	Marinjakkal	0.5 K RLU	"
36.	Vayalathala	0.5 K RLU	"
37.	Wadasserikkakara	0.5 K RLU	"
<i>Kottayam Main E 10 B</i>			
38.	Ayar Kunnam	1 K RLU	93-94

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Exchange</i>	<i>Type of equipment</i>	<i>Year of Allotment</i>
1	2	3	4
39.	Chingevanam	1 K RLU	93-94
40.	Vaihoor	0.5K RLU	"
41.	Kumarakom	0.5 K RLU	"
42.	Eitumanoor	2 K RLU	"
<i>Chengancherry Main E 10 B</i>			
43.	Kangarba	1 K RLU	93-94
44.	Karukachal	1 K RLU	"
45.	Mamood	0.5 K RLU	"
<i>Cannanore Main E 10 B</i>			
46.	Moothuparamba	1 K RLU	93-94
47.	Edakkad	0.5 K RLU	"

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Exchange</i>	<i>Type of equipment</i>	<i>Year of Allotment</i>
1	2	3	4
48.	Cherukunnu	0.5 K RLU	93-94
49.	Anjarakandy	1 K RLU	"
<i>Calicut Main E 10 B</i>			
50.	Elathur		
51.	Mavoor	0.5 K RLU	93-94
52.	Kunnamangalam	1 K RLU	"
53.	Kodurally	1 K RLU	"
<i>Trichur Main E 10 B</i>			
54.	Mulamkunnathukavra	1 K RLU	93-94
<i>Ernakulam Main E 10 B</i>			
55.	Chettanikkara	0.5 K RLU	93-94

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Exchange</i>	<i>Type of equipment</i>	<i>Year of Allotment</i>
1	2	3	4
56.	Njakal	1 K RLU	93-94
57	Mulamthuruthy	1 K RLU	"
58.	Puthenerte	0.5 K RLU	"
<i>Kunakulam Main E 10 B</i>			
59.	Kacherry	0.5 K RLU	93-94
<i>Manjori Main E 10 B</i>			
60.	Malapuram	2 K RLU	93-94
61.	Majere	2 K E 10 B Main	"
62.	Kottakal	2 K RLU	"
63.	Area Gode	0.5 K RLU	"

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Station</i>	<i>Type of equipment</i>	<i>Year of Allotment</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Aangamal	1.5 K C-DOT	90-91
2.	Andoor	2 K "	92-93
3.	Atingal	1.5 K "	93-94
4.	Badagara	2 K "	90-91
5.	Chingaranam	2 K "	92-93
6.	Cranganoor	1.5 K "	90-91
7.	Errathupetta	2 K "	92-93
8.	Eittumannoor	1.5 K "	93-94
9	Kahangad	2.5 K "	90-91
10.	Kalpetta	1.5 K "	91-92
11.	Kathamangalam	1.5 K "	90-91

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Station</i>	<i>Type of equipment</i>	<i>Year of Allotment</i>
1	2	3	4
12.	Kandasankadaby	1.5 K C-DOT	90-91
13.	Kotharakara	2 K "	92-93
14.	Karungapally	1.5 K "	92-93
15.	Kattur	2 K "	92-93
16.	Kundara	2 K "	93-94
17.	Kumbanad	1.5 K "	93-94
18.	Manjeri	2 K "	91-92
19.	Mahe	1.5 K "	90-91
20.	Mala	1.5 K "	90-91
21.	Mallapuram	1.5 K "	93-94

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Station</i>	<i>Type of equipment</i>	<i>Year of Allotment</i>
1	2	3	4
22.	Mundur (Cochin)	1.5 K C-DOT	93-94
23.	Pannalur	1.5 K "	90-91
24.	Payannur	2 K "	90-91
25.	Perumbagoor	2 K "	90-91
26.	Pampady	2 K "	92-93
27.	Payyangedi	1.5 K "	93-94
28.	Ponkunnam	1.5 K "	92-93
29.	Poovathur	2 K "	93-94
30.	Perimthaimanna	1.5 K "	92-93
31.	Pandalam	1.5 K "	92-93
32.	Punayurkulam	2 K "	93-94

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Station</i>	<i>Type of equipment</i>	<i>Year of Allotment</i>
1	2	3	4
33.	Quilandy	2 K C-DOT	92-93
34.	Ranni	2 K "	91-92
35.	Sultan Battery	2 K "	93-94
36.	Taliparamla	2 K "	91-92
37.	Varekala	2 K "	92-93
38.	Varapuzha	2 K "	92-93
39.	Veshakulam	2 K "	92-93
40.	Vaikom	2 K "	93-94
41.	Vallappad	2 K "	92-93
42.	Vellangallur	2 K "	92-93

Indo-Nepal Pact on Citizenship Rights and Working Condition of Indians in Terai Areas

3510. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has expressed its willingness to have pacts with India in respect of citizenship rights and working conditions residing in the Terai areas; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held between both the countries on this issue during the month of February, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL): (a) and (b). During the official level talks between India and Nepal in February 1990, the problems faced by Indian citizens in Nepal were discussed along with other bilateral issues. The matter is being further discussed in the 2nd round of official talks being presently held in Kathmandu.

Dr. M.V.Rao Committee's Recommendations on ICAR Scientists

3511. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28 July, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 306 regarding Dr. M.V. Rao Committee Report on Agricultural Research Scientists and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the recommendations made by the Dr. M.V. Rao Committee on pay scales etc. of the Agricultural Research

Scientists under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations accepted and implemented by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Pay package of the University Grants Commission has been extended to the Scientists of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of All Telephone Exchanges into Digital Telephone Exchanges in Delhi

3512. SHRI R.N.RAKESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convert all Telephone Exchanges as Digital Electronic Exchanges in the Capital;

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

(c) the time by which this facility will be provided in all the exchanges of the Capital; and

(d) the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P.UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The question do not arise in

view of (a) above.

Tada-Ichapuram Coastal Road

3514. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to approve the long pending proposal for construction of a coastal road from Tada to Ichapuram under any of the Centrally Sponsored Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) No, Sir. However National Highway No. 5 is running close and parallel to coastal road in question in Andhra Pradesh. In view of the huge cost involved, it is not possible to accommodate the scheme within the limited outlay provided for centrally sponsored programme of roads of inter-State and Economic Importance.

(b) Does not arise.

Break-Down in Telephone and Telegraphic System in Maharashtra

3515. SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to find out frequent and continued break-downs even for several weeks, in the telephone and telegraph communication system in Maharashtra, particularly in Kolaba constituency;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to overhaul telephone and telegraph lines in most part of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Yes Sir, during exceptionally heavy rains, large number of faults do occur in the coastal areas. These faults are attended to at the earliest.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Department has already launched an Action Plan for rehabilitation of the external plant, quicker delivery of telegrams, increase in percentage of successful STD and manual trunk calls, better customer satisfaction through the introduction of latest technologies.

Rice Production in Tamil Nadu

3516. SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to boost rice production in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the estimated and actual rice production in Tamil Nadu for the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) To boost the rice production in Tamil Nadu a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Special Foodgrains Production Programme Rice" has been launched from 1988-89. The scheme is in addition to the already ongoing Central Sector Scheme, Minikit Programme of Rice including propagation of new technology.

(b) The estimated/actual rice production in Tamil Nadu, during the last 3 years is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (Lakh tonnes)</i>
1986-87	53.3
1987-88	56.0
1988-89	55.9

(c) The marginal shortfall in production of rice in 1988-89 over 1987-88 was mainly due to decline in area under the crop.

Funds to Karnataka and Tamil Nadu Under NREP

3517. SHRI G.S.BASAVARAJ:
DR. K. KALIMUTHU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds and quantity of foodgrains allocated to the State of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu under the National Rural Employment Programme for 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to release more funds to these States under the programme?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) For the year 1988-89, the amount allocated in cash to the State of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in the Central share under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) was Rs. 1723.00 lakhs and Rs. 3056.00 lakhs respectively. The quantity of additive foodgrains allocated to Karnataka and Tamil Nadu free of cost under the Programme for 1988-89 was 30320 MTs and 47120 MTs respectively. With effect from 1.4.89, the erstwhile NREP has been merged into the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The amount of cash funds allocated to the State

of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu under the JRY for the years 1989-90 in the Central share was Rs. 7913.78 lakhs and Rs. 11983.56 lakhs respectively. The quantity of foodgrains allocated to these States under JRY during 1989-90 in the Central share was 73560 MTs and 125852 MTs respectively.

(b) The Central assistance under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is allocated to the States/UTs on the proportion of number of poor which a State has in relation to the number of total poor in the country as per the NSSO survey report of 1983-84. During 1989-90, a total of cash funds amounting to Rs. 7893.14 lakhs alongwith the entire quantity of foodgrains allocated has been released to various districts in Karnataka under the JRY in the Central share. In addition, an amount of Rs. 747.39 lakhs has been further released in cash to various districts in the State during 1989-90 in lieu of likely unlifted quantity of foodgrains allocated to the State under the Yojana. In the case of Tamil Nadu, the entire cash allocation in the Central share alongwith the foodgrains allocated have been released to various districts in the State under the Yojana during 1989-90. Cash funds released in lieu of likely unlifted quantity of foodgrains allocated under the Yojana to the State are Rs. 1177.20 lakhs. Keeping in view the pace of expenditure under the Yojana in the State of Tamil Nadu, an amount of Rs. 250.56 lakhs in the Central share has been further released to the State in addition.

Pending Passport Applications in Regional Passport Offices at Delhi and Bareilly

3518. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for issue/renewal of passports pending as on date in the Regional Passport Offices at Delhi and Bareilly;

(b) the time since when these applications are pending and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the issue of passports from these

Passport Offices?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The number of pending applications for issue/renewal of passports in the Regional Passport Offices at Delhi and Bareilly is as under:

	<i>Delhi</i>	<i>Bareilly</i>
	<i>(as on 29.3.1990)</i>	<i>(as on 23.3.1990)</i>
(i) Applications for fresh passports	7831	11490
(ii) Renewals	150	1738

(b) The time since these applications are pending and reasons thereof are given below:

	<i>Delhi</i>	<i>Bareilly</i>
	<i>(as on 29.3.1990)</i>	<i>(as on 23.3.1990)</i>
(i) Fresh Applications over one month	3793	11490
Renewals over one month	93	—
(ii) Fresh applications less than one month	4038	2478
Renewals—less than one month	57	1738

The main reason in respect of above pending applications is that police reports and replies from other concerned authorities, are awaited.

(c) The steps taken to expedite issue of passports from these passport offices are:

(1) Issue of passports and renewals within five working days of the receipt of police reports and replies from other concerned authorities.

(2) Periodical consultations with the Police/CID authorities for expediting police reports.

(3) Rationalizing of working methods, weekly monitoring of progress made by the Passport Offices, provision of additional staff, and simplification of procedures from the stage of receipt of application to the stage of despatch of passports.

[*Translation*]

Bridge Over Ganges in Bihar

3519. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Stage Government of Bihar has requested Union Government to provide assistance for building a bridge over river Ganges to link Munger and Khagaria districts in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Security Deposit for Public Telephone Booth to Handicapped

3520. SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the public telephone booths are allotted to physically handicapped persons on commission basis;

(b) if so, whether any security deposit is being collected from them; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no security deposit for private public telephones manned by handicapped persons which permit local calls only. However, security deposit depending upon the actual bill is payable in case of private STD public telephones including those manned by physically handicapped persons.

[*Translation*]

Reclamation of Fallow Land

3521. SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of fallow, waste, barren and ravine land available in Uttar Pradesh which can be reclaimed for agriculture; and

(b) the details of the land reform schemes being implemented by Government and progress made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) About 54 lakh ha. of fallow, waste, barren and ravine land is available in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) There is no land reform scheme currently under implementation by the Government of India.

Opening of Post Offices in Gujarat

3522. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of demands pending with Government regarding opening of new post offices and fresh recruitment therefor in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): Public demands for opening of post offices are received from time to time Gujarat as from other States. Against these demands, in Gujarat, 31 new post offices are proposed to be opened during the current year. These post offices involve creation of new posts to the following extent:

Time-scale Sub Postmasters	4
Postal Assistance	2
Postmen	4
Group 'D'	3
Extra-departmental Agents	32
Total:	45

[*English*]

Implementation of SRPP

3523. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Rice Production Programme started a couple of years ago has produced the desired result;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to extend this programme to more States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The implementation of SRPP in the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal has created an awareness amongst the farmers about the adoption of improved rice production technology. This has resulted in increase of average annual production of rice to 347.5 lakh tonnes during the first four years of the Seventh Plan as compared to the average annual production of 279.1 lakh

tonnes achieved during the last four years of the Sixth Plan.

(c) and (d). Special Rice Production Programme has been merged with Special Foodgrains Production Programme-Rice and the scheme is in implementation in 14 States. During 1990-91/8th Plan, the rice development programme is proposed to be extended to Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Pondicherry also.

(e) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Purchase and Sale of DTC Buses

3524. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of DTC buses purchased and old ones sold and prices thereof, category-wise during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) whether any complaint regarding payment of commission has been reported in these transactions;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to order an inquiry into it and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Detailed position is given in the statement below.

(b) Government has not received any such complaint.

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

STATEMENT

Statement showing details of DTC buses acquired and added to the Fleet during the year, the scrapped buses sold, prices etc

Sl No	Parameter	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90					
		Ashok Leyland	TATA	Matador M P Spl	Ashok Leyland	TATA	Matador M P Spl	Ashok Leyland	TATA	Matador M P Spl			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Number of vehicles acquired during the year	287	03	—	370	300	96	2	398	313	209	—	522
2	a) Cost of one Chassis (Amount in Rs)	268693 36	268290 12	—	—	262525 12	263631 90	—	—	270687 09	280313 57	—	—
						Without power steering							
							118072 00						
	b) Cost of one Body (Amount in Rs)	136930 40	146956 00	—	—	161300 00	171300 00	—	—	167500 00	171300 00	—	—

Sl No	Parameter	1987-88			1988 89			1989-90			
		Ashok Leyland	TATA	Total	Ashok Leyland	TATA	Total	Ashok Leyland	TATA	Total	
		3	4	5	7	8	9	11	12	13	
1	2										
	c) Transportation (Amount in Rs) (Approx)	5250 00	4250 00	—	11700 00	11400 00	2124 00	—	8500 00	11400 00	—
	Total	Rs 410873 76	Rs 419496 12		Rs 435525 12	Rs 446331 90	Rs 120196 00		Rs 446687 09	Rs 463013 57	—

As regards sale of buses declared for scrapping as per norms laid down the assemblies like engine gearboxes etc are taken out for further use through store department and the balance skeletons are disposed off. The price realised in each case varies depending on the condition of material. The total number of units sold and the amount realized during the last three years has been as under

Year	Number of units sold	Amount realized (Rs in lakhs)
1987 88	224	36 48
1988 89	319	84 97
1989 90	319	88 53

[English]

total amount of money involved therein;

Contracts awarded to Snamprogetti

3525. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government contracts awarded to Snamprogetti during the last five years;

(b) the terms of cash contract and the

(c) whether there has been a breach of terms of contract in any of the contracts by the Italian Firm; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The details of the contracts entered into by the fertilizer companies with Snamprogetti for setting up fertiliser projects during the last 5 years are as under:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company implementing the project</i>	<i>Approximate Rupee equivalent value of the contract</i>
1	2	3
1.	Indo-Gulf Fertilisers and Chemicals Corporation Ltd. at Jagdishpur	Rs. 147.34 crores * (including Rs. 121.0 crores for supply of imported equipment)
2.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers at Kakinada	Rs. 43.16 crores *
3.	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals at Gadepan	Rs. 40.85 crores *
4.	Tata Chemicals Ltd. at Babrala	Rs. 40.85 crores *
5.	Bindal Agro Chem Ltd. at Shahjahanpur	Rs. 5.30 crores
Total:		Rs. 277.50 crores

*Note: For Jagdishpur, Kakinada, Gadepan and Babrala projects, a part of the fees is payable to Haldor Topsøe for their work on basic design and supervision for Ammonia plant. The exact amount is not quantifiable.

(c) No instance of breach of contract by Snamprogetti has been reported by any of the fertiliser companies implementing these projects.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Integrated Development on Cooperative Basis in the Field of Oil by NDDB

3526. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board had chalked out a plan of integrated development on cooperative basis two years ago for some districts of U.P. with a view to make Uttar Pradesh State self-reliant in the field of oil;

(b) whether total expenditure thereon was proposed to be borne by the Government of Canada; and

(c) if so, the further progress made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir. NDDB has prepared a project proposal two years ago covering districts of Lalitpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur (Union I), Farukhabad, Kanpur and Fatehpur (Union II). In the first phase, Project Implementation Plan has been prepared to initiate the project in the districts of Kanpur, Fatehpur and Farukhabad. The Project aims at augmenting the availability of oilseeds/edible oils by integrating production, procurement, processing and marketing under the Anand Pattern of cooperatives owned and operated by oilseeds growers themselves

(b) The cost of the proposal Phase I of the project in Uttar Pradesh is to be met from the funds generated through sale of donated rapeseed oil provided by the Government of Canada.

(c) Government of India has agreed to the oilseeds project in Uttar Pradesh in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Canada. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is yet to sign the Agreement with the NDDB.

[English]

Problems Faced by Lichee Growers in Bihar

3527. SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the problems faced by Lichee growers in Bihar; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) No specific problems have been communicated from the State Government of Bihar. However, there are general problems of post control and post-harvest losses in lichee.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Government to solve the problems of lichee growers:

1. National Horticulture Board has formulated a project for strengthening of post harvest infrastructure of fruits including lichee in order to reduce the post-harvest losses. No request from State Government of Bihar for financial assistance has been received so far.
2. Indian Council of Agricultural Research has also initiated research from 7th Five year Plan at Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa (Bihar). The work is confined to crop improvement, production and protection aspects.

Memorandum from FAI

3528. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL:
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Association of India has submitted a memorandum de-

manding removal of uncertainty over the future fertilizer pricing policy, continuation of pricing parameters and enlisting the bottlenecks which have hampered the growth of the industry; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Fertilizer Association of India has represented against the higher norms of capacity utilisation and longer period of depreciation notified by Government w.e.f. April 1, 1988. It is proposed to reconsider the norms relating to the depreciation period.

Jelly Stones Used in Formation of National Highways

3529. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the prescribed size of jelly stones approved for use in the formation of Tar Roads with latest techniques;

(b) whether the prescribed size so approved is strictly used in formation of National Highways; and

(c) if not, the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Presumably, by the term "jelly stones", the Hon'ble Member is referring to "stone aggregates" used in bituminous road construction. Different sizes of stone aggregates are prescribed in Ministry's specifications for various types of pavement courses on the National Highways.

(b) The prescribed gradings and sizes of aggregates are required to be strictly followed. For this, quality control is exercised.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Passport Office at Gorakhpur

3530. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a Passport Office at Gorakhpur to provide facility to the people of eastern Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be opened and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Some Honourable Members of the Parliament have made a representation in this regard. As at present,

(i) the people of Eastern Uttar Pradesh are served by the Passport Office, Lucknow;

(ii) Lucknow is well linked with district Headquarters in Eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(iii) two Passport Offices located at Bareilly and Lucknow are taking care of Passport applicants of Uttar Pradesh;

(iv) the representation is being examined at present.

Telephone Facility In Post Offices In Udaipur District, Rajasthan

3531. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices in Udaipur district of Rajasthan where telephone facility is not available; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide this facility there and if so, by what date?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The telephone facilities are not available in 547 post offices in Udaipur district of Rajasthan.

(b) No, Sir. The existing policy of the Government regarding provision of telecom. facility in rural area is to provide at least one telecom. facility on fully subsidised place. During the 8th Plan, it is proposed to provide a telephone facility in each Gram Panchayat Village. This facility can be provided in the Gram Panchayat village either in the post office or at other convenient place like Grocer shop.

[English]

Disposal of Dredger Sunk in Paradip Port

3532. SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dredging Corporation of India propose to dispose of the dredger which sunk in Paradip port;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in this regard;

(c) whether any request has also been received in this connection from the Government of Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Two dredgers, one belonging to DCI (MOT III) and the other belonging to the Port were lying sunk in Paradip Port. The wreck of the DCI dredger MOT-III was removed by the Port Trust but it has not been handed over to the Dredging Corporation of India, pending settlement, between the two organisations, of the cost of removal.

(c) and (d). The Orissa Small Industries Corporation, which wanted to buy the scrap of the port dredger, could not be allotted the scrap as they did not participate in the tender and the Port had taken a decision by that time to dispose off the scrap to another firm against an open tender through advertisement.

[Translation]

Ban on Acquisition of Agricultural Land for Construction of Buildings

3533. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of imposing ban on acquiring agricultural land by State Governments for constructing luxurious buildings on those lands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 provides for acquisition of land for public purposes and for companies. The decision to acquire the land is taken only when the 'appropriate government' is satisfied that a particular land is needed for a 'public purpose'. The expression 'public purpose' has been elaborated in section 3 (f) of the Act.

[English]

Traffic Handled by Major Ports

3534. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI SHANTILAL PU-
RUSHOTTAMDAS
PATEL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total traffic handled by major ports during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 port-wise, year-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to improve the traffic handling capacity of major ports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) A statement of traffic handled in the Major ports in the last three years is given in statement below.

(b) and (c). Improvement of traffic handling capacity in ports is a continuous process. Details of the schemes would be known after the Eighth Five Year Plan has been finalised.

STATEMENT

(a) Statement indicating year-wise and port-wise traffic handled at major ports during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90.

(In million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Port	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Apr. to Feb.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Calcutta	4.39	4.34	3.73
2.	Haldia	8.68	9.89	9.53
3.	Paradip	5.19	6.03	5.55
4.	Visakhapatnam	15.37	20.37	18.94
5.	Madras	22.82	23.83	21.46
6.	Tuticorin	4.26	5.14	4.85

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7.	Cochin	6.80	7.80	6.49
8.	New Mangalore	6.11	7.08	6.86
9.	Marmugao	13.33	15.39	12.16
10.	Bombay	28.66	28.70	24.97
11.	Jawaharlal Nehru	—	—	0.59
12.	Kandla	18.08	17.81	16.84
	All Ports	133.69	146.38	131.97

Progress of Schemes for Development of Haldia Port

3535. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of schemes for development of the Haldia Port during the Seventh Plan is running far behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken for completion of those schemes at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Against the original 7th Plan outlay of Rs. 61.95 crores for the development scheme of Haldia Dock Complex, the estimated expenditure anticipated upto the end of the last year of the 7th Plan is Rs. 41 crores approximately. Only 14 of the schemes included in the 7th Five-Year Plan could be completed. The major schemes in which

there has been slow progress are as under:—

- (i) Construction of Second Oil Jetty with tractor tugs;
- (ii) Construction of Additional General Cargo Berth; and
- (iii) Augmentation of Container Handling Facilities.

The schemes at serial Nos. (ii) and (iii) are yet to be sanctioned.

(c) Progress of the schemes relating to the Construction of Second Oil Jetty as well as other sanctioned schemes is being closely monitored for speedy implementation while steps are being taken for early sanction of the schemes relating to Addl. General Cargo Berth and Augmentation of Container Handling Facilities. Necessary provisions have been made for the schemes in the Annual Plan 1990-91.

Compulsory Trousers for Policewomen

3536. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police has issued any directive making it compulsory for police-women to wear trousers while on duty;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been resentment over this directive and Government has received representation from women's organisations in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir. All Women Police Officers under 40 years of age have been directed to wear trousers and shirts except those who take special permission from their Deputy Commissioners of Police.

(b) These directions were issued to give a smarter look and enable women police officers to perform their duties more effectively and efficiently, especially at the time of controlling crowds.

(c) and (d). On receipt of a representation from the Janwadi Mahila Samiti, a Sampark Sabha with women members of Delhi Police was held in which ladies favoured the putting on of trousers and shirts.

[*Translation*]

Production of Foodgrains in Bihar

3537. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated production of foodgrains in the country during this year;

(b) whether the production of foodgrains in Bihar is sufficient to meet the requirements of the State; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken for increasing the production of foodgrains in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) The final estimates of production of foodgrains during 1989-90 have not yet become due from the States. However, according to the present assessment, the total estimated production of foodgrains in the country during this year is expected to be in the range of 170-173 million tonnes.

(b) India is self sufficient in the matter of foodgrains given normal rainfall and weather conditions. On the basis of available data it is not possible to classify the States as self-sufficient or otherwise. However, offtake of rice and wheat in Bihar from the Central Pool under the Public Distribution System during 1989 was 0.57 and 6.17 lakh tonnes against the allotment of 1.50 and 6.75 lakh tonnes respectively.

(c) In order to supplement the efforts of the State Government to increase the production of foodgrains, assistance is being provided under the Central Sector Schemes of:—

- i) Minikit Programme of Wheat, Rice, Maize and Millets;
- ii) Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP)—Wheat, Rice, Maize and Pulses; and
- iii) National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP).

[*English*]

New Thrust to Rural Development through Panchayat Raj

3538. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering involvement of the rural people in planning and administration through a genuine Panchayati Raj approach with a view to give a new thrust to rural development; and

(b) if so, the outline and time schedule thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Sri Lanka's Plan to Build Naval Base at Kachchativu Island

3539. SHRI KADAMBUR M R. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Sri Lankan Government has planned to build a naval base at Kachchativu Island in contravention of the 1974 Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the Indian fishermen could visit the island for drying their fishing nets as per 1974 agreement?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) There is no confirmed report available with Government in this regard.

(b) and (c). Government expects the Sri Lanka Government to abide by its commitments made under bilateral agreements.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Spurious Insecticides In Bihar

3540. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether spurious insecticides of popular brand names are being supplied to the farmers in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) No report to this effect has been received by the Government.

(b) Insecticides Analysts are appointed by the State Government. Samples of Insecticides are taken and tested from time to time and action is taken under the Insecticides Act, 1968, if the samples are found substandard

[*English*]

Purchasing of Edible Oils by NDDB

3541. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR:
SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER
MOHMED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has been purchasing edible oils from the market;

(b) if so, the quantity of different oils purchased in the current oil year and average rate paid by NDDB;

(c) whether the prices of edible oil have

gone very high;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the NDDB will release the oil in the market and how much amount by way of establishment charges and profits will be added to its cost?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) NDDB purchased groundnut oil from the open market till January 29, 1990.

(b) Since edible oil is known to be a speculative commodity and NDDB has the responsibility as the market intervention agency to maintain wholesale prices within the price band, it is not considered expedient in the public interest to indicate the quantity of oilseeds and oils purchased by NDDB.

(c) and (d). The current groundnut oil prices are within the prescribed limits.

(e) NDDB would release its stock of edible oil in the market in such a way so as to maintain the wholesale prices of edible oils broadly within prescribed limits. According to the market intervention operations strategy NDDB's sale price is related to the prevailing market price.

[*Translation*]

Evaluation of 'Jawahar Rojgar Yojana'

3542. SHRISUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in the daily 'Jansatta' dated 13 February, 1990 under the caption 'Jawahar Yojana Ne Sarpanchon Ko Malamal Kar Diya';

(b) if so, whether complaints regarding misuse of funds given under the said scheme have been received from the States;

(c) if so, whether Union Government have made any evaluation of the works done under the said scheme and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) the effective steps taken or being taken by the Government to check the misuse of funds given for the said scheme?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some complaints regarding misutilisation of funds have been received from individuals in the country (but not from the State Governments).

(c) The expenditure incurred under Yojana has been kept under continuous monitoring at the Central level through submission of monthly and quarterly progress reports by the State Governments. However, the period of its existence (the Yojana was launched on 1.4.89) is too short for undertaking evaluation of the works done under it.

(d) As the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is implemented through the rural local bodies like Districts Rural Development Agencies, Zila Parishads and Village Panchayats, complaints as and when received have invariably been sent to the State Governments for inquiry and appropriate action. Central guidelines on the JRY provide for strict supervision and monitoring of the programme to ensure proper utilisation of funds. Misuse of funds will always be inquired into the appropriate action taken against those who are found responsible for this.

[English]

Use of Fertilizers and Insecticides

3543. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of fertilizers and insecticides has been found to be a major health hazard;

(b) if so, whether Government have warned the farmers and the public of the harmful effects of fertilizers and insecticides; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The need based application of fertilisers, at the present level, does not give rise to any major hazard. Registration of pesticides, having regard to their safety to human-beings and animals is a pre-condition for their use in the country. Dosages and frequency of application of pesticides are so determined as to ensure safety in application. Advice on use and precautions to ensure safety are statutorily required to be displayed on the containers of pesticides. Farmers are also advised about safety in the use of pesticides through the agricultural extension machinery.

(c) Does not arise.

Telephone Connections in Western U.P.

3544. SHRI HARPAL SINGH PANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding installed capacity, number of telephone connections - actually working under various telephone exchanges in the districts of Western Uttar

Pradesh and especially in the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Gaziabad exchange-wise separately;

(b) the detes upto which telephone connection have been sanctioned and the number of pending applications exchange-wise and the number of telephone connections proposed to be sanctioned during the financial year of 1990-91;

(c) whether the capacity of Shamli Telephone Exchange and Shahdara East Telephone Exchange is proposed to be increased in the near future and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether these exchanges are proposed to be converted into Electric Exchanges, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): (a) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Brackish Water Fisheries in Orissa

3545. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great scope for the development of Brackish water Fisheries in Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard during the Seventh Plan and progress made so far, district-wise:

(c) whether any specific plan has been

drawn up for the development of Brackish Water Fisheries in Orissa in the Eighth Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):
(a) Yes, Sir. Orissa has a potential of about 80,000 ha of brackishwater area.

(b) A statement indicating the schemes/ programmes sanctioned for Brackishwater fish/prawn farming in Orissa during the 7th Plan and the progress made so far, district-wise is given below.

(c) and (d). Specific plan for development of Brackishwater Fisheries in Orissa during the 8th Plan is yet to be finalised.

STATEMENT

Development of Brackishwater Fisheries in Orissa

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location of the Project with district</i>	<i>Progress achieved upto December, 1989</i>
1	2	3
<i>Area under prawn/fish farming</i>		
(i)	Brackishwater Fish Farm Projects	
	1. Sartha Phase (I), Balasore district	9 ha
	2. Sartha Phase (II), Balasore district	2.5 ha
	3. Mudirath Phase (I), Puri District	9.2 ha
	4. Mudirath Phase (II), Puri district	4.4 ha
	5. Mouza Jamboo, Cuttack district	Project was sanctioned recently in January, 1990.
(ii)	Pilot Prawn Seed hatchery with UNDP Technical assistance at Chandrabhaga, Puri district	Sanctioned in December, 1989 for producing 25 million tiger prawn seed per annum on full production level
(iii)	Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies in	
	1. Balasore district	210.68 ha
	2. Ganjam district	296.92 ha

1	2	3
	3. Cuttack district	1711.82 ha
	4. Puri district	2395.51 ha
(iv)	Prawn seed hatchery of Marine Products Export Development Authority at Gopalpur, Ganjam district	Tiger prawn seed is being produced and supplied to farmers
(v)	Macro level Survey of Potential areas	
	1. Balasore district	3580.46 ha
	2. Cuttack district	7519.55 ha
	3. Puri district	7772.44 ha
	4. Ganjam district	2464.62 ha

[*Translation*]

Call-Girls Racket in Delhi

3546. PROF. SHAIENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women and pimps arrested by the Delhi Police in 1988 and 1989 for their involvement in the 'call-girls' racket and flesh trade;

(b) the number of women convicted and let off, separately;

(c) the number of students, housewives and working women among them, separately; and

(d) whether Delhi Police is contemplating the formation of a special squad to check flesh trade and whether women police personnel will also be included therein?

(a) Year	Women	Pimps
1	2	3
1988	256	8
1989	402	6

(b) Year	Women convicted	Women let off
1	2	3
1988	102	1
1989	150	3

(c) Year	No. of students	House-wives	Working women
1	2	3	4
1989	—	34	4
1989	—	71	31

(d) An anti-vice section is functioning in the Delhi Crime Branch to deal with such cases.

Arrest of Terrorist, Spies and Intruders on Indo-Pak Border

3547. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of intruders, spies and terrorists arrested at Indo-Pak Border during the last three years;

(b) the number of encounters which took place at Indo-Pak border and the number of persons killed and injured therein, separately; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 10,344 persons were apprehended at the Indo-Pak border during the last three years.

(b) During the last three years, 813 encounters took place on the Indo-Pak border and 1,144 persons were killed.

(c) The Border Security Force who are guarding the Indo-Pakistan border have been strengthened, more border out posts have been established, additional observation post towers have been constructed for watching movement of intruders and BSF have been equipped with sophisticated equipments and vehicles for intensive patrolling.

Opening of Post Offices in Jahanabad District in Bihar

3548. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Jahanabad district in Bihar where Government propose to open Post Offices and the number of villages where public call office facility is likely to be provided to the existing post offices during 1990-91;

(b) whether any study or survey has

been conducted by Government for opening post offices and P.C.Os.; and

(c) the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The number of new post offices to be opened during 1990-91 is proposed to be finalised after the norms to be adopted for opening of post offices during the Eighth Plan are settled in consultation with Ministry of Finance. As regards Public Call Office facilities, 50 villages are proposed to be provided with Long Distance Public Telephone in Jahanabad District during 1990-91. These LDPTs may, however, be provided either in Post Offices or in grocers' shops etc.

(b) Justification for new post offices is to be examined in the light of the new norms as and when the same are finalised. As regards Public Call Offices, the survey is yet to be conducted.

(c) In so far as Post Offices are concerned, the position is as explained in (a) and (b) above. As regards Public Call Offices, Government is trying to provide momentum for the provision of PCOs to fill the communication needs in rural areas.

[English]

Representation of SC/ST in Boards of Directors

3549. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for appointing Directors of the Board of the Public Undertakings under the Department of Fertilizers;

(b) whether Directors of the Boards of

these Public Undertakings include those belonging to SC/ST communities;

(c) if so, the details thereof, Public Undertaking-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The Functional Directors on the Boards of public sector undertakings under the Department of Fertilizers are appointed according to the prescribed procedures. Other Directors who are appointed on the Boards include officials and non-officials. Officials are from Department of Fertilizers as well as other concerned Departments, Non-officials who are appointed on the Boards of Public sector undertakings are public persons or persons of experience in different fields.

(b) to (d). There is no reservation for SC/ST communities for appointments to Board level posts. Such reservation is not considered necessary to promote the interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are already certain high-powered bodies who are in a better position to protect and promote their interests. There is also Presidential Directive regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in appointments in public enterprises.

[Translation]

Arrest of Clerk in Spying

3550. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a clerk of the Office of Controller of Defence Accounts has been apprehended by the police on the charges of

selling secret documents to Pakistan Embassy;

(b) if so, the documents seized from him and the details of other persons involved therein; and

(c) whether some arrests from other places have also been made on the clue provided by the said arrested clerk?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) it will not be in public interest to disclose the details in this regard.

(c) No, Sir.

Proposal for a Ferry Service between Dahej and Ghogha Ports

3551. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for starting ferry service between Dehej and Ghogha ports in Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): (a) to (b). A proposal from M/s Veetrag Marine and Shipping Company Limited for the acquisition of two RO-RO-cum-Passenger vessels to be operated in the gulf of Cambay between Dahej and Ghogha was received in June, 1988. The proposal was subject to the provision of necessary infrastructural facilities by the Government of Gujarat. This proposal was rejected by the Government in August, 1988 as the Company had not fur-

nished the necessary approvals from the State Government regarding the availability of infrastructural facilities required for operation of this service. The Company was advised to revive its proposal after necessary infrastructural facilities were made available or after a commitment was obtained from the concerned governmental agencies that infrastructural facilities would be made available within the time-frame of acquisition of the vessels. No further reference has been received from this company since then.

Fodder Banks

3552. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up fodder banks in the country; and

(b) if so, whether these fodder banks are likely to be set up in the district headquarters and the capitals of each State?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Border Area Development Plan in Gujarat

3553. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the border areas development plan has been implemented for five talukas of Kutch and two talukas of Banaskantha districts in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of the estimates and

proposals for the development of the above area;

(c) the number of proposals implemented so far and the amount spent thereon; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to develop the above border area of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) A scheme of Rs. 11.00 crores was sanctioned in 1986-87 for nine Talukas of Kutch and Banaskantha districts of Gujarat under the Border Areas Development Programme.

(b) The schemes under the following sectors were approved in year 1986-87;

Communication	200.00 lakhs
Power	250.00 lakhs
Education	250.00 lakhs
Water Supply	250.00 lakhs
Buildings (P.S. BOP, Rest House, Rest Rooms & Camel Sheds)	30.00 lakhs
information and Publicity	40.00 lakhs
Strengthening of infrastructure for Police as security set up in border areas (jeeps, wireless sets, ID cards scheme)	70.00 lakhs
Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen	10.00 lakhs
	1100.00 lakhs

(c) The detailed information is being collected from the Government of Gujarat.

(d) The Border Areas Development Programme has been dropped since 1987-88. The balance of funds of Rs. 150.00 crores was diverted to Ministry of Human Resource Development for spending only on Education Sector.

Complaints Against J.Es. in Basti and Gorakhpur District in U.P.

3554. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a number of complaints against Junior Engineers working in district Basti and Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh) during last two years in regard to corruption and misuse of authority;

(b) if so, the details of action taken thereon;

(c) whether the orders for transfer issued for some of them have not been executed; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). One complaint against one Junior Telecom Officer, Khalilabad has been received. However the controlling officer, Telecom. Districts Engineers, Gonda Division has found no cause for such complaint.

(c) and (d). The transfer order in respect of the Junior Telecom Officer were issued but keeping in view the officers representation and his past work performances, the transfer order has not been executed.

Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme

3555. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Maharashtra Government has not implemented the Market Intervention Scheme for onion purchase inspite of directives given in this behalf; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ensure implementation of the scheme in Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) and (b). During December, 1989, the Central Government anticipating bumper production and fall in prices of onion requested the State Government of Maharashtra to send proposal for purchases of 'Pole' variety of onion under the Market Intervention Scheme. Maharashtra Government did not participate in the Scheme. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) as the Central Nodal Agency made purchases of onion to the extent of 31,781 MTs @ Rs. 70/- per qtl. Fair Average Quality (FAQ) from 2.1.90 to 28.2.90 in Nasik District. The State

Government, However, have now agreed to share 50 % of the losses, if any, with the Central Government under the Market Intervention Scheme for onion in Maharashtra during the Current year. The Central Government have decided to purchase 30,000 MTs of 'Rangra' variety of onion in Maharashtra @ Rs. 70/- per qtl. FAQ.

Private Courier Service

3556. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the number of courier services in the country;

(b) if so, the names of courier services operating in the country;

(c) whether certain Government departments are also making use of these services in preference to delivery system of Post and Telegraphs Department; and

(d) the financial loss to Government on account of the operation of these private courier services?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The Department of Post is aware of the existence of the courier service in the country. However, since the department is not responsible for grant of licence to the private couriers, it has no knowledge of the actual number operating in the country.

(b) In view of (a) above question does not arise though some prominent names are known.

(c) Yes, Sir. Department is aware of the fact that some Government Organisations are also making use of courier services.

(d) The business earned by the private operators cannot be taken as a financial loss to the department because it is not rendering any service for this and not incurring any cost. Moreover, the courier service do not breach any provision of the IPO Act in so far as they carry parcels and other printed matter which are not in the nature of private communication.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in Purchase of Bags by Central Purchase Committee on Fertilizers

3557. SHRI M.S.PAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to some irregularities alleged to have been made in the purchase of bags by the Central Purchase Committee on Fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far against the officials involved therein; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). There were allegations against the functioning of the Central Purchase Committee and therefore, it was abolished on 16th January, 1990. The entire matter is being inquired into by CBI.

[*English*]

Expenditure Incurred on Chakma Refugees.

3558. SHRI LAETA UMBRAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred so far by

Government on the Chakma refugees in various camps in India?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): The Government of India have released funds amounting to Rs. 2011.276 lakhs to the Government of Tripura for the maintenance of Chakma refugees and the camps accommodating them upto the year 1989-90.

[*Translation*]

Revision in Pay Scales of Telegram Bearers

3559. SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an anomaly in the pay scales of telegram messengers in comparison to postmen, whereas the duties of both of them are similar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove the anomaly and revise the pay scales of Telegram messengers?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir. There is neither any anomaly in the pay scales of Telegram Messengers nor are the duties of postmen and Telegram messengers similar.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the above.

[*English*]

Land Vested in States

3560. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land vested in the States during the Seventh Plan period State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the area of vested land distributed among the landless peasants in those States, year-wise; and

(c) the reasons, if any for non distribution of vested land, in any State?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI

LAL): (a) and (b). Statement I & II showing area declared surplus and distributed among the beneficiaries are given below.

(c) The following are the major reasons for non distribution of vested land:

- i) Land involved in litigation,
- ii) Land reserved/transferred for public purposes,
- iii) Land unfit for cultivation.

STATEMENT - I

*(As per information received from the States upto 10th January, 1990**(Area in Acres)*

Sl. No	Name of the State	Area declared surplus (cumulative)							
		At the end of Sixth Plan 1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	Andhra Pradesh	1039842	540021	792323	763870	707718	734795		8
2	Assam	565297	587752	693473	604172	605368	605628		
3	Bihar	296887	325543	457146	453377	474621	474621		
4	Gujarat	228094	232947	239977	245542	247625	248430		
5	Haryana	157638	126994	383432	119257	120311	121303		

(Area in Acres)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Area declared surplus (cumulative)							
		At the end of Sixth Plan 1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	283994	284053	284046	284053	284053	284053	284053	289053
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	456000	456000	456000	456000	456000	456000	456000	456000
8.	Karnataka	296355	297750	295950	293076	292118	292118	292118	284732
9.	Kerala	121385	122837	126241	127210	127189	127189	127189	130010
10.	Madhya Pradesh	301391	302648	298090	298919	306616	306616	306616	314120
11.	Maharashtra	702030	687965	708705	708705	704329	704329	704329	704329
12.	Manipur	1029	1652	1652	1705	1705	1705	1705	1705

(Area in Acres)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Area declared surplus (cumulative)										
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
		At the end of Sixth Plan										
		1984-85										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					
13.	Orissa	162390	167264	183504	174019	174611	174187					
14.	Punjab	148189	140745	295706	141276	138435	138742					
15.	Rajasthan	588719	606900	611739	613192	615708	617599					
16.	Tamil Nadu	162631	164737	166757	169576	169939	172293					
17.	Tripura	2011	2011	2012	2012	2010	1995					
18.	Uttar Pradesh	500267	503004	508084	510115	519788	523137					
19.	West Bengal	2180157	1189039	1239887	1255710	1255710	1259119					

N.B. : Declining figures indicate area divested as a result of Court Orders.

STATEMENT - II

Sl. No.	States	Area distributed to beneficiaries (Area in Acres)						
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (January, 1990)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16469	11579	24131	23178	15230		
2.	Assam	2196	9874	5074	961	874		
3.	Bihar	17194	12204	16185	15098	3974		
4.	Gujarat	12579	6344	3477	2539	2206		
5.	Haryana	1368	1264	Nil	552	544		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
8.	Karnataka	958	1572	Nil	4993	234		

Sl. No.	States	Area distributed to beneficiaries (Area in Acres)						
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (January, 1990)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
9.	Kerala	1248	840	1228	1149	552		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2451	2533	5509	18725	4199		
11.	Maharashtra	12982	6607	10103	10809	5523		
12.	Manipur	251	323	51	Nil	Nil		
13.	Orissa	8646	4587	2353	1811	1235		
14.	Punjab	1715	1483	735	396	491		
15.	Rajasthan	10505	7636	1820	20160	9952		
16.	Tamil Nadu	3077	2119	2683	3018	5921		

Sl. No.	States	Area distributed to beneficiaries (Area in Acres)						
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (January, 1990)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
17.	Tripura	07	Nil	42	Nil	14		
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3635	4508	4083	6408	3567		
19.	West Bengal	13652	16262	4284	24405	26029		

[*Translation*]

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

More Funds for Construction and Maintenance of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh

3561. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Highways passing through Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to allocate more funds to Madhya Pradesh as compared to other States for construction and maintenance of National Highways Keeping in view the length and heavy pressure of traffic on them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Nine National Highways namely No. 3,6,7,12,16,25,26,27, and 43 having total length of 2975.85 kms are passing through the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) to (d). The allocation of funds for development and maintenance of National Highways is decided keeping in view their condition, traffic intensity, terrain, climatic position and the *inter-se* priority on all India basis subject to the availability of resources. The allocation of funds to Madhya Pradesh vis-a-vis the country as a whole during 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given below:

(Rs. In lakhs)

	1989-90		1990-91	
	Madhya Pradesh	Country as a whole	Madhya Pradesh	Country as a whole
Development	1850	38000	2100	41350
Maintenance	1009.51	14355	Statewise allocation is yet to be finalised.	14312

[*English*]

months in Kanpur telephone exchange;

Complaints of Telephone Billing in Kanpur

3562. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is sharp rise in number of billing complaints during the past three

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a)

No, Sir. On the contrary, number of billing complaints have come down, when com-

pared with previous three monthly periods, as shown below:

<i>Period</i>	<i>No. of bills issued</i>	<i>No. of complaints</i>
6/89 to 8/89	58,802	769
9/89 to 11/89	59,527	719
12/89 to 2/90	58,872	452

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above question does not arise.

Visit of External Affairs Minister of EEC Countries

3563. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited some of the EEC countries during the month of March, 1990; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held on various matters of mutual interest with the Foreign Ministers of EEC countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. I visited Brussels for annual political consultations with the TROIKA Foreign Ministers of the EEC.

(b) Discussions were held on bilateral

and international issues of mutual concern and ways and means of strengthening Indo-EEC cooperation. I also took the opportunity to brief my counterparts on developments in the South Asian region.

Performance of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

3564. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have reviewed the functioning of the this Fertilizer Plant;

(c) if so, outcome thereof; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to make this project a viable unit?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The details of performance of FACT during the last three years are as under:

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	1	2	3
Production (In tonnes)			
N\$	238116	227124	277144
P.205	120187	123629	135329
Urea	230074	193437	264240
A. Sulphate	107600	126922	152112
Complex Fertilisers	542500	553505	615319
Super Phosphate	13600	14245	17246
Sales Turnover			
(Rs. crores)	332	369	427
Net Profit			
(Rs. in lakhs)	3645	190	597

\$ (includes a small quantity of Ammonium Chloride which is not used as a fertiliser).

(b) to (d). The Government periodically reviews the functioning of all Public Sector Units including FACT and all aspects of performance are discussed. Government approved setting up of a Caprolactum-cum-Ammonium Sulphate Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 315 crores to improve the viability of the Company. This Project is expected to be commissioned in the latter half of 1990.

The Government have also approved the proposal of FACT to revamp the Cochin Phase-I ammonia Plant at an estimated cost

of about Rs. 18 crores which will improve capacity utilisation and reduce energy consumption.

FACT has proposed a new 900 TPD Ammonia Plant at Udyogamandal as a replacement of the existing old and uneconomic Units. They have also proposed to revamp the Cochin Phase-II Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 117 crores to increase the production of Complex fertilisers and to become self-sufficient in Phosphoric Acid by retrofitting the existing Plant.

Private Buses under DTC

3565. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private buses operating under Delhi Transport Corporation;

(b) whether it is proposed to add more private buses to the fleet to provide improved transport service to commuters;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN). (a) As on 28.3.90, 580 private buses are operating under DTC control. DTC's own buses are 4399.

(b) to (d). DTC has been following a policy of associating private buses in the passenger transport operations. The number of private buses operating has been coming down. If private bus owners approach the DTC for associating themselves with the passenger transport operations, this will be considered by DTC, within the framework of their existing policy.

Applications for freedom fighters pension

3566. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for Freedom Fighters' pension disposed of during 1989;

(b) the number of applications pending as on 31 December, 1989;

(c) the steps taken by Government for expeditious disposal of these applications; and

(d) the number of Freedom Fighters from Kerala getting Central Pension?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). As on 31 December, 1989, no application except 255 cases referred to Committee on Arya Samaji Movement and 32 cases in which State Government reports awaited, is pending. However, on receipt of review petitions with additional/fresh evidence, a total of 8896 freedom fighters have been sanctioned pension during the year 1989. This figure does not include the number of review petitions which were rejected as no separate records of rejected review petitions are maintained. The pending applications will be processed as soon as the Committee's recommendations and replies from State Governments become available.

(d) As on 28 February, 1990, 2728 freedom fighters from Kerala have been sanctioned pension.

Installation of new telephone exchange at Ezhukumvayal in Idukki, Kerala

3567. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to instal a new Telephone Exchange at Ezhukumvayal in Idukki, Kerala;

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

(c) if not, the time by which this would be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

TIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 128-P CDOT RAX Type electronic exchange stands allotted for 1990-91.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Expansion of Vadaserikara Telephone exchange in Pathanamthitta District, Kerala

3568. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is demand for the expansion of Vadaserikara Telephone Exchange in Pathanamthitta District in Kerala into a group dialling exchange; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to do so?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) The present 90 lines MAX—III exchange at Vadaserikara is planned to be replaced by 512 ILT type Electronic Exchange.

(b) Vadaserikara is already having group dialling facility with Pathanamthitta Group dialling centre. There is no other proposal for installing a group dialling centre at Vadaserikara.

Post office at Kamblikandam in Idukki District, Kerala

3569. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a post office at Kamblikandam (near Mukkudam-685563) in Idduki, Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) No Sir, there is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Group Dialling facility from Pampavalay Telephone Exchange

3570. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have group-dialling for Pampavalay Telephone Exchange with Kanjirappally and Erumely Telephone Exchanges in Kerala;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far; and

(c) the time which this would be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Yes Sir. There is a proposal to have group dialling facility from Pampavalay Telephone Exchange with Kanjirappally group dialling centre. Erumely is already connected to Kanjerappally group dialling centre.

(b) Junction cable already laid. PCM System is proposed to be introduced on this route. Group dialling facility is planned after commissioning of PCM System.

(c) Group dialling facility is planned to be introduced during 8th plan.

Captive Plant for Paradeep Fertilizer Plant in Orissa

3571. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in completion of the construction work of the captive plant of the Paradeep Phosphatic Fertiliser Plant in Orissa;

(b) the date by which the construction work is likely to be completed; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the construction work?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): The delay in the construction of the plants for captive production of sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid and power, has been mainly due to delay in the supply of equipments and materials.

(b) The commissioning of the plants is expected by June, 1990.

(c) All areas of incomplete activities have been identified for close monitoring in order to adhere to the above commissioning schedule.

Roads and Bridges Sanctioned in Kerala

3572. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of roads and bridges sanctioned in the State of Kerala under Central Schemes during the last two years; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Details of works costing Rs. 44.50 crores, Rs. 1.60 crores and Rs. 5.29 crores under the National Highways Scheme, the programme of Roads of Inter-State and Economic Importance and the Central Road Fund respectively sanctioned during the last two years are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

List of works sanctioned during 1988-89 and 1989-90 in the State of Kerala under various programmes of Development

S. No.	Name of work	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
A. National Highway Programme		
1.	Construction of No. 47A connecting Willingdon Island with Cochin B.P. (Ph I) portion from Ch 0 to 2970 and Ch 3610 to 3750	516.39
2.	L.A. Estimate for construction of link road No 47A from Willingdon Island to Cochin Bypass	117.07
3.	Strengthening the reach with BUSG from Km 0 to 5.09 on Cochin Bypass (NH 47)	31.26
4.	Providing 50 mm BM and AC in the reach from Km. 514/500 to 525/172 (NH 47)	88.18
5.	Construction of combined bypass Trivandrum and Nawayatin Kara from Ch 16720 to 20374 (New Ch. 17115 to 20720) on NH 47	141.33
6.	Strengthening the Carriageway by providing 15 mm BM and 25 mm AC from Km. 538/165 to 551/900 on NH 47	105.09
7.	Construction of Road over Bridge and its approaches at Kuttipuram on NH 17	127.91
		1127.23

S. No.	Name of work	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
	B/F	1127.23
8.	Land acquisition Quilon Bypass reach ch. 8350 mm to 9875 m-Ph. II on NH 47	95.57
9.	Land acquisition for the reach Km. 429/550 to 434/430 Varapuzha Bridge NH 17	220.37
10.	Land acquisition of Calicut Bypass PH. III & IV NH 17	284.98
11.	Land acquisition estimate for reach Km. 418/920 to 424/150 (Ch. 4928 to 9690)	221.79
12.	L.A. for Tellicherry Mahe Bypass PH I NH 17	344.59
13.	Strengthening the carriageway from Km. 304/800 to 312/450 NH 47	47.80
14.	Strengthening the carriageway Km. 290/002 to 298/400 NH 47	54.09
15.	Construction of Alleppy Bypass from Ch. 575/02 to 2300 m and Ch. 6150 to 7580 Ph. I NH 47	99.80
16.	Land acquisition for the reach from Km. 332/600 to 342/00 of NH 47	459.04
17.	Strengthening the reach from Km. 433/800 to 444/00 of NH 47	92.15
18.	Other works collectively costing less than Rs. 25 lacs	1402.72
		4450.13

S. No.	Name of work	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
B. Central Road Fund Scheme		
1.	Haripad-Veeyapuram Road - Portion from Haripad to Paidpadwidening/strengthening and improvement of Geometrics	Rs. 74.20
2.	Formation/improvements to Mukkom Areacods Section of Kunnamangalam Manjeri road-Revised estimate	Rs. 7.20
3.	Construction of bridge across Pamba river (Erapuzhakadvu) in M.C. Road	Rs. 72.00
4.	Construction of Angadimogaru bridge across Shiryra river in Kasargod Taluk in Kerala	Rs. 56.00
5.	Improvements to M G Road in Cochin	Rs. 54.36
6.	Construction of Aroor-Arukutty bridge in Kerala	Rs. 265.00
Total		Rs. 528.76

S. No.	Name of work	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
<i>C. Programme of Road of Inter-state and Economic Importance</i>		
1.	Development of Main Central Road in Trivandrum in Kerala State (in 15.31 kms)	160.00*

*Central loan assistance of Rs. 75 lakhs is sanctioned.

Dredging of Shapora and Terckhol Rivers in Goa

3573. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to dredge Shapora and Terckhol rivers in Goa to avoid hardships caused to fishing trawlers and passenger ferries due to heavy siltation at river-mouths; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). The responsibility for development of inland waterways other than National Waterways rests with the State Governments. The provisions of facilities in such waterways for fishing trawlers and passenger ferries is also the responsibility of the State Governments. One of the schemes in the State's Annual Governments. One of the schemes in the State's Annual Plan for 1990-91 is "dredging of inland waterways". Details of dredging works on rivers which the State Government would undertake have not been received from the Government of Goa.

S.T.D. facility in Goa

3574. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state: the number and names of places in Goa State which are likely to be provided with STD facility during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): Two stations, Bicholim and Calangute in Goa State, are likely to be provided with S.T.D. facility during 1990-91.

Telephone connections in Goa State

3575. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending in Goa State at present;

(b) whether Government have any scheme for speedy clearance of these applications; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) 8271.

(b) and (c). The capacity of Exchanges in Goa is proposed to be augmented through addition of new equipment and expansion of existing exchanges. It is proposed that by the end of the 8th Plan it will be possible to provide telephones practically on demand in telephone exchanges of less than 5000 lines capacities and to contain waiting period, on an average to one year in telephone exchanges of more than 5000 lines capacities. This is subject to approval of Plans and timely availability of equipments.

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange in Goa

3576. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecommunication services in rural areas of Goa State are inadequate; and

(b) whether Government has any plans

to establish inter-taluka electronic telephone exchanges in Goa State?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eighth Plan proposals envisage establishment of electronic automatic exchanges with Subscriber Trunk Dialling facility in most taluka headquarters of Goa, subject to approval of plan proposals and availability of resources, both Physical and Financial.

Escaping undertrials from Judicial custody

3577. **SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases of escaping of undertrials from the judicial custody in Punjab and Delhi during last one year; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). As reported by the Delhi Administration, no undertrial has escaped from Judicial custody from the Central Jail, Tihar, during the last one year. Information from the Government of Punjab in this regard is awaited.

Criteria for appointment of Director General and Secretary of ICAR

3578. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed in the appointment of Director General and Secretary of ICAR;

(b) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to change eligibility conditions for appointment to these posts on the retirement of the present incumbents; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LĀL): (a) Sir, the Secretary to the Government in the Department of Agricultural Research and Education in the Ministry of Agriculture functions as the Director General, ICAR. The Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India in the Department of Agricultural Research and Education functions as Secretary, ICAR.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Sheep Development Projects with World Bank Assistance

3579. **SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sheep Development Projects are being launched in the country with World Bank assistance;

(b) whether any such projects have been launched in Karnataka;

(c) if so, the World Bank aid made available to Karnataka State for implementing the Projects during the last three years;

(d) whether Karnataka has requested Union Government for providing additional funds for launching the project; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Declaration of State Roads as National Highways

3580. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:
SHRI GULAB GHAND
KATARIA:
SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare some State Roads as National Highways during 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Inclusion of some State roads in the National Highway grid is under consideration. The Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised. As most of these proposals are under initial stage of consideration, it is too early to indicate the details.

Terrorist in Custody

3581. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorists who were in custody as on December 1, 1989 and against whom specific criminal cases had been made out;

(b) whether any of them have been

released without due prosecution; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the reasons for their release?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reported India's commitment on transferring the Tin Bigha corridor to Bangladesh

3582. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN
DEV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his recent visit to Bangladesh he told the Bangladesh Government about India's commitment to honour the transferring of Tin Bigha Corridor to that country as soon as the legal complications are removed;

(b) if so, whether this has created considerable tension and panic amongst the people in the area; and

(c) the reasons for making such commitment before the matter was disposed of by the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The agreement for the lease of the Tin Bigha corridor to Bangladesh had been signed in October, 1982 in pursuance of Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement of 1974. Government's commitment to the agreement is public knowledge.

(c) Government's right to lease the Tin

Bigha corridor to Bangladesh had been upheld by the High Court of Calcutta and this right is not the subject matter of the hearing before Supreme Court.

[*Translation*]

Outstanding dues of Delhi Municipal Corporation against Government Institutions

3583. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of Delhi Municipal Corporation is outstanding against Government Institutions;

(b) if so, the names of such institutions, the amount outstanding against each and since when;

(c) whether Delhi Municipal Corporation has taken any action for recovery of the amount;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Management of rural drinking water supply in the country

3584. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Central Schemes for manage-

ment of drinking water supply in rural areas of the country; and

(b) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred during 1990-91?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The Central Schemes for management of drinking water in rural areas of the country include Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Mini Mission Project Areas and Sub Missions under National Drinking Water Mission.

(b) The estimated expenditure likely to be incurred under all these programmes during 1990-91 is Rs. 423.00 crores.

Drinking water facility in Rajasthan

3585. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the position of safe drinking water availability in Rajasthan, district-wise;

(b) the number of villages in Jhunjhunu district, identified as suffering from drinking water scarcity; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide safe drinking water facility in these villages?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The number of Problem Villages yet to be provided safe drinking water facility as on 1.3.90 in Rajasthan are shown in the Statement given below.

(b) All the identified problem villages in Jhunjhunu district as on 1.4.1985 have been covered fully or partially with safe drinking water facility.

(c) The State Government proposes to

take up augmentation works through construction of wells, handpumps etc. within the available funds.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Balance number of Problem villages (PVs) as on 1.3.90.</i>
1.	Alwar	15
2.	Bharatpur	13
3.	Barmer	8
4.	Chittorgarh	5
5.	Churu	68
6.	Ganganagar	400
7.	Jaipur	49
8.	Jaiselmer	9
9.	Jhalawar	4
10.	Nagaur	7
11.	Tonk	4
12.	Udaipur	12
TOTAL		594

N.B:— The PVs in other districts have been covered fully or partially with safe drinking water facility.

Use of pesticides

package of pesticide for use, for each crop, fruit, vegetable, plantation;

3586. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details thereof, pesticide-wise and crop-wise;

(a) whether Agricultural Universities and Indian Council of Agriculture Research have been bringing out annual recommended

(c) the estimated consumption of the pesticides in the country indicating cost thereof;

(d) the estimated value of imports of the pesticides; and

(e) whether any of these pesticides have been banned/restricted in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pesticides recommended for important crops are given in the Statement below.

(c) The total estimated consumption of

technical grade pesticides in the country is of the order of 75,000 metric tonnes costing approximately Rs. 600 crores.

(d) The estimated value of pesticides imported is around Rs. 30 crores.

(e) The Insecticide Registration Committee has banned the import of Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), Toxaphene and Pentachloro-nitrobenzene (PCNB) and imposed restriction on the use of 8 other pesticides which include Aluminium phosphide, EDB, Dieldrin, DDT, BHC, Chlorbenzilate, Sodium cyanide and Captafol.

STATEMENT

List of the main pesticides used in a few important selected crops

	<i>Pesticides</i>	<i>Pests</i>
	1	2
COTTON	Methyl demeton	Jassids, Aphids, Thrips, Whitefly.
	Dimethoate	Jassids, Aphids, Thrips, Whitefly
	Phosphamidon	Jassids, Aphids, Thrips, Whitefly
	Neem Oil	Whitefly
	Fish Oil	Whitefly
	Phosalone	Whitefly, Stem weevil
	Endosulfon	Bollworms
	Chlorpyrifos	Bollworms, Spodoptera
	Quinalphos	Bollworms

<i>Pesticides</i>	<i>Pests</i>
1	2
Monocrotophos	Bollworms, Stem weevil
Fenvalerate	Bollworms, Spodoptera
Aldicarb	Ash weevil
Dicofof	Mites
Streptocycline	Bacterial blight
Carbendazim	Root rot, Grey mildew, Boll rot
Dithiocarbamate	Alternaria
Wettable sulphur	Grey Mildew
RICE	
Quinalphos	Shoot borers, Gall midoe, Neaf hopper
Phosolone	Shoot borers, Leaf folder

<i>Pesticides</i>	<i>Pests</i>
1	2
Monocrotophos	Shoot borers, BPH, GLH, Cut worms, Leaf folder
Chlorpyrifos	Shoot borers, Cut worms, Leaf folder
Endosulfan	Shoot borers, Cut worms,
Carbaryl	BPH, GLH, WBPH
Carbofuran	BPH, GLH, WBPH, Gall midge
Dichlorvos	Cut worms
PULSES	
Dithane M45	Leaf spots
Wettable sulphur	Powdery mildew
Thiram	Chickpea wilt, Macrophomina, Ascochyte, Root rot
Benomyl	Chickpea wilt, Macrophomina, Ascochyte, Root rot

<i>Pesticides</i>	<i>Pests</i>
1	2

Endosulfan	Pod borers
Monocrotophos	Pod borers
Dimethoate	Pod borers
Carbofuran	Sap sucking pests
Phorate	Sap sucking pests
SUGARCANE	
HCH	Termite, White grub, Leaf hopper, Defoliators
Quinalphos	White grub, Black bug
Monocrotophos	White grub, Stalk borer, Whitefly
Lindane	Shoot borer
Phorate	Top borer, White grub

<i>Pesticides</i>	<i>Pests</i>
1	2

Malathion	Scale insect, Whitefly
Dimethoate	Scale insect
Carbofuran	Top borer
VEGETABLE CROPS OKRA	
Disulfoton granules	Jassid
Carbofuran granules	Jassid, Nematode
Dimethoate	Jassid, Aphid, Mites
Monocrotophos	Jassid, Aphid
Tetradifon	Mites
Chlordimeform	Mites
Dicofol	Mites

<i>Pesticides</i>	<i>Pests</i>
1	2

Aldicarb	Nematode
Fensulfothion	Nematode
Carbaryl	Fruit borer
Monocrotophos	Fruit borer
Carbaryl	Fruit borer, Epilachna
Fenvalerate	Fruit borer
Permethrin	Fruit borer
Quinalphos	Fruit borer
Endosulfan	Fruit borer

BRINJAL

<i>Pesticides</i>	<i>Pests</i>
1	2
Chlorfenvinphos	Fruit borer
Malathion	Epilachna
Trichlorphon	Epilachna
Carbofuran	Nematode
Aldicarb	Nematode
Thiram	Damping off
Capton	Damping off
TOMATO	
Methomyl	Fruit borer
Malathion	Fruit borer
Carbaryl	Fruit borer

<i>Pesticides</i>	<i>Pests</i>
1	2
Thiram	Damping off
Captan	Damping off
Cereson	Damping off
COLE CROPS	
Malathion	Diamond back moth, Leaf Webber
Guinalphos	Diamond back moth, Leaf Webber, Aphids
Methamidophos	Diamond back moth, Leaf Webber
Dimethoate	Aphids
Monocrotophos	Aphids
Dimethoate	Stem Fly, Aphids
BEANS	

<i>Pesticides</i>	<i>Pests</i>
1	2
Carbofuran	Aphids
Carbaryl	Pod borer
Phenthoate	Pod borer
Fenvalerate	Pod borer
OIL SEEDS	
RAPESEED MUSTARD	
Mancozeb	Alternaria blight, White rust, Downy mildew, Rust
Phosphamidon	Aphids
LINSEED	
Mancozeb	Rust, Alternaria blight

<i>Pesticides</i>	<i>Pests</i>
1	2

Thiram	Wilt, Alternaria blight
Carbandazim	Alternaria blight
Phosphamidon	Bud fly
Carbandazim	Late leaf spot, Alternaria leaf spot, Rust, Seed rot, Seeding diseases
Phorate	White grubs
Monocrotophos	Tobacco, Caterpillar

GROUNDNUT

FRUIT CROPS

MANGO

Carbaryl	Hopper, Fruit fly
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<i>Pesticides</i>	<i>Pests</i>
1	2
Monocrotophos	Hopper, mealy bug
Phenthoate	Hopper
Malathion	Hopper, Fruit fly
Aldrin	Mealy bug
Diazinon	Mealy bug
Parathion	Flea beetle
Guinalphos	Flea beetle
Monocrotophos	Thrips, Mites, Mealy bug
Dimethoate	Thrips
Dicofof	Mites

GRAPES

<i>Pesticides</i>	<i>Pests</i>
1	2
Dichlorvos	Mealy bug
Phosphamidon	Mealy bug
Metalaxyl	Downy Mildew
Wettable Sulphur	Powdery mildew
CITRUS	
Parathion	Scales, Mealy bug, White fly, Aphis
Malathion	Scales, Mealy bug, White fly, Fruit fly
Chlorfenvinphos	Scales, Mealy bug, White fly
Guinalphos	Scales, Mealy bug, White fly
Methomyl	Scales, Mealy bug, White fly
Methidathion	Scales, Mealy bug, White fly

<i>Pesticides</i>	<i>Pests</i>
1	2
Phenthoate	Scales, Mealy bug, White fly
Carbaryl	Scales, Mealy bug, White fly
Chlorfenvinphos	Scales, Mealy bug White fly,
Monocrotophos	Scales, Mealy bug, white fly, Leaf miner, Mites
Methamidaphos	Citrus butterfly
Fenthion	Fruit fly
Dicofof	Mites
Oxydemeton methyl	Mites
PLANTATION CROPS	
COCONUTS	
BHC	Rhinoceros beetle, Black headed caterpillar White grubs

	<i>Pesticides</i>	<i>Pests</i>
	1	2
	Carbaryl	Red Palm weevil, Rhinoceros beetle
	Malathion	Black head caterpillar
	Monocrotophos	Black headed caterpillar
CASHEW	Endosulfan	Tea mosquito bug
PEPPER	Dimethoate	Pollu beetle
CARDAMOM	Quinalphos	Thrips
	Monocrotophos	Shoot & Capsule borer
CACOA	BHC	Stem borer

<i>Pesticides</i>	<i>Pests</i>
1	2
Dimethoate	Mealy bug
Carbaryl	Black headed caterpillar
Black pod disease	Bordeaux mixture

Devolution of power in Sri Lanka

3587. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Colombo has not responded to India's proposal for devolution of power and security of Tamil community; and

(b) if so, the reasons given by Sri Lanka and further steps contemplated by Government of India in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) On several occasions, the Sri Lanka Government have reaffirmed their commitment to the safety and security of all communities in the North-Eastern Province and for expediting the devolution of powers.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Pending passport applications in Regional Passport Office, Rajasthan

3588. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for passports pending in Regional Passport Office, Rajasthan as on date;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that passports are issued expeditiously; and

(c) whether Government propose to open more passport offices in Rajasthan to obviate the difficulty in getting passports?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The number of applications pending in passport of-

fice, Jaipur as on 26.3.1990 is:—

upto one month	5537
over one month	7882
Total	13419

(b) steps taken to expedite issue of passports include:—

(i) despatch of Passport application to the Police/CID for verification, within 24 hours of its receipt.

(ii) periodical reminders to the Police/CID and constant liaison with these authorities at various levels.

(iii) simplification and rationalization of Passport procedures

(iv) deployment of additional temporary staff and provision of special incentives to staff for working on holidays.

(v) despatch of passport within 5 working days of the receipt of police reports/clearance from concerned authorities.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. The districts of Rajasthan have been considered adequately served by the Passport Office, Jaipur.

Linking of Jaipur with its Tehsil Headquarters by S.T.D.

3589. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jaipur has been linked with its Tehsil Headquarters through S.T.D.

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the scheme of Government, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Linking of District Headquarters through STD was the objective for the 7th Five Year Plan.

(c) All the Tehsil headquarters are to be provided with STD facility progressively during the 8th Plan period subject to availability of equipment.

Functioning of Telephone system of Alawalpur Telephone Exchange

3590. SHRI NATHU SINGH:
PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints about Alawalpur telephone exchange in Jhullunder District generally remaining out of order due to which S.T.D. calls from Delhi could not be made;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to set right the telephone system of Alawalpur?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). Alawalpur telephone exchange is generally functioning satisfactorily. There are no such complaints received.

(c) However to improve STD services,

the number of junction between Jullundur and Alawalpur is being augmented.

[English]

Salvage of Dredger Mattanchery

3591. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken for salvaging the Dredger Mattanchery in Cochin Harbour; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) The Cochin Port has decided to salvage the dredger as a wreck.

(b) In view of (a), the question does not arise.

Development of Fishery Harbours in Kerala

3592. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether central assistance is given for the development of fishery harbours in Kerala;

(b) if so, the fishery harbours getting central assistance; and

(c) the progress made in the development of these harbours?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fishery harbours in Kerala get-

ting assistance under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme are Vizhinjam stages II and III, Puthiappa, Thangassery and Munambam.

(c) State Government is engaged in the completion of formalities for commencement of construction at Vizhinjam, Munambam and Thangassery fishery harbours. Work on the construction of break-waters has commenced in March, 1990 at Puthiappa fishery harbour.

Militants attack on Government Officials in Jammu and Kashmir

3593. SHRI KALP NATH RAI:
SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of Television Station at Srinagar was shot down recently by militants and there were also attacks on the staff of Press Information Bureau and State Bank of India in recent weeks;

(b) if so, whether the incidents were investigated and the culprits apprehended; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). Station Director of Doordarshan, Srinagar Kendra, was shot down recently by militants and the case is under investigation. No one has been arrested so far. Information on attacks on the staff of Press Information Bureau and State Bank of India is awaited from the State Government which will be laid on the Table of the House.

Constitution of Telecom Advisory Committee for Hoshiarpur District in Punjab

3594. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Telecom Advisory Committee for Hoshiarpur District in Punjab has been constituted;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which Telecom Advisory Committee for Hoshiarpur district will be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The constitution of various Telecom Advisory committees are under consideration of the Government.

Organisations receiving foreign contributions in Tamil Nadu

3595. SHRI V. KRISHNARAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary organisations in Tamil Nadu receiving foreign funds under the Foreign Contribution (Regulations) Act, 1976;

(b) the amount of foreign funds received by such organisations during 1987, 1988 and 1989, year-wise; and

(c) whether Government constantly monitored that the funds were not diverted for any other purpose than the purpose for which they were contributed?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) There are 1859 associations registered under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 in Tamil Nadu upto 31.12.1989 to receive foreign contribution.

(b) The amount of foreign contribution as reported by associations in Tamil Nadu is as given below:—

Year	Amount
1987	Rs. 101.60 crores
1988	Rs. 116.86 crores
1989	Returns are being received yet

(c) Yes, Sir.

Strengthening of Diplomatic Missions in Eastern Europe

3596. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD
VARMA:
SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to restructure and strengthen its diplomatic missions in Eastern Europe;

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

(c) whether a meeting of the heads of Indian Missions in these countries was held recently; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b).

The Government is undertaking a review of the structure and functioning of Indian missions in Eastern Europe so as to make them more effective in the context of the changes taking place there.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A meeting of Indian Heads of missions in East Europe was held in Belgrade on March 9, 1990. Various proposals for promoting greater contacts and broadening our traditionally friendly and cooperative relations with these countries through high level and other visits, establishment of direct air-links, media exchanges, tourism, and other measures were considered.

Fixing of date for talks on Bilateral Issues with Pakistan

3597. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD
VARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has not yet agreed to India's suggestions for fixing dates for the bilateral meetings of the Water Resources Committee and other official level discussions to sort out matters outstanding between the two countries;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). Pakistan did not accept dates in August and December 1989 suggested by us for holding the next meeting of Secretaries, Water Resources. Pakistan had indicated that their preparations had not been completed.

During the visit of Pakistan Foreign Minister in January, 1990, it was agreed that

discussions would continue at all levels including the Defence, Home and Water Resources Secretaries to tackle pending problems. The Joint Commission would also meet in the first half of this year. Bilateral talks took place from 30 January-2 February, 1990 to finalise modalities for release of fishermen and fishing vessels captured by either side. Other discussions will be scheduled on mutually convenient dates.

Production and consumption of pulses

3598. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated total production of pulses in 1987-88 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the consumption of pulses during the above period;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to promote production of pulses and to meet the requirement; and

(d) the target of production of pulses fixed for 1990-91 and the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) The estimated production of pulses in the country during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 was 10.96 and 13.70 million tonnes respectively.

The final estimates of production of pulses for 1989-90 have not yet become due from the States. However, according to the present assessment, the production of pulses is expected to be in the range of 14.0-14.5

million tonnes.

(b) Actual estimates of consumption of pulses are not available in the absence of data relating to changes in stocks held by producers, traders and consumers.

(c) The steps taken by Government to promote production of pulses are as follows:

(i) Introduction of pulse crops under irrigated farming;

(ii) Double/multiple/inter-cropping;

(iii) Bringing additional area under cultivation of pulses and introduction of short-duration varieties for sowings;

(iv) Increased use of inputs like improved seeds, adoption of plant protection measures, use of phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobium culture;

These steps are supported by two programmes i.e.

(i) National Pulses Development Programme; and

(ii) Special Foodgrains Production Programme (Pulses).

(d) The target of production of pulses for 1990-91 is fixed at 155 lakh tonnes. However, the target for the 8th Five Year Plan has not been fixed so far.

Review of Police Commissioners' system

3599. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review of the efficacy of the Police Commissioners' System introduced in Delhi in 1985 has been made;

(b) if so, in what context and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the modifications, if any, which are sought to be brought about therein?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) No, Sir.

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

Traffic Lights in major roundabouts in Delhi

3600. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to provide traffic lights on major roundabouts in Delhi keeping the road safety in view where large number of accidents are taking place; and

(b) if not, how is it proposed to ensure that the flow of traffic is smooth and accident free at these roundabouts?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Signalisation of major roundabouts is carried out in phases. 4 have already been signalised.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Scheme to set up improved telephone exchanges in Uttar Pradesh

3601. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a scheme to set up improved telephone exchanges in smaller towns of Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of places selected for this purpose;

(d) the nature of improved facilities likely to be provided thereby; and

(e) the details of expenditure proposed to be incurred on the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The names of such smaller towns alongwith type of equipments to be installed are shown in Statement below.

(d) (i) Group Dialling

(ii) STD/NSD facilities where technically feasible;

(iii) Software metering, (iv) improved quality of service.

(e) Rupees 12.24 crores approximately.

STATEMENT

Following Electronic Exchanges are planned to be installed in Smaller Towns of Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91

A. 2K ILT

1. Farrukhabad
2. Azamgarh

B. 512 PORT C. DOT

Srinagar (GWL)

C. 512 PORT ILT

1. Muradnagar
2. Loni
3. Dooband
4. Puranpur
5. Arandnagar

D. 128P C. DOT—RAX

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
1.	Mahrajganj	Mahrajganj
2.	Powayan	Shahjahanpur
3.	Tulsipur	Gonda
4.	Begraipur (IA)	Muzaffarnagar
5.	Nawabganj	Unnao
6.	Nautanwa	Gorakhpur
7.	Fursatganj	Raebareille
8.	Bachhrawa	-do-
9.	Bilarioganj	Azamgarh
10.	Tani	Meerut
11.	Dhanaura (IA)	Moradabad
12.	Bageshwar (IA)	Almora
13.	Khaga	Fatehpur
14.	Devasarif	Baranbanki
15.	Bhatperrani	Deoria

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
16.	Sasni	Aligarh
17.	Mohammdi	Lakhimpur
18.	Barwasumerpur	Hamirpur
19.	Lohaghat	Pithoragarh
20.	Charchula	Pithoragarh
21.	Rudraprayag	Pauri
22.	Kunda	Pratapgarh
23.	Madhoganj	Hardoi
24.	Chakrata	Dehradun
25.	Dibiapur	Etawah
26.	Zamania	Ghazipur
27.	Narendranagar	Tehri
28.	Colonelganj	Gonda
29.	Chawbepur	Kanpur
30.	Kalpi	Jaunpur

E. MILT 64 PORT

1.	Malwan	Fatehpur
2.	Shiloki	Dehradun
3.	Jamo	Sultanpur
4.	Neemsar	Sitapur
5.	Chitrakoot	Banda
6.	Bansgaon	Gorakhpur
7.	Babatpur	Varanasi

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
8.	Sankesia	Farrukhabad
9.	Badrinath	Chamoli
10.	Vidutnagar	Ghaziabad
11.	Vindhyachal	Mirzapur
12.	Kasba	Fatehpur
13.	Ghazipur Dudhwa	Lakhimpur
14.	Maghar	Basti
15.	Ganai	Almora
16.	Manauri	Allahabad
17.	Shankergarh	Allahabad
18.	Ambehta	Saharanpur
19.	Shahpur	Muzaffarnagar
20.	Herbertpur	Dehradun
21.	Itenja	Lcuknow

Speed Post Service

3602. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities/towns covered by Speed Post Service in the year 1989.

(b) the number of cities/towns proposed to be covered during 1990; and

(c) the names of the cities/towns in Uttar Pradesh out of the above?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) 14.

(b) No target fixed. But 3 will have been opened by May, 1990.

(c). Does not arise.

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Bareilly in U.P.

3603. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an electronic telephone exchange at Bareilly in U.P.; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed E-10B exchange is likely to be installed by latter part of 8th Plan period subject to the availability of equipment and infrastructure.

[English]

Diseases affecting Coconut Trees

3604. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:
PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual loss of nuts due to the various diseases affecting the coconut trees;

(b) the extent of these diseases at present;

(c) the measures taken so far for preventing these diseases from spreading; and

(d) the details of the research work undertaken to control these diseases?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The major diseases of coconut are Root wilt in Kerala, Tanjavur wilt in Tamil Nadu and Tatipaka in Andhra Pradesh. The annual loss of nuts due to Root wilt disease is 968 million nuts.

(b) Root wilt disease is prevalent in contiguous areas in eight districts of Southern Kerala affecting 4.1 lakh hectares. About 36,000 of palms have been affected by Tanjavur wilt in Tamil Nadu. In Andhra Pradesh 12,560 palms have been affected by Tatipaka disease.

(c) The Coconut Development Board undertakes various schemes for preventing the spreading of these diseases. So far 3 lakh diseased palms in Kerala, 12,000 diseased palms in Tamil Nadu and 3000 diseased palms in Andhra Pradesh have been removed and replanted with quality seedlings by giving financial assistance to the

farmers.

(d) The research works undertaken to control Root Wilt disease are complete eradication of affected palms in north Kerala, disease management trials including mixed farming, inter and mixed cropping, nutrient and water management studies, varietal screening programme to identify resistant palms etc.

Research works undertaken to control Tanjavur Wilt are disease management trials, varietal screening programmes etc.

In the case of Tatipaka disease survey, identification and eradication of affected palms, disease management trials and screening for disease resistance have been undertaken to control the disease.

Expansion of Indian Telephone in Kerala

3605. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal to expand the Indian Telephone Industries, Palghat, Kerala Unit during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pending applications for Telephone connections in cities

3606. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications for telephone connections are pending in each metropolitan city;

(b) whether Government have chalked out any Programme to meet the shortage of telephone connections; and

(c) if so, the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An outlay of about Rs. 741 crores is expected to be allotted for the four metropolitan cities under the capital head for Telecom. Development for the year 1990-91 subject to the demand for grants to be approved by the Parliament. The objective of the department is to contain the waiting list in these metropolitan cities on an average to one year period (in Telephone exchanges of more than 5000 lines) by the end of the 8th five year plan, subject to its approval and timely availability of equipments.

Compensation claims cases pending with MACT

3607. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of compensation claim cases pending with Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals in Delhi as on 31 March, 1990;

(b) the reasons for delay in settlement of such cases; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken for the speedy clearance of all the cases?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISSHANN): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration has intimated that 11214 claims were pending with Motor Accident Claims Tribunals as on 31.3.1990. Main reasons for delay in settlement of claims are started to be the inadequate number of the Claims Tribunals, non-availability of particulars of the Respondents and non-furnishing of necessary documents by the parties. Measures taken/being taken by Delhi Administration for expeditious disposal of the claim cases include frequent organising of conciliation proceedings, Lok Adalats, creation of a Special Cell to render help to the petitioners to secure requisite details and documents. Proposal for creation of more number of Tribunals has also been formulated.

Setting up of branch of ICAR at Vishakhapatnam

3608. SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a branch of Indian Council of Agricultural Research in Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to help the farmers of Andhra Pradesh to improve crop yield?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established in Andhra Pradesh two institutes (viz. Central Tobacco Research Institute and Central Research Institute for

Dryland Agriculture), one national research centre on sorghum, two project directorates (on rice and oilseeds respectively) and four all-India coordinated research projects (viz. on dryland agriculture, soil test crop response, agrometeorology and economic ornithology). In addition, research centres of Hybrid seed project and all-India coordinated research projects on crop such as sugarcane, tobacco, jute, cotton, grape, mango, vegetables, tube crops, cashew, spices, coconut and arecanut are located in Andhra Pradesh. There are also a number of ad-hoc research schemes and nine sub-projects under the national agricultural research project in operation in this state.

The research findings of Indian Council of Agricultural Research are transferred to the farmers of Andhra Pradesh through the transfer of technology network comprising 9 Krishi Vigyan Kendras, 4 units of lab to land programmes, 3 centre of national demonstration projects and various operational research projects.

Declaration of roads as National Highways in Andhra Pradesh

3609. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State-road proposals from Government of Andhra Pradesh pending with Union Government for declaration as National Highways;

(b) the roads which are proposed to be declared as National Highways;

(c) whether the amount requested by Government of Andhra Pradesh for taking up of repair work on National Highways damaged due to unprecedented floods and cyclone last year has been sanctioned and released; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). During the Seventh Five year Plan, the Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed ten State Road for inclusion in the National Highway grid. Out of these, the Nizamabad-Jagadapur Road was declared as National Highway in February, 1989. Inclusion of the remaining roads in the NH network during the Eighth Plan period would depend upon the availability of resources and the inter-se priority of various proposals relating to the declaration of new National Highways in the country.

(c) Funds to the extent of Rs. 50.00 lakhs were demanded and released for repairs of flood damages during last year.

(d) Does not arise.

Printing job of census work

3610. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Census officials of different States/Union Territories under the Registrar General (Census) have to camp in Delhi for considerable time every year because of award of census printing jobs to Delhi Printers;

(b) if so, the reasons for awarding printing work of Directorates to Delhi printers alone;

(c) the amount of contract on different printing jobs awarded to presses in Delhi during the last three years year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be

taken to get the items locally printed in the States?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Payments made to private presses in Delhi on account of printing, year-wise, during the last three years are given below:—

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1986-87	4,70,492
1987-88	6,95,071
1988-89	23,95,226

(d) Instructions have been issued to the Census Directorates in States/Union Territories that their printing jobs may be got done through Government of India presses or presses of State Governments/Union Territory administrations, failing which in the private presses after following the prescribed procedure.

Production of Foodgrains

3611. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the foodgrains production in the country during the Seventh Plan period;

and

(b) State-wise contribution in foodgrains production, especially rice and wheat;

(c) whether targets fixed for foodgrains production have been achieved;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the targets of foodgrains production fixed for the Eighth Plan?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The estimates of foodgrains production in the country during the Seventh Plan period are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Million tonnes</i>
1985-86	150.4
1986-87	143.7
1987-88	140.4
1988-89	170.3

The final estimates of production of

foodgrains for 1989-90 i.e. terminal year of the Seventh Plan have not yet become due from the States. However, according to the present assessment, the production of foodgrains is expected to be in the range of 170-173 million tonnes.

(b) A statement giving State-wise production of rice, wheat and total foodgrains for 1988-89 is given below.

(c) and (d). The production of foodgrains during 1988-89, the latest year for which final estimates have been released, is estimated at 170.25 million tonnes exceeding its target of 166.57 million tonnes.

(e) The targets of foodgrains production have not been fixed so far for the Eighth Plan.

STATEMENT

Estimates of Production of Foodgrains- 1988-89

Sl. No.	State	Rice	Wheat	Total foodgrains ('000 tonnes)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10558	8	12992
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134	9	194
3.	Assam	2439	122	2628
4.	Bihar	6119	3557	11697
5.	Goa	129	—	130
6.	Gujarat	866	1512	5331
7.	Haryana	1437	6199	9478
8.	Himachal Pradesh	90	513	1135

Sl. No.	State	Rice	Wheat	Total foodgrains (‘000 tonnes)
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	580	245	1310
10.	Karnataka	2411	162	6719
11.	Kerala	1014	—	1038
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4880	4634	15901
13.	Maharashtra	2652	1043	11078
14.	Manipur	320	—	332
15.	Meghalaya	105	7	138
16.	Mizoram	53	—	63
17.	Nagaland	130	—	153
18.	Orissa	5264	70	6924
19.	Punjab	4942	11576	11057
20.	Rajasthan	186	3964	10643

Sl. No.	State	Rice	Wheat	Total foodgrains ('000 tonnes)
21.	Sikkim	18	18	112
22.	Tamil Nadu	5590	—	7288
23.	Tripura	458	6	468
24	Uttar Pradesh	9625	19691	35745
25	West Bengal	10560	625	11515
26	All India	70667	53995	170253

Separation of religion from politics

3612. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for separating religion from politics;

(b) whether Government have identified communal parties and communal organisations assisting political parties in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for separating them from politics?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (d). India is a secular state. The Constitution provides for freedom of religious activities and fundamental rights to form associations and organisations. So far no definition in regard to communal parties/organisations has been evolved. However, if anything tends to disturb public order, morality, sovereignty and integrity of the country, the existing law is sufficient to meet the purpose. Further, the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988 effectively isolates religious places from being used for communal and political purposes.

South Korean Proposal for development of Paradip Port

3613. SHRIGOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Hyundai Corporation of South Korea has again offered its package programme which inter alia envisage the development of Paradip port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have examined the proposal; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). No fresh officer has been made by M/s Hyundai Corporation apart from the package programme originally offered by them in 1984.

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

District Headquarters Linked with Delhi and Madras by STD in Tamil Nadu

3614. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the districts and cities in Tamil Nadu having a population of more than one lakh have been linked with Delhi and Madras through S.T.D.;

(b) if not, the number of district headquarters and such cities which are yet to be linked by S.T.D. with Delhi and Madras;

(c) whether there is any scheme to link all district headquarters and such cities by S.T.D.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) District headquarter — 1

Other cities with population of more than one lakh — 1

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Cuddalore (DHQ) and Pattukottai (Population over 1 lakh) are proposed to be provided with STD facility during the 8th Plan period.

Installation of Automatic Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Tamil Nadu

3615. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in Tamil Nadu having automatic telephone exchanges; and

(b) the cities in Tamil Nadu where automatic/electronic exchanges are proposed to be installed during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) 230 Urban Centres (Cities) have automatic telephone exchanges in Tamil Nadu as on 30.9.1989.

(b) The information is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Urban Centres (Cities) in Tamilnadu Circle where 8th Plan Proposals Envisage Installation of Electronic Exchanges

Sl.	Name of Cities
1	2
1.	Erode
2.	Madurai
3.	Madras
4.	Trichy

1	2
5.	Coimbatore
6.	Hosur
7.	Karur
8.	Pondicherry
9.	Salem
10.	Tirupur
11.	Tirunelveli & Palayam Kottai
12.	Attur
13.	Chidambaram
14.	Uthampalayam
15.	Dharmapuri
16.	Dindigul
17.	Krishnagiri
18.	Kootanallur
19.	Gopichite Pallayam
20.	Mattu Pallayam
21.	Nagar Coil
22.	Neyvelli
23.	Palani
24.	Pollachi
25.	Puddukottai
26.	Srirangam
27.	Sankri Durg

1	2	1	2
28.	Somanur	51.	Usilampatti
29.	Theni	52.	Tiruchendur
30.	Tenkasi	53.	Kanyakumari
31.	Tiruvanemalai	54.	Tiruthani
32.	Tuticorin	55.	Mettur Dam
33.	Vellore	56.	Shankarnagar
34.	Vellakoil	57.	Melur
35.	Ooty	58.	Tuticorin Port Trus
36.	Conoor	59.	Kulithalai
37.	Cuddalore	60.	Harur
38.	Thandi Vanam	61.	Kaveripattinam
39.	Tirupathur	62.	Tirupattur
40.	Gudiatham	[<i>Translation</i>]	
41.	Puttukkotai	Loss suffered by Indian Embassy in Afghanistan	
42.	Papanasam	3616. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI:	
43.	Polur	Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AF- FAIRS be pleased to state:	
44.	Wandiwash	(a) whether the Indian embassy in Afghanistan suffered any loss or damage or property and life during the recent coup bid there; and	
45.	Adirmpattinam	(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in this regard?	
46.	Mutupet	THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AF- FAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) There was	
47.	Ariyalur		
48.	Ponnamaravathy		
49.	Perambalur		
50.	Rameshwaram		

no loss of life. However, the official Residence of Indian Ambassador in Kabul suffered extensive damage when during air raids on 6th March, 1990 a bomb fell within the compound of Ambassador's Residence.

(b) The blast and splinters have blown off virtually every door and window of the two-storied house, owned by the Government of India. Damage to furniture, furnishing etc. has been extensive. The premises was inspected on 8th March, 1990 to assess the damage to the structure and services in the house. Action is at hand to carry out required repair/renovation works.

Setting up of telephone System in Rural and Farflung areas

3617. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the proposal of Government regarding setting up of telephone system in rural and far-flung areas by the end of the Eight Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISSHANN): The draft eight plan envisages provision of telecom facilities in all the inhabited hexagons of five kilometer side each and gram panchayats covering rural and farflung areas;

[English]

Visit of Pak Nationals

3618. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals who have visited India during the last two years on regular visas and passports;

(b) the number of such Pakistani nationals who have not gone back after the expiry of their duration of stay and are not trace-

able; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to trace these Pakistani nationals and arrange their repatriation to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opening of Automatic Telephone Exchanges at Saraiyya, Jainpur and Sahebgunj

3619. SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the proposal of Government to open automatic telephone exchange at Saraiyya, Jainpur and Sahebgunj in Vaishali, and

(b) the stipulated time by which it will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISSHANN): (a) Saraiyya, Jainpur (Jaitpur) in Vaishali have automatic telephone exchanges. The automatic telephone exchange at Kurnail serves Sahebganj.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Inquiry into Explosion of an Oil Tanker outside Bombay Harbour

3620. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATIL:

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Shipping ordered a magisterial inquiry into the explosion on an oil tanker, 40 km. outside Bombay harbour, on 28th January, 1990;

(b) if so, whether the report has been received;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (d). A Magisterial Inquiry under Section 360 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 has been ordered by the director General of Shipping into the explosion which occurred on M.T. Jag Laxmi (owned by Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd) on 23rd January, 1990 outside Bombay harbour. The Magisterial investigation commenced on 5.2.1990 and is still in progress.

Settlement of Maharashtra-Karnataka Border Dispute

3621. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has opposed for an opinion poll to settle the border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has recently taken any other steps to solve this border disputed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) No such communication has been received from the Government of Karnataka.

(b) and (c). The Chief Minister of the two States have been addressed recently suggesting to them to explore the possibility of arriving at a mutually acceptable solution to the dispute through fresh bilateral discussions and offering such Central assistance as may be desired by them.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Telephone Exchanges at District Headquarters in U.P.

3622. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of district headquarters in Uttar Pradesh without telephone exchange;

(b) whether telephone exchanges are proposed to be set up at these district headquarters;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (d). There are 63 Districts in Uttar Pradesh and all the District Headquarters are provided with Telephone exchanges.

Crops Damaged by Rains in Rajasthan

3623. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crops have been damaged due to rains in Rajasthan during February, 1990;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide relief to farmers in view of the loss suffered by them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) No report of damage to crops due to rains during February, 1990 has been received from the Government of Rajasthan.

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

Development of Certain National Highways as Expressways

3624. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop National Highway No. 8 as Expressway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the other National Highways which are proposed to be developed as Expressways?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): There is no proposal to develop NH. No. 8 as an Expressway. However, an Expressway is being constructed between Ahmedabad and Vadodara, as an alternative facility to the corresponding section of National Highway No. 8.

(b) In November, 1988, this Ministry had written to the concerned States for initiating action on surveys, investigations and feasibility studies for about 900km of Expressways covering Bombay-Pune, Vadodara-Bombay and Madras-Bangalore routes. A study has been commissioned recently with a view to formulating a comprehensive Expressway Plan for the country including these 900 Km of routes.

[English]

Pension Cases of Freedom Fighters From Maharashtra

3625. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the pension cases of Freedom Fighters from Maharashtra particularly from Ahmednagar District which are pending with Union Government since 1979-80 for clearance;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) when these cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). A total number of 13 cases of Freedom Fighters from Maharashtra State are pending as on 28.2.1990. Out of them, 5 cases are pending for want of verification reports from the State Government. The remaining 8 cases which relate to 'Arya Samaj' Movement of 1938-39 are pending for consideration by the Non-Official Advisory Committee. Separate information in respect of Ahmednagar District has not, however, been maintained. A final decision in respect of these pending cases will be taken as soon as the verification reports recommendations in respect of concerned Freedom Fighters are received from the State Government of Maharashtra and the Arya Samaj Committee.

Appointment of Chairman of Telephone Adalats

3626. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Telephone Adalats"

are issuing orders after hearing the parties concerned;

(b) the type of cases heard by them;

(c) whether appointment of Chairman of such Adalats is made from the panel of Advocates, and

(d) the criteria being fixed for appointment of the Chairman thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) All types of problems relating to telephone service such as excess billing complaints, service complaints, non-provision delayed provision of telephone connections/accessories disconnection of telephones due to various reasons etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Adalat is chaired by the Chief General Manager, General Manager, Telephones/Telecoms. as he is the head of the concerned Telecommunication District/ Circle.

New Fertilizer Plants

3627. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up any new fertilizer plants during 1990-91;

(b) if so, the location of these plants and other details thereof; and

(c) to what extent imports would be curtailed and how Government are going to achieve self-sufficiency in fertilizer production in the country?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): The Working Group on Fertilizers set up by the Planning Commission for the formulation of the VIII Plan has recommended setting up of 3 Ammonia/Urea plants of 1350/2200 t.d. capacity each during the VIII Plan period in the country. The recommendations of the Working Group are yet to be accepted. Locations of the plants will depend on the overall demand and supply situation in the region as well as the availability of feed-stock there.

(c) Self-sufficiency in fertilizers cannot be achieved as the country does not have adequate sources of raw materials for the manufacture of Phosphatic fertilizers and virtually no sources of Potassic fertilizers (Muriate of Potash) and as such, the import of these fertilizers is inescapable.

Production Capacity of I.T.I. Palghat

3629. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the production capacity of the I.T.I. (Indian Telephone Industries), Palghat;

(b) whether the total capacity is being utilised; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The production capacity of ITI, Palghat is 1,50,000 lines comprising of Digital Trunk Automatic Exchange (DTAX) equipment, Electronic Rural Automatic Exchange (ERAX) equipment, Electronic Private Automatic Branch Exchange (EPABX) equipment and allied equipments.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Opening of New Telephone Exchanges
in Kerala**

3630. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the programme of Government for expansion and opening of new telephone exchanges in Kerala during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): The details are being worked out and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Arrest of Terrorists Engaged in Smuggling of Arms

3631. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to

state:

(a) the number of terrorists apprehended by Border Security Force for smuggling of arms through Indo-Pak border during the last three months;

(b) the number of such terrorists killed in the encounters; and

(c) the details of the arms recovered therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). One terrorist was apprehended and 12 killed between December 1989 and February 1990, while engaged in smuggling of arms/ammunition through Indo-Pak border, by the BSF.

(c) The details of arms/ammunition recovered by the BSF on Indo Pak border during the period between December, 1989 and February, 1990 are as under:—

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Nomenclature</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1	2	3
1	Ak-47 rifle.	19 Nos
2.	AK-74 rifle.	10 "
3.	BMG	1 "
4.	Pistol	20 "
5.	Revolver	11 "
6.	Rocket launcher	1 "
7.	7.9 mm rifle	2 "
8.	Gun	5 "
9.	rockets	5 "

1	2	3
10.	Detonators	40 "
11.	Grenade Hand	12 "
12.	Magazine assorted	79 "
13.	Gun cotton slab	32 "
14.	Explosives	10 Kgs & 60 Nos.
15.	Safety fuse	42 Metres
16.	Cordex	20 "
17.	Ammunition assorted	13330 Rds
18.	Bullet proof jackets	1 Nos.

Pending Applications for Telephone Connections in Tonk and Bundi Districts of Rajasthan

3632. SHRIGOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending in Tonk and Bundi districts of Rajasthan and since when; and

(b) whether it is proposed to provide STD facility in Tonk?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISSHANN): (a) Statement is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir, STD facility is available to the subscribers of Tonk on trial basis pending completion of the traffic trials.

STATEMENT

Distt Bundi

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Waiting list as on 28th Feb' 90	Date from when pending
1	2	3	4
1.	Bundi	205	23.12.86
2.	Talera	1	28.2.89
Total		206	

No pending applications in other exchange of the district.

1	2	3	4
<i>Distt. Tonk</i>			
1.	Dooni	2	9.1.89
2.	Malpura	10	29.9.88
3.	Nagar Fort	2	11.1.88
4.	Niwal	30	21.1.89
5.	Tonk	117	26.9.88
Total		161	

No pending applications in other exchanges of the district.

Setting up of New Modernised Telephone Exchange in Keshavraj Patan District Bundi in Rajasthan

3633. SHRIGOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to set up new modernised electronic exchange in Keshavraj Patan, district Bundi (Rajasthan) is under the consideration of Government; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce U.H.F. system between Keshavraj Patan and Kota?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Subject to Techno-economic feasibility of the route.

[English]

Non-Payment of Rent by Lessees of Bombay Port Trust

3634. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the leases of Bombay Port Trust have not been paying rent since the revision of rent in 1982;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated amount due from these lessees and the total acreage of land under their occupation;

(c) the amount spent by the Port Trust annually on litigation with these erring lessees; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to recover the arrears of rent?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a)

No, Sir. Most of the tenants have been paying the rents through at unrevised rates.

occupy an area of 741 acres. An estimated amount of Rs. 114 crores is due from these leases.

(b) The total number of tenancies/leases of Bombay Port Trust is 2,551 and they

(c) The amount spent on litigation during the last three years was as follows:

1987-88	—	Rs. 5.67 lakhs
1988-89	—	Rs. 4.36 lakhs
1988-90	—	Rs. 5.00 lakhs

(d) Bombay Port Trust have initiated proceedings for eviction of certain occupants. Simultaneously, efforts are on to review and negotiate with the lessees/tenants and to arrive at a compromise formula for approval by Board of Trustees.

(d) if so, the details of the new exchanges proposed to be opened with indication of lines in each exchange;

(e) whether there is any proposal to convert some of the exchanges into electronic exchanges; and

Waiting List for Telephone Connection in Secunderabad and Hyderabad

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

3635. SHRI K.S.RAO:
SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY:

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) As per part 'A' of the statement given below.

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(b) As per part "B" of the statement given below.

(a) the particulars of the existing telephone exchanges in the twin cities of Secunderabad and Hyderabad as on 28th February, 1990;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(b) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections, exchange-wise.

(d) About 8500 lines are proposed to be added during 1990-91 to the existing exchanges and no new exchanges proposed to be opened.

(c) whether there is any proposal to commission new telephone exchanges in Secunderabad-Hyderabad to ease the situation during 1990-91;

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

PART A: Exchange wise particulars of telephone exchanges in SD & HYD as on 28-2-90.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Exge.</i>	<i>Type of Exge.</i>	<i>Equipped Capacity</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Gowliguda-I & II	Strowger	12,300
2.	Charminar	C-400 Crossbar	10,000
3.	Saifabad-I	Strowger	4,000
4.	Saifabad-II	Gross bar	8,400
5.	Jubilee Hills	RLU	2,000
6.	Saifabad-III	E 10B	11,000
7.	Chand cayanagutta	RLU	1,700
8.	Secunderabad-I	Strowger	4,700
9.	Secunderabad-II	Crossbar	4,500
10.	Secunderabad-III	Crossbar	4,000
11.	Secunderabad-IV	E-10 B	7,500
12.	Masheerabad	Strowger	8,400
13.	Musheerabad (E 10 B)	RLU	4,250
14.	Tarnaka	RLU	1,700
15.	Cantonment	RLU	2,100
16.	Nacharam	Strowger	3,800
17.	Erragadda	Strowger	4,500
18.	Golconda	RLU	1,700
19.	Rajendranagar	RLU	1,200
20.	Sarooranagar	RLU	4,500

PART B: Number of applicants in the waiting list:- Exchange wise:

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Exchange.</i>	<i>Waiting list:</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Gowliguda-I & II	7098
2.	Charminar	6640
3.	Saifabad I & II	8384
4.	Saifabad-III	2778
5.	Jubilee Hills	907
6.	Chandvayanagutta	456
7.	Secunderabad-I,II,III (Non E-10 B)	2821
8.	Secunderabad-IV (E10B)	1173
9.	Musheerabad (Non-E-10B)	3413
10.	Musheerabad (E-10B)	1969
11.	Tarnaka	493
12.	Cantonment	381
13.	Nacharam	3437
14.	Erragadda	3100
15.	Golconda	766
16.	Rajendranagar	222
17.	Saroornagar	1131

**Disbandment of Special Protection
Group**

3636. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to disband the Special Protection Group meant exclusively for guarding the Prime Minister and his family;

(b) if so, whether the Act of 1988 under:

which SPG was created, is proposed to be repealed;

(c) whether a scheme to band together most of the SPG force in a special security set up so as to utilise their skills fully to protect the VVIPs is also under consideration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The existing arrangements are conducive to optimum utilisation of the skills of SPG.

(d) Does not arise.

Chairman of North-Eastern Council

3637. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether presently there is no Chairman for the North-Eastern Council;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Chief Ministers of the Region recommended election of the Chairman of NEC from amongst the Governors on rotational basis; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The Office of the Chairman, North-Eastern Council, which had earlier been held by the Governor of Assam and Meghalaya, has fallen vacant with the appointment of separate Governors of Assam and Meghalaya.

(c) The Chief Ministers of Nagaland and Manipur had, in 1982, suggested that the Governors of Assam and Meghalaya and Governors of Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura should be nominated as Chairman of the North Eastern Council by rotation.

(d) The questions of membership of the Council and its Chairman are under the consideration of the Government in view of changed circumstances.

Setting up of Telecom Testing Laboratory in Calcutta

3638. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a 'Telecom Testing Laboratory' in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A telecom Testing Laboratory has already started functioning in Calcutta with effect from 7.11.89 in the existing premises of Controller of Telecom Stores, Calcutta. Currently Chemical Laboratory is operative.

[Translation]

Opening of Posts Offices and Telegraph Offices in Madhya Pradesh

3639. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices and Tele-

graph Offices opened in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh from 1985 to March, 1990 and the number of Post Offices out of them opened in Raipur and Bilaspur districts;

(b) the names of villages in Raipur and Bilaspur districts where Post Offices and Telegraph Offices were opened; and

(c) the number of proposals pending with Government regarding opening of post offices in the above districts?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) During the period 1.4.85 to 31.3.90, 364 new Post Offices have been opened in Madhya Pradesh including 55 each in Raipur & Bi-

laspur districts. The corresponding figures for telegraph offices are 1222, 77 and 52 respectively.

(b) Names of villages where telegraph facilities have been provided are indicated in the statement given below. Information in respect of Post Offices is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The information is as follows:—

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Post Offices to be opened</i>
Raipur	2
Bilaspur	11

STATEMENT

List of names of the villages in Raipur and Bilaspur districts of Madhya Pradesh where Telegraph facilities were provided on phonocom basis.

1985-86

<i>Raipur Distt.</i>		<i>Bilaspur Distt.</i>	
1		2	
1.	Bakma	1.	Bitkuli
2.	Bhoring	2.	Amali
3.	Bhurkodi	3.	Katari
4.	Deori		
5.	Gajar		
6.	Bansari		
7.	Gatadih		
8.	Grothpur		
9.	Kosmi		

1	2		4
10.	Mopar		
11.	Patsandri		
12.	Singhanpur		
13.	Siyadih		
14.	Sarwa		
15.	Tendukona		
	1986-87		
1.	Karbada	1.	Dharamपुरा
2.	Mohra	2.	Khudiya
3.	Khairakhurd	3.	Nonbirra
4.	Mimjeshwar		
5.	Konsingr		
6.	Bana		
7.	Chalodi		
	1987-88		
1.	Bundeli	1.	Akhrar
2.	Ratun	2.	Dongaria
3.	Ganiyari	3.	Amora
4.	Rewa	4.	Kodwaban
5.	Khathiya	5.	Bhatgaon
6.	Hatound	6.	Padampur
7.	Damru	7.	Kusumtara
8.	Jarwe	8.	Lagra

1	2	4
9.	Hasuwa	9. Mochh
10.	Khauna	10. Bandha
11.	Nari	11. Nawsa
12.	Parkhanda	12. Tanda
13.	Jamgaon	13. Bondi
14.	Khiya	14. Parasi
15.	Tamora	15. Eraf
16.	Bagod	16. Rishabhtitya
17.	Nandgaon	17. Misda
18.	Chandrakhuri	18. Budgahan
19.	Bhanwarpura	19. Tilai
20.	Megha	20. Sakare
		21. Lafa
		22. Podidalah
	1988-89	
1.	Barkelbazar	1. Porta
2.	Narra	2. Khokhara
3.	Jarod	3. Khorsi
4.	Kasekhera	4. Kera
5.	Doma	5. Chandrakhuri
6.	Rasni	6. Parshi
7.	Saror	7. Tuman
8.	Tetalkhuti	8. Semardari

1	2		4
9.	Bindrawan	9.	Batra
10.	Lakholi	10.	Godhi
11.	Kishanpur	11.	Korkoma
12.	Latapara	12.	Lalpur
13.	Girsul	13.	Okhar
14.	Rawan	14.	Pachpedi
15.	Telası		
16.	Soran		
17.	Ranipartewa		
18.	Lachhanpur		
19.	Datah		
20.	Basin		
	1989-90		
1.	Kachua	1.	Nunera
2.	Kendri	2.	Lufa
3.	Parasad	3.	Sarbahasa
4.	Kodwa	4.	Rohami
5.	Sarona	5.	Jarine
6.	Tilla	6.	Tarod
7.	Joba	7.	Karmata
8.	Baruka	8.	Hewsa
9.	Ganod	9.	Polni

1	2	4
10.	Gopalpur	10. Pijania
11.	Tekari	
12.	Paikin	
13.	Saldih	
14.	Pirda	
15.	Gidpuri	

Delivery of Telegrams From Bilaigarh Bhatgaon and Sarseemwa in Rampur district

3640. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the system through which the telegrams are received in and transmitted from telegraph offices of Bilaigarh, Bhatgaon and Sarseenwa in Rampur District;

(b) the number of telegram received and transmitted from there during the period from 1985 to March 1990 year-wise;

(c) the time for which the system in

these telegraph offices was found out of order during this period; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to switch over to Morse code system in these telegraph offices?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) The telegrams at these places are handled on phonocom system through Long Distance Public Telephones.

(b) The position of the received and transmitted telegrams is:

	<i>Received</i>	<i>Transmitted</i>
Bilaigarh	139	83
Bhatgaon	1299	36
Saraeenwa	123	34

(c) The system was out of order at these places during the period as follows:—

Bilaigarh	about	132	days
Bhatgaon	about	194	days
Sarseenwa	about	203	days

(d) There is no justification as per traffic requirements.

Parallel Postal Services

3641. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government regarding parallel postal services being run by individuals or private couriers in different parts of the country;

(b) whether courier agencies are carrying letters, envelopes, parcels etc. of big firms and businessmen in Madhya Pradesh and also in other parts of the country for the last three years and if so, the action taken by Government in this regard;

(c) the number of such agencies and individuals detected so far; and

(d) action taken, if any against them?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir, the Department is aware that private couriers are working in different parts of the country.

(b) Yes, Sir, whenever sufficient evidence against breach of the Postal monopoly, production have been initiated against offending parties. So far the Department of post has launched prosecution in 96 cases

of contravention of IPO Act. Out of the 96 cases 55 cases have been initiated in the state of M.P.

(c) and (d). As at (b) above.

Battery Operated Buses in Delhi

3643. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to increase the number of battery operated buses in Delhi during the current year;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the existing fleet of battery operated buses has been reduced; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): (a) and (b). Delhi Admn. have intimated that the Delhi Energy Development Agency which operates these battery operated buses has plans to increase the number.

(c) and (d). The fleet of 101 battery powered buses operated by Delhi Energy Dev. Authority has been reduced to 60 due to frequent damages due to overloading to chopper controller equipment, which is an imported item and lack of ready replacement facilities.

Murder Cases in Delhi

3644. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of murder cases reported in Delhi during the first three months of 1990; and

(b) the action taken by Government against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 82 murder cases were reported during the months of January, February and March, 1990. Out of these, one case has been cancelled and one case has been challaned. 95 persons were arrested.

Opening of More Passport Offices in Bihar

3645. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of applications for passports pending in the Passport Office in Bihar at present;

(b) the steps taken by Government to facilitate quicker issuance of passports from this passport office;

(c) whether Government are aware that the people of Bihar are facing great difficulty in obtaining passports due to inadequate number of passport offices in the State; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to open more passport offices in Bihar during the year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Number of passport applications pending in the Pass-

port Office, Patna, as on 23.3.1990 is:—

(i)	Upto one month	1313
(ii)	over one month	3522
Total		4835

(b) Pendency shown above is due to the fact that police reports are awaited. Regular consultations are held with the Police/CID authorities to expedite their reports. Progress of disposal is regularly monitored with the help of computerization.

(c) The districts of Bihar have been considered to be adequately served from the Passport Office at Patna.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Linking of Bihar with its Tehsil Headquarters by STD

3646. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar has not been linked with its Tehsil Headquarters by STD facility;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the proposals of Government to Link Bihar with its Tehsil Headquarters by STD?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) All the Tehsil Headquarters in Bihar have not been linked by STD facility.

(b) Tehsil Headquarters are not in the list of priority stations for the provision of STD facility during the Seventh plan period.

(c) S.T.D. facility to the Tehsil Head-

quarters are planned to be progressively provided during the 8th plan period.

[English]

Telephone Under Shahdara Telephone Exchange

3647. SHRI HARPAL SINGH PANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functioning of Shahdara East Telephone Exchange (86 exchange) is not satisfactory;

(b) whether complaints have also been received about unsatisfactory telephone service at Mohan Nagar;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken to improve the functioning of telephones under 86-Exchange?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No Sir, the functioning is generally satisfactory.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir, complaints from the subscribers in Mohan Nagar are received and attended to at the earliest.

(d) In order to improve the functioning of telephones in '86' Exchange, following steps have been taken:—

- (i) Replacement of overhead alignments by cables and use of drop wires;
- (ii) Replacement of old telephone instruments;
- (iii) Special maintenance of internal

equipment of '86' exchange.

Setting up of Second Telephone Industry at Bangalore

3648. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up the second telephone exchange factory at Bangalore with C-Dot technology as against the French Alcatel Exchange;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the proposal;

(c) whether there was any dispute with regard to the type of telephone exchange factory to be set up at that place (Bangalore); and

(d) if so, the steps taken to settle the issue?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The Government have permitted ITI to produce electronic switching systems in place of electro-mechanical equipment at Bangalore.

(b) The production of switching equipment will be based on indigenous technology either ILT or ITI or that of C-DOT.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Assistance to Farmers of Punjab and Rajasthan

3649. SHRIGOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance/facilities are given to the farmers of Punjab living at a distance of 5 kilometres of the Pakistan border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the farmers of Rajasthan living at a distance of 5 kilometres of the Pakistan border are also given any such assistance/facilities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments.

Fencing of Indo-Pak Border in Rajasthan

3650. SHRIGOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of Indo-Pak border in Sriganga Nagar, Rajasthan which has been fenced so far; and

(b) the number of farmers whose agricultural land has been acquired for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Fencing has been completed in selected stretches totalling 33.0 Kms. in Sriganga Nagar, Rajasthan.

(b) No agricultural land has been acquired for this purpose.

Postal Stamp on Raja Radhikaraman Prasad Singh

3651. PROF. SHAILENDRA NATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue postage stamp to commemorate the birth centenary (year 1990) of Raja Radhikaraman Prasad Singh, a famous Hindi writer; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). No proposal had so far been received for issue of a commemorative stamp on Raja Radhikaraman Prasad Singh. This matter will now be placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee which functions in the Department to advise regarding the issue of commemorative/special postage stamps and other related matters, for consideration, at their next meeting.

[English]

Yoga Classes in Foreign countries by Indian Embassies

3652. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise number of persons who attended Yoga classes run by the Indian Embassies abroad during the last three years;

(b) the number of yoga teachers so engaged and how many more teachers are proposed to be sent abroad for organising yoga classes;

(c) whether some more countries have requested for such classes to be run in their country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Indian

Embassies through its Cultural Centres run by the ICCR have been holding Yoga Classes in Moscow (USSR) and Suva (FJI).

In Moscow, the average number of persons who attended Yoga classes during 1989-90 is 200. No Yoga classes were being conducted in the preceding years.

In Fiji, 30 persons on a average have been attending Yoga classes each year during the last three years.

(b) to (d). The Cultural Centre in Moscow has one India-based teacher, while the Cultural Centre in Suva is on its own initiative using the services of a local teacher. The Council has Cultural Centres in Georgetown (Guyana), Paramaribo (Surinam), Port Louis (Mauritius), Jakarta (Indonesia). All these Centres have expressed interest in holding Yoga classes. The modalities for doing so are being worked out in consultation with the Missions.

[*Translation*]

Recruitment of Sepoys in Various Paramilitary Forces

3653. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sepoy recruited in various Paramilitary forces under his Ministry during 1989;

(b) the number of sepoy likely to be recruited in various paramilitary forces during 1990; and

(c) the places from where these recruitments are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 30276 Constables/Jawans were recruited

on regular basis and 11838 Constables/Jawans were recruited in auxiliary Bns, on daily wage basis in various para-military forces under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs during 1989.

(b) 27086 Constables/Jawans are likely to be appointed in various para-military forces under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. This figure also includes appointment of 5738 daily wage Constables recruited in 1989 in auxiliary Bn. Who have been found fit for regular appointment.

(c) Recruitment to the ranks of Constables/Jawans in para-military forces is made in a phased manner from all over the country.

Alleged Corruption in Food and Supplies Department of Meru Camp, BSF

3654. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints of irregularities prevailing in Food and Supplies Department of Meru Camp of Border Security Force in District Hazaribagh of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Some anonymous complaints were received by the Border Security Force alleging corruption in procurement of ration items for BSF Training Centre & School, Meru Camp, Hazari Bagh. On the basis of these complaints, an enquiry and a special audit of the accounts were carried out which revealed that some irregularities in the purchase of these items had taken place. Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated

against 3 BSF officials who have prima facie been found responsible for these irregularities.

[*English*]

Pak's Approach to U.S. And Other Countries on Kashmir Issue

3655. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reports that Pakistan has recently approached the U.S. Administration and some other countries for using their good offices with India in finding a peaceful solution of the so-called 'Kashmir dispute'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the move?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India stands committed to the Simla Agreement which, inter alia, calls for settlement of all differences peacefully through bilateral negotiations.

[*Translation*]

Committee for Changing D.T.C Bus Routes

3656. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal for constituting a high-level committee for changing Delhi Transport Corporation bus routes;

(b) if so, whether Government have since constituted the committee; and

(c) if so, the composition and function of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Complaints of Cheating and Charging Exorbitant Fares by Taxi Drivers in Connivance with Police at IGIA, Delhi

3657. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received to the effect that private taxi drivers in connivance with police, cheat and charge exorbitant fares from the labourers of eastern Uttar Pradesh alighting at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during last one year and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A complaint regarding over-charging of fares was received during the year 1989. The taxi driver was challaned under the Motor Vehicles Act. Another complaint was received in the year 1990. However, the allegations could not be substantiated by the enquiries made in the case.

Spreading of Unknown Disease in Fishes in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

3658. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fishes in the rivers of eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are dying and floating on the river waters due to some unknown disease;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any remedial measures to control this disease;

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

(d) whether Government also contemplate to provide financial assistance to the fishermen for compensating the losses suffered by them;

(e) if so, when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A fish disease called as "Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome" which occurred in many South-East Asian countries is recently reported also from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The Government have advised fish farmers/fishermen to treat affected waters with lime and bleaching powder and affected fish with potassium permanganate and common salt.

(d) to (f). Yes, Sir. The Government of Bihar is partly compensating the fishermen/fish farmers affected with the disease.

[English]

Outcome of the Visit of South Korean Foreign Minister

3659. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Korean Foreign Minister visited India during the month of

March, 1990;

(b) if so, the outcome of talks held with him;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed during this visit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea paid a visit to India from March 15-17, 1990.

(b) We exchanged view on international, regional and bilateral issues. India's support for the reunification of the Korean Peninsula through peaceful consultation between the North and South was reiterated. The Republic of Korea expressed appreciation of the role played by India in multilateral fora such as the United Nations.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the growing trade and commercial relations between the two countries. It was agreed to give impetus to existing ties in these fields as well as in the fields of science and technology and culture.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Telephone Facility in Villages of Andhra Pradesh

3660. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages district-wise in Andhra Pradesh which have been provided with telephone facility so far; and

(b) the number of villages proposed to

be connected with telephones during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) The number of villages in Andhra Pradesh,

which have been provided with telephone facility as far is 4365. District-wise report is placed below in the Statement .

(b) The number of villages proposed to be connected with telephones during the current year, 1989-90 is 64.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of villages with Telephone Facility</i>
1	2	3
1.	Adilabad	56
2.	Anantapur	295
3.	Chittoor	309
4.	Cuddapah	141
5.	East Godavari	278
6.	Guntur	265
7.	Karimnagar	167
8.	Khammam	98
9.	Krishna	137
10.	Kurnool	318
11.	Mahabubnagar	247
12.	Medak	173
13.	Nalgonda	269
14.	Nellore	256
15.	Nizambad	157
16.	Prakasam	107
17.	Srikakulam	255

1	2	3
18.	Visakhapatnam	202
19.	Vizianagaram	285
20.	Warangal	100
21.	West Godavari	155
22.	Rangareddy (HYD.)	95.
<i>Total</i>		4365

[*Translation*]

Filling up of Vacancies Reserved for SCs/STs in KRIBHCO

3661. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in all the grades in KRIBHCO have been filled up during the last three years;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of candidates of general category employed on daily wages/contract basis and the number of persons out of them regularised?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Presidential Directive issued regarding reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes in appointments in public enterprises does not apply to KRIBHCO which is a multi-state cooperative society. However, there is age relaxation of 5 years for recruitments in KRIBHCO in respect of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

(d) As on 31st December, 1989 there

were 139 casual/contract employees in KRIBHCO and during 1989, 65 casual/contract employees were regularised.

Linking of Basti, Azamgarh, Mau and Ballia Districts in Uttar Pradesh with Metropolitan Cities by STD

3662. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the absence of STD service from Basti, Azamgarh, Mau, Ballia districts of Uttar Pradesh to the metropolitan cities of the country, people of this area face great difficulties;

(b) if so, by what time Government propose to link the aforesaid districts with metropolitan cities through STD;

(c) whether there was a proposal to link Azamgarh district with STD by March, 1989; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay and by what time this work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). The District Headquarters of Basti,

Azamgarh, Mau and Balia have been provided with STD facility recently.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The completion of the work was delayed due to the late receipt of certain equipment. The work has been completed by March '90'.

Grants for Construction of Roads to States

3663. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads in kilo-metres per hundred square kilometres in various States of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to sanction special grants for construction of roads to those States where there is deficiency of roads; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) A statement giving the requisite is given below.

(b) and (c). As the bulk of road length consists of the State roads sector, it is for the respective State Governments to consider augmentation of the road length by making suitable provision in the State Plans. The Central Government is primarily concerned with roads declared as National Highways which constitute only about 2% of the total road length in the country. However funds are provided to the State Governments under the programme of Roads of Inter-State and Economic Importance (E&I Roads) and Central Road Fund (CRF). In 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 11 crores and Rs. 9 crores is provided under the programmes of E & I Roads and CRF respectively.

STATEMENT

All India/States/ Union Territories	Total Road Length (Kms)	Road Length of NHs	Total Road length per 100 Sq. kms of area	Length of NH per 100 sq. kms.
1	2	3	4	5
ALL INDIA	1620504	33612	49.3	1.02
Andhra Pradesh	132052	2519	48.0	0.91
Assam	60132	2296	76.7	2.92
Bihar	83635	2117	48.1	1.22
Gujarat	66338	1631	33.8	0.83
Haryana	25017	698	56.6	1.54
Himachal Pradesh	21279	854	38.2	1.53
Jammu & Kashmir	12812	648	5.8	0.29

All India/States/ Union Territories	Total Road Length (Kms)	Road Length of NHs	Total Road length per 100 Sq. kms. of area	Length of NH per 100 sq. kms.
1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	115187	1996	60.0	1.05
Kerala	113042	940	290.9	2.42
Madhya Pradesh	116213	2946	26.2	0.67
Maharashtra	184134	2918	59.8	0.95
Manipur	5948	431	26.6	1.92
Meghalaya	5436	472	24.2	2.30
Nagaland	7115	113	42.9	0.69
Orissa	122246	1649	78.5	1.06
Punjab	47810	892	94.9	1.77

<i>All India/States/ Union Territories</i>	<i>Total Road Length (Kms)</i>	<i>Road Length of NHs</i>	<i>Total Road length per 100 Sq. kms. of area</i>	<i>Length of NH per 100 sq. kms.</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	83469	2931	24.4	0.86
Sikkim	1291	62	18.2	0.85
Tamil Nadu	143763	1896	110.5	1.46
Tripura	10072	200	96.1	1.91
Uttar Pradesh	163837	2613	55.6	0.89
West Bengal	57539	1561	64.8	1.78
A & N Islands	661	—	8.0	—
Arunachal Pradesh	12778	330	15.3	0.39
Chandigarh	1234	24	1082.5	24.00

All India/States/ Union Territories	Total Road Length (Kms)	Road Length of NHs	Total Road length per 100 Sq. kms. of area	Length of NH per 100 sq. kms.
1	2	3	4	5
D & N Haveli	278	—	56.6	—
Delhi	16286	72	1098.2	4.80
Goa, Daman & Diu	5741	229	150.5	6.02
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	2665	551	12.6	2.61
Pondicherry	2494	23	506.9	4.60

[English]

Achievements of C-DOT

3664. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how far the Centre for development of Telematics (C-DOT) has succeeded in transforming the country's antiquated telecommunication network;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on the C-DOT upto now right from its inception; and

(c) the steps envisaged to achieve the aims for which it was set up?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The C-DOT designed 128 P-RAXs' was selectively inducted in the network but their number is too small to have made any visible impact on the country's network as a whole.

(b) Expenditure incurred on C-DOT upto 1.1.90 is around Rs.65 crore.

(c) A committee set up to evaluate the work done by C-DOT so far and to suggest steps for achieving the aims and objectives for which C-DOT was set up has recently submitted its report. The recommendations will be considered by the Government and appropriate steps taken.

US Security Aid to Pakistan

3665. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item captioned "US Security assistance to Pakistan-Pentagon wants Symington Amendment Waived Till

'93" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated the 10 March, 1990;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government have conveyed its concern to the US Government particularly in the context of Pakistan's acquisition of a French nuclear plant which will further strengthen and enhance the infra-structure for Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme in the long run;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). GOI have repeatedly brought to the attention of the US Administration, India's serious concern over the supply of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan beyond that country's legitimate defence requirements. From time to time, GOI has expressed its concern on the weapons-oriented nuclear programme of Pakistan.

(d) US official spokesmen commented on the US reaction to the French Reactor deal with Pakistan. The following statement was issued:

"we are disappointed that France has apparently agreed to sell a nuclear power reactor to Pakistan without requiring that Pakistan accept full-scope IAEA safeguards, i.e. safeguards on all nuclear activities in Pakistan, not just on the item being exported.

It appears that France will require Pakistan to accept international safeguards on the reactor itself. We believe, however, that a full-scope safe-

guards requirement would have made a much more significant contribution to strengthening international non-proliferation efforts in general and in the South Asian region in particular.

As a matter of law and policy, the United States does not engage in significant peaceful nuclear co-operation with non-nuclear weapons states that have not occupied full-scope safeguards, and we have long urged that all unclear supplier states adopt a similar nuclear export policy”

During the overview hearing in the House Asian Pacific Affairs Sub-committee, Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs Johan Kelly was asked by Congressman Solarz to comment on the sale of the French nuclear reactor to Pakistan. Kelly said that the US Government regretted that the French decided to give nuclear reactor to Pakistan without insisting on the entire nuclear programme being brought under safeguards.

(e) Does not arise.

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Delhi

3666. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the target set by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam for installing Electronic Exchanges in Delhi in 1990-91;

(b) the number of Electronic Exchanges set up in Delhi during 1989-90; and

(c) the capacity of those electronic Exchanges?

THE MINISTER SURFACE TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) It is proposed to set up new electronic exchanges/expansions with an equipped capacity of 1 lakh lines during the year 1990-91.

(b) and (c). As per statement given below.

STATEMENT

Exchange commissioning/replacement/addition from 1.4.89 to 25.3.90

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Commissioned on</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Janpath D-1	0.5K	New	23.5.89
		+0.5K	0.5K to 1K	14.11.89
		+2.0K	1K to 3K	31.1.90
		+1.0K	3K to 4K	20.2.90
		+4.0K	4K to 8K	9.3.90
2.	Rohini RLU	+1.0K	5K to 6K	28.6.89
3.	Chhattarpur RLU	1.0K	New	20.9.89
4.	Badli RLU	+1.0K	1K to 2K	25.10.89
5.	Nangloi RLU	+0.5K	3K to 3.5K	26.10.89

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Commissioned on</i>
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Delhi Gate RLU	2.0K	New	14.8.89
		+5.0K	2K to 7K	27.10.89
		+3.0K	7K to 10K	14.11.89
7.	Vasant Kunj RLU	1.0K	New	26.12.89
		+2.0K	1K to 3K	25.1.90
8.	Nehru Place FTX (642)	+10.0K	20K to 30K	31.1.90 (Progressively)
9.	Palam RLU	0.5K	New	15.2.90
10.	Shadipur RLU	5.0K	New	17.2.90
11.	Idgah RLU	-1.0K	New	22.2.90
		+1.0K	1K to 2K	17.3.90

Sl. No.	Exchange	Capacity	Details	Commissioned on
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Chanakypuri RLU	+1.0K	2K to 3K	23.2.90
13.	Janakpuri D—I (550/558/559)	12.0K	New	1.3.90
14.	Shaktinagar D—I (721/722)	+1.0K	22K to 23K	13.3.90
Total		56.0K		

Replacement

1. Delhi Gate '27' Strower 9.6K 14.11.89

Net Commissioning upto 25.3.90

56K - 9.6K = 46.4K

Voluntary Organisations Promoting National Integration

3667. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to promote national integration through the medium of education;

(b) the details of voluntary organisations engaged in the task of promoting the cause of national integration with financial assistance from Government; and

(c) the incentives being provided by Government to such organisations?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) With a view to promoting national integration through the medium of education, Ministry of Human Resource Development has under-

taken various programmes namely, evaluation of text books from the stand point of national integration; community singing; publication of books; utilisation of media; and educational technology for promotion integration; inclusion of history of freedom struggle in school text books; establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas; activities through integration samities; community polytechnics in minority concentrated areas and national integration through programmes of adult education;

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Human Resources Development (Department of Education) is not operating any scheme of financial assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in the tasks of national integration. However, a list of voluntary organisations which have been provided grant-in-aid under NIC Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs during the financial year 1989-90 is given below in the statement.

STATEMENT*List of Voluntary Organisation to whom Grant-in-aid has been given during 1989-90*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name & Address of the Organisation</i>	<i>Purpose of grant</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	19.5.89	All India Sampradayikta Virodhi Committee, New Delhi.	Seminar on Communal Situation	18,000/-
2.	5.6.89	Vivekananda Palli Agrami Seva Pratishan, Orissa F. No.	Organising a national integration camp	6,400/-
3.	5.6.89	Centre for Research Planning & Action, New Delhi	Seminar on the role of economic planning & development programme	20,000/-
4.	5.6.89	All India Scheduled Caste Yuvjan Samaj, Delhi. (16012/51/89)	Holding a Seminar at Safido in Haryana	15,000/-
5.	5.6.89	Farmers development Agency, Chikballapur, Karnataka	Organising a camp.	4,000/-
6.	5.6.89	Konark Shikshan Sansthan Vikash Vihar Uttam Nagar, New Delhi	Organising a camp on the role of student for making national integration	7,000/-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name & Address of the Organisation</i>	<i>Purpose of grant</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
7.	9.6.89	Vasavya Mahila Mandali Nasthanika Kendram, A.P.	Seminar on the role of voluntary org. to promote secularism & National Integration	20,000/-
8.	22.6.89	Ananda Bhawan, Vill. Jagatpur, Distt. Howrah, West Bengal	Regarding a camp on National Integration at Bankura	10,400/-
9.	13.7.89	Harijana Mahila Anadha Saranalayam, Krishna Nagar, Andhra Pradesh, (16012/26/89-N ID. I)	Organising a camp in the cause of NIC	10,000/-
10.	13.7.89	Indian Council of Child & Women Relief, Lucknow	Organising seminar and kavi-Sammelan	10,000/- <hr/> 1,20,800/-
11.	25.7.89	Sitalamata Yubak Sangha Distt. Balasore, Orissa	Regarding cultural Programme and public meeting in the cause of NIC	4,000/-
12.	27.7.89	Gandhi Association Anusuchit Jati/ Jan Jati, Madhya Pradesh	Cultural programme on the occasion of Balidan Diwas	3,600/-
13.	16.8.89	Institute for Socialist Eudcation, Opp. Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi	Regarding the cultural programme	22,000/-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name & Address of the Organisation</i>	<i>Purpose of grant</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
14.	30.8.89	Anjuman-Sai-a-Gul-Faroshan Sadhra Enclave, Panchshil Park, New Delhi	The programme on Phool Walon Ki Sair	4,000/-
15.	1.9.89	Himachal Jan Vikas Sahyog Sansthan, Darla Distt. Solan Himachal Pradesh	Organising ten national integration camp	6,400/-
16.	4.9.89	Ghandi Memorial Committee West Bengal, Calcutta, (16012/63/89-NID.I)	Regarding the Cultural programme	4,000/-
17.	4.9.89	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, M.P.	Reg. three days seminar Kasturba Gram	14,000/-
18.	7.9.89	The Society for the promotion of Youth & Masses, Krishna Nagar, New Delhi	Regarding cultural programme	12,000/-
19.	7.9.89	Sur Smarak Mandal Kamla Nagar, Agra	Organising a programme on communi forces and other related issues	15,000/-
20.	13.9.89	The Ganeswar Club, Bankata, P.O. Rasol, Orissa	Reg. National Integration Camp	4,000/-
21.	13.9.89	Mahershi Dayanand Gurukul Shiksha Samiti, New Delhi	Reg. Cultural Programme	4,000/-

Sl.No.	Date	Name & Address of the Organisation	Purpose of grant	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
22.	20.9.89	Balmikeswar Yuvak Sangh, P.O. Malipada, Orissa	Reg. Cultural Programme	3,500/-
23.	28.9.89	All India Sampradayikta Virodhi Committee, New Delhi	Seminar on separation of region from politics	35,000/- <u>2,52,300/-</u>
24.	28.9.89	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Memorial Committee, New Delhi	Reg. Cultural Programme	39,000/-
25.	28.9.89	Sardar Bhabha Trust, P.O. Kachholi, Gujrat	Reg. Cultural Programme	4,000/-
26.	28.9.89	Nehru Bal Samity, E. 63 South Extension, New Delhi	Reg. Cultural Programme	18,400/-
27.	18.10.89	Gania Unnayan Committee At/P.O. Gania, District Puri, Orissa	Regarding National Integration Camp.	6,000/-
28.	24.10.89	Punjab Association, Lajpat Rai Bhawan, Madras	Reg. Cultural Show	10,000/-

Sl.No.	Date	Name & Address of the Organisation	Purpose of grant	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
29.	24.10.89	Mahabir Sanskritik Anusthan Bhawani Patna, Orissa	Reg. Cultural Show	4,000/-
30.	26.10.89	Krishna Education and Culture Society, Kerala	Seminar on religious Harmony	4,000/-
31.	15.11.89	Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Kerala	Reg. Cultural Programme	5,500/-
32.	15.11.89	Manipur Rural Institute, Tera Bazar, Imphal	Organising National Integration Camp	6,400/-
33.	21.11.89	Institute of Socialist Education, Secular House, New Delhi	Seminar on teachers students and social workers	30,000/-
34.	15.11.89	Gramin Bal Vikas Sanstha, Pipar City, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	For holding cultural programme	3,000/-
35.	15.11.89	Yuva Hindi Lekhak Sangh, Jammu Tawi	For organising a seminar on national integration	4,000/-
36.	15.11.89	Canning Unnayan Parishad P.O. Canning Town District 24 Parganas, West Bengal	For holding camp	6,400/-
				3,93,000

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name & Address of the Organisation</i>	<i>Purpose of grant</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
37.	15.11.89	Shri Bandaru Rangamma, Guruva Road, Memorial and Charitable Public Trust, A.P.	For organising a seminar	10,000/-
38.	8.12.89	The Calcutta University National Integration Council, Calcutta	For organising a seminar	8,500/-
39.	21.2.90	Kalyan Parishad, U.P. Haider Cannel, Bheri Mandi, Lucknow	For organising the cultural programme	3,000/-
40.	21.2.90	Rural Welfare Institute at Hansapara, Via Nimapara District Puri, Orissa	For organising a seminar	4,000/-
41.	21.2.90	Servants of the People Society Lajpat Rai Bhawan, Chandigarh	For organising the cultural programme	9,000/-
42.	21.1.90	Dulal Smriti Samsad, P.O. Khajurdaha, Hooghly West Bengal (16012/151/89)	For organising the camp	6,400/-
43.	21.2.90	Cachar Road Education and Sporting Association Manipur	Organising the National Integration Camp	6,400/-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name & Address of the Organisation</i>	<i>Purpose of grant</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
44.	21.2.90	Indian Council of Rehabilitation and Sports for the Disabled, Calcutta	Organising the cultural programme	8,000/-
45.	27.2.90	United Tribal Development Project Chandolpokpi, Manipur	Organising the National Integration Camp	4,000/-
46.	23.1.90	Deep Shiksha Cultural Society, 44, New Colony, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Regarding cultural programme	8,000/-
47.	1.3.90	The Christian Arts and Gospel Club, Kerala	—do—	4,000/-
48.	8.3.90	Rahda Bai Mahdir Vidhyalay Samiti, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	For organising group endeavour activities	4,000/-
				<u>4,68,300/-</u>
49.	8.3.90	Youth Welfare Club, Punjab	For organising the National Integration Camp	6,400/-
50.	8.3.90	Institute for National Integration and Rural Development, Kerala	Organising an inter-regional camp	6,400/-
51.	8.3.90	Integrated Rural Development Society State Bank Building, Kerala	Reg. Cultural Programme	3,000/-

Sl.No.	Date	Name & Address of the Organisation	Purpose of grant	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
52.	8.3.90	Mamta Silai and Preshikshan Kendra 1910, Paliwalon Ka Darwaja, Rajasthan	—do—	3,000/-
53.	9.3.90	All Manipur Women's Association, Imphal	Organising a national integration camp in March, 1990	5,000/-
54.	9.3.90	Rashtriya Shoshit Parishad, Palika Bazar, New Delhi	For organising a seminar in the cause of NIC	15,000/-
55.	13.3.90	Balughat Social Welfare Association, West Bengal	For organising the cultural Show	2,000/-
56.	13.3.90	Mahila Kaiyan Samity Sewa Karyalaya Sadh Nagar, New Delhi	For organising a seminar and group discussion	5,500/-
57.	13.3.90	Kala Vidhya Mandir Prabandh Samiti, Rajasthan	For organising a kavi sammelan	4,000/-
58.	13.3.90	Cuddapah District Khadi Gramabhyudog Samstha, Andhra Pradesh	For organising the cultural show	6,000/-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name & Address of the Organisation</i>	<i>Purpose of grant</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
59.	19.3.90	National Theatre Arts Society (Regd.) 21 Green View, Punjab	For organising the group endeavour activities	8,000/-
60.	23.3.90	All India Boy Scouts Association, 13, A, St. George Terrace, Calcutta	For organising a NI Camp in the cause of NIC	6,400/-
				5,39,000/-

Drinking Water Scarcity in Palghat District (Kerala)

3668. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal for solving the drinking water shortage in Palghat district in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India had selected Palghat District of Kerala as Mini-Mission Project area under National Drinking Water Mission. The detailed Project Report was approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 352.10 lakhs to execute/implement the following activities (covering 148 problem villages and 26 other villages).

(i) Source finding.

(ii) Source development schemes and water quality analysis.

(iii) Awareness campaign and training programme.

In addition schemes costing Rs. 34.195 lakh have been approved by Govt. of India for Rain Water Harvesting Structures covering 12 locations in the district. A sum of Rs. 263.00 lakh, has already been released to the State Government against which Rs. 170.02 lakh have been spent till February, '90.

Coconut Research Centre at Hassan

3669. SHRI H. C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coconut Development Board had taken a decision to set up a Coconut Research Centre at Hassan in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Research Centre is likely to be set up at Hassan?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Coconut Development Board has taken over possession of the land made available by the Government of Karnataka and has posted a Senior Farm Manager in January, 1990 for initiating preliminary works.

ADB Assistance for Improvement of Panikoili-Keonjhar-Rourkela Road in Orissa

3670. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for improvement of Panikoili-Keonjhar-Rourkela road in Orissa projected to Asian Development Bank for financing has been approved; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISSHANNAN): (a) No, Sir. The Fact Finding Mission of Asian Development Bank had not agreed to provide financial assistance for this road.

(b) Does not arise.

DTC Bus Services

3671. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corpo-

ration bus services in the Capital have recently deteriorated considerably;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these services are not only erratic during the morning and evening peak hours, but also are at its nadir during the three hours from 12.30 p.m. to 15.00 p.m. causing considerable harassment and inconvenience to the commuters;

(d) the remedial steps being taken in this regard; and

(e) whether there is any proposal for raising finance through bonds like the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam and improve the DTC's performance?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). The details given below show that during December, 1989 to February, 1990 the facilities offered by DTC have shown improvement over the level of services in the corresponding period of 1988-89.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Previous (Dec. 1988 to Feb. 1989)</i>	<i>Current period (Dec. 1989 to Feb. 1990)</i>	<i>%age change</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1. Average number of Buses on road per day.	3817	3926	+ 2.85
2. Trips operated daily	40090	41959	+ 4.66
3. Kms. operated daily (in lakhs)	8.79	9.26	+ 5.35
4. Passenger carried daily (in lakhs)	46.98	49.80	+ 6.00
5. Daily earning (Rs. in lakhs)	32.65	35.85	+ 9.80

For the year 1988-89, DTC has been selected for best performance award in Road Transport by the National Productivity Council.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The operational efficiency in terms of Kilometers and trips of buses rendered a day is of the order of 94%. During the afternoon in the period between 12.30 hours and 15.00 hours, there is a steep fall in the bus commuters as compared to morning and evening peak hours. Additional resources deployed to meet extra rush during morning and evening peak hours, are

diverted to render school charter and College/University Special trips to meet the travel needs of Student Community. The operations are undertaken in keeping with traffic demand.

(e) No, Sir.

Expansion of Chirayinkil Telephone Exchange in Kerala

3672. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of Chirayinkil Exchange in Kerala;

(b) the number of applications pending as on date;

(c) whether there is any proposal for expansion or development of this exchange; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) 90 lines capacity.

(b) Total 355 (OYT-24 Special-28 and General 303, Total 355).

(c) and (d). The present telephone exchange is planned for replacement by 300 lines MAX-II during 90-91 subject to availability of equipment.

Operation Flood Programme in Wardha District of Maharashtra

3673. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Operation Flood Projects in Maharashtra, particularly in Vidharbha region have not made much headway for want of adequate assistance from National Dairy Development Board;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action-plan proposed by the National Dairy Development Board under Operation Flood Programme in Wardha District?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The progress of Operation

Flood-III Project in Maharashtra has been constrained because Government of Maharashtra has not yet signed the letter of understanding with National Dairy Development Board for implementing Operation Flood-III Project.

(c) The Action Plan is to be prepared by Maharashtra Dugdh Mahasangh in Consultation with the Wardha Cooperative Milk Producers' Union. The National Dairy Development Board has not so far received the action plan.

[*Translation*]

Chinese Proposal to Improve Indo-Pak Relations

3674. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his recent visit to India the foreign Minister of China offered any proposal to improve Indo-Pak relations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Issue of Visas/Passports by Indian Consulate in New York

3675. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Indian Consulate in New York is issuing the visas and passports

at a price beyond the stipulated fees;

(b) is so, whether Government have enquired into the matter;

(c) if so, the result of the enquiry made; and

(d) the number of visas and passports issued during the year 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Certain irregularities involving issue of visas and passports at charges beyond the stipulated fees have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c). Government has conducted an enquiry into the matter Based on the findings of the enquiry, services of five locally-recruited employees of the Consulate were terminated. Disciplinary proceedings against others involved have been instituted.

(d) During the year 1988-89, the total number of passport services rendered by the Consulate totalled 33320 including issue of 11051 passports. The number of visas issued during the year was 44794.

Arrests and Release of Terrorists in J & K

3676. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI L. K. ADVANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorists arrested in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during each of the last three years and also during January to March, 1990;

(b) the number of terrorists released during the above mentioned periods; and

(c) how far the release of the terrorists has affected the efforts to bring about normalcy in the State?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). Details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Memorandum from Himalayan Committee for Action on Tibet

3677. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himalayan Committee for Action on Tibet has submitted a memorandum inter-alia urging India to review its policy on Tibet;

(b) if so, the details thereof and grounds on which such review has been sought; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The memorandum relates, inter alia, to the subject of Tibet and Government's stand thereon.

(c) Government's stand on the subject of Tibet is consistent and well known. Tibet is recognised as an autonomous region of China.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance for Construction of Bridge in Bihar

3678. SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has provided any financial assistance to Bihar for construction of bridges during last two years;

(b) whether State Government of Bihar had sent an estimate to Union Government in 1987-88 requesting for Central assistance for construction of a bridge over Kareh river near Badaiahi Ghat in District Samastipur; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No financial assistance had been provided for new schemes relating to construction of bridges in Bihar during the last two years. However, under the centrally aided programme of Roads (including Bridges) of Inter-State and Economic Importance a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 83 lakhs in 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively were allotted for ongoing works which include bridge works also.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Smuggling of Arms and Ammunitions from Sri Lanka

3679. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a large scale smuggling of arms and ammunition from Sri Lanka into India in the recent past; and

(b) if so, the total amount of arms and ammunition seized or captured during the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). According to a report received from the Government of Tamil Nadu the following seizures of arms and ammunitions have been made by the State Police authorities during the last three months;

(i) On 19.1.1990, suspected ENDLF cadres clandestinely ferried a huge quantity of arms like AK 47 rifles, Light Machine Guns, Self Loading Rifles, 9 mm pistols, hand grenades, mortar launcher, mortal shells, ammunition etc. and buried them on the seashore of Dargavalas, a fishing hamlet in Ramanathapuram coast, the police came to know of the same and unearthed them in time.

(ii) On 22.1.1990 three live rounds for G3 Self Loading Rifle and two live rounds for AK 47 rifle were seized by the Police from a Sri Lankan Tamil refugee.

(iii) On 5.2.1990 at Vedaranyam a Sri Lankan Tamil was arrested with an AK 47 rifle, 440 AK 47 rounds, 1,760 LMG rounds, 3 grenades, and 60 AK 47 magazines by the customs party.

(iv) On 7.2.1990, a Sri Lankan Tamil was arrested by Police at Mandapak with 23 AK 47 rifles rounds, seventeen 9 mm pistol rounds.

(v) On 19.2.1990, a Sri Lankan Tamil was arrested by the Police with one SBBL at Thyaga Durgam, South Arcot district.

(vi) On 7.3.1990, Ramanathapuram Customs party-arrested a Sri Lankan Tamil at Uchipuli with one 9 mm pistol and 11 rounds.

(vii) On 11.3.1990, the Police arrested one Sri Lankan Tamil at Vederanyam and recovered from him one AK 47 rifle without any ammunition.

[Translation]

Hindi Advisory Committees

3680. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hindi Advisory Committees constituted in different Ministries/Departments of Union Government before the New Government came into power and the number of such Committees whose meetings have been convened by the present Government so far;

(b) the number of new Committees now constituted and the number of such committees whose meetings have been convened so far;

(c) when the Committees whose term have been expired will be re-constituted; and

(d) the number of meetings of the Hindi Advisory Committees which are to be convened in a year as per guidelines laid down and the number of meetings convened during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) There were 29 Hindi Advisory Committees when the new Government came into power. Information regarding meeting of any such Committee having been held has not been received from any Ministry/Department.

(b) and (c). The Hindi Advisory Committees are constituted for a period of 3 years. As and when the term of any Committee expires, it is reconstituted by the concerned Ministry/Department. All the Ministries/Departments, which have not yet constructed their Hindi Advisory Committees or the term of whose Committees has expired, have been requested to constitute/reconstitute their Committees at the earliest and convene their meetings. The process of constitution/reconstitution is in progress. Information about the meetings of any newly constituted/reconstituted committees has not been received so far.

(d) According to the guidelines laid down the Hindi Advisory Committees should meet four times in a year. As per information available with the Department of Official Language, 187 meetings of the Committees of different Ministries/Departments were held during the last three years, i.e. 1987, 1988 and 1989.

Conservation/Preservation of Non-Muslim Religious Places in Pakistan

3681. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conservation and preservation of non-muslim religious places in Pakistan is not being done in accordance with Pant-Mirza Pact of 1955; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). In terms of the understanding in the "Protocol on Visits to Religious Shrines" signed between the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries in September 14, 1974, both countries agreed that "every effort should continue to be made to ensure that places of

religious worship mentioned in the agreed list are properly maintained and their sanctity preserved". Such maintenance and preservation is essentially the responsibility of the country concerned. There have been some complaints by pilgrims and international observers regarding the poor maintenance of non-muslim religious places in Pakistan. Government of Pakistan aware of these complaints.

Antecedent of Candidates Contesting Elections

3682. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take action to clean the political environment;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct any enquiry by Central Bureau of Investigation against elements with criminal backgrounds contesting elections; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). Comprehensive Electoral Reforms to clean the political environment and to maintain the sanctity of the democratic political process are under the consideration of the Government. There is no proposal with the Government for conducting any enquiry by CBI against elements with criminal background contesting elections as that would not serve any purpose. A person can be prevented from contesting elections only if disqualified by the Election commission under the Electoral corrupt Practices Act or if that person stand convicted for an offence punishable with imprisonment for 2 years of above.

[English]

Detention of Indians in Nepal During Pro-Democracy Movement

3683. SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most Indian Newspapers and Magazines are being censored and regularly banned in Nepal;

(b) if so, whether Indian citizens were arrested and wrongfully detained by Nepal Government during the Pro-Democracy Movement in Nepal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes Sir. The Government of India are aware that most Indian Newspapers and magazines are being censored and banned in Nepal. The entry of foreign published material has always been controlled by law in Nepal. Material arriving from abroad is scrutinised by local authorities before it is permitted in. These powers have been used to control and prohibit entry of Indian newspapers and magazines.

(b) Five Indian nationals were arrested by the Nepalese authorities during the movement. These included three students, one journalist and, a lady, Meena Subha. The first four were released on the same or the next day, and Meena Subha has also been released on bail.

(c) The Embassy of India in Kathmandu took up all these cases promptly with the Nepalese Foreign Office to ensure that those Indian Nationals were extended due legal rights. In cases where mistreatment was

reported, the Nepalese Foreign Office was requested to conduct enquiries and to take suitable action against the officials responsible. The Embassy is following up all these matters.

Views of Bangladesh on Kashmir Issue

3684. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Bangladesh has criticised India in the context of the Kashmir problem;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). On 8 March, 1990, the Government owned news agency of Bangladesh, BSS, carried a news item which quoted President Ershad as expressing concern over "the oppression on the Muslims of Kashmir" and calling for the "oppressive measures" to be stopped immediately.

(c) The statement attributed to President Ershad constitutes an unwarranted interference in India's internal affairs, and, therefore, unfortunate. Our views have been conveyed to Bangladesh by our High Commission in Dhaka.

Development Work Undertaken in J & K

3685. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the developmental works undertaken during the period from January to March, 1990 in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) the number of employments given to the unemployed young men and women during December, 1989 and January to March, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). Details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Official Language Implementation Committees

3686. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Official Language Implementation Committees yet to be formed in the Departments of his Ministry;

(b) whether non-official members have been nominated therein as observer;

[c] if so, the number of such Committees;

[d] whether any analysis has been made to ascertain the percentage of work done in Official Language by the Chairman and members of these Committees;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the total number of sections in various Departments of the Ministry and the number of sections where cent percent work is being done in Hindi;

(g) whether the Ministry has been able to complete its planned Hindi programmes;

(h) if not, the reasons therefor;

(i) whether services of Hindi Typists

(Devnagari) are being fully utilised and proper operational guidelines have been decided; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). An Official Language Implementation Committee has already been functioning in the Ministry of Home Affairs for all its Departments viz. Department of Home, Department of Internal Security, Department of States and Department of Official Languages. The members of this Committee include officers of all these Departments. As such, no other OLIC is required to be formed in the Ministry. An easily available member of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti of the Ministry of Home Affairs is being invited in the meetings of this Committee.

(d) and (e). While the Member-Secretary of this Committee is doing his cent percent work in Hindi, the Chairman himself does about 15-20% of his work in Hindi including inspection of various offices to assess the progress of implementation of the Annual Programmes therein. He has already been stressing upon the Members of the Committee, after analysing and discussing the nature of their assignments, to do more work in Hindi to the best of their efforts.

(f) There are 127 Sections in the Ministry of Home Affairs, out of which eight Sections/Desks do their work almost cent percent in Hindi, two Sections have been specified to do their maximum work in Hindi and other Sections are also doing some of their work in Hindi.

(g) and (h). The Annual Programme for the progressive use of Hindi issued by the Department of Official Language from year to year is being implemented to the best of efforts, keeping in view the nature and ur-

gency of the issues.

(i) and (j). The services of the Hindi typists and the English Typist trained in Hindi typing under the Hindi Teaching Schemes are being utilised fully in the Ministry. No need has, therefore, been felt for any operational guidelines for these typists.

[English]

Agro-Economic Centres

3687. DR. BIPLAB DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

((a) whether Government are contemplating to confer on the agro-economic centres a "permanent status";

(b) if so, by when such decision is likely to be taken;

(c) whether pending such decision, any interim order is proposed to be issued to bring the service conditions of the agro-economic research centres at par with those prevailing for the university employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A decision is likely to be taken, soon.

(c) No interim order is contemplated.

(d) Does not arise.

Suppliers of Turn-Key Sugar Mills

3688. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Cooperative

Development Corporation has revised the list of turn-key sugar mills/plant suppliers on the recommendation of National Level Standing Committee;

(b) if so, when the last meeting of the NLSC was held;

(c) whether the enlisted suppliers are themselves the actual manufactures of each and every equipment that are required for a complete sugar mill;

(d) whether quite a good number of manufacturers/builders of sugar mills equipment have been kept away from enlistments;

(e) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(f) whether any Public Sector Company has also been enlisted; and

(g) if not, of the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The last meeting of the National Level Standing Committee (NLSC) was held on 25.8.1989.

(c) No supplier manufactures all the equipment required for a sugar plant.

(d) and (e). No, Sir, requests for registration and enlistments are considered based on merit and fulfilment of criteria.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Compensation to Owners of Vehicles Damaged by Terrorists

3689. SHRISURYANARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any compensation is paid to owners in case their tempos, jœeps or other vehicles are taken away or are damaged/destroyed by terrorists in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details of the relevant Government rules/instructions in this regard; and

(c) the details of compensation paid to the owners of such vehicles in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). The Government of Punjab have issued instructions in July, 1987, that the owners of vehicles, other than Government vehicles, which suffered loss, damage or destruction at the hands of terrorists are paid compensation at 50% of the value of loss of the vehicle, subject to a minimum of Rs. 50,000, for each vehicle minus the amount of insurance claimed or likely to be received by the owner, provided the loss etc. of the vehicle was not due to negligence or rash act of the driver or the owner of the vehicle. According to information available, the Government of Punjab have paid an amount of Rs. 3.53 lakhs as compensation in respect of such vehicles damaged between 1984 and February, 1989.

Seizure of AK-47 Rifles from Extremists in Punjab and J & K

3690. SHRI A. K. ROY:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHUR-
ANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of AK-47 Rifles, stingers and other lethal weapons seized from the extremists in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years year-wise break up thereof; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent the supply of foreign weapons to the terrorists in these States?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Security Environment in North-Eastern Region

3691. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the security environment in the North Eastern Region is threatening to become explosive; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) The States of Nagaland, Manipur and Assam are affected by the activities of extremist elements. In other States of the North East the law and order situation has been generally satisfactory.

(b) In order to check the activities of extremist groups and other separatist elements, the whole of Manipur has been declared as 'disturbed area' by the State Government under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. A 5 KM. belt along Burma in Nagland and Tirap district of Arunachal Pradesh has been declared as disturbed area by the Central Government. The Meitei Extremist Organisations have been declared as unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The Government of Assam have been requested to take effective measures to check the unlawful activities of ULFA.

2. The policy is that while the unlawful activities of the extremist groups ought to be dealt with firmly, the genuine grievances of the people should be attended to urgently and with sympathy. In order to have a peaceful solution to the grievances and demands of 'Bodos' talks have been held by the state Government with all 'Bodo Students Union and other organisations of plains tribals in the presence of Central observer. This has helped in reducing tension in the Bodo inhabited areas to a large extent.

Differential Price Policy for Farm Products

3692. SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a differential price policy for procurement of farm products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The support/procurement prices are fixed on the basis of the recommendations of the CACP. These prices differ not only from commodity to commodity but also for different qualities/grades of a commodity where warranted.

The Government has been announcing the kharif and rabi price policies separately each year. Every effort has been made to announce the price policy before the sowing season as per the time schedule laid down in the Document, Agricultural Price Policy-A Long Term Perspective.

Water Conservation Fair at Madras

3693. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fair organised by the agricultural scientists to demonstrate the techniques of water conservation was held in Madras recently;

(b) if so, the main points discussed in the fair; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to benefit the farmers?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). As per information from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, a Fair on Water Management for Agriculture was organised by the Rotary Club of Madras from 3rd to 25th March, 1990 at Kattupakkam near Madras. State Government Departments, Universities in Tamil Nadu, Indian Bank, Equipment Distributors and farmers participated. Rational water management in agriculture was explained to the farmers during the Fair.

[*Translation*]

**Procurement Price and Production
Cost of Foodgrains**

3694. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a difference between the support/procurement prices of foodgrains and the cost of production of foodgrains and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to narrow down the above mentioned difference and provide full benefit of the subsidy

given to consumers; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The Statement below giving the procurement prices for some important agricultural commodities for the 1989-90 crop season and the latest available estimates of cost of production for important States, indicates that the procurement prices are higher than cost of production. These prices thus provide a reasonable margin of profit to give incentive to farmers for investment and adoption of improved technology.

It may be further noted that the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices takes into account not only a comprehensive overview of the entire structure of the economy of a particular commodity but also a number of important factors as indicated hereunder:

1. Cost of Production
2. Changes in input prices.
3. Input-Output price parity.
4. Trends in market prices.
5. Demand and supply.
6. Inter-crop price parity.
7. Effect on industrial cost structure,
8. Effect on general price level.
9. Effect on cost of living.
10. International market price situation.
11. Parity between prices paid and prices received.

STATEMENT

The procurement prices fixed for some important crops for the 1989-90 crop season and the latest available estimates of cost of production considered in determining the prices

Crop	Procurement/minimum support price		Cost of Production* per quintal for			
	Crop Year	Price (Rs. per quintal)	State	Latest Year	Cost of Production (Rs. per quintal)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
Paddy (Common)	1989-90	185	West Bengal	1984-85	126.12	(137)
			Karnataka	1985-86	118.29	(142)
			Madhya Pradesh	1985-86	130.24	(142)
			Punjab	1986-87	129.23	(146)
Wheat	1989-90	200	Haryana	1987-88	139.64	(173)
			Madhya Pradesh	1986-87	166.79	(166)

Crop	Procurement/minimum support price		Cost of Production* per quintal for			
	Crop Year	Price (Rs. per quintal)	State	Latest Year	Cost of Production (Rs. per quintal)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
			Punjab	1987-88	139.95	(173)
			Uttar Pradesh	1986-87	130.91	(166)
Jowar	1989-90	165	Madhya Pradesh	1985-86	129.96	(130)

* Cost of production includes interest on value of owned capital, rent paid for leased in land, rental value of owned land, and imputed value of family labour.

N.B. Figures in brackets show the corresponding procurement price.

[English]

Levying of Octroi on the Value of Goods

3695. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has sent a recommendation to Union Government for levying of Octroi on the value of goods;

(b) whether a large number of trade organisations have strongly protested against the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some trade organisations have represented against the proposal.

(c) No decision has been taken so far.

Survey of Area of Land Covered by Islands in Lakshadweep

3696. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to know precisely the area of land covered by the islands which are inhabited in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep and if so, the total area of land thus covered;

(b) whether this land has been duly registered to be recognised under 'Patta' and mentioned in official record; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir. 2631 hectare, 919 area.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Identification of Fake Currency Notes

3697. SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JAN-ARDHANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the financial loss to the Union Government because of fake currency notes in circulation;

(b) whether there is any proposal to change the present system of punishment against those who are indulging in it;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any scheme to enable people to identify the fake notes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). The possession, use etc. of counterfeit currency is punishable under Sections 489A to 489E of the Indian Penal Code. The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The information regarding financial losses to the union Government because of circulation of fake currency is not compiled by the central agencies. There is, at present, no proposal under consideration to change the existing system of punishment against those who are indulging in this mal-practice.

(d) and (e). There is no such scheme. However, in order to help general public to identify fake notes, Reserve Bank of India issue press releases from time to time explaining salient features of genuine notes. According to Reserve Bank of India, public normally detects for themselves the fake notes on the basis of missing of water mark or substitution of water mark by embossing, poor quality of paper as well as printing, absence/imitation of security thread etc.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

12.00 hrs.

Situation Arising out of the Increasing Terrorist Activities in Punjab Leading to Killing of several persons due to bomb blast at Religious processions in Batala on 3 April, 1990.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received three notices of adjournment motion regarding the killings and violence on 3.4.1990 at Batala and Amritsar, especially on the Ramnavami day, giving communal overtones, from the following Members:—

1. Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam
2. Shri Harish Rawat, and
3. Shri K.S. Rao

I give my consent to the moving of the motion to Shri Kumaramangalam who has secured first place in the ballot in the following form:

" Situation arising out of the increasing terrorist activities in Punjab leading to killing of several persons due to bomb blast at a religious procession in Batala on 3 April, 1990."

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Sa-lem): I seek leave of the House to move my adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the leave opposed?

Leave is not opposed.

Leave is granted.

Under Rule 61, the adjournment motion has to be taken up at 16.00 hrs. or at an earlier hour if so decided by the Speaker. In view of the urgency and importance of the

matter, I have decided that it may be taken up immediately after the laying of papers and formal business. The discussion will conclude at 2.30 P.M. sharp.

Matters under Rule 377 will be taken up after the item No.9 on today's List of Business i.e. the Constitution (Sixty fifth Amendment) Bill.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, you have been pleased indicate to that discussion on the adjournment motion will conclude at 2.30 P.M. For the convenience of Members, you kindly indicate at what time the voting will take place.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What is your proposal?

[English]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, let it be 3.00 P.M.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have been pleased to give the permission for taking up discussions on the adjournment motion just now and before 4 P.M. and the discussion on it will continue upto 2.50 P.M., but it would be more convenient for the hon. Members if they are informed as to when the voting will take place on this Bill. As the discussions have already taken place once on this Bill, there is no need to discuss it again and therefore, I would appeal to all the hon. Members from the opposition not to press for discussions on it again and instead it would be more convenient if the voting on this Bill is held at 2.30 P.M.

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, we have left it to you to decide.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The motion has been moved, and as there is an important amendment, I agree with you and would like to inform the House that voting will take place at 3 P.M. on this Bill.

12.02 hrs.

[*English*]

PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE

(Temporary Supersession) Second Amendment Act, 1989

Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads and Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Amendment Act, 1990

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): On behalf of Shri Devi Lal I beg to lay on the Table A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1987:—

- (i) The Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Second Amendment Act, 1989 (President Act No. 4 of 1989) Published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1989.
- (ii) The Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Amendment Act, 1990 (President Act No. 1 of 1990) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-614/90]

Notifications under Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968; Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Home Affairs and (Volumes I and II)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force, Act, 1968:—
 - (i) The Central Industrial Security Force (First Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 33 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1990.
 - (ii) The Central Industrial Security Force (Third Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 488 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1989 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-615/90]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) The Detailed Demands for Grants (Volume-I) of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1990-91.
- (ii) The Detailed Demands for Grants (Volume-II) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, (Union Territories without Legislature) for 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-616/90.]

Review on and Annual Report of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. New Delhi for 1988-89 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New

Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-617/90]

Notifications under Major Part Trusts Act, 1963

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

- (i) G.S.R. 848 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1989 approving the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Third Amendment Regulations, 1989.
- (ii) G.S.R. 901 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1989 approving the Mormun-gao Port Trust Employees (Contributory Medical Benefit after Retirement) Regulations, 1989.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1057 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1989 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Employees' (Retirement) Regulations, 1989.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1062 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd De-

ember, 1989 approving the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-618/90]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for 1990-91 and Defence Services Estimates, 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Defence for 1990-91.
- (2) A copy of the Defence Services Estimates, 1990-91 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-619/90]

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

" I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1990, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st March, 1990, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th March, 1990, with the following amendments:—

CLAUSE 2

1. That at pages 1 and 2, lines 10 to 18 and 1 to 9, respectively be *deleted*.
2. That at page 2, line 10, *to* bracket figures and words:

Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1)" the figures, brackets and words "166A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code" be *substituted*.

3. That at page 2 line 24, for the brackets and figure "(3)" the brackets and figure "(2)" be *substituted*.

4. That at page 2, -

(i) line 26, for the brackets and figure "(4)" the brackets and figure "(3)" be *substituted*.

(ii) line 27, the words, brackets and figure "or sub-section "(2)" be *deleted*.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.

12.04 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1990

As Amended by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1990, which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments."

12.04 1/2 hrs.

PETITION

RE: Financial assistance for commercial crops and legislation for Insurance of cash crops in Kerala

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Pankura): I beg to present a petition signed

by Sarvashri C. K. Chandrappan and E.K. Pillai, President and General Secretary respectively of the All India Kishan Sabha, Kerala State Council, Trivandrum regarding financial assistance for the promotion, research and development of various commercial crops and enactment of legislation for insurance of cash crops in Kerala.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

12.05 hrs.

Situation arising out of the increasing terrorist activities in Punjab leading to killing of several ersons due to bomb blast at religious processions in Batala on 3 April, 1990 -Contd.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kumaramangalam

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) I beg to move.....(Interruptions)

[Translations]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Assam is burning today, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has returned from a visit there. Discussion must be allowed on Assam, no matter at 4 P.M. or 5 P.M.

.....(Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have called Mr. Kumaramangalam. I have not permitted you. You are a knowledgeable Member.

[Translation]

Whatever you are speaking will not go on record.

....(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

....(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please, take your seat. Discussion on it will be allowed tomorrow.

[*English*]

Mr. Lodhaji, I will allow a discussion tomorrow.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): I beg to move:

" That the House do now adjourn. "

This Motion which has come up today for discussion has not come up suddenly.

Yesterday, we all rose as one and supported a condolence Resolution for those who were killed in Batala and Amritsar as well as all those who have been killed by terrorists, in Punjab specially. Thereafter, we had requested that an Adjournment Motion be allowed to be admitted and discussions take place. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. The Members are very serious about this discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: It is extremely unfortunate that a serious matter is being handled in this manner. Please ask the Leaders of the Treasury Benches to take note of this. What is happening there? Is this the manner in which they are going to handle this situation? (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, your goodself deemed it fit not to admit this Motion and therefore we had to walk out. But we had made it clear that we wish to move this Adjournment Motion not in any manner to either blackmail the Government or back out of our commitment in supporting this Sixty-fifty Constitution Amendment Bill as they have named it.

However, ultimately, your goodself decided that it is appropriate to admit it now. We are grateful and we wish to thank you. But the situation is that yesterday, the hon. Home Minister was pleased to make a very brief statement. Though not *suo motu* in the real sense of the term, we would have expected him, after all that had happened in the morning, that even before the Question Hour had started he would come forward and give a *suo motu* statement. Unfortunately, that also did not come. On the contrary, a brief statement, in fact a very brief statement was made when the discussion under rule 193 was supposed to be taken up. Fortunately, discussion under rule 193 was adjourned, so that there is an opportunity for the adjournment motion to be taken up. We are also glad that the Government benches did not oppose the need for an adjournment motion, pointing out that they realize that what has been happening in Punjab and their inability to control the situation there, does deserve a mild censure, if not a censure.

According to the hon. Home Minister, around 2.45 p.m. when the procession approached the Sabzi Mandi area of the city in Batala, there was a powerful explosion, resulting in heavy casualties. He has given a figure of 30 persons killed, and 55 injured. We understand that today's official figures are 40 killed. It is their figure. I wonder whether it is going to go up, considering the levels (*Interruptions*) at which the casualties are today. I expect it would definitely go up minute by minute, because the explosion was not by a fire cracker, but by a real bomb in the full sense of the term.

What is interesting is that in October-November last year, the National Front Manifesto, heralded by all the newspapers, especially those who owe their allegiance and support to the National Front, assured the people of Punjab and the people of India that the elections would be held. And it was an admitted fact that in November last, the situation in Punjab was such that elections could have been held in Punjab. And that is why the demands came. Unfortunately, today we see a situation where the Government is approaching not only all the parties, but this House, the Parliament and the people saying that we cannot hold elections in Punjab because the situation has deteriorated to this level. This incident on the 3rd April establishes that what they say is true.

What has to be realised is this. The situation which was there in November last year when elections could be held, has deteriorated to a level where not only is it that elections could not be held, but normal peace does not exist. The law and order has broken down totally. It is not just a question of the Constitutional machinery breaking down.

If one takes the figures, during the months of January and February this year, there were 177 civilians killed, and security men killed numbered 44—just within two months. In the month of March, a matching figure, a figure that matches both of January and February put together is the toll of death. Even further, it looks like the month of April is going to reach a level where the Guinness Book of Records will record how many casualties can be there in a particular State, without a war.

We have seen this: in one day, just in one day, where a religious procession is going on peacefully, no provocation whatsoever, no incident prior to the procession moving, where is the justification for a bomb to be placed, for it to blow up women and children, not just men alone? Even further, what has happened in Punjab today is that one does not hear the National Anthem being sung. One hears a song which is in Punjabi or Gurmukhi. One is not too sure.

Being a South Indian, I am not quite clear about identifying the tone. But it is not the National Anthem. It is a song of their own, again, for the purposes of establishing their independent State of Khalistan. What is happening in Punjab today? Today, in Punjab the situation is that there is total breakdown of the law and order not of the simple terms, of anti-social elements moving around freely. On the contrary, terrorists dominate and rule Punjab.

Only the other day, we recollect, the Prime Minister getting into an open jeep and driving through Amritsar and saying that "We shall be open." Whenever we asked him what action he was going to take against the terrorists, he evaded and was evasive.

Not only that: Whenever we asked questions particularly of the honourable Home Minister, whether it is on Kashmir, whether it is on Punjab, or whether it is on Assam, wherever there is a breakdown of law and order we notice that no straight reply is ever given.

Whenever we asked for a programme of action it is not forthcoming. It is not that they have come to power yesterday. This Government has been ruling this country from December. They have had all the support that they can get. We never had that much support when we were there on the other side. Today the support that has been given is not even conditional. It has been unconditional and total. We have said that in the interest of national integration and in the interest of unity, in the interest of quelling these terrorists and smashing them, we support them. They never gave us such support at that time.

Let us go further. What happened? It is now a situation where law and order has broken down in Punjab and Kashmir. We just now heard an hon. Member while I stood up to move this Motion, stand and demand a discussion on Assam, because we know, thousands of people have left Assam, fled from Assam, just like in Kashmir and Punjab and have move away to other States. What

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is happening in the country? Is this Government incapable of handing even normal extremist activities. Let alone difficult terrorist activities in places like Punjab?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): And that is your credit.

SHRIP.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Am I going to be permitted to speak or do you want me to sit down? (*Interruptions*) It is unfortunate, as usual, the crutches are being more loyal than the King. It is very common, but I cannot help it. They do not realise that they are only supporting the Government from outside.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): We can decide it on our own. Not like you.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Unfortunately what Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is not willing to admit is that, he may disagree with the Government, but he does not have the courage to openly stand up and say that they are making mistakes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We are not bonded labour.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : I would like to move on a little further and point out that it is not only that terrorism in Punjab is sporadic that the time bombs have been planted in a procession by the way. The fact is that this is a planned attempt where the planning has taken place outside the borders of our country, and it is not one of those cases of terrorism just chose to terrorise people. There is a very strong communal overtone which is admitted by the hon. Home Minister in his statement. What is surprising is even though a day has passed in between and we have taken matters very seriously in this House, the Home Minister has not found the time to visit Punjab to visit Batala and see the families of the victims, at least to sympathise with them! Are they going to be handled by more bureaucrats handing out

money like doles? This is a point which is very important. One sees that the hon. Home Minister is here today, was here yesterday and was here day before. Will he be here day after tomorrow also? I think he would continue to be here...(*Interruptions*) What is interesting at the present moment to note is that we have before the Sixty-fifth Amendment Bill. According to the Government, it is the Sixty-fifty Amendment Bill, but we feel it is Sixty-fourth, that is being reintroduced. Anyway that is a matter of technicality, which I do not wish to go into it. But I do recollect that when the Sixty-third Amendment Bill was being moved, we were ridiculed, we were told in no uncertain terms that you were incapable, you cannot solve the problem, you did not solve the problem, and we shall have elections in Punjab. It was said on the floor of this House. A demand was made by both the parties that support the Government that elections should be held in Punjab. Unfortunately now they come back with a helpless situation and plead with all in the country that they are unable to manage the Punjab problem...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): You should do your home work well. Who has said that elections should be held in Punjab?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: You kindly refer to the debate first and then talk about the home work. This is not municipal corporation.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: This is not also the care that you can speak whatever you wish to you have converted this House, into a panchayat....(*Interruptions*)....

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you kindly ask him not to convert this House into a Panchayat.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not yielded. Maybe I do

not know, but I feel even the rules in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi do not allow this. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I do not wish to take too much time of this House. But definitely I wish to make a clear request to the Home Minister and the Government and through you, Sir, to the Prime Minister of this nation that within a month, we must have at least a specific plan. A month means not a small duration of time. They have been handling this issue from the day they came. In fact even before they took oath, they become the Government of this nation. The National Front knows very well that this issue cannot be tackled without a clear programme of action. And as of yet we have not seen any programme of action. They have allowed things to drift. And if drifting is their policy, let them say that at least. Let the nation know that they believe in allowing things to drift and allow things to settle on their own and that they have no objection whether this nation breaks up or stays together and it does not really bother them very much.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we demand that a programme of in clear terms as to how they plan to create the atmosphere to hold elections in Punjab be presented to this House within a month from this date and if it is not, we would be constrained to understand that this Government has no programme, has no will, has no wish to really handle the problem of extremism and terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have moved this motion that the House do adjourn only essentially to communicate that the country is worried and not just worried in the meaning of the word in simplistic terms, they are worried to the extent that they feel that this nation has a Government today, which is not even serious in handling this delicate, important problem dealing with the unity and integrity of this nation. And this adjournment motion is being moved by us essentially to censure the Government, to make the Government wake up, understand their responsibilities and take it seriously.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA
(Allahabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Adjournment

Motion with its very nature and urgency has a singular importance. Yesterday you rejected the opposition demand to move an adjournment motion in the House. At that time several hon. Members submitted that an Adjournment Motion could be allowed only in case of some serious lapse on the part of the Government as it is some sort of a No-Confidence Motion. Even then the Opposition Members did not yield and went on pressing for acceptance of their demand and staged a walk-put also. In view of their continued persistence, the Adjournment Motion was allowed by you. To my view, your ruling will be considered as the milestone in liberal parliamentary traditions. Opposition should learn a lesson from this. In parliamentary democracy, sometimes the ruling party or for that matter the Speaker has to yield to even the wrong demand of opposition and they are allowed to make their point even deviating from parliamentary practice. Therefore the Hon. Speaker deserves to be congratulated for that we are engaged in a serious discussion on Batala incident. On behalf of the Government and on my own behalf, I strongly condemn this gruesome incident of killing of innocent people. As a matter of fact, I fell short of words for condemning this ghastly incident. We are opposed to it. But is it a new phenomenon? Are our opposition friends ready to retrospect over such incidents .

We know that the people who were at the helm of affairs in the country for the last so many years did nothing for the country except creating chasm among the various sections of the people and spreading the feeling of hatred for one another. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the very first day when the House met, during the course of discussion of Kashmir, the Leader of the Opposition who is present here, advised our Prime Minister to spare time to meet the people of Kashmir who, according to him, no longer considered anyone in Delhi as the sympathiser of the people of Kashmir, particularly after the demise of Pt. Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi in whom they reposed their full faith. The people of Kashmir do not feel secured now, the leader of the Opposition said so. We

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consider Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi as our national Leaders whereas our leader of the opposition is justifying their existence upto Kashmir only. I am amused to hear his submission. However, a question arises in my mind as to whether it is a fact that the people of Kashmir really feel secure or want to hold talks with the Prime Minister belonging to Nehru dynasty only. Will they not hold talk with the Prime Minister belonging to other party? This is the thinking of the leader of our opposition? It is really a matter of shame.

I do not want to repeat as to how efforts have been made to create Punjab problem from the days of Pt. Nehru. People are aware of it. The sequence of events leading to demand of Chandigarh, Fazilka Abohar and finally reaching Rajiv -Longowal Accord are all well known to the public. Sending troops to the Golden Temple was yet another gravest folly in the series of events. At that very day, I thought that a very grave mistake had been committed, because the Army is not meant for trampling our own people. But those who were ruling the country thought that they cannot rule the country without use of force. It is known to everyone how unsecured life we have led after that unfortunate incident. A sense of awe has gripped our minds since then. Once security arrangements for a leader is reduced, his partymen start demanding that his security arrangement may not be curtailed. The day in and day out, they live under the shadow of fear. We are the people who work for the people and in the people. Why should we afraid of the people? We talk of Mahatma Gandhi and take vows of non-violence, but even then we are afraid of the people. I have read the statements of many former ministers appeared in the newspapers and magazines in which they have taken the plea for not vacating the Government accommodation that their own houses in Delhi are not safe from security point of view. We are living an atmosphere of constant fear. This is a matter for discussion as to whether this four-five month old Government is responsible for

this state of affairs or the Government which had been ruling the country for the last 10 to 15 years is responsible for creating fear psyche in our political life? Who should be held responsible for the Batala incident? Is the present Government or the Government which had been ruling the country for so many years should be held responsible? If at all a discussion is required, it should be held to pin point the responsibility. This should be done cutting across the party lines. We are required to have a discussion with regard to make an honest appraisal of policies of the Government which had been ruling the country for so many years. Just saying that their policies were faulty, is not suffice. Had their policies were not faulty, they would not have been thrown out of power by the people. So the responsibility of complicating the Punjab problem and the Batala incident lies on those who were ruling the country for the last 10 to 15 years. This problem aggravated with the entry of forces in the Golden Temple. The way people involved in killing of Sikhs in Delhi and other parts of the country in the riots that broke out after the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi was shielded it hurt the feeling of sikhs masses. They were not provided healing touch. When the people are enraged you cannot keep them in your fold for long. The people of the country are tied to each other in a bond of mutual understanding. Nationalism cannot be thrust upon anyone. The people from whom we inherited this Government wanted to rule this country with the help of force. They did not believe in discussions. It pricked them as to how the present Prime Minister undertook a journey to Amritsar in an open jeep. He went in an open jeep, not because his body is made of steel. Moreover, concealing the body under the cover of a bullet proof jacket, as our Prime Ministers used to it, is also not a guarantee of our safety. This could also not save the life of one of our Prime Ministers. So Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh made an earnest efforts to break the tradition and he tried to create an atmosphere of openness. Some difficulties may arise while creating an open atmosphere. I cannot rule out the possibility that there is some nexus between the then ruling party and the terrorists. It is

quite possible that they may instigate them to commit such crime with a view to defaming the present Government. Kalpnathji, when such thing will come in light, it will be a matter of shame for them. While ruling the country for the last 40 years, you have made the atmosphere very poisonous. Now we have to report for other sin.

Now you are expressing anger and lack of confidence in the Government and giving Adjournment Motions. It would have been better, if you have make an honest retrospection of your own black deeds, before bringing this Adjournment Motion. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not want a long discussion on this issue. Everywhere there is the atmosphere of hatred, whether it is Ram Janam-Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue, problem of Tamils in Sri Lanka, Punjab or Assam problem. Who have created these problems? The same Bhindrawale who was openly condemned here, was once called as a saint by him.

[Translation]

This is no more a secret as to who had fostered this venomous issue. We will have to face serious consequences if we go on arguing on this point. We should avoid long and heated debate and should try to reach some sort of a solution to the problem. I understand that the circumstances have deteriorated a great deal there is Punjab and quite a few places are affected adversely by the activities of terrorists. But instead of scratching the wounds, we all should sit together and discuss the problem with all seriousness. We should not participate in this discussion half-heartedly. We should have the courage to take any risks.

Today, during question hour, I asked hon. Minister of Home Affairs regarding the security arrangements of V.I.Ps. I asked him whether he was aware of the fact that most of these V.I.Ps. send these guards and police officers who are posted as security guards for them to buy vegetables or drop their children at their schools. Normally, nobody tries to kill a person without any motive

behind it and if they really intend to kill somebody then they manage to kill him despite heavy security arrangements. Therefore, we all should sit together and think over it. People have voted for us and sent us as their representatives to this House to think over and deal with problems with an open mind and correct attitude. I would like to make it clear to hon. Members of Opposition that we will never be able to reach a solution to Batala incident by way of political attitude or adjournment motion. What is needed is that first of all we should try to do away with the feelings of hatred and contempt. Even if we put the entire blame for the present situation on the inefficiency of the previous Government, it will not help us in any way in reaching to a solution. We should do away with the tendency of accusation and counter accusation, if we sincerely wish to find out a solution to the problem. Whenever, our country is confronted with some serious problem, all of us should have enough courage to express our honest opinions openly and loudly. Your complaint is that Shri Mufti Saheb did not visit Punjab or Batala. It will not be incorrect, if I say that Opposition Leader did not go there even once. This is not the proper way. It can be a way of teasing others but problems can not be solved in this manner. You have to take bold steps to solve any problem. All those elements active in Punjab should be called for discussion. I don't believe them to be a gang of dacoits. They have gone astray in their struggle in the interests of their community. Adoption of violent means by the misguided youth should be condemned with one voice by the House as well as the nation. We should try to reduce the tension through exchange of views.

I am happy that new Government is trying its level best to create an atmosphere of open discussion in the country. The members sitting on the opposition benches always try to create one or the other hurdle in the way of peaceful discussion. We ourselves have asked our Government that how long can we avoid the elections in Punjab? These terrorists can do us no harm. They are like those stray street dogs who bark at us when we go for our morning walks. And if we

[Sh. Janeshwar Mishra]

[English]

start running, dog barks more loudly but if we stop and do not run then dog runs away in a minute. Similar is the character of terrorists. I regret to say that previously whenever these terrorists barked, we started weaving bullet proof jackets. Now Government has made it clear to the terrorists by moving around in open jeep that they need not bark now and that is not the proper way to achieve their objectives. But I am very sorry to say that our opposition is bent upon spoiling the atmosphere. Therefore, today, I would seriously request the House to reject this adjournment motion. We should hold fresh discussion on the problem of Punjab, Kashmir, Babri Masjid, Ram Janama Bhoomi and many more similar issues where people are forming gangs and creating havoc in the country. You may blame us for not dealing with this burning problem effectively and at the same time, even we can counteract by accusing your party of creating the whole problem in the very beginning. But this will never lead us on the path of solution. Therefore, we should give it a serious thought as to how this problem should be solved.

12.42 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

They were not interested in the discussion, instead they wanted to censure the government. There is a difference between discussion and censure. My request is that we want to discuss the Punjab problem very seriously. Just now one friend said that both of them, the parties supporting this new Government are in favour of holding elections in Punjab. My statement is that my party, Bhartiya Janata Party is in favour of this opinion from the very beginning and I may remind you the statement given by Shri Lal Krishan Advani during last legislative Assembly's elections in which he said that we are not in favour of holding elections in Punjab unless the normalcy is restored. At that time, the present leader of Opposition had said that he will think over it and he also said something like this that who Shri Advani is to talk to us on this issue. Today, I would like to tell those people who are in favour of holding election that they should not have any misunderstanding at all in this regard. We are at the same time free and fair elections can be held only when there is peace and normalcy in Punjab. Yesterday's incident has proved that still the circumstances are not favourable for elections in Punjab. I want to say that our Punjab has become a prey to an evil eye.

With these words, I oppose the adjournment motion.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday one senior Member of the House complained that some people are trying to blackmail him. I felt that the way the motion was readily accepted shows that they would have not done so. Had they been really serious about it? Yesterday, among notices presented under rule 193 included one put forward by Congress leader, Shri Harish Rawat and other was mine.

Today, bombs are exploded and bullets are shot inside the same places of worship where earlier, people used to go to worship their Gods and holy Guru Granth Sahib was read out to devotees. The buildings constructed for the purpose of enabling the pilgrims some shelter and food are today misused by the terrorists as their hiding place. The drains of the temples and gurdwaras which ought to be flooded with flowers of worship are today flooded with human blood instead. I want to ask as to who is responsible for the situation prevailing in

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Yesterday, an adjournment motion was also presented by me.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I do not know this. The one I read was about a discussion on a matter of urgent public importance.

Punjab. I have witnessed movements of Punjabi Sooba, Maha Punjab and many more and everything else was there but symptoms of terrorism were not to be seen in Punjab before 1980. This is a hard fact. Some of my friends can brand it as corporation or panchayat, but this is a hard fact that terrorism had started in Punjab only after 1980. Who is responsible for bringing terrorism in Punjab and how did it spread, does not need, any elucidation. Those people who called them Sant or Mahatma are responsible for giving rise to terrorism in Punjab. 1984 riot and the policies adopted to win the election of 1984 gave rise to terrorism...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that since 1984, the previous Government was following the policy of 'divide and rule', it vanished the feeling of kinship even in those families in Punjab of which one member was a sikh and the other one a Hindu. All that was done for votes. In those days, the opposition was called upon to express its views on Anandpur Sahib Resolution. That was only an election stunt. But just before the election, an accord was signed with Sant Longowal and this very Anandpur Sahib Resolution was referred to Sarkaria Commission for their consideration. Now, I would like to come to the point of solution of this problem. But before I proceed, I would like to draw your attention to what one of my friends has just stated that the Home Minister should have gone there. I do agree with this and stress the fact. Because yesterday's incident has left the people stunned which has left the entire nation aggrieved. Now if you want to assess the depth of that grief, you can see it very well that yesterday we had given a call for Delhi Bandh and in response to that call, Delhi is observing a complete Bandh today. Why is it so that the people are very much worried about the future of Punjab and their country. It is for that reason they are observing complete Bandh of their own accord. It is not on account of any external pressure of under duress or out of some sectarian sentiments. It was from the morning newspapers that they came to know about the incident and

they stopped their routine work. It reflects the resentment of the people.

However, I would like to tell one thing to the new Government. It was good on their part to take some soft measures. It has been said that the Home Minister should have gone there. Yes, I do agree. He should have gone there. But you too should have done the same during the last Five Years of your regime. You too should have gone there to give a healing touch to the aggrieved.(Interruptions).... To justify the act of mass killings of 1984, the then Prime Minister had retorted that it is but natural that with the uprooting of a big tree, the earth witness tremors. And it had terrified the people and it also resulted in the emergence of terrorists. Also the attitude of the previous Government to the acts of violence has been responsible for all those developments. Hence we should delve deep into the factors which have contributed to it.

And during the last few months, an impression has been created that the new Government is following the policy of soft measures. This should not have been so. I would like to state it in clear terms that terrorism should be dealt with sternly. We are very clear about it. We are not bonded labour to speak out at the instance of the high command. Instead we speak and stand for the right. I would like to state explicitly that there should be no consultation with those who indulge in violence and work for disintegration of the nation at the instance of Pakistan. They are out to indulge in the acts of sabotage and disintegrate this country. We should not talk to such elements. If they have any issue, it can be sorted out by negotiation. They should come forward to discuss it. But these people are taking up only non-issues for example, the issue of carrying arms with them. Hence, we should not talk to the supporters of terrorists and violence.

Secondly, as Prime Minister himself has asserted that there is ample proof to substantiate the charge that the Pakistan has had its hand in the disturbances and incidents of sabotage in Punjab and Kashmir

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

valley. This is a fact. Then, why should they repeat the jingo of Simla Agreement. The Government should tell Pakistan in very clear terms that they would follow the policy of tit-for-tat. If Pakistan is bent upon disintegrating this country, we too should contrive accordingly. Once when Pakistan had concentrated its forces on the front. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had opened up, yet another front to counter their action and that had resulted in our victory. If Pakistan is creating disturbances in Punjab by sending its people, then we too should devise similar strategies so that Pakistan may realise that it would disintegrate itself in an attempt to disintegrate India. The day this truth regarding the new policies of India comes home to Pakistani Prime Minister and Pakistan, it would be an eye-opener for them and they would be forced to retrace their steps with a radical change in their strategy.

I would like to say something regarding the security belt. The former Prime Minister had made a promise in to the people of this country and if I remember correctly the Bhartiya Janata Party had extended its support to the Congress Government on that proposal despite the refusal of the then entire opposition.

[English]

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): The committee was formed.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: But where has it ben provided? We had supported the Government on the issue of security belt.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): It has been left in Delhi itself.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Yes that stuck to Delhi. It seems to be so. I would like to suggest that security belt must be created

there. In the adjoining districts, more troops should be deployed. You should think in that direction. If you do not consider it appropriate to make an announcement regarding this security belt, then you should let us know about the alternative steps you propose to take. The Government must announce something to ensure that there would be no recurrence of Batala incident in Punjab. The Government should think in that direction as how to isolate the terrorists in Punjab. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like the Government to come out with a white paper on Punjab to bring out all in the facts, before the public to let them know as to who had created the Punjab problem, who is extending a helping hand to the terrorists and who has encouraged it.

The Government should consider these suggestions of mine and act accordingly. The security should be strengthened in the border districts of Punjab. If Government does not want to create security belt, then I would like to know of the alternative steps the Government proposes to take. I would like to say one thing in this context that Punjab problem has played a significant role in causing the downfall of the Rajiv Government. So also if the new Government does not take any concrete and immediate steps to find out a solution of the Punjab problem. Then I am afraid that it may cause discontent among the people and they may get infuriated. The Government has taken some steps with a national consensus but it must take some more concrete steps to make Pakistan as well as the terrorists realise it that the policy of the new Government has no chameleon character and intends to take some concrete steps. That is all I had to say.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today an adjournment motion has been moved at a moment when the House is discussing an important issue. I did not want to speak on this matter. But the gentleman sitting in front of me has said that even Assam is going on the same line. But I would like to ask as to why the things are taking that shape. The

turmoil is there is Assam and Punjab as well as in Kashmir. Unless we go deep into all these things, we will not be able to find out a solution.

So far as Punjab is concerned, there is only one solution and that is to hold elections and to talk to the people who enter as the representatives of the people. However, I would like to tell you about the earlier developments viz. how did Pakistan come in to existence? I may recall it that in a 175 member house there was a person named Barkat Ali of Muslim league. Also there was a party which was formed certain economic considerations. It was known as Yunus party. Since, I was a member of the Congress, I thought of them as the party of traitors as they were called by the newspapers. But in fact, they wanted to see an integrated India by uniting the people along the humanitarian lines. They had raised economic issues and the issue of loans and initiated a law to ensure that no one grabs the land from the tiller. I would also like to see the Punjab in retrospect. On one side there used to be a Hindu Mahasabha in Punjab and Dr. Govind Menon was the Minister in those days. He always used to raise slogans regarding Punjab and I wondered as to why did he do so. At last we came to a conclusion that he did it for his own selfish motives. Whenever, it came to the formation of cabinet they reminded us of the figures that we were 48% in number. But whenever it came to Haryana they flatly told how could Mr. Lal Chand or Chottu Ram become a Minister? I am narrating all these things because situations are taking that very shape. He wanted to infuse unity on the basis of economy. But his bid was thwarted by the newspapers and he was called Chotte Khan as he had been ventilating the problems of the farmers and raising the issue of their loans and had drafted a Bill to seek relief from the burden of debts which he had fondly named as Golden bill. But our newspapers termed that bill as Black bill. However, the situations took a turn and Pakistan came to emerge as a nation. After the partition of this country, we tried to give Punjab a strong economic base. At that time, Haryana was not a separate State and even

the Bhakhara Canal was not yet in existence though we were anticipating it. Just then, they tried to rehabilitate the Harijans of Punjab in Kurukshetra and Ambala. There was one Mool Chand Jain who said, "why should not we rehabilitate the Harijans of Haryana? Sardar Pratap Singh was the Revenue Minister in those days who is no record to have said, "We have not received any applications from Harijans in this regard so how could we raise their issue and allot them land? At this, I had to intervene in the following words, "Mr. Jain, you are doing something wrong when you say how could the Government consider the needs of the Harijans without receiving any application from them. Should we not keep it in our mind that a Punjabi jat is abler than us, a Punjabi baniya more cleaver and a Punjabi Harijan more forward and a Punjabi M.L.A. far ahead of us. At this he said, "Is there anybody also who is cleverer than you?"

13.00 hrs.

I said that there was no doubt about that. Two of them are from Ludhiana and nine are Akalis. One of them, Shri Bhimsen Sachhar became the Chief Minister and the other, Shri Jagdish Chander our Secretary. We had come with a team of eleven from a single district. This is how Haryana was treated and it is only because of that the Akalis of Punjab tried to evolve methods of getting rid of us in Haryana. We had settled the base for the creation of Punjab and Haryana provinces and fought for that into the intention that it would be the farmers of each state who would administer Punjab and Haryana respectively. This movement resulted in the bifurcation of Panjab and the resultant creation of Haryana State. Later on, there was an awakening amongst the farmers. Then to head the State the personalities like Shri Pratap Singh Kairon, Shri Kartar Singh, Justice Gurnam Singh, Shri Prakash Singh Badal and Shri Barnala come forward and now the name of Shri Simranjeet Singh Maan is in the offing. And on our side, it were only farmers who came forward and the only reason behind this is the direct confrontation. These things will go on hap-

[Sh. Devi Lal]

pening until there is a reign of loot and terror in Punjab I would like to give an example regarding the increasing incidence of terrorism in Punjab when Chaudhary Charan Singh was the Home Minister, he called me and Shri Badal to him and suggested that the men belonging to villages should be appointed as Governors. I said that the office of Governor demands the man of high status and only Shri Lahri Singh and Shri Rasool Baksh fulfil that condition but they are on bad now and, therefore, not available. Shri Prakash Singh Badal regretted that he was not in a position to provide one for this office because there in Punjab all such persons had opted to become either Colonels or Generals, I suggested Shri Choudhary to select one from U.P. as it was a big state and he exclaimed not to talk of that for God's sake as nobody was competent there to assume this office of great significance. At last, Colonel Pratap Singh Gill was selected as Lt. Governor. But why this contradiction then. Now they raise questions of National unity, and this can be achieved on economic basis. Why is Assam burning? I was asked to go there along with Shri Mufti and he too maintained that the whole business was controlled by the business community alone and the poor hanged about in vain. It is only because the business community wants to concentrate power in their hands that Punjab is entangled in terrorism and similar atmosphere is endeavored to be created in Haryana. The time have changed and, therefore, there is a need to get to the truth and understand the sentiments of the common man. Never have the people of Punjab opted for Khalistan or Pakistan. As our hon. lady member said that Khalistan was being enforced upon them as the entire press was busy with undue publicity of the word Khalistan. Thus Punjab has come to be termed as Khalistan in the same manner in which Chaudhary Chhotu Ram was called Chhotu Khan. Even then we tried to bring the peasants & the villagers together. Shri Kriplani and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia formed the Kissan Mazdoor Praja Party. These capitalist newspapers started a campaign of vi-

ciuous propoganda against the Party thus facing it to be wiped out . We were in great trouble.

AN HON. MEMBER: Prof. Ranga was also with you.

SHRI DEVI LAL: He is the only person now on the other side. Thereafter, we tried to form a D.M.K Party on the lines as it existed in South symbolising the party of the poor, implying Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party that united the peasants & labourers.

Our efforts to integrate them were thwarted by the newspapers of the capitalists by branding with a nickname 'Damkipa'. I thought of a way out of this mess and that was that all the parties and forces come together under one banner. Janata Dal was the name given to that. With the onset of Janta Dal, an economic programme was brought forward before the public and we got a leader whose honesty and integrity can not be questioned and the greatest testimony to that lies in the fact that the manifesto of Janata Dal was circulated in each and every department of the government with the directions that while taking every decision, the commitments made to the people by the party should be kept in mind. I have formulated 12 manifestoes till now but read none of them. Manifestoes are meant for action rather than simply to be gone through. A single point programme has been envisaged in our manifesto and it directly uplies that water to every field, work to every hand and food to every stomach should be provided. The problems of Punjab and Kashmir will be solved if we work on these lines. There is hardly any problem in Kashmir thc ygh I would not like to go into the details now. When Sri Buta Singh was the Home Minister he sent for the Chief Minister of Punjab. I too met him with other leaders and every body expressed his desire to remain with us, but they could not steal an opportunity to materialise it in the unfavourable conditions that had later set in Punjab as is the case with that State now-a-days. I understand that the situation in Punjab is not good. The youth have been led astray and behind their shield is an air of the "ideal rule"

blown that has no less an effect even today. A misleading policy of putting the Congress on the rails of victory in elections was adopted. I categorically explained to the Akalis and the militants that they had not won at their own but it was Shri Ray who had made them win. To our mind, the Congress adopted the policy of dividing Akalis to rule. Then, another trend set in the country. I reiterated that they were committing a mistake and indirectly helping the Congress. 11 candidates of the Maan group were given tickets and of them 5 congressmen have won. I advised them that never had Akalis committed such a blunder as this and it will be better if they exercise their mind before leaping into the political arena. I also told them that they had started a crusade for religion in 1983. Sardar Prakash Singh Badal had then laid the foundation stone of Ludhiana Jail and later when he was imprisoned there, I went to see him. He said to me, "Choudhary Sahib, I had laid the foundation stone of this 'Jail' I replied, "Sardar Ji, so what? You are, therefore, inaugurating this jail today", and waned, "remember, your fight for religion will turn into the fight for chair or seat of power one day and ultimately after forgetting this fight for chair, you now stand with a naked sword in your hand. I had advised him to fight for justice. I myself started a fight for justice in 1985 against certain oppressive measures and in 1987, I became the Chief Minister and brought India on the lines of that fight. I aroused the conscience of people and than have been able to become the Deputy Prime Minister today. I have thought of shifting the present trend of fighting and, therefore, I request you not to adopt the policy of slogan mogerling in the name of religions to divest the poor. It is an economic struggle and Punjab & Kashmir should be treated in accordance with this. All the problems would get solved, otherwise this trend is raising its ugly head in Assam and may spread to other places tomorrow. Business is nobody's prerogative. Can't the villagers become successful businessmen? They can if they are given an opportunity. The whole lot of people controlling the imports and exports digest millions of rupees and therefrom fountains the Bofors. The villages too are competent to

do all that and, therefore, if you want to keep away from the issues like Bofors, annex yourself with the national mainstream. This is what the people of the whole country think. It is not a gainful pursuit to provide people by misleading slogans. Therefore, please don't play with the sentiments of people but come to face the realities with which Prof. Ranga had familiarised us. While in the Congress working Committee in 1932, Prof. Ranga would talk about peasants and Shri Balram Jaxhar and I would visit Abohar, Fazilka and other areas of Punjab. But since then there has been a lot of change in his thinking today I would like to say that hitherto we have discussed enough and now we should go ahead to face the reality. Under the present circumstances, the President's rule should be extended in Punjab because incidents of ruthless killings are still taking place in that state. If I start elaborating on it, it would'nt be in good taste. Neither can Shri Maan nor Badal be able to solve the Punjab tangle. If stern measures are taken by our Government, the situation there can be brought under control within 6 months and peace and order established. Therefore, we can initiate the electoral process and solution can be devised after entering into negotiations with whosoever form the Government in that State. Then & only then can this tangle be solved. With these words, I would like to say that whatever you have said has been very rightly stated. The question remains of bringing in an amendment and I am happy to note that you have decided to cooperate with us to get that Bill cleared by this House.

Thank you very much for that:

SHRI VASANT SATHE
(Wardha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, fortunately, the Deputy Prime Minister spoke on the Bill which is proposed to be introduced in the House. He also supported the Adjournment Motion which is being discussed in the House for which I extend my thanks to him. But I would like to urge upon you that the time taken by him should be

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deducted from the time allotted for the discussion of Adjournment Motion, because we have been allotted very little time for the discussion, we have been asked to conclude the discussion by 2.30 p.m. out of which approximately one hour has been consumed by our Hon. Deputy Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*) I am not talking about him here. It is right. Nor am I speaking against him, I am making a request to the Chair. What makes you feel perturbed?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while participating in this discussion I would like to raise a fundamental issue that we have brought Adjournment Motion to draw the attention of the House to the present serious situation in Punjab. Just now, while speaking in the beginning of the discussion, an hon. Member Shri Janeshwar Mishra from that side state that Punjab problem arose in 1980. I would lie to tell that this problem did not arise in 1980. Actually it started when an incident took place on the day of Baisakhi this 13 April, 1978 in Amritsar. The problem started when a few people took the decision that they would adopt the path of violence to get their demands fulfilled. This was the beginning of the problem. Democracy faces danger when some people develop such attitude. They may consider it reasonable emotionally or from their own point of view, from religious point of view, communal point of view. But democracy can be protected only when people realise that they should get their demands accepted through ballots, through negotiations and that they should not use guns, bullets, swords, any sort of violence for this purpose. Unless we follow this concept we cannot save democracy. Shri Devi Lal has rightly stated basically all problems are economic problems. If efforts had been made to solve the economic problems and steps had been taken in that direction several problems would have been solved by now and these problems and situations would not have arisen. Are we prepared to allow the people to take to violence if their demands are not acceded to? In democracy we have got the right to ex-

press our protest. But nobody has the right to take to guns to have one's demand accepted. Democracy would come to an end when people develop such an attitude.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Do you remember the Delhi riots?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I seek your indulgence they fail to understand what I am saying. It is not my fault.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt. Let him speak.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, whether it is Kashmir or Punjab, if somebody speaks of changing the democratic set up or amending the Constitution let him do so, we have no objection, he is free to do this; if somebody only talks of burning the constitution or tearing off the National flag, that can be tolerated but if somebody actually indulges in antinational acts and poses threat to the integrity of the country at gun point, then he has no right to be the citizens of this country, He has no right to live in this country. That day is not very far. Now the situation has reached a dangerous point Government have applied all the democratic norms but they have not been able to solve the problems. Mufti Mohammad Sahib, when your Prime Minister took over, he with all his bonalied, thought that he would be able to persuade the terrorists elements and bring them into the national mainstream and for this purpose, he visited the 'Punjab in an open jeep'. We welcome this. If he had succeeded, if those separatists had been convinced to come into the mainstream, the Prime Minister's effort would have been applauded. However the situation has been just the reverse. You may accuse us that we have achieved nothing during forty years. But one thing is certain that even at that time our leaders were always ready to have negotiations with all to maintain unity and integrity of the country. In Mizoram the youth of the Assam Gana Parishad had gone astray. We talked to them and told them that they were free to contest elections and get power

through that process. We had negotiations, accord with Akali leader Shri Longowal, held elections and asked them to jule the state. We had negotiation with Gorkhaland people and asked them to get elected through constitutional means. But we never compromised with those elements who follow the path of violence to disintegrate the country to achieve their ends. We had to pay a price for it. People talk of bluestar operation and mobility but they forget that the holy Shrine had been converted into a fort, arms and ammunition had been dumped there. They had prepared a hit-list and were killing the persons selectively. They even started killing the innocent bus passengers. The situation had deteriorated to such an extent that they had to be warned to get out of the holy place. They were told that Gurudwara, temple or Masjid were not meant for such purposes. Only when they did not respond to such warning and did not come out the hidings, the bluestar operation was conducted. Nobody is happy over it. But what sacrifice had to be made for it. You make joke of bullet proof jackets being worn by leaders, but can you forget that the body of that National leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi, whom you too accepted the leader of the country, was riddled with carbine bullets. Do no forget that she made this sacrifice only for the unity of the country. (*Interruptions*)

Please listen, this is a serious seriousness Mufti Sahib, my submission is that it would be a matter of great pleasure if the process you have started fruitifies and the misguided people come into the mainstream. We at least maintained a situation that we could hold Lok Sabha elections in November, and those elections were held peacefully. Your party as well as our party assured the people in our respective manifestoes that Assembly Elections would follow. But you see, the situation have deteriorated to such an extent during these five, six months that conspiracies are being hatched to disintegrate the country, and these elements have been finding to hindrance in achieving their ends. You know what happened in Abohar recently, students of Engineering College were shot dead mercilessly in the

college premises. What was the motive behind the explosion that rocked the religious procession? I am only mentioning the series of such incidents. You evaluate to what extreme the situation has deteriorated. One can easily understand the gravity, when bullets are fired in the market or a bomb or an explosive is kept in the market which tear the bodies of people into pieces. Today you must have been photographs in the newspapers. Same is the situation in Kashmir. You must make it clear what measures would the Government take if the people take to the path of confrontation with the Government in Kashmir. The Central Government asserts that every possible attempt is being made to find the solution, this process may continue. But I would like to know with whom negotiations would be held. Khuranaji has also pointed out the same thing. Those who are ready to come for talks.

[*English*]

Within the frame work of the Constitution

[*Translation*]

Should be welcomed but what talks will you hold with those who want to hold negotiations at gun point and say that they will have talks only after their demands are accepted.

Now the situation has deteriorated to such an extent that these elements openly make statements that there is no other way than to divide the country, Kashmir will certainly be separated. They are not ready to accept any other proposal. In Sanskrit there is a reference that when Yudhishtira was asked how the terrorists should be treated, he said

"Guruva Vridhova Brahmanova
Bahushrutam,
Atataynam Ayatam Hanyad Ev
Vicharyan".

Just now Janeshwar Ji compared the terrorists with dogs. Gandhi ji was asked what he would do if a mad dog enters his

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Ashram, he replied that he will order to kill him because otherwise he would bite and kill others. As I stated in the very beginning, the Government should tackle the problem very firmly. Whether it is JKLF or students Federation which has been putting the demand for Khalistan if they are willing to contest elections through ballot in a peaceful manner, if they are ready to give up the path of violence, they should be invited for negotiations. We will never oppose it. Then a declaration should be made to the effect that those citizens who don't want to fight against anti-national elements those who want to tread on the path of violence and are not ready to accept the Government, they have no right to live in this country. It is very essential to tell them in very clear terms. Whether it is Kashmir, Punjab, Assam or any other State if such elements try to disturb peace at the instance of Pakistan, they must be invited to a final fight as it is essential to undertake such fight once for all for the sake of the unity of the country. The Government should not allow these coward elements to continue killings of innocent people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to appeal that whatever agreement is reached it must be admissible only within the framework of the Constitution.

But it would not be appropriate to adopt a liberal attitude towards the terrorists or killers. Let us know the concrete steps Government wants to take under the present circumstances. The Government has sought extension for a further period of six months, what do they propose to do during this period? How the problem will be solved? I shall be grateful if the hon'ble Minister takes the whole country into confidence and spells out his concrete plan before the people. Please come out with a concrete plan. It won't do with assurances alone. You have to take the innocent people who have been leaving Punjab or Kashmir, into confidence. Please put some concrete scheme before the House and the country and take effective measures in order to assure these people;

otherwise the situation would continue to deteriorate and once it goes out of control, it would become difficult to solve the problem. Many innocent lives have already been lost and I would like to request you that more innocent people should not be killed.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this House is one in condemning the dastardly killings that took place at Batala day before yesterday, but today I oppose the Adjournment Motion moved by the Opposition in the House. I consider that this is politically motivated and it does not tally with the kind of need that we have today to act unitedly on the basis of a consensus.

What happened when the killings that took place at Batala? The kind of attack that was made was to give a clear signal that it was on communal lines. Why is this kind of attack taking place? That we have to understand very seriously. Earlier in the past, this kind of attack on such a big scale did not take place. In order to understand the situation we have to keep in mind the new situation that has developed with the advent of the Janta Government, the National Front Government, we all are aware of the kind of mental distance that was created between the then ruling party, the Congress and the people of Punjab, the wall that was created in the past during the time of Congress Government. May times when we discussed this matter in this House, we always said that so long as the Congress remained in power, it was difficult to solve the problem of Punjab. It is not only economic or political problem, but it has become a psychological problem with the people. It had taken the shape of a crisis of confidence in the Government that ruled the country at that time. With the removal of the Congress Government, we thought that a new situation had emerged, where there would be an all round effort to find a solution to this vexed problem. The political activities had picked up. I do not say that what the Prime Minister did in visiting Amritsar was a publicity gesture. It had a

symbolic meaning in it, that a new situation had come, were people can have interaction with the Government and try to find a solution. After that, we are aware of the attendance of the people in large number at the observance of the martyr day, and are also hopeful of the congregation that will take place on Jalianwala Bagh day.

The political action that is now going on in Punjab has frustrated the terrorists. Every time in the past when we were nearing the solution, we found that they tried to step up the terrorists activities from across the border. This is the indication for that also. Now, why there are these kinds of attacks with communal overtones? It is; because they have failed on all other attempts. They had tried to allure the younger people of Punjab. Sitting from Washington and from their connections in London and Canada, they have tried to allure them. They have tried to tell them that they will be having a separate country. But all that has failed. They know that India has an Achilles heel for its unity and integrity, that is communalism. So, they are now desperately trying to insert the communal nature in their attacks otherwise why was there an attack on the Ramnavami procession? It is not madness. There is a planning in that, and those who are planning it they are planning it deliberately. They want a definite kind of reaction. But I am very happy — I salute the people of Punjab - that despite this kind of provocation, they remained calm and they have not fallen into the trap of the evil designs. That is a great thing and we all must appreciate this. Despite all the killings that took place in Punjab for almost 9 years, nobody could tell that at the mass level it was over communal. During the time of the previous Government, I remember the incident at Karisari where the terrorists stopped a but and ordered the people of a particular community to be separated from the others. But People did not separate themselves. They died together. This is the unity of the people who are now living in the Punjab. After the Rajiv-Longowal Accord, how the goodwill that was generated, the kind of isolation that the terrorists have faced, frittered away. We

have to ask this question and you should answer it. You now sitting in the Opposition just cannot absolve yourself of all responsibility and try to ensure the Government. If we feel that the time is enough to censure this Government on this count, we will be the first to do it but this is not the time. You first-give answer of the 9 years of past. Who worsened the situation in Punjab? You have a duty to cooperate with the Government and cooperate with the nation. You have no more right to dictate any terms. You have to be with the consensus.

You always say that they are a minority Government and you are a major Opposition party. I want to see this majority Opposition party to go to the people of Punjab. People there want to remain with the country. They have defeated the evil designs of the communal elements. Now, they need to be organised. For several years we have been demanding setting up of a vigilance or resistance Committee. Why that could not be activated, I would like to know. We are not at all happy if the Presidents rule is extended in Punjab. We want the democratic process be restored there.

What is the experience of the last Lok Sabha elections? At the gun-point the democratic process was thwarted. Now, this gun has to be shut down. I think six months will be enough to activate the people. I don't think that with the administrative action, with these black laws and with the President's rule, you are going to solve the problems of Punjab. I would say, you go to the people. We will be with you. You try to activate them. Let them come and fight the terrorists on the ground. Try to restore the democratic process in the coming elections. I think with this united approach, we can really solve this problem. It is very shocking that so many people have been killed. Still I find a silver lining in the sense that they have become desperate and they have no other option. This type of approach, this type of design is destined to fail if we remain united and act according to the consensus that has been evolved in this country.

[Sh. Saifuddin Choudhury]

With these words I thank you very much for giving me time to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR(Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Adjournment Motion has been brought to censure the Government in regard the Batala incident. No words are enough to condemn what happened in Batala. The question is who are responsible for the incidents like the one which occurred at Batala. The problem would not be solved merely by bringing the Adjournment Motion to censor the Government. Such incidents have been taking place in the past also and the terrorists have not been brought under control. People have been pulled out of buses and killed and similar incidents have been taking place in hostels, in cities and everywhere. But today Government is being accused to have failed to control the situation. Everybody knows how and when terrorism started, and even then these people are accusing the present Government. Who created Bhindrawale? Who called him saint, and who have orders to fire bullets in the Golden Temple. Despite these happenings they talk of the failure of the Government; whereas actually this Government is not at all responsible for these happenings. Evil deeds are being committed by the terrorists and these people are accusing that the Government has failed. I would like to ask those who have moved the Adjournment Motion whether the previous Government which could not save the life of its Prime Minister, who was gunned down by her own security guards did not fail? As the security guards belonged to Sikh community massacre continued to take place through out Delhi, Kanpur, Bokaro etc. and whether it was not the failure of the Government that it could not succeed to tackle the situation. At the time when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was murdered the person who was elected the leader, the son of Shrimati Gandhi and the present opposition leader had stated that when a big tree collapsed the whole land oscillated. he found such an excuse, did

such statement not encourage terrorism. Today Shri Vasant Sathe has stated that huge quantity of arms and ammunition are being accumulated in the Golden temple. But what about the past when huge quantity of arms and ammunition was accumulated before the very eyes of the people and no action was taken. Bhindrawala was being called a saint. After words firing took place at the Golden Temple which disheartened the Sikh community; due to the massacre which took place all over Delhi, Kanpur, Bokaro and other cities they lost confidence. And even by now they have not been able to regain the same confidence. Terrorism has terrified everybody. Most respectfully I would like to submit that there is a solution to terrorism, suppression would encourage it more, while liberal attitude would also have the similar effect. Only sacrifice can solve the problem of terrorism. I would like to offer my best wishes to the people of Punjab with the hope that they would not hesitate to offer sacrifices to solve the problem. Today, the incident which took place in the procession of Ram Navami, the motive behind it was to provoke the people at other places. But this did not take place. Indian society is liberal and it has the capability to face terrorism. Despite the fact that opposition enjoys majority and brought Adjournment Motion, they cannot escape their responsibility. The Minister of Home Affairs was charged that he did not visit the area. But my submission is how often he visited the area when he was Prime Minister. Today the situation in Kashmir is deteriorating, how often did he go there. Was it not his duty that he being a senior leader of the country, he should have visited the place when Batala incident occurred, why did he not go there? Our Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh took the initiative. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would conclude within a minute. Our Prime Minister is ridiculed at, that he went to Amritsar to offer his prayer with the Deputy Prime Minister. It is said that all this was nothing more than a mere drama. But I would like to know whether such initiative was not necessary to take in order to win the hearts of the people. Now the Prime Minister travels in open. Earlier the then Prime was surrounded by

the security whenever he travelled. He wore bullet proof jacket, travelled in bullet proof car and delivered speech from the bullet proof enclosure. It created terror in the minds of people. They thought that when the Prime Minister of the country who enjoyed so much power, remained terrified, what would happen to a common man. Today it is a matter of great pleasure that our Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and their other cabinet colleagues roam without any fear in open jeep. The result has been that terror has disappeared from the minds of the people. It is because of this that today when terrorist activities take place people do not lock themselves in their houses; rather they resolve to face this challenge boldly.

We oppose this Adjournment Motion and appeal to those who moved it that they should evaluate themselves whether they really intend to stop terrorism or want to fulfil their political motive. If they really want the solution, they will have to adopt a cooperative attitude. The Government have taken a political initiative in regard to the solution of the problem and they should co-operate with the Government.

I would also like to suggest my Government that after 65th Constitutional Amendment Bill is passed, elections should be held in Punjab at the earliest; political initiative should be taken there so that terrorist forces can be challenged.

SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV (Faizabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing the Batala incident over which the whole nation is exercised. I was listening very attentively to the views expressed by the hon. Members on this incident. Under Parliamentary system an Adjournment Motion is brought on an issue on which the attention of the House has to be drawn to give suggestions to the Government in the matter. Since it is a national problem, a problem of the entire population, I do not think this motion has been brought to censure the Government. Can an Adjournment Motion be brought merely to raise the issue in the House? Adjournment Motions are

brought to suggest a solution, to give some constructive suggestions to tackle the problem.

I would have been very happy had Shri Vasant Sathe, while speaking on the gruesome Batala incident, given some concrete suggestions to solve the problem. He had throughout his speech been telling us that the leaders of his party had made this sacrifice or that sacrifice and fought terrorism but nowhere has he made a mention of the mistakes, omissions they committed in combating terrorism and has also not suggested any corrective measures. Shri Vasant Sathe and Shri Kumaramangalam have not made any suggestion for the solution of the problem. They were in the Government for quite long time and have varied experience of the Governance. So, I was expecting that they I would also say something about the mistakes they have committed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You waste your allotted time in these things and if I ring the bell, you will say that you are not getting tie to give your suggestions.

SHRIMITRA SEN YADAV: Sir, the most important question is what we should do and what solution we have for such incidents taking place in Punjab and Kashmir. The policy of consensus of the present Government is the best policy to be followed in a democratic set up but perhaps they are not finding solution to the problem under this policy. Therefore, we have to think what further steps should be taken.

Today, the incidents which are taking place in Punjab smack of communalism. There is no denying the fact that such communal incidents have made them sit on the opposition benches, because the widespread bloodshed, fear and terror had made the people believe that they could not check communalism. Regarding Punjab problem I do not want to go into the past as to how the problem was created and who was responsible for that. I should not say like this, but the people who are responsible for creating this problem are now shying away from their

[Sh. Mitra Sen Yadav]

responsibilities.

The problem of terrorism which is continuing in Punjab and Kashmir for quite a long time, has spread to Bihar also. The Chief Minister of Bihar has clearly stated that the Congress party MLAs and some terrorists and others were behind the recent incident that took place on the 28th in Jahana-bad. Several people, sometime 5 or 6 sometimes 20 people are being killed there although these incidents have not been reported in the press. No less a person than Shri L.P. Yadav, the Chief Minister of Bihar has clearly said that the Congress MLAs were behind the Jahanabad incidents. So, I would like to emphasise that we should find a political solution to the problem of Punjab, the problem of terrorism. It is true that terrorists have become demoralised and stepped up their activities and that is why they deliberately want to give it a communal colour. The need of the hour is that we should find a political solution to this problem and political activities should start there. All the political parties should unitedly oppose terrorism and violence and adopt such measures which may help check terrorism. A political climate should be created in the country to find a political solution to the problem. Political activities should be stepped up and a programme chalked out to fight the terrorism unitedly. That is the only solution to this problem. If as suggested by Shri Vasant Sathe, we adopt the policy of bullet for bullet from tomorrow, how will it be possible for the Champion of the democracy. If they have any constructive suggestion that must be accepted by the Government and if Government do not accept their constructive suggestions, then we will also be with them to oppose the Government. The Government must implement effectively the programme they have to check terrorists activities in Punjab and also in other parts of the country. All the people are greatly exercised over these incidents. The Government must take concrete steps to contain the growing menace of terrorism and for this we are with Government.

With these words I oppose the Adjournment Motion and urge the Government to contain terrorist activities immediately. I am thankful to you, Sir, for giving me time to speak.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I considered this Government only a physically handicapped Government but yesterday's incident has proved that this Government is mentally retarded too.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now the hon. Members on the other side were pointing towards us and asking us as to why we brought this Adjournment Motion. We brought it because for the first time we felt that this Government is not serious towards such incidents of terrorism. A massacre of this magnitude has taken place in Batala. The Government should have suo-moto made a statement in the House and condemned the incident, but nothing of that sort has been done. This motion has been brought because for the first time efforts were made to give a communal tinge to terrorist incident in Punjab and because three major incidents have taken place during the last 1 1/2 months in which dozens of innocent people have been killed by the terrorists. Till November, 1989 the average killings per month in Punjab was 17 which has risen to 177 after the new Government come to power.

Sir, we brought this censure Motion because such a major incident has taken place there and not to speak of the visit of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister or the Home Minister, even the Governor did not visit that place. He visited the site 16 hours after the incident. Sir, we brought this motion because during our regime, we had controlled the terrorists activities, the terrorists were on the run, they were being killed in encounters, but today due to slackness of the Government and the demoralised police force in Batala where the police should have provided a cover to the procession it was maintaining a distance of half a kilometre from the procession.

Sir, we have brought this Adjournment Motion because till now the police of the Home Minister has not been able to confirm, whether the bomb was planted in a police jeep as reported in 'Jansatta' or it was kept on a cycle; we have brought this motion because the Government of its own did not provide proper medical assistance to the injured at Batala itself. As stated by the BJP leader Shri K.L. Sharma medical aid was given to the injured only after pressure was exerted by the crowd.

Many things have been said against the Congress Government and the Congress party. Today we are not in the Government. Had we done everything right, undoubtedly we would have been in the Government today. We must have committed some mistakes and in a democracy such mistakes are punishable and we have already been given that punishment. Today it is your Government, you are answerable for it. I would like to request you that whatever new initiatives you referred to, for example, the peace initiative, should be given a chance. Efforts are being made to heal the wounded Sikh psyche by mere expression of sympathy. But Sir, so far the Government which makes such tall claims has not been able to present any action plan about Punjab before the country as to how peace can be restored there and whether they are interested in solving the problem. I am not saying that the results should be evident before November itself, but I would like to submit that till November, 1989 there were only 35 police stations under which people were being killed by the terrorists. But with the coming to power of your Government, the situation has changed and the entire State has been affected by terrorist activities and the tentacles have spread even outside Punjab with terrorist incidents taking place in Uttar Pradesh as well. You may ask my friend, Shri Mahendra Pal who is present here. Two bomb explosions have taken place in Nanital. Sir, during our time, the village Defence committees were very effective but with the coming to power of your Government, the village Defence Committee have been dismantled.

13.59 hrs

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

These committees have been dismantled in the same manner in which the Governor who had been tackling the problem of terrorism very well was removed and such a person was appointed in his place who was perhaps not willing to hold that position. Under the Congress Government, the Police was confronting the terrorists effectively but it is unfortunate that today the Police is avoiding such encounters because they have been demoralised. When an S.P., Shri Gobind Ram was killed by the terrorists in Punjab, your Government did not express a single word of sympathy. It was so because you feared that it might offend the terrorists or their supporters and they might be displeased with the Government.

14.00 hrs.

Sir, the influx of refugees from Punjab had stopped one year before November 1989 but ever since your Government came to power the influx of refugees has been so large that even the Delhi Administration, which is under your administrative control, has refused to accept the entry of any more refugees. One hon. Member had submitted here that the incidents taking place in Punjab and Kashmir was the result of the situation and the atmosphere which had been created during the 40 years of the Congress rule. It would have been proper if Shri Janeshwar Mishra had enquired from the leader of the House and the Hon. Prime Minister of the country or from hon. Minister of Home Affairs because out of 40 years of our rule, he was also associated with it for 38 years. The times which the hon. Member dismissed as being sinful, the leader of the House has also an active participant in those times. You could have asked him also and got the necessary information. You claim that the Hon. Prime Minister travelled in an open jeep. I would like to congratulate him to pray to God that he may repeat his act of valour and go among the people of Punjab and

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

persuade them to come to the negotiating table. Your major complaint is that why should Shri Rajiv Gandhi wear a bullet proof vest? Shri Rajiv Gandhi is the only leader of India who had paid the heaviest price in tackling terrorism and which is a historical fact. Will you please name another leader who has lost his mother in the process of combating terrorism ... (*Interruptions*)..

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahemdabad): It was because of your fault. You may go through the Thakkar Commission Report to find out as to who was responsible for it. Why do you protect the person who was behind the conspiracy?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I would like to urge that I understand your agony; but is there any leader of your party or the parties which are your crutches who has been under constant threat of the terrorists and who has been attacked the way Shri Rajiv Gandhi was attacked? I would like to know whether there is any such leader in the opposition and the Ruling party.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Who is responsible? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You resume your seat...

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will not be recorded.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will not go on record. You resume your seat. This is not the way to ask questions. There is some prescribed procedure.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Even today you cannot name another leader in the House and for that matter in the whole country, who is threatened so much by the terrorists and who is at the top of their hit-list. Why is it so? It is so because even today Shri Rajiv Gandhi is one such leader who is still taking a strong stand against terrorism and who insists that all out efforts should be made to combat terrorism. For this purpose, he is prepared even to support your crippled Government. (*Interruptions*)

They make tall claims about their initiatives. I would like to remind them that in the election manifesto of the National Front, it was given that the Punjab situation will be normalised by November. On what basis was it declared in the manifesto that the elections will be held in Punjab as soon as they come to power. In this entire context, it is proved that the Government is not only deserves to be censured but has proved to be so useless that not only we, sitting on this side but also those who are sitting on the other side should think whether they deserve to continue to hold the reins of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to allege that in order to demoralise the police force this Government has appointed such administrators in Punjab who are trying to evade the problem. I would allege that this Government has adopted the policy of bowing down to the terrorists in order to boost their morale. I would like to level charge against the Government that by joining hands with the killers of Gen. Vaidya, such an atmosphere has been created in Punjab that we have been compelled to say that under the prevailing circumstances, the national unity and integrity is under threat and in spite of that we are being forced to support this Bill. Through the provisions of this bill, attempts are being made to postpone elections indefinitely or perhaps for one more year. What stronger evidence can there be for this argument when

there has been little change in the situation and there are killings everyday. Therefore, I would like to humbly tell Shri Janeshwar Mishra and Shri Saifuddin Choudhary that this Government has proved by its functioning that it deserves to be censured. It has proved itself to be so ineffective that if it becomes necessary to remove this Government, it should be removed.

[English]

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO

(Anantnag): Sir, during the last few hours I have had the privilege of listening to the speeches of various hon. Members in this House. I must say that my agony did not minimise but increased. At the moment we should have at least attempted to be introspective and slightly more thinking about what is happening in Punjab. We have not cured ourselves of the habit of becoming subjective and partisan even when we are seeking to start a search for national consensus. We do not give up the habit of fault-finding even when we say we have started a serious search for finding out, not the causes of Punjab problem, but the ways to solve the problem. I will remind the House that Batala has its own history. I will remind the hon. Home Minister that Batala has its own history. Is it not a fact that Batala has suffered five bomb blasts of this nature during the last one year and a half? Is it not a fact that Batala suffered the worst unprecedented siege for over 18 days before a year and half? If you do think so, why is it that Batala is chosen for such a naked crime? What is the cause thereof? If Batala does not attract our attention today for finding out immediate solution to the burning problem, then when we wake up, it will be too late so all the political parties should search for the solution immediately. Otherwise, we will not be fair to the nation, we will not be fair to ourselves and we are not fair to this House. It is perhaps historically very entertaining, if we find out who was responsible for having entered the Golden Temple at a particular point of time. But searching for those responsible for entry and who did it will not perhaps help us at this point of time. It will help terrorists, it will help

the forces propagating secessionism in Punjab. Sir, I have grown in politics at a point of time when a single death that occurred on account of Railway accident, it would ensure the resignation of the Railway Minister.

But today we are so thick-skinned that after the events of Bohar and Batala we don't see anything happening. We do not see even our Home Minister coming and making a *suo moto* statement before the House or taking the House into confidence in any manner. This is not true of Home Minister alone, but each one of us is so thick skinned as not to react in an appropriate manner. And those who criticised the Congress Party for having moved the adjournment motion perhaps do not yet realise the gravity of the situation in Batala and as such in Punjab. I am not reminding you of what is happening in Kashmir because it is not the topic of discussion today. But if we do not wake up, we may find it too late later. If we do not find out what is the link between Kashmir and Punjab and what is happening in Assam; it will be too late when we realise the gravity of the situation. Kindly try to find out a solution unilaterally. The whole nation is with you. The Punjab problem is not the problem of distribution of water in canals or shifting of capital. You should tell us what is the Punjab problem. I asked you that last time also. I repeat again that you must unilaterally speak about it telling us what is exactly the Punjab problem and what is the solution to it and what political activity you want to initiate. Its ramifications have become known in Canada, in England and in Pakistan. Kindly collect the latest book which has been published in Canada and find out what accusations have been made and against whom and who are the people responsible for this. Then only you can come to grips with the Punjab problem and seek to find out a solution. For terrorists you need not have any fear, but you have to take care of terror-stricken people. You must also know who are the people who did not allow the Governor to enter the Civil Hospital and what were the slogans raised. (Interruptions)

[Sh. Piyare Lal Handoo]

What is necessary to know is that such things cannot help solve any part of the Punjab problem, such less can it end terrorism. If you further strengthen terrorism, it will complicate the whole problem.

With these words, I thank you, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH (Amritsar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Batala is a part of my constituency and I am very well aware as to what kind of relation people have among them. The most regrettable part of the matter is that some of our friends of the Congress party are trying to blow the issue out of proportion by demanding an adjournment motion in this regard. If I recite the following Urdu couplet, there would be nothing wrong in it:

*"Gair mumkin hai ki khallat ki gutthi
suljhe,
Ahal-e-shaitan ne bahut soch ke
uljhayee hai."*

That note has been made more complicated by these satanic people after careful thought. The intention behind whatever is happening there today is to defame the Government. No one can claim it to be proper. Here also there cannot be any doubt that these very hon. Members and gentlemen have a hand in complicating the matter. There are many such people there who are cursing them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Punjab problem is a national problem but attempts are being made to make it a party issue and it is being said that the session shall be bycotted if the adjournment motion is not allowed. Statements are being made to censure the Government. I would like to submit that the person whom they are praising deserves to be censured. It was during his rule that cannons were fired on the Darbar Sahib, thousands of women became widows whose tears have not dried up so far. Even today the victim of 1984 riots wait with their peti-

tions outside the Prime Minister's residence. They cannot say anything like this today, for those demands were created by them. I understand that there was no need to bring forward this adjournment motion. It is a matter that has to be thought over by sitting together.

14.15 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

They have tried to take advantage, under the pretext of raising the issue of difficulties faced by the people. The difficulties that the people are facing were brought about by them and nobody else. The visit of the Prime Minister to Punjab and his efforts to create an atmosphere of peace, is troubling them, because they do not want the fire that they had set, to be put out. They do not want the terrorist forces, that they had treated, to be eliminated and this fire was it from their house only. They had lit the fire. The forces, that are indulging in bloodshed today, were treated by them only. All this is happening due to these forces and the people sitting in the front also, want the disrepute of the present Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I want is that it is very necessary to collect people here and console them, with sympathy and humanness, because living in Punjab is in itself an evidence of mutual goodwill, courage and boldness:

*"Jahaan bhuchal buniyaon, faseelon dar
par rahte hain,
Hamara haunsla dekho, hum kaise ghar
me rahte hain."*

This is a miracle of the bravery of the people staying there and even under such circumstances, they are carrying on their relations and fulfilling their obligations, in a beautiful manner and when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated, whatever happened in Delhi is disgraceful for any Government and the same people who were responsible for the happenings; later on became partners in the Government. Some of

them became Members of Parliament and some even become Ministers and the same people are teaching these people today, even though this fire was set by them only. The process that has been initiated by this Government, I want it to be continued and it should not be abandoned due to fear of terrorists.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my request to the leaders of all the parties is that they should sit together and hold talks on the Punjab problem and solve it and they should console the people of Punjab. This would improve the situation in Punjab. They should also be praised for maintaining their brotherhood, despite all such happenings. That brotherhood is still alive and safe. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the leaders of all the parties that this is a national problem. There was no need to bring an adjournment motion of this nature and create a scene. They should abstain from such acts. It is very clear from such acts on their part that they do not want peace in Punjab. All these things are their creation and they do not want to put an end to these things because they want to bring disrepute to the present Government.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the tragic incident that took place in Batala.....

[English]

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): Sir, we have given our names. I strongly oppose this..... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kamal Chaudhry, you please sit down. The time upto 2.30 was decided with the concurrence of your party.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat. I know that the hon. Member is from Punjab and therefore, I will give him three minutes. I am calling. Why are you getting angry? You may speak.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this adjournment-motion has been brought forward for showing our dissatisfaction at the way the present minority Government has been handling Punjab affairs. (Interruptions)

We have brought this motion in this House for a debate. We have not gone to the street to incite the people. We have brought this motion to debate in this House, to express our dissatisfaction here. We have not gone to the street to incite the people which you people were doing for the last three years.

Chaudhary Devi Lalji intervened in the debate. I respect him. He was a close friend of my father. He did speak about Roti in each stomach; work for each hand. He did speak about water in each field. But who is going to provide this? With this present population explosion, is it possible? Is this the way this Government is going to handle Punjab? How are you going to give jobs to these boys who are angry, who have weapons in their hands, who are rejecting the Constitution of India and who want to shoot and kill the people. They are doing it now. This is what I mentioned time and again. They started with small weapons. I said, they will start using bombs. They started using bombs. Then I mentioned, they will start using rockets. They started using rockets. They are using missiles now. They are going to continue this further. Today they are better trained and better armed. They have a goal to achieve.

Unfortunately, even the Congress Government had done some mistakes. But

[Sh. Kamal Chaudhry]

you people have incited those terrorists. In one breath you are talking about taking action against those involved in 1984 riots. Why don't you do it? You are running the Government today. With the same breath you are talking about the Punjab extremists, you want them to be pardoned and given general amnesty. You are asking for the deserters of the Armed Forces to be released and rehabilitated. I want to ask this House, are you going to keep on witnessing such incidents silently? What happened in Khudda? I have seen such incidents many times. Batala had earlier seen a siege by the terrorists. What action has been taken? I had said two years back—I pray to God, this could happen to some Minister. This has happened. We are fortunate that the girl was returned by the extremists. But at what cost? Are more of us going to lose our own near and dear ones? I am only pleading to this House to stop this mad-slinging. Let us get together and help each other. Why don't you deploy army in Punjab. People are coming out with suggestions for their political gimmicks. They do not know what is happening in Punjab. Are those terrorists wanting love and peace? People who have been making inflammatory speeches in the Gurudwaras, what about them? We have witnessed drama within the complex of this Parliament building also. Some people were allowed to enter inside and have a Dharna just outside Gate No. 1. Gate No. 2 and Gate No. 3 were locked. Are we scared of them? (*Interruptions*). Those who are wielding this kirpan are moving around freely can you handle them? You talk about bullet proof jacket being worn by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I ask you all to come with me and stay for one night in Punjab.....**

I do not want to say much. (*Interruptions*) Punjab atmosphere was very much congenial for elections. I am advocating for election. Stop Governor's rule. I have said so for the last three years. I am saying that today. It is possible to create congenial

atmosphere. It is possible to have free and fair elections. More Para-military forces can be deployed in Punjab. Can't you have free and fair elections in Punjab? Can we talk about Lithuania? If those people are wanting to have secessionism, take action against them. If the people are wanting to elect anybody, you just create congenial atmosphere and have free and fair poll. Let people elect anybody. When Shri Simranjit Singh Mann was elected, I was the one who said "May be. It is a blessing in disguise. Let that man become Chief Minister and handle Punjab himself." But it is unfortunate this present Government started political gimmickry and tried to raise him to that level but he did not deserve it. He should have gone about it in his own way. Shri Devi Lal mentioned.

[*Translation*]

'Better late than never.'

[*English*]

That man should also be allowed to go about mobilising people. When it did not suit the Government, then your Government tried hobnobbing with Shri Prakash Singh Badal. May be they have realised now that he cannot be installed and Government has brought the Constitution Amendment 64/65. What a shame! I am very much worried about this incident which has taken place in Batala and the way Government has handled the situation.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the killings that have taken place in Batala city of Punjab and the painful incidents that have taken place in every nook and corner of Punjab and the morale of the terrorists that has got boosted, as a result of it, I believe is due to the wrong policies pursued by the previous Government. When I mention, the hand of the previous Government as a reason for the present situation, I

want to make it clear that it includes not only the congressmen sitting on the opposition benches, but it also includes the hon. Members of the National Front Government, who were earlier in the Congress Government. Therefore, I would like to say that when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated, at that time, I was present in Delhi and I had seen with my own eyes the way in which the innocent Sikhs were put to death. The law of this country says that stringent punishment should be given to the criminal, who commits crime. The assassins of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, those who murdered her should be given the most stringent punishment, but under the cover of the killers of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Sikh Community throughout the nation was punished. From this incident, that happened during the Congress regime, what I understand is that the Congress violated the law at that time, but I would also like to remind, that if you also continue to follow the same policy—then you should remember. Nathuram Godse as well who had murdered Mahatma Gandhi. I would like to know from the Congressmen as to how many brahmins were put to death at that time in the country when Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated by Nathuram Godse a brahmin. Thus, when you make a policy, a law, you make it applicable on a handful of people, in a different way and on the SC/STs, other backward classes and religious minorities in another way. Hon. Shri Madan Lal Khurana was saying just now, that a bandh is being organised in Delhi, to protest against the Batala killings but I would like to ask Shri Madan Lal Khurana or Shri Malhotra or any other Bharatiya Janata Party leader whether they organised bandhs in Delhi, as Delhi is the capital of the country, when killings took place in Deoli and Sadhupur in Uttar Pradesh, when innocent Muslims were put to death in Meerut or when innocent people were killed in Bhagalpur? The Bharatiya Janata Party people have been following this kind of policy. The way the Sikhs in Punjab are treating you people, the high caste Hindus, with a revengeful attitude, perhaps, one day in this country the oppressed and suppressed people, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the backward classes, the mi-

norities including Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, (Parsees), and Buddhists may also do likewise with a revengeful attitude like the Sikhs. Therefore, I would like to tell you that you will have to change your mental attitude? Other countries can also take undue advantage of this and therefore, I hope that the problem that has erupted in Punjab, the incidents that are taking place every day, and those leaders in the country who call themselves the protectors of the country's unity and integrity, those who project themselves like this before the people, they should cultivate humaneness in them and they should look at their countrymen, all the Indians, equally. Only then we would be able to maintain the unity and integrity of the country.

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay South Central). Mr. Speaker, Sir, with great pain, I have stood to support the motion brought forward by Congress to censure the Government because the killings at Batala that were committed by the Pro-Khalistan terrorists are a stigma on humanity. It is all right to bring forward a motion but it is wrong to put all the blame for this ghastly incident on Government and make wild allegation in an hypocritical manner. If it is true that there is someone's hand in it, then we should find it out the truth instead of making allegations. When the Congress was in power, some RSS boys were machinegunned, while doing their morning exercises at Moga, I want to ask whether the Congress had any hand in those killings. Was there any meaning the blaming them? Are they to be blamed for imposing the President's rule in Punjab? Similarly could the then Government be held responsible for the incident in which the terrorists stopped a bus in which persons belonging to all communities were travelling and gunned down Hindu passengers irrespective of their age and sex after forcing them out of the bus? Was the Government to be blamed, for the killing of Shrimati Indira Gandhi? What we have to see is to find out our enemies and know how they are killing people. We have not done that. So they do not have any right to blame the Government.

I will tell two things to this Government.

[Sh. Vamanrao Mahadik]

The first thing is that we will have to seal our borders, as it is from there, that our enemies intrude into our country. Nobody should be allowed to cross the border. This was the mistake, that the previous Government committed and that is why, every day, some or the other, Pro-Pakistani or Pro-Khalistani elements are able to intrude into our country, indulge in killings and go back. In cities like Bombay, people indulge in betting on how many would get killed and how many would be injured in Punjab. Betting on this subject has become a practice now. So much evil has spread in our country, was it a secret then?

My second request is that we should scan every person, who enters our country, in any possible manner. Today such scanning is not done in Punjab and Kashmir, so these people are able to attack us and endeavour to gain respectability. It is not proper to blame the Government for this because in the past years, our Prime Minister was assassinated, the former Chief of Army Staff was assassinated and an attempt was made on the life of the former Prime Minister, who is present in the House. If we are to hold the Government responsible for all this, then we would have to admit that even the Congress Government was incompetent. But I would not say that our enemies are powerful and wise and that we are fools.

My second request is that we should pay back Pakistan, in the same coin and we should play the same game which she is playing with us. We should make an announcement asking our youths to penetrate into Pakistan in thousands to annex it to India and thereby solve the problem for ever.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Members of the House have expressed their grief over the incident that took place at Batala and have condemned the ghastly act of the terrorists. In this incident 31 persons were killed and 70

injured out of which 37 injured were taken to Amritsar.

The second thing is that when the Ramnavami procession started, along with it, two B.S.F. companies

[*English*]

under the command of Deputy Commandant had been deployed. One Inspector, five NGOs, 22 Head Constables and 100 Constables of the District Police under the command of SP (Operation) along with the DSP, Batala and SHO of police station and Police-station Sadar Batala were on duty along with the route and with this procession.

[*Translation*]

An attack on the Ramnavami procession has been unprecedented in Punjab. Last Year, when such processions were taken out, some incidents did take place in some places. We were worried about the possibility of any such incidents in far flung areas. In Punjab, this Ramnavami procession was being taken out, under full police protection, but nowadays explosions are conducted with remote control devices. The explosive was kept on a cycle at a distance. The explosion took place and many people got killed, but along with this there were some anti-social elements, who wanted to give a communal colour to it. In that also, the Police acted immediately and tried to control the situation and imposed curfew. I do not want to go into the root of the Punjab problem but despite the strong steps taken by the previous Government, I am not talking about Operation Blue Star, but it has been the experience even after Operation Black-Thunder that terrorist activities have continued unabated. The terrorists in Punjab are providing assistance to criminalise the situation in Kashmir, as it is in Punjab. It is said that in 1989, the Government had established control over terrorists, but I would like to tell you how many such instances took place. When there is a pressure from the police, and when the security forces start troubling them, then these terrorists look for soft targets, as they

did in Abohar, where they went to the Market place and pumped bullets into all those sitting there. In Fazilika, they asked the labourers travelling in a bus to get down, in mid way and shot them dead. I would like to remind Shri Vasant Sathe of the:

[English]

Murder of 19 boys and injuries to five others in a hostel of Thappar Engineering College, Patiala on the night of 9/10.11.1989.

Killing of 18 RSS workers and injuries to some others in indiscriminate firing in Nehru Park, Moga City, District Faridkot on 25.6.1989.

Murder of 10 persons and injuries to one person at Village Badowal, District Gurdaspur on the night of 6.1.1989.

Bomb explosion at Quila Mandi and Chakri Bazar in Batala on 4.11.1988. 18 dead and 25 injured.

Murder of 19 labourers and injuries to one near Central Seed Farm, Ladhuwal, District Ludhiana on 4.11.1988.

Murder of 18 persons and injuries to 15 others in indiscriminate firing at Sirhind, District Patiala on 13.9.1988.

Killing of 23 persons and injuries to 40 in a bomb explosion at Katra Ahluwalia.

[Translation]

I would like to say that the Congress Government had so much experience. If anyone has long experience in this field, it is the Congress Government as this problem has been before them for the last ten years. The Congress Government is.... (*Interruptions*)..... Please listen to what I am saying... (*Interruptions*).... I would like to say that after Operation Blue-Star, after signing the accord with Sant Longowal, after Operation Black Thunder, after dismissing Shri Barnala who enjoyed the confidence of the people, they too had to bring amendment to

the Constitution for extending President's rule for three years. Hardly has the present Government completed hundred days in office and they have started saying that we should deal firmly. We would like to say that under no circumstances, there would be a compromise on the territorial integrity of the country. Terrorism would be dealt with, but as long as we live in democratic India, we would not be able to maintain the unity of the country without obtaining the trust, faith and confidence of the people. I would like to say that the National Front Government has taken steps to give a healing touch. I am observing the situation in Punjab and Kashmir. The terrorists have failed to create a rift between the Hindus and the Sikhs in Punjab. It is a matter of happiness that there is one silver lining.

The people of Punjab want peace, they want prosperity. No one has any reservation about it. I am saying this that the National Front Government has done political mobilisation. Our Prime Minister visited Amritsar and Ludhiana. We participated in the function organised on the martyrdom day of Shaheed-e-Azam Bhagat Singh. All parties including the Congress would be participating in the function being organised at Jallianwala Bagh on April 13. Today, it is necessary to take a political initiative in Punjab, it is necessary to create an atmosphere of peace and tranquility.

The people of Punjab are thinking what wrong they have done that elections are not being held there. When assembly elections are taking place throughout the country, why elections are not being held in Punjab and they are thinking that they are not being trusted and that is why the democratic process is being scuttled there? With reference to the Constitution amendment, that is being made, I would like to say that the policy of our Government is to hold elections in Punjab, as soon as possible. We want to create such an atmosphere, in which election could be held, as soon as possible. It is also true that how is it possible to hold elections, if terrorists continue with their violence, even when we are talking and holding elections? If ter-

[Sh. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed]

rorists explode bombs during elections, then peace would be vitiated. We have understood the problem in Punjab and you also understand it. This situation has been there for the last ten years. Our Government cannot solve this problem in hundred days, but we have to initiate a democratic process, a political process there so that we can involve the maximum number of people.

As far as taking prohibitive steps are concerned, I have already said that our Government has taken some steps in this direction. People come to Kashmir, by crossing the borders. The Pakistani army helps them in crossing over to Kashmir. We have taken similar steps on the Punjab border also. Expenditure has to be incurred for taking those steps on the border, but if keeping in mind the situation, we want to stop infiltration from the border then we will have to start fencing the border. We will also have to start patrolling. We will also have to deploy maximum number of Para-military forces. We would like to increase the number of flood lights on the borders. The Union Government has asked the State Government to issue identity cards to people staying in areas close to the border. We will take whatever steps, necessary to counter terrorism.

But, the terrorist are being provided with assistance from Pakistan. We have concrete evidence about it. Terrorist are being given training in Peshawar and occupied Kashmir. They are given arms and other commodities. The entire Government of Pakistan is involved in this. If we want to stop it, we will have to take strong steps on the borders. Many people (terrorists) have been caught in the last five six days, in Kashmir. I have the figures with me, in this regard.

I would like to say with a heavy heart that whatever has happened in Batala is very distressing and we are very much grieved for those who have been killed. But I would like to say that this incident is not the solitary one and many such incidents had taken place in

the past. As a responsible opposition, you should not forget all such incidents that took place during 1988 and 1989. All of you know why such a situation exists there. We all have to work together to restore peace in Punjab Elections have to be held there at the earliest.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when it is known that there are training camps in Pakistan, what are the steps being taken to destroy those camps?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not Question Hour. Mr. Kumaramangalam.

(Interruptions)

(English)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had moved this adjournment motion with the hope that Government would realise the real situation and take matters seriously. Many a point has been made categorically and clearly on the floor of this House. Some of them may have been made by friendly supporting parties, some of them may have been made by constructive Opposition. But still the intentions are common. All of us want the problem in Punjab to be solved and we want the Government to look at the problem seriously. Unfortunately, we are seeing a repeat of almost the same speeches that we heard when the Sixty-third Amendment was moved and also whenever the issue of Punjab has come up. We understand your blaming us for all the ills. After all, the Congress Party has been—except for a small duration in between—for nearly four decades a ruling party in this nation. It is understandable that when the Opposition comes into power, they blame the Congress Party. But now how long are you going to continue to blame us?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Forty years!

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: It looks right. I got the message. Sir, it is very clear that for forty years, you are not going to look at any problem seriously. You are going

to continue only to blame us and try to pass the buck to us. The problem is not solvable by you and you need more and more time.

I recollect when the Sixty-third Amendment was being moved, we were being challenged. We were being told that our leader used to move around with bullet-proof jackets while the Prime Minister went in an open jeep in Amritsar. Isn't that what we were told? And what has happened? In Batala and Amritsar, this unfortunate happening has happened.

AS HON. MEMBER: You are also responsible.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Oh, now, we are responsible! We were told: Once we went in the open jeep, every problem was solved. We wish to solve the problem with open heart. We want to have consultation.

Whenever we asked them, "How are you going to handle the terrorist problem, are you going to distinguish between....." (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order please.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, either ask the treasury benches to permit me to speak or I shall.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: They will allow you to say what you want to say. Please go on.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I am much obliged to you. The situation unfortunately in this House is that most of the new Members still have not undergone the training course. I think, they should know how to interrupt. But what is even more unfortunate is that even senior Members, who taught me when I came to this House, are violating the rules themselves.

While moving the adjournment motion, I had specifically asked the Government and, through you, the Prime Minister: "Would he accept our request that a specific pro-

gramme or plan of action on how the Punjab problem is going to be tackled, would be brought either to the notice of the House or, if necessary, to the all-party meeting within a period of one month?" We have not received any answer at all to that. It shows that even now they are not willing to commit themselves to the fact that they will have elections in Punjab, even though they said so in their manifesto, even though they promised every citizen that they will bring elections in Punjab. They said the same thing when the 63rd Amendment was moved. At that time, they did not think that they will have to come back to us, to this House, for a 64th Amendment and when that is unable to be passed, come for a 65th Amendment. I hope and wish that there will not be a 66th Amendment. I am reasonably confident, looking at the House and the number of Members sitting, that the 65th Amendment would ultimately go through... (*Interruptions*) The issue that is before the House is not a question of no confidence at all. This is a question of adjournment motion which, in the democratic parliamentary forum, is considered to be a motion for censure. As far as the speeches of the majority of the Members who have spoken are concerned, there is not just a note of censure in their speeches. But they have gone further and directly criticised the Government on how they have handled the problem in Punjab. Considering the fact that the Government, even in their reply, have not deemed it fit to come forward with a specific plan and programme as to how they will tackle the problem and also considering the fact that their attitude has been callous, to say the least, I would request that this Motion be put to the vote of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do now adjourn."

The motion was negatived

MR. SPEAKER: The House will not take up Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill.

14.57 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into considerations."

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration of the Bill to vote, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared—

15.00 hrs.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI (Amethi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Prime Minister took a meeting and we agreed to cooperate on this Bill, we were assured that the Congress Party would be given one hour's time on this debate. The other parties would get extra. This is what was agreed to in the Prime Minister's office on Sunday evening.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): In the morning when you called all the party leaders, it was agreed that half an hour will be taken between the disposal of Adjournment Motion and the taking up of this Bill. It was agreed that at 2.30, we would complete the other motion and at 3.00 O'Clock, we will have voting. Probably, the Leader of the Opposition is not aware of it...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): It was very clearly stated that there would be discussion according to the directions of the

Speaker. We said that we would cooperate with the Government, but never it was said that there would be no discussion... *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Whatever time they want, we are prepared to give...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. UPENDRA: But we have no speakers on our side.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever you are speaking is not going on record.

[Translation]

Please sit down. Write your names and send them to me.

[English]

If it is the consensus of the House, we can discuss it for about an hour.

Let the lobbies be opened.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot do like that. The Government has agreed to that. Since nobody from the ruling party wants to speak, I would like to hear the opposition.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): May I just confirm that you have decided that this discussion will last for one hour?

MR. SPEAKER: No, my point is that if the Members want to take part in the debate, then, I said, I can give 30-40 minutes for that. Those Members who want to say something, they can say and then I can take the voting.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. No time limit?

MR. SPEAKER. Thirty minutes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolspur): It was decided that the voting would be at 3 O'Clock That is what was agreed. They were there

MR SPEAKER The Government is agreeable If you agree, we can take up the voting at 3 40 p m

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I will take voting exactly at 3 40, 3 40 means 3 40

Now, motion moved

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration "

Shri P Chidambaram

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR SPEAKER Those who want to go may do so but without making any noise Whosoever wants to stay here may please sit down

[English]

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga) Mr Speaker, Sir, we have just conclude a debate, which lasted about three hours, on the situation in Punjab Sir, when this Constitution (Amendment) Bill came up last week, I spoke at great length on that (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Please take your seats

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM Sir, when this Bill came up last week, I spoke for about 20 minutes expressing our anguis^h and concern over what is happening in Punjab Two days ago there was a startling, a shocking reminder of the situation in Punjab, which

during the last three hours we have discussed at great length Sir, these debates will serve a purpose only if at the end of the debate instead of harping upon an artificial consensus, instead of harping upon words and phrases which have no meaning, Government works out a concrete plan of action and decides to follow a course of action

Sir, I look back to this month of the last year I am sure the Home Minister is aware of the situation which then Government faced in March-April, 1989 He faces today a worse situation Thanks to their vacillation, thanks to their inaction, thanks to their dithering Let me ask the Home Minister, Sir, is he aware of what happened in Tarn Taran last year? In Tarn Taran police district, of Amritsar Revenue district, there was a situation of near secession When last year I spoke on this debate, I spoke very carefully and did not reveal too many details But today I think I will be doing my duty only by revealing some details

Last year, at about this time, there was a situation of near secession in Tarn Taran district We launched what is known as-what is now on the record-Operation Mouse Trap A very elite paramilitary force was sent there A major operation was launched and Tarn Taran was literally pulled back from the verge of secession Today, what is the position there? There are 10 police stations There is only one Gazetted Police Officer Four gazetted posts of police officers are vacant You have not been able to appoint a single officer to go there No officer is willing to go Why? Sir, let me say this with responsibility, Tarn Taran district today is in a worse situation than what it was last year at this time It is on the verge of literally slipping out of control of the civil administration I don't know whether the Prime Minister knows these facts If he does, he should assure this House that he will look into this matter immediately with a sense of urgency and ensure that the police officer posts which are vacant will be filled immediately and the authority of the civilian and police administration will be restored in Tarn Taran police district

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

Sir, Tarn Taran today is ruled by the Khalsa panchayats. In Tarn Taran a civilian officer's writ does not run. In Tarn Taran no Police officer is doing foot patrolling. Last year to supplement the paramilitary forces, an elite force was sent and your files will tell you which force it was. We had posted an I.G. of the CRPF to especially take charge of Tarn Taran. We resumed night patrolling which had been suspended by force of circumstances. Today, my information is that night patrolling has come to an end. There are no foot patrols in Tarn Taran district today. Whatever mobile patrols are done, they are only on paper. These mobile patrols are really not on the ground. What is the situation in Majitha police district today? If Tarn Taran police district and Majitha police district slip out of your control, Amritsar revenue district is out of your control. Today, the Khalsa panchayats rule in the three border districts of Punjab. I made this point last time and I had asked the Home Minister to please look into this. But my information is that the Village Protection Force which was set up by the DGP Mr. Gill—he remains your DGP, he must continue to enjoy your confidence—is no longer functioning. He would not answer in his reply. Please go through his reply. Please go through my speech. Please go through the question that I had raised. Please look at the answers which your Home Minister gave. There was no answer on the village Protection Force. There was no answer as to what you are doing on the border fencing. There was no answer as to what you are doing on the border fencing. There was no answer on any one of the questions that I had raised. I hope, at least now, the Prime Minister will look into this matter and will assure this House—the Home Minister of course was gracious enough to say belatedly that the previous Government had taken some very good steps in Punjab and we will continue those steps—that he will take necessary steps. But that is not enough. You must tell us as to what you are doing. How much progress you have made in the last 120 days and what you intend to do in the next 100 days or in the next

180 days or whatever it is.

Today, in Punjab, there are two movements there was a social reform movement rather a retrograde movement, a fundamentalist movement, a movement to divide Punjab on communal lines—which was beaten back with a heavy hand. Now, what is the position? The two movements in Punjab are 'Banish Hindi, Banish *Bindi*.' This is the call in Punjab, today. They will not allow Hindi to be taught in the schools. They will not allow women to wear *Bindi*. Banish Hindi and Banish *Bindi* are the calls echoed in the countryside of Punjab, today. What is the Government doing about that?

Sir, my colleague Mr. Kumaramangalam mentioned this. The National Anthem is no longer sung in the schools, even on the Independence Day and on the Republic Day. They have substituted it by their own song. In many schools, the uniform is prescribed by those who believe in Khalistan. A particular colour of uniform and a particular colour of turban is prescribed in Punjab. What is happening today? What is happening today is, Punjab is slipping out of the control of the civilian and police administration. There is today, a growing vacuum of civilian authority; of constitutional authority. But, like nature abhors the vacuum, the vacuum created by the withdrawal of the constitutional authority, by the retreat of the constitutional authority is not going to remain a vacuum. It will be filled by those who are fundamentalists, those who are communalists and those who are secessionists. This is what is happening in Punjab. Please do not be carried away by the reports that are coming to you from those who support you here and from those who support you outside. Those who pretend to support you here in private conversation are denouncing your policy. Those who pretend to vote for you today in private conversation are questioning your capacity to run the Government or are questioning your capacity to hold back Punjab. This is the problem. At least, we stand up here and in an outspoken manner criticise you. Those who pretend to support you—I am sure your sources will tell you—outside this House,

outside this building and outside this compound they are the people who are questioning your capacity to hold India together, to hold Punjab within India and also to hold Kashmir. This is the position. *(Interruptions)*

Please listen, you have no sense of responsibility. We have a sense of responsibility. It is far too grave... *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: Why are you angry?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am angry because I am responsible. You are neither responsible nor angry.

Sir, I speak with a great deal of responsibility. I speak more in anguish than in anger. But if I am angry, I am angry because of a reasons. And I am angry because I know the kind of the problem; I am not underestimating it. It is not an easy problem. *(Interruptions)* I am angry because I know the magnitude of the problem. *(Interruptions)* I think the Government will rise to the challenge, rather than be cowed down, rather than retreat in the face of the fundamentalist challenge.

Last year-let the records show; let the people of this country know-despite the severest odds after Black Thunder, after Operation Mousetrap, we did create conditions in which, as demanded by the then Opposition, as demand by Shri Indrajit Gupta, as demanded by Shri Somnath Chatterji, as demanded by everyone, elections were held in Punjab. The results of the elections may not have brought comfort to those who are the ruling party today. The result of the elections did show that the Akali Dal (Mann) and the Congress Party are the two biggest representatives-that is the verdict of the people of the Punjab, CPI and CPI(M) being smaller representatives. The results of the elections brought no comfort to the Janata Dal or the National Front; but we did create conditions, and the elections were held. Today, six months later, those who shouted from the house-tops that elections must be held, are whimpering and saying that elec-

tions cannot be held.

We understand the problem. We were in power for 4 1/2 years. We know the difficulties in holding elections in Punjab. We know that it is not easy to hold elections. Today, if we were in the ruling benches, we would also have come to the conclusion that it is not possible to hold elections. But what has happened in six months? Why is this deterioration from November to April? Who is responsible? How long can can give this alibi?

I am glad Shri Madhu Dandavate said this I saw the quotation-that this alibi is wearing thin. How long can you continue to say that you inherited this problem? How long you continue to say that you have no responsibility?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are tired of saying that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: In 125 days, far from creating the atmosphere which the Prime Minister promised, far from healing the wounded psyche which the Prime Minister promised, far from creating the consensus which the Prime Minister promised, what you have done is to fragment the Punjab polity further. What you have done is that today, in the name of an artificial consensus among those parties which support you which, I believe-and I say this to the Prime Minister-is a pretence, which today is a facade; they are not really supporting your policy; outside this House they are condemning you and they are questioning your authority to hold India, today you have lost ground in six months. How are you going to retrieve this ground? How are you going to retrieve this ground-this is what we ask. As Members of Parliament, as members of the Opposition party, are we not entitled to ask this question? How are you going to recover this lost ground?

I heard the Deputy Prime Minister. He spoke, I am sure, with first-hand knowledge. He comes from the neighbouring State. I can understand it from the translation. What is

[Sh P Chidambaram]

the point of expressing anguish Yes, anger is there At the end of all this debate, you must tell us how you are going to retrieve the lost ground, how you are going to restore at least the November 1989 position How are you going to restore the position to at least the May 1989 position?

Today, what has happened? Two things are happening the killing rate in Punjab today has gone back to the pre-Black Thunder days, the 1988 killing rate About the point-to-point inflation, today it is 8.5 % There is a race between the rate of killing in Punjab, and the rate of inflation caused by our weak policies That is the kind of situation to which you have brought India today, and Punjab in particular

Let me appeal to this House that at the end of this debate, the Home Minister-and if not the Home Minister, the Prime Minister-should take the House into confidence and tell us what steps are being contemplated to retrieve the situation which, I believe, which we believe, is worsening day after day We again reluctantly support this Bill, bowing to the inevitable, bowing to our sense of duty, to our sense of obligation We reluctantly support this Bill By this Bill, you buy six months' time What are you going to do with these six months? That is the question I would like to raise

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur) It was not my intention to intervene in this debate We had said that we would not be intervening the indeed all the extra time that you have so kindly allotted be utilised by the Opposition to have a chance to say what they feel they have not had a chance for so long, so far, including the five years when they held direct responsibility for Punjab and Kashmir and all else I am, nonetheless, struck by a sense of deep irony that my esteemed friend the hon Member from Sivaganga ought to have referred to the 125 odd days that have passed, that he should have so easily forgotten the numerous occasions on which, every six months the then govern-

ment came forward and every six months the same alibi the same excuses the same difficulties were put across. I remember very well when my esteemed colleague, Shri Advani and I were then at the other place, and I did on one occasion say, after this there would be no further alibis, and the occasion then was an amendment to Article 263 wherein as BJP we stood apart and aside from the rest of the collectivity of the then Opposition and said "No, we will go along with you in the Government if you feel that Article 263 is an instrument that you need so badly and desperately with which you will be able to solve this problem of Punjab, we will stand apart, sit apart from the rest of the Opposition and we will support you even if we are not fully convinced "And I did even then say" "This is the final chance, after this, no more alibis" If Punjab continues to trouble us, the collectivity of the nation and the collectivity of this House, I don't think it lies in the sphere of the hon member from Sivaganga to talk tectoring on the edge of the Official Secrets Act, to talk of Operation Mousetrap to talk of the employment of special troops He could well have done it when he held the direct responsibility and charge for that task Why did you not do it then? Because you were conscious of the need to preserve special troops employed at the cost of their lives in a special task? He was heedful of that If he reminds this House, if he shares this information with the House now and expects the Home Minister to share all that is officially now with us, are you therefore asking the Home Minister to share the Official Secrets Act with the House having walked yourself on the edge of it? (*Interruptions*) It is only because of these considerations (*Interruptions*)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE And yours is a closed government

SHRI JASWANT SINGH The hon Member spoke of how long we will keep on repeating what we have inherited Indeed he has a valid point We cannot for ever in perpetuity keep on talking of what mess we have inherited. But I would like to remind the hon Member as to how soon you have

forgotten how much havoc you have caused with every single institution of this country, how soon have you forgotten that. We do not delight when elections are postponed. The subscription of the BJP to democratic norms, to democratic functioning does not require a certification from the Opposition benches. Elections are not an end in themselves; they are but a means to an end; elections are the heart-beat of democracy. You cannot advance that heart-beat too rapidly nor can you play with that heart-beat to retard it. Why do we go along with the government that we support? As Chaudhury Devi Lal said earlier during the day neither Mr. Simranjit Singh Mann nor Mr. Prakash Singh Badal has got the capacity just now to hold Punjab together. Six months of collective will and effort of the nation are needed so that a better atmosphere is created. We work on the basis of the consensus arrived at in this House. Whenever a consensus is arrived at even on a constitutional issue, there is understandably an unforgiveable, amount of complacency about this constitutional matter.

I have with me here a brochure which gives a statement of Constitution (Amendment) Bills which failed to get the requisite majority in either House of Parliament, since we adopted this system. There were seven different occasions. On seven occasions Parliament has failed even despite a consensus to find a constitutional majority. Should I, with your consent, read it? It will take me only one minute.

The very first occasion was the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Bill of 1955. It was to empower the President to fix a time limit for State Legislatures to express their views on laws affecting the area and boundaries of their respective States. No one then said that the Government of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with the kind of majority that they had was acting irresponsibly or was acting in a way that they did not keep in interests of the States problem in mind.

The very next one, in 1963 again the late Panditji's Government, the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill of 1963, to

include lands held in ryotwari settlement and also other lands in respect of which provisions are normally made in land reform enactments. No one then suggested that the commitment of the then Government was any the less on and reforms.

The next one was the 1966 one. I will not go into all the details of it.

The next one was in 1968.

The next one was in 1970.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: 1969.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Yes, 1969 but came up in 1970.

The next one later was in 1982, which was taken up in 1984, the Bill of 1982, of late Mrs. Gandhi's Government, the constitution (forty seventh Amendment) Bill, 1982, to amend Article 330 and 332 of the Constitution, was to provide reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That one failed.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: That failed and for two years it remained as failed. It was re-introduced in 1984.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is their concern for the Scheduled Tribes!

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: We did not say it then. We did not say then that it reflected on the Government. (*Interruptions*) You had permitted me this intervention. I say that it was because there was a consensus in the House, it was because there was a collective will recognising the agony of Punjab that we acted in a manner, but certainly there could have been greater caution exercised, but it was not out of any disregard for the agony of Punjab. I am grateful to you for having given me this intervention. I will conclude by saying that whereas we share the Opposition's concern for Punjab we are certainly not ready to be lectured about it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I sat through the entire debate on the Adjournment Motion and also again had the opportunity to hear Mr. Chidambaram's repetitive observations on this Bill. Sir, not a single suggestion all through this debate—not a single constructive suggestion—has been given by the Congress members on how to solve the Punjab problem. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He accused us of the same thing. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: On the other hand, a very serious disclosure has been made on the floor of the House by Mr. Chidambaram who is no longer, fortunately, the Minister of Home Affairs of this country. He said today, he just now said, that when the question of Tarn Taran camp up in the House, he did not disclose the facts, kept the country and the House in dark and that the Operation Mousetraps had been conducted by them. Now he is disclosing the facts today before the country and the House. (*Interruptions*) This is the Congress Party which provided us an inefficient administration and an irresponsible Opposition in this country. This is the performance of the Congress Party.

Sir, I would not have possibly stood up but for his repetitive statement or allegation that those parties which are supporting the Government inside the House are opposing them outside. We do not believe in hypocrisy... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You do.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Whatever we do we say and whatever we say we do. We are supporting them both inside and outside. The country today has got rid of the Congress Party deliberately because in all spheres of our national life, not only our people but our country's future has been at stake. And it has been a conscious decision of the people of this country to throw them on this side of the House. Sir, not a single explanation has been given by Mr.

Chidambaram. They are asking for an explanation from the present Government, why election cannot be held within three months. (*Interruptions*) Of course that commitment is there... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They have not put trust on you. Let him not boast... (*Interruptions*) People have sent us in larger numbers than you. Ours is the largest party.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Remind them of what happened in the States.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, nobody is happy that a democratic process should be halted or should not be carried out. But, Sir, the situation has to be taken note of. We have to be pragmatic. We said we are against taking recourse to Article 356 of the Constitution. But we will have to take a decision considering the present situation in Punjab. And nobody has a greater responsibility for the present situation than the erstwhile Government in this country, who has put the Punjab into a boiling situation.

Sir, not a single explanation has been given by him. Mr. Chidambaram is saying of the elections that were held in November 1989. Why did they not hold the Assembly election for three years? Why did he not hold the Assembly election in November? They have to give an explanation... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We gave it at that time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You think you have given. The country has not accepted your explanation.

Now, they say the gap which is there by the reason of the withdrawal of the constitutional authority is being supposedly filled up by the extremist and separatist elements. That is what he is saying. But who created that vacuum in the constitutional machinery in Punjab Sir? After praising Barnala sky-high, who dismissed that Gov-

ernment? Not a single explanation is being given. We are fed up with their hypocritical attitude. The Punjab problem is a serious one. And by hypocrisy on their side or shedding crocodile tears, this problem cannot be solved. It has to be tackled as a national problem as it is. We are conscious that the elections should be held as early as possible, but proper conditions should prevail, normally should prevail so that people can vote without fear according to their real wish. Therefore, we are supporting this Bill. I can only say that the country will judge who has today created the situation by reason of which various secessionist elements have raised their heads. Actually the country has given its verdict. I am sure, the Congress Party will not be able to get any political mileage out of their so called now support to this Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): I am very grateful to you for giving me a couple of minutes. I think, now we are coming to the conclusion of this discussion and very soon, within a few minutes. I hope, the entire House will unanimously be adopting this Constitutional Amendment. It means that we are giving ourselves a maximum period of six months to come face to face with reality. Let us think about that rather than go on indulging in acrimony, charges and counter-charges. I do not want to add to that though I have my views. There is no time. After the next six months we will not be in a position, I think, to again come to the House asking for further extension of President's rule and it will become a farce by that time. So six months is the outer limit the entire House is taking consciously upon itself. The question is, what we are going to do during these six months in order to improve the situation in the Punjab. I wanted to hear this proposal from this side. Now, we will hear it from the other side when they reply.

It is very easy to talk about Tarn Taran. Anybody, who knows anything about Punjab, knows that in the whole of Punjab the worst affected area is Tarn Taran. It has practically been a "liberated" area for not now but for a long time ... (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Gwalior): Liberated by whom?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, there is no administration there (Interruptions) "Liberated" by those people who are fighting to take Punjab out of India... (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Liberated from what?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: From your Government.... (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The hon. Member of Parliament is talking about the territory of India and calling it liberated. Does he mean that it was liberated from Indian administration? I think, he should take that word back.... (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not taking any word back... (Interruptions) In that area the administration has completely collapsed. Whether you like it or not, those terrorists claim that area... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The administration in Kashmir has collapsed. Do you call it liberated?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It has not collapsed ... (Interruptions) I am sorry to say that Mr. Madhavrao Scindia does not understand what I am saying. (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Let this word "liberated" be withdrawn. I have very strong objection to the use of this word. How can he say liberated in this context? Liberated from whom? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has already explained to the House what he meant by that word.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The use of this word militates against the territorial integrity of our country. That is why, we have objection to the word "liberated". I am sure, he will take it back.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How long will he defy the Chair? (Interruptions) I think, Mr. Scindia is sufficiently well versed in the English language to know that there are some words which are spoken in inverted commas. What is the meaning of "liberated", you do not understand? (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I thank Mr. Indrajit Gupta for his clarification. I fully accept that and I presume that in the official text there will be inverted commas. (Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would have finished my intervention by now. The respected former Speaker of this House, Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon, whose home is in Tarn Taran, met me today outside in the Central Hall and he gave me a description of what is going on there. There is no administration there, according to him. Terrorists in groups are going about in the daytime openly with their weapons. This is why I used that word. It has certain meaning. Now, Sir, there is another hon. Member of this House, whom many Members here know, Mr. Ramoowalia, who also has his home in Taran Taran. Two of his closest relatives, two brothers were killed there recently in open broad daylight and there was no sign of any police or anybody appearing on the scene. Therefore, what I wish to say is that as far as the security aspect is concerned, Taran Taran may not be representative of every area in Punjab. Nevertheless, what has happened the other day in Batala, that was in a different district of Gurdaspur. So, we have to tighten up. I have no doubt in my mind that during the Lok Sabha elections in Punjab, there was some slackening. In the messages and signals that were sent from here, perhaps there was a mistaken idea that you should allow the democratic process of election to be carried through, the security forces should relax their efforts and hold themselves back. But it cannot be permitted now.

The other thing which has to be done is that during this period of six months, the Government and the Administration in the Punjab, must take steps to curb atrocities which are being committed sometimes by the security forces and the police because these are things which help the terrorists. I have received letters from there. An old lady's, a widow's son was called away for interrogation- the name of that officer also is mentioned- and taken to the nearest town on the 3rd of March, but up-till now, till the beginning of April, no trace has been found of that boy. She has gone repeatedly to the Governor, to the officers, asking about his whereabouts, but nothing is known. Then, finally, she was asked that if she could produce Rs. fifty thousand, her son would be returned. This kind of things cannot be permitted to go on. I do not say that this is happening everywhere, everyday, but any such incidents like this do nothing but help the terrorists to inflame passions among the people, and anyway, this is not the job of security forces to act in this way.

Lastly, I will say that during these six months, it is my proposal to the hon. Members of the Opposition that what must be done is that all the parties who stand for the unity of this country, who stand for saving Punjab, who stand for Hindi-Sikh unity, should be prepared to carry on a big joint mass campaign throughout the towns and villages of Punjab, appealing for peace, explaining to the people, warning them against the propaganda of these people which will lead to dismemberment of the country. In the meetings which have already been held jointly in Ludhiana. In Khatkhat Kalan- one is going to be held on the 13th in Amritsar- and many other places, there has been very good response from the people. Thousands and lakhs of people are sitting in those meetings, applauding the speakers, listening to them. Therefore, the only way out is to change the atmosphere in Punjab during these six months. Are we just going to pass this Bill and go home and sleep? Is that our job? We have to come out among the people and do it jointly, together. That is the only way. Here we can go on accusing each other. That

does not matter. Nobody bothers about what we say here. But outside, the people in the villages and towns want to see that all the national, patriotic forces of this country should join together. I include my friends here. I invite them to join with all the others shoulder to shoulder, and go down into the villages and towns and campaign among the people in order to save the unity of the country and save Punjab. Only then we can go to elections after six months. We will have to go to elections in any case. That is all right. There is nothing to be worried about that. But the ground for it must be prepared and healthy atmosphere must be created. So, we hope, the implications of this Bill that we are going to pass, will be translated into terms of practical action, mass action, joint action, political action among the people of Punjab who, I believe, are at heart as patriotic as anybody here and do not want Punjab to be turned into Khalistan or anything else. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the morning, you will kindly remember that you have said in your Chamber that they will not speak and you will give us the time. That was the understanding. Now, you have gone back on your promise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No one from the National Front has spoken.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Minister for Home Affairs will reply.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not spoken. I should be given a chance.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you can speak.

SHRI A.K. ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the parties, as I said earlier, are reluctantly supporting this Bill and I am here reluctantly opposing this Bill. Sir, I am reluctantly opposing because of the Batala incident. But I would like to say in this House that Batala incident should not be taken as a preface or an introduction to pass this Bill. What does this Batala incident indicate? Does it indicate

the strength of the terrorists? I do not think, Sir. It is a most cowardly and dastardly act and that is an act done in desperation and in despair. That is why they could do this. Sir, before postponing the election in Punjab, one thing must be remembered. Many suggestions were made like fencing is to be strengthened, while paper is to be made, para-military forces are to be given, enough defence force is to be constituted; all these creative suggestions have come. But I would like to say what is most required is to isolate those terrorist from the people. I would like to know from this House, by postponing the election, whether you will be isolating the terrorists or you will be uniting the terrorists; with the people. That is the point to be decided here and to me, Sir, the whole impression which I gathered by going there and meeting people and staying there in the villages, is that by postponing the elections, you will be strengthening the hands of the criminals, cannibals and the communal forces. Sir, we will be turning Punjab into a Kashmir. Have you seen one demarcation between the two? When the secessionists were dying in Kashmir, they could mobilise thousands of people there for the funerals. But when the terrorists are actually killed in Punjab not a single person comes to mourn. It means that they are totally isolated, totally separated from the people. What is required is firm step by ammounting that we will go in for election, if they come we will face it and we will face it on the ground itself. That should be our approach.

Sir, I would like to conclude that Punjab can be tackled by three ways- firmness, fairness and friendliness, firmness towards the terrorists, fairness towards tradition of secularism, and friendliness to the people. The situation calls for it and a firm pronouncement should be made in this House that the nation is strong enough to withstand the shock and the real answer to the terrorists is our demonstration that we are not terrorised.

With this, Sir, I am concluding by saying that the acts of terrorists are condemnable, but the reaction and restraint as they did not

[Sh. A.K. Roy]

start the chain reaction of communalism are commendable. It is now time that we should make a bold pronouncement that we would go in for elections and fight the terrorism on the ground.

With these words, Sir, I conclude.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH (Amritsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fate of Punjab is being decided and not a single Panjabi is being allowed to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have already spoken. I have called the hon. Minister. Please sit down.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had a detailed discussion on the Punjab situation, and when this Constitution (Amendment) Bill was moved, I was waiting for what Mr. Chidambaram had to suggest. They are insisting to know what programme the present Government has to deal with the Punjab problem. Firstly, it is a political problem and you have to deal with the people of Punjab. There can be two kinds of initiatives. One is political-mobilising the people of Punjab, all parties should get activated and they should try to alienate the extremists and the present Government has taken a number of measures which we have been saying. Secondly, in order to contain the extremists we have taken a number of measures. I do not know whether any additional measures are required, but we have taken a number of measures. For instance, I will enumerate those measures:

- (i) Deployment of para-military forces continues along with Punjab Police. Patrolling has been intensified in sensitive area.
- (ii) The Control room at Amritsar has been strengthened to reduce the time of police reaction to terrorist action. Control rooms at Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Ferozepur etc. also expected to start functioning very shortly.
- (iii) Suitable guards have been provided in the Banks. Patrolling has also been increased and intensified in the areas where Banks are located.
- (iv) Joint combing operations in sensitive areas are planned every week by police- para-military forces in each of the districts. Senior officers of these forces are associated in planning. Combing operations were also carried out in Mand area by SP/Punjab Police. (Interruptions).
- (v) Senior Police officers had visited 48 most sensitive and terrorist affected police stations in the State mainly in the border districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar and Ferozepur with the objective of attending to the grievances of the people and their redressal and guide anti-terrorist operations.
- (vi) The civil authorities are being given greater role in Administration. District magistrates have been asked to exercise their powers under the Punjab Police Rules and according to other provisions of law.
- (vii) Drive against active smugglers is continuing.
- (viii) Sophisticated weapons and equipment to detect intruders and border crossers has been introduced for use by the security forces. Surveil-

lance by BSF continues on the border.

- (IX) Action has been completed on erection of barbed wire fencing along selected stretches of Indo-Pak Border for 120 Kms in Punjab and flood lighting of the fence, erection of wire obstacles in a stretch of 165 kms.

- (x) Out of 552 more O.P. Towers to be erected, the work on 466 towers has been completed and the remaining work is likely to be completed by September 1990.

Fencing of additional stretch of 58.8 Kms. in Rajasthan sector of the border has been completed in February, 1990. The work of floodlighting is in hand. An additional stretch of 65.49 kms. in Punjab sector has also been taken up at a cost of Rs. 719.40 lakhs.

Action for strengthening of riverine patrol in the Punjab and Jammu sectors has also been taken up and 29 of the 44 boats approved have been procured.

511 Village Protection force pickets comprising security forces and ex-Servicemen have been set up. In addition with the voluntary cooperation of the villagers, Village Volunteer Force pickets have been set up in 2,425 villages.

The public grievance machinery has been streamlined and District Development and Grievances Redressal Committee with the participation of prominent citizens have also been set up.

The Annual Plan of the State has been increased from Rs. 700 crores to Rs. 900 crores.

Out of 412 remaining Army deserters, 50 persons have been provided employment by the Government of Punjab. The names of the 347 deserters have been forwarded to various Central Organisations for

re-employment. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What is the situation in Tarn Taran? It is true that no Police Officer is going to Tarn Taran? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you accepting that? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Mr. Chidambaram gave a very detailed account about the deteriorating condition in Tarn Taran. There years ago, he said that Tarn Taran was under the control of secessionists. The situation is better than that time.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration of the Bill to vote, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Lobbies have been cleared.

Before I put the motion, I would like to read out as to how the voting has to be done in the House for the benefit of the Members.

I would like to request to each Member to make sure that he is sitting in his assigned seat. Each Member is requested to take special care to record his vote *ab initio* correctly as 'Aye' or 'No' or 'Abstention', as the case may be, so that there is no occasion for making corrections. I may briefly recall that as soon as the automatic vote recording equipment is made active, on announcement by the Chair, "Now Division", a gong sounds which is the signal to the Members to cast their votes. Each Member has to press push switch and then operate one of the three buttons, that is, 'Aye', 'No', or 'Abstention', according to his own choice. The push switch and the push button must be kept pressed simultaneously until the gong sounds for the second time after ten seconds.

Kind cooperation of the Members is solicited.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

16.05 hrs.

Division No. 3

Abedya Nath, Mahant	Bais, Shri Ramesh
Acharia, Shri Basudeb	Baitha, Shri Mahendra
Advani, Shri L.K.	Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Agarwal, Shri J.P.	Bala, Dr. Asim
Aher, Dr. Daulatrao Sonuji	Bantwalla, Shri G.M.
Ahmed, Shri Anwar	Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin	Bankhele, Shri Kisanrao Baburao
Ajit Singh, Shri	Bansi Lal, Shri
Akbar, Shri M.J.	Barman, Shri Palas
Ali, Shrimati Subhashini	Basavaraj, Shri G.S.
Amat, Shri D.	Basu, Shri Anil
Antony, Shri P.A.	Basu, Shri Chitta
Antulay, Shri A.R.	Beg, Shri Yusuf
Argal, Shri Chhaviram	Bega Ram, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri M.	Behera, Shri Bhajaman
Asokaraj, Shri A.	Bengali Singh, Dr.
Athithan, Shri Dhanuskodi R.	Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Baig, Shri Arif	Bhagey Gobardhan, Shri
	Bhajan Lal, Shri
	Bhakata, Shri Manoranjan
	Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
	Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal
	Bhartiya, Shri Santosh
	Bhatia, Shri Ram Sewak
	Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini
	Bhattacharya, Shri Nani

Bhosle, Shri Prataprao Baburao	Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram	Danwe, Shri Pundlik Hari
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh	Das, Shri Bhakta Charan
Birender Singh, Rao	Dasgupta, Dr. Biplab
Bopche, Dr. Khushal Parasram	Datta, Shri Amal
Chakravorty, Shri Susanta	Deb Burman, Shri K.B.K.
Chand Ram, Shri	Delkar, Shri Mohanbhai Sanjibhai
Chandra Shekhar, Shri	Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.	Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao
Chandrashekharapa, Shri T.V.	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Charles, Shri A.	Devarajan, Shri B.
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti	Devi Lal, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Somnath	Dhakane, Shri Babanrao
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar	Dhankhar, Ch. Jagdeep
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prasad	Dhawan, Shri Harmohan
Chaudhary, Shri Rudrasen	Dhumal, Prof. Prem Kumar
Chaudhary, Shri Kamal	Dinesh Singh, Shri
Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Chavda, Shri Khemchandbhai Somabhai	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Fernandes, Shri George
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya	Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Choudhary, Shri Lokanath	Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao Nanasaheb
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin	Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai Devjibhai
Chowdhary, Shri Dasai	Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Gandhi, Shri Rajiv

Gangadhar, Shri S.	Jangde, Shri Resham Lal
Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar	Jaswant Singh, Shri
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Jatav, Shri Than Singh
Giri, Shri Sudhir	Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan
Gokhle, Shri Vidyadhar	Jawali, Dr. Basavaraj
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Jeevarathinam Shri R.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte	Jena, Shri Srikanta
Gudadinni, Shri B.K.	Jorawar Ram, Shri
Gujral, Shri I.K.	Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal
Gupta, Shri Dharpal Singh	Kabde, Dr. Venkatesh
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Kale, Shri Sukhdeo Nandaji
Gupta, Shri Janak Raj	Kalka Das, Shri
Handoo, Shri Piyare Lal	Kalvi, Shri Kalyan Singh
Hannan Mollah, Shri	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Harish Pal, Shri	Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung
Harsh Vardhan, Shri	Kapse, Prof. Ram Ganesh
Heera Bhai, Shri	Kataria, Shri Gulab Chand
Het Ram, Shri	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Hota, Shri Bhabani Shankar	Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
Inderjit, Shri	Keshari Lal, Shri
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.	Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Jag Pal Singh, Shri	Khan, Shri Sukhendu
Jai Parkash, Shri	Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Jamod, Shri Shashibhai	Khatique, Shri Shanker Lal
Jamuna, Shrimati J.	Kodikkunnil, Shri Suresh
Janardhanan, Shri Kadambur M.R.	Konthala, Shri Rama Krishna

Kotadia, Shri Manubhai	Mayawati, Kumari
Krishna Kumar, Shri S.	Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lal
Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.	Meena, Shri Nandlal
Kundu, Shri Samarendra	Meghwal, Shri Kailash
Kurien, Prof.P.J.	Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti Navinchandra
Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri	Mewar, Shri Mahendra Singh
Lodha, Shri Guman Mal	Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Lodhi, Shri Ganga Charan	Mishra, Shri Balgopal
Mahabir Prasad, Shri	Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
Mahadik, Shri Vamanrao	Mishra, Shri Raj Mangal
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra	Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar	Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Mahata, Shri Chitta	Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy
Maheshwar Singh, Shri	Multan Singh, Chaudhary
Makkasar, Shri Shopat Singh	Manda, Shri Govinda Chandra
Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar	Munda, Shri Karia
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra	Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Malik, Shri Satya Pal	Muthiah, Shri R.
Mallik, Shri Mangaraj	Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Mallikarjun, Shri	Naik, Shri Ram
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar	Naikar, Shri D.K.
Mane, Shri R.S.	Narayanan, Shri K.R.
Manjay Lal, Shri	Narayanan, Shri P.G.
Manvar, Shri Balvant	Nathu Singh, Shri
Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.	Nayak, Shri Nakul
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed	Negi, Shri C.M.

Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar	Pathak, Shri Harin
Nikam, Shri Govindro	Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
Nitish Kumar, Shri	Patil, Shri Basavaraj
Odeyar, Shri Channaiah	Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Pacherwal, Shri Gopal	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad	Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Pal, Shri M.S.	Patil, Shri Uttamrao Lakmanrao
Pal, Shri Rupchand	Patnaik, Shri Sivaji
Pande, Shri Rajmargal	Penchalliah, Shri P.
Pandeya, Dr. Lamminarayan	Phundkar, Shri Bhaosaheb Pundlik
Pani, Shri Ravi Narayan	Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Panja, Shri Ajit	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Panwar, Shri Harpal Singh	Prabhu, Shri R.
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh	Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan
Paswan, Shri Chhedi	Prasad, Shri R.S.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	Purohit, Shri Banwarilal
Paswan, Shri Sukdeo	Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom
Patel, Dr. A.K.	Raghavji, Shri
Patel, Shri Arjunbhai	Rai, Shri, M. Ramanna
Patel, Shri Chandresh	Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara
Patel, Shri Maganbhai Manibhai	Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava
Patel, Shri Natubhai M.	Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar
Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh	Rajveer Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan	Rakesh, Shri R.N.
Patel, Shri Shantilal Purushottam Das	Ram Dhan, Shri
Patel, Shri Somabhai	Ram Sagar, Shri

Ram Singh, Shri	Roy, Shri Haradhan
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Ramakrishna, Shri Y.	Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya
Ramamurthy, Shri K.	Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant
Rana, Shri Kashiram Chhabildas	Sai, Shri A. Larang
Ranga, Prof. N.G.	Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Rao, Shri J. Chokka	Saini, Shri Gurdial Singh
Rao, Shri K. Rama Mohan	Samad, Shri Abdul
Rao, Shri K.S.	Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha	Saroj, Shri Sarju Prasad
Rao, Shri R. Gundu	Sarwar Hussain, Shri
Rao, Shri V. Krishna	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Rasheed Masood, Shri	Save, Shri Moreshwar
Rathva, Shri Narayanbhai Jamlabhai	Sayeed, Shri Mufti Mohammad
Rathod, Shri Uttam	Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
Rathod, Dr. Bhagwan Dass	Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje
Rawat, Shri Harish	Selvam, Shri Kanci Panneer
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	Selvarasu, Shri M.
Ray, Dr. Sudhir	Sema, Shri Shikiho
Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan	Shah, Shri Babubhai Meghji
Reddy, Shri B.N.	Shah, Shri Jayantilal Virchandhbai
Reddy, Shri Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara	Shakeelur Rehman, Dr.
Reddy, Shri M.G.	Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh
Reddy, Shri R. Surender	Shakya, Shri Ram Singh
Reddy, Shri Rajamohan	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar	Shanmugam, Shri P.

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal	Singh, Shri Sukhendra
Sharma, Shri Dharam Pal	Singh, Shri Surya Narayan
Shastri, Shri Anil	Singh, Shri Tej Narayan
Shastri, Shri Kapil Dev	Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
Shastri, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Shekhada, Shri Govindbhai Kanjibhai	Singh Deo, Shri A.N.
Shingada, Shri D.B.	Sinha, Shrimati Usha
Shiwankar, Prof. Mahadeo	Sodhi, Shri Mankuram
Sidnal, Shri S.B.	Sonkar, Shri Kalpnath
Silvera, Dr. C.	Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-din
Singh, Shri Dhanraj	Srikantaiah, Shri H.C.
Singh, Shri Har Govind	Subedar, Shri
Singh, Shri Harish Kishore	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.
Singh, Shri Jagannath	Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
Singh, Shri K. Manvendra	Sumbui, Shri Bagun
Singh, Shri L.V.	Sur, Shri Monoranjan
Singh, Shri Lokendra	Tarif Singh, Shri
Singh, Shri Mandhata	Tarwala, Shri Amratlal Vallabhdas
Singh, Prof. N. Tombi	Taslimudin, Shri
Singh, Shri Pratap	Thakore, Shri Gabbhaji Mangaji
Singh, Shri Ram Bahadur	Thambi Durai, Dr.
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	Thapa, Shri Nandu
Singh, Shri Ram Naresh	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh, Shri Ram Prasad	Thorat, Shri S.B.
Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad	Thungon, Shri P.K.
Singh, Shri Ramdas	Tiraky, Shri Piyus

Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan	Yadav, Shri Mitra Sen
Tiwari, Shri Janardan	Yadav, Shri Ram Krishan
Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran	Yadav, Shri Sharan
Tyagi, Shri K.C.	Yadav, Shri Ramendra Kumar Ravi
Uma Bharati, Kumari	Yadav, Dr. S.P.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.	Yadav, Shri Satyapal Singh
Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh	Yadav, Shri Sharad
Varma, Shri Dharmesh Prasad	Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan
Varma, Shri S.C.	Yadava, Shri Ramjilal
Vekaria, Shri S.N.	Yadvendra Datt, Shri
Verma, Shri Phool Chand	Zainal Abedin, Shri
Verma, Shri Sheo Sharan	NOES
Verma, Shri Upendra Nath	Balara, Shrimati Rajinder Kaur
Verma, Shrimati Usha	*Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Vijayaraghavan, Shri A.	Prasad, Shri R.S.
Viswanatham, Dr.	Roy, Shri A.K.
Yadav, Shri Baleshwar	Sucha Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh	MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result ** of the division is; Ayes,390; Noes.....5
Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad	
Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad	The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.
Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan	
Yadav, Shri Janardan	
Yadav, Shri Kailash Nath Singh	<i>The motion was adopted</i>

* wrongly voted for NOES

**The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES:—Shri Nilamani Routray, Shri Yuvraj, Shri Hari Kewal Prasad, Shri Madan Lal Khurana, Shri Rajendra Agnihotri, Shri Pyarelal Khandelwal, Shri Haji G.M. Khan, Shri Dilip Singh Deo, Shri Sartaj Singh, Shri Ajay Singh, Shri Prakash Koko Brahmhatt, Shailendranath Shrivastava, Shri Prem Pradeep, Shri Narsingh Rao Dikshit, Shri Ram Sagar, Shri Matilal Hansda, Shri Manik Sanyal, Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma, Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh, Shri C. Srinivasan, Shri Mohd. Hassan Commander, Prof. Gopalrao Mayekar, Shrimati Premalabai Chavan, Dr. Chinta Mohan, Shri Surajbhanu Solanki, Shri Gopi Nath Gajapathi, Shri C.P. Mudala Giriappa, Shri K. Muraleedharan, Shri Kalp Nath Rai, Shri S. Benjamin, Shri Ram Awadh and Shri Baburao Paranjpe; and

NOES:—Shri Kirpal Singh and Shri Rajdev Singh.

MR. SPEAKER: Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the bill".

The Lok Sabha Divided

AYES

16.08 hrs.

Division No. 4

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agarwal, Shri J.P.

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Aher, Dr. Daulatrao Sonuji

Ahmed, Shri Anwar

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Ajit Singh, Shri

Akbar, Shri M.J.

Ali, Shrimati Subhashini

Amat, Shri D.

Antony, Shri P.A.

Argal, Shri Chhaviram

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Athithan, Shri Dhanuskodi R.

Baig, Shri Arif

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh

Bankhele, Shri Kisanrao Baburao

Bansi Lal, Shri

Barman, Shri Palas

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Basu, Shri Anil

Basu, Shri Chitta

Bega Ram, Shri

Behera, Shri Bhajaman

Bengali Singh, Dr.

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhagey Gobardhan, Shri

Bhajan Lal, Shri

Bhakata, Shri Manoranjan

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhartiya, Shri Santosh

Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini

Bhattacharya, Shri Nani

Bhosle, Shri Prataprao Baburao

Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram

Bhuria, Shri Dildeep Singh

Birender Singh, Rao	Das, Shri Bhakta Charan
Brahmbhatt, Shri Prakash Koko	Dasgupta, Dr. Biplab
Chakravorty, Shri Susanta	Datta, Shri Amal
Chandra Shekhar, Shri	Delkar, Shri Mohanbhai Sanjibhai
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.	Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao
Chandrashekharapa, Shri T.V.	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Charles, Shri A.	Devarajan, Shri B.
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti	Devi Lal, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Somnath	Dhakane, Shri Babanrao
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar	Dhankhar, Ch. Jagdeep
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prasad	Dhawan, Shri Harmohan
Chaudhary, Shri Rudrasen	Dhumal, Prof. Prem Kumar
Chaudhary, Shri Kamal	Dinesh Singh, Shri
Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Chavda, Shri Khemchandbhai Somabhai	Fernandes, Shri George
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya	Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao Nanasaheb
Choudhary, Shri Lokanath	Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin	Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai Devjibhai
Chowdhary, Shri Dasai	Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
Commander, Shri Mohd. Hassan	Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Danwe, Shri Pundlik Hari	Giri, Shri Sudhir

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Jena, Shri Srikanta

Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte

Jorawar Ram, Shri

Gujral, Shri I.K.

Kabde, Dr. Venkatesh

Gupta, Shri Dharmpal Singh

Kalvi, Shri Kalyan Singh

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Gupta, Shri Janak Raj

Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung

Handoo, Shri Piyare Lal

Kapse, Prof. Ram Ganesh

Hannan Mollah, Shri

Kataria, Shri Gulab Chand

Hansda, Shri Matilal

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Harish Pal, Shri

Kaushik, Shri Purushottam

Harsh Vardhan, Shri

Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad

Heera Bhai, Shri

Khan, Haji G.M.

Het Ram, Shri

Khan, Shri Sukhendu

Hota, Shri Bhabani Shankar

Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali

Inder Jit, Shri

Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.

Kodikkunnil, Shri Suresh

Jai Parkash, Shri

Kotadia, Shri Manubhai

Jamod, Shri Shashibhai

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Jamuna, Shrimati J.

Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.

Janardhanan, Shri Kadambur M.R.

Kundu, Shri Samarendra

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal

Kuriën, Prof. P.J.

Jaswant Singh, Shri

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Jatav, Shri Than Singh

Lodha, Shri Guman Mal

Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Jawali, Dr. Basavaraj

Mahadik, Shri Vamanrao

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Mahjan, Shrimati Sumitra

Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar	Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy
Mahata, Shri Chitta	Multan Singh, Chaudhary
Maheshwar Singh, Shri	Munda, Shri Govinda Chandra
Makkasar, Shri Shopat Singh	Munda, Shri Karia
Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar	Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra	Muthiah, Shri R.
Malik, Shri Satya Pal	Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Mallik, Shri Mangaraj	Naik, Shri Ram
Mallikarjun, Shri	Naikar, Shri D.K.
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar	Narayanan, Shri K.R.
Mane, Shri R.S.	Narayanan, Shri P.G.
Manjay Lal, Shri	Nathu Singh, Shri
Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.	Nayak, Shri Nakul
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed	Negi, Shri C.M.
Mayawati, Kumari	Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lal	Nitish Kumar, Shri
Meghwal, Shri Kailash	Odeyar, Shri Channaiah
Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti Navinchandra	Pacherwal, Shri Gopal Pal, Dr. Debi Prosad
Mewar, Shri Mahendra Singh	Pal, Shri M.S.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram	Pal, Shri Rupchand
Mishra, Shri Balgopal	Pande, Shri Rajmangal
Mishra, Shri Janeshwar	Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
Mishra, Shri Raj Mangal	Pandian, Shri D.
Misra, Shri Satyagopal	Pani, Shri Ravi Narayan
Mujahid, Shri B.M.	Panja, Shri Ajit
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta	

Panwar, Shri Harpal Singh	Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh	Prasad, Shri R.S.
Paswan, Shri Chhedi	Purohit, Shri Banwarilal
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom
Paswan, Shri Sukdeo	Raghavji, Shri
Patel, Dr. A.K.	Rai, Shri Kalp Nath
Patel, Shri Maganbhai Manibhai	Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Patel, Shri Natubhai M.	Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara
Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh	Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan	Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar
Patel, Shri Shantilal Purushottam Das	Rajveer Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri Somabhai	Ram Awadh, Shri
Pathak, Shri Harin	Ram Dhan, Shri
Patidar, Shri Rameshwar	Ram Sagar, Shri
Patil, Shri Basavaraj	Ram Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Shankarrao	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.	Ramakrishna, Shri Y.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao	Ramamurthy, Shri K
Patil, Shri Uttamrao Lakmanrao	Rana, Shri Kashiram Chhabildas
Patnaik, Shri Sivaji	Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Penchalliah, Shri P.	Rao, Shri J. Chokka
Phundkar, Shri Bhaosaheb Pundlik	Rao, Shri K. Rama Mohan
Poojary, Shri Janardhana	Rao, Shri K.S.
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Prabhu, Shri R.	Rao, Shri R. Gundu
Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan	Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Rasheed Masood, Shri	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Rathva, Shri Narayanbhai Jamlabhai	Save, Shri Moreshwar
Rathod, Shri Uttam	Sayeed, Shri Mufti Mohammad
Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass	Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
Rawat, Shri Harish	Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	Selvam, Shri Kanci Panneer
Ray, Dr. Sudhir	Selvarasu, Shri M.
Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan	Shah, Shri Jayantilal Virchandbhai
Reddy, Shri B.N.	Shakeelur, Rehman Dr.
Reddy, Shri Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara	Shakya, Shri Ram Singh
Reddy, Shri M.G.	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Reddy, Shri R. Surender	Shanmugam, Shri P.
Reddy, Shri Rajamohan	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Reddy, Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar	Sharma, Shri Dharm Pal
Roy, Shri Haradhan	Shastri, Shri Anil
Roypradhan, Shri Amar	Shastri, Shri Kapil Dev
Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya	Shekhada, Shri Govindbhai Kanjibhai
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant	Shingada, Shri D.B.
Sai, Shri A. Larang	Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Saini, Shri Gurdial Singh	Silvera, Dr. C.
Samad, Shri Abdul	Singh, Shri Dhanraj
Sanyal, Shri Malik	Singh, Shri Har Govind
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram	Singh, Shri Hari Kishore
Saroj, Shri Sarju Prasad	Singh, Shri L.V.
Sartaj Singh, Shri	Singh, Shri Mandhata
Sarwar Hussain, Shri	Singh, Shri Prataç

Singh, Shri Ram Bahadur	Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
Singh, Shri Sukhendra	Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran
Singh, Shri Uday Pratap	Uma Bharati, Kumari
Singh, Shri Vishvendra	Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap	Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh
Singh Deo, Shri A.N.	Varma, Shri Dharmesh Prasad
Sinha, Shrimati Usha	Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas
Sodhi, Shri Mankuram	Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu	Verma, Shri Sheo Sharan
Sonkar, Shri Kalpnath	Verma, Shri Upendra Nath
Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-din	Verma, Shrimati Usha
Srikantaiah, Shri H.C.	Vijayaraghavan, Shri A.
Subedar, Shri	Viswanatham, Dr.
Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.	Yadav, Shri Baleshwar
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal	Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad
Sumbrui, Shri Bagun	Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
Tarif Singh, Shri	Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan
Tarwala, Shri Amratlal Vallabhdas	Yadav, Shri Janardan
Taslimudin, Shri	Yadav, Shri Kailash Nath Singh
Thakore, Shri Gabbhaji Mangaji	Yadav, Shri Ram Krishan
Thanbi Durai, Dr.	Yadav, Shri Ram Sharan
Thapa, Shri Nandu	Yadav, Shri Satyapal Singh
Thomas, Prof. K.V.	Yadav, Shri Sharad
Thorat, Shri S.B.	Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan
Thungon, Shri P.K.	Yadava, Shri Ramjilal
Tiraky, Shri Piyus	Yadvendra Datt, Shri

Yuvraj, Shri

substitute "(Sixty-fourth Amendment)"
(1)

Zainal Abedin, Shri

(SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD
SAYEED).**NOES**

Bhatia, Shri Ram Sewak

MR. SPEAKER: The question is :

Bulara, Shrimati Rajinder Kaur

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand
part of the Bill."

Rajdev Singh, Shri

The motion was adopted.

Roy, Shri A.K.

*Clause 1, as amended was added to
the Bill.*

*Shastri, Shri Yamuna Prasad

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,
the result** of the division is:"That the Enacting Formula and the
Long Title stand part of the Bill".

Ayes : 359

The motion was adopted

Noes : 005

*The Enacting formula and the long Title
were added to the Bill.*The motion is carried by a majority of the
total membership of the house and by a
majority of not less than two-thirds of the
Members present and voting.SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED : I
beg to move;*The motion was adopted*

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*MR. SPEAKER: The lobbies are al-
ready cleared.**Clause 1 (Short-title)**

The question is;

Amendment made

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Page 1, lines 3 and 4,

The Lok Sabha divided

for "(Sixty-fifth Amendment)"

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

**The following also recorded their votes:-

AYES. Shri Nilamani Routray, Shri Manvendra Singh, Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri, Shri Ramendra Kumar Ravi Yadav, Shri Keshari Lal, Shri Ram Prasad Singh, Shri Kalka Das, Shri Madan Lal Khurana, Shri Chhotey Singh Yadav, Shri Radha Mohan Singh, Shri Dilip Singh Jee Deo, Shri Chand Ram, Shri Balvant Manvar, Shri Ajay Singh, Shri Jagannath Singh, Shri Lokendra Singh, Shri Ram Naresh Singh, Shri Arjunbhai Patel, Shri Janardan Tiwari, Shri Ramdas Singh, Shri Prem Pradeep, Shri Narsingh Rao Dikshit, Dr. Khushal Parasram Bopche, Shri Shanker Lal Khatque, Shri Nand Kumar Sai, Shri Nandlal Meena, Shri S.N. Vekaria, Shri Chandubhai Deshmukh, Shri Babubhai Meghji Shah, Shri Mitra Sen Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan Singh, Shri C. Srinivasan, Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri Ashok Anandrao Deshmukh, Shri Manoranjan Sur, Prof. Gopalrao Mayekar, Shri B. Rajaravi Varma, Shri Tej Narayan Singh, Dr. Chinta Mohan, Shri C.P. Mudalo Giriappa, Shri Jag Pal Singh, Shri K.B.K. Deb Burman, Shri K. Muraleedharan, Shri Baburao Paranjpe and Shri Asim Bala; and

NOES:- Shri Kirpal Singh, Shri Sucha Singh and Shri R.S. Prasad.

16.11 hrs.

Division No. 5

AYES

Abedya Nath, Mahant

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agarwal, Shri J.P.

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Aher, Dr. Daulatrao Sonuji

Ahmed, Shri Anwar

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Ajit Singh, Shri

Akbar, Shri M.J.

Ali, Shrimati Subhashini

Amat, Shri D.

Antony, Shri P.A.

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Argal, Shri Chhaviram

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Athithan, Shri Dhanuskodi R.

Baig, Shri Arif

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Bala, Dr. Asim

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh

Bankhele, Shri Kisanrao Baburao

Bansi Lal, Shri

Barman, Shri Palas

Basavaraj, Shri G.S.

Basu, Shri Anil

Basu, Shri Chitta

Beg, Shri Yusuf

Bega Ram, Shri

Behera, Shri Bhajaman

Bengali Singh, Dr.

Benjamin, Shri S.

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhagey Gobardhan, Shri

Bhajan Lal, Shri

Bhakata, Shri Manoranjan

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhartiya, Shri Santosh

Bhatia, Shri Ram Sewak

Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini

Bhattacharya, Shri Nani

Bhosle, Shri Prataprao Baburao

Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birender Singh, Rao	Das, Shri Bhakta Charan
Bopche, Dr. Khushal Parasram	Dasgupta, Dr. Biplab
Brahmbhatt, Shri Prakash Koko	Datta, Shri Amal
Chakravorty, Shri Susanta	Deb Burman, Shri K.B.K.
Chand Ram, Shri	Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao
Chandra Shekhar, Shri	Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.	Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai
Chandrashekharaapa, Shri T.V.	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Charles, Shri A.	Devarajan, Shri B.
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti	Devi Lal, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Simnath	Dhakane, Shir Babanrao
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prasad	Dhankhar, Ch. Jagdeep
Chaudhary, Shri Rudrasen	Dhumal, Prof. Prem Kumar
Chaudhary, Shri Kamal	Dikshit, Shri Narsinghrao
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai	Dinesh Singh, Shri
Chavda, Shri Khemchandbhai Simabhai	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya	Fernandes, Shri George
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Choudhary, Shri Lokanath	Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Choudhary, Shri Saifuddin	Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao Nanasaheb
Chowdhary, Shri Dasai	Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath
Commander, Shri Mohd. Hassan	Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai Devjibhai
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu	Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Danwe, Shri Pundlik Hari	Gangadhar, Shri S.

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar	Jangde, Shri Resham Lal
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Jaswant Singh, Shri
Giri, Shri Sudhir	Jatav, Shri Than Singh
Giriyappa, Shri C.P. Mudala	Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Jawali, Dr. Basavaraj
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte	Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Gudadinni, Shri B.K.	Jena, Shri Srikanta
Gujral, Shri I.K.	Jorawar Ram, Shri
Gupta, Shri Dharpal Singh	Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Ju Deo, Shri Dilip Singh
Gupta, Shri Janak Raj	Kabde, Dr. Venkatesh
Handoo, Shri Piyare Lal	Kale, Shri Sukhdeo Nandaji
Hannan Mollah, Shri	Kalka Das, Shri
Hansda, Shri Matilal	Kalvi, Shri Kalyan Singh
Harish Pal, Shri	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Harsh Vardhan, Shri	Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung
Heera Bhai, Shri	Kapse, Prof. Ram Ganesh
Het Ram, Shri	Kataria, Shri Gulab Chand
Hota, Shri Bhabani Shankar	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Inder Jit, Shri	Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.	Keshari Lal, Shri
Jag Pal Singh, Shri	Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Jai Parkash, Shri	Khan, Shri Sukhendu
Jamod, Shri Shashibhai	Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Jamuna, Shrimati J.	Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal
Janardhanan, Shri Kadambur M.R.	Khatique, Shri Shanker Lal

Khurana, Shri Madan Lal

Kodikkunnil, Shri Suresh

Kotadia, Shri Manubhai

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.

Kundu, Shri Samarendra

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

Lodha, Shri Guman Mal

Lodhi, Shri Ganga Charan

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Mahadik, Shri Vamanrao

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar

Mahata, Shri Chitta

Maheshwar Singh, Shri

Makkasar, Shri Shopat Singh

Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Malik, Shri Satya Pal

Malik, Shri Mangaraj

Mallikarjun, Shri

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Mane, Shri R.S.

Manjay Lal, Shri

Manvar, Shri Balvant

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Masudal Hossain Shri Syed

Mayawati, Kumari

Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lal

Meena, Shri Nandlal

Meghwal, Shri Kailash

Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti Navinchandra

Mewar, Shri Mahendra Singh

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mishra, Shri Balgopal

Mishra, Shri Janeshwar

Mishra, Shri Raj Mangal

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Multan Singh, Chaudhary

Munda, Shri Govinda Chandra

Munda, Shri Karia

Muraleedharan, Shri K.

Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna

Muthiah, Shri R.

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Naik, Shri Ram

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Narayanan, Shri K.R.

Narayanan, Shri P.G.

Nathu Singh, Shri	Patel, Shri Somabhai
Nayak, Shri Nakul	Pathak, Shri Harin
Negi, Shri C.M.	Patidar, Shri Rameshwar
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar	Patil, Shri Basavaraj
Nitish Kumar, Shri	Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Odeyar, Shri Channaiah	Patil, Shri Shivraj, V.
Pacherwal, Shri Gopal	Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Pal, Dr. Debi Prasad	Patil, Shri Uttamrao Lakmanrao
Pal, Shri Rupchand	Patnaik, Shri Sivaji
Pande, Shri Rajmangal	Penchalliah, Shri P.
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan	Phundkar, Shri Bhaosaheb Pundlik
Pandian, Shri D.	Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Pani, Shri Ravi Narayan	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Panja, Shri Ajit	Prabhu, Shri R.
Panwar, Shri Harpal Singh	Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh	Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal
Paswan, Shri Chhedhi	Prasad, Shri R.S.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	Preem Pradeep, Shri
Paswan, Shri Sukdeo	Purohit, Shri Banwarilal
Patel, Dr. A.K.	Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom
Patel, Shri Arjunbhai	Raghavji, Shri
Patel, Shri Chandres	Rai, Shri Kalp Nath
Patel, Shri Maganbhai Manibhai	Rai, Shri, M. Ramanna
Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh	Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan	Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava
Patel, Shri Shantilal Purushottam Das	Raju, Shri Bh. Vijayakumar

Rajveer Singh, Shri	Reddy, Shri Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara
Rakesh, Shri R.N.	Reddy, Shri M.G.
Ram Awadh, Shri	Reddy, Shri R. Surender
Ram Dhan, Shri	Reddy, Shri Rajamohan
Ram Sagar, Shri (Bara Banki)	Routray, Shri Nilamani
Ram Singh, Shri	Roy, Shri Haradhan
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Ramakrishna, Shri Y.	Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya
Ramamurthy, Shri K.	Sai, Shri A. Larang
Ranga, Prof. N.G.	Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Rao, Shri J. Chokka	Saini, Shri Gurdial Singh
Rao, Shri K. Rama Mohan	Samad, Shri Abdul
Rao, Shri K.S.	Sanyal, Shri Manik
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha	Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Rao, Shri R. Gundu	Saroj, Shri Sarju Prasad
Rao, Shri Srinivas	Sartaj Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri V. Krishna	Sarwar Hussain, Shri
Rasheed Masood, Shri	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Rathva, Shri Narayanbhai Jamlabhai	Sayeed, Shri Mufti Mohammad
Rathod, Shri Uttam	Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass	Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje
Rawat, Shri Harish	Selvam, Shri Kanci Panneer
Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	Selvarasu, Shri M.
Ray, Dr. Sudhir	Sema, Shri Shikiho
Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan	Shah, Shri Babubhai Meghji
Reddy, Shri B.N.	Shah, Shri Jayantilal Virchandbhai

Shakeelur Rehman, Dr.	Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh	Singh, Shri Ram Naresh
Shakya, Shri Ram Singh	Singh, Shri Ram Prasad
Shankaranand, Shri B.	Singh, Shri Ramdas
Shanmugam, Shri P.	Singh, Shri Sukhendra -
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal	Singh, Shri Surya Narayan
Sharma, Shri Dharm Pal	Singh, Shri Tej Narayan
Shastri, Shri Anil	Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
Shasri, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Singh, Shri Vishvendra
Shekhada, Shri Govindbhai Kanjibhai	Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Shingada, Shri D.B.	Singh Deo, Shri A.N.
Shiwankar, Prof. Mahadeo	Sinha, Shrimati Usha
Shrivastava, Dr. Shailendranath	Sodhi, Shri Mankuram
Sidnal, Shri S.B.	Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu
Silvera, Dr. C.	Sonkar, Shri Kalpnath
Singh, Shri Ajay	Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-din
Singh, Shri Dhanraj	Srikantaiah, Shri H.C.
Singh, Shri Har Govind	Subedar, Shri
Singh, Shri Hari Kishore	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.
Singh, Shri Jagannath	Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
Singh, Shri K. Manvendra	Sumbrui, Shri Bagun
Singh, Shri L.V.	Tarif Singh, Shri
Singh, Shri Lokendra	Tarwala, Shri Amaratlal Vallabhdas
Singh, Shri Mandhata	Taslimudin, Shri
Singh, Prof. N. Tombi	Thambi Durai, Dr.
Singh, Shri Ram Bahadur	Thapa, Shri Nandu

Thoma, Prof. K.V.	Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh
Thorat, Shri S.B.	Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad
Thungon, Shri P.K.	Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
Tiraky, Shri Piyus	Yadav, Shri Kailash Nath Singh
Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan	Yadav, Shri Mitra Sen
Tiwari, Shri Janardan	Yadav, Shri Ram Krishan
Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran	Yadav, Shri Ram Sharan
Tyagi, Shri K.C.	Yadav, Shri Ramendra Kumar Ravi
Uma Bharati, Kumari	Yadav, Dr. S.P.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.	Yadav, Shri Sharad
Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh	Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan
Varma, Shri Dharmesh Prasad	Yadava, Shri Ramijilal
Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas	Yadvendra Datt, Shri
Varma, Shri S.C.	Yuvraj, Shri
Vekaria, Shri S.N.	Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Verma, Shri Phool Chand	
Verma, Shri Sheo Sharan	Bulara, Shrimati Rajinder Kaur
Verma, Shri Upendra Nath	Roy, Shri A.K.
Verma, Shrimati Usha	Sucha Singh, Shri

Vijayaraghavan, Shri A. MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is:

Viswanatham, Dr.

Ayes: 399

Yadav, Shri Baleshwar

Noes: 003

*The following members also recorded their votes.-

AYES:- Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav, Shri Subodh Kant Sahay, Shri Kapil Dev Shastri, Shri Satyapal Singh Yadav, Shri Pratap Singh, Shri Ram sagar, Shri Haji G.M. Khan, Shri Ishwar Chaudhary, Shri Prabhatsingh H. Chauhan, Shri Harmohan Dhawan, Shri Janardan Yadav, Shri Natubhai M. Patel, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji Thakore, Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri Vidyadhan Gokhle, Shri Moreswar Sare, Shri Monaranjan Sur, Shri Gopalrao Mayekar, Shri Gavindro Nikam, Shri Mohanbhai Sanjibhai Delkar, Shri B.M. Mujahid, Shri Baburao Paranjpe and Shri Kashiram Chhabildas Rama; and

NOES: Shri Kirpal Singh, Shri Rajdev Singh and Shri R.S. Prasad.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority, in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Matters under Rule 377.

(Interruptions)

16.14 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

16.14 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (I) **Need for measures to prevent pollution of air and water from effluents discharged by Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Vellore**

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : Sir, pollution has taken place in and around the area of Vellore in Kottayam District due to Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. being situated there. The Company's waste emissions have polluted both the air and water. The air is polluted mainly by the gaseous discharges which contain chemical waste. The process of digesting the major raw-materials like Reed, Bamboo and Eucalyptus for making pulp releases substantial quantity of vapour mingled with chemical substances causing bad smell throughout the atmosphere. Another important factor which contributes to air pollution is chipper dust, coal dust, lime and chemical dust. Water flowing through the Moovattupuzha River which is the only source of drinking water and irrigation in the area comprising

the entire Vaikom Taluka is getting polluted. Even though the Company has established a treatment plant, it is not adequate enough for purifying the discharged water. That plant has also ceased to function for the last two years. I request that effective measures should be taken to prevent air and water pollution in the area.

- (II) **Need for sufficient funds for preservation of Lohara Zoological Park in Chandrapur district in Maharashtra**

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE (Chandrapur) : It is learnt that Lohara Zoological Park in 500 acres of forest land in Chandrapur District of Maharashtra is being cancelled in the name of 'Distance-Postulate' draft policy of Government of India.

American conservationist, Saly Walker has recommended this project for the conservation of wild animals. With its rich flora and fauna of rare species this can become nucleus of unique educational centre in the country. It will radiate the message of flora, fauna and deteriorating eco-system to the entire country in multi-directions.

Six lakh and fifty thousand rupees have already been spent on this project.

I request the Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests to take necessary steps to preserve and protect Lohara Zoological Park in the interest of conservation of flora, fauna and rare wild life and give enough funds for its progress and completion.

- (III) **Need for new technology for cutting and polishing diamonds**

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT (Baroda) : A study has pointed out that sparkle of Gujarat's diamond cutting and polishing industry on the export front may well lose its glamour and glitz if it is not encouraged to modernise and absorb new techniques of cutting and polishing that are

on the anvil.

Sir, the diamond industry in Gujarat and elsewhere in the country should be ready to absorb the new technology as it will give a boost to the diamond industry in Gujarat.

It is an important task in which there should be a meaningful collaboration between the Union Government and the State Government to ensure that Rs. 5000 crore worth of net foreign exchange, which the industry now earns, does not go down and instead, is recognised in a manner that there is an increase in export earnings in real terms every year. If proper care and new technology is not introduced there is a threat from new entrants in the field.

Sir, in view of this, I urge the Government that it should assist the Gujarat diamond industry to introduce new technology to ensure the earnings of foreign exchange.

[Translation]

- (iv) **Need to stop cancellation of allotments in labour colonies in Kanpur, U.P.**

SHRI KESHARI LAL (Ghatampur) : Kanpur is one of the major towns in the country where important Government and non-Government organisations have been established. Therefore a large number of labour colonies have been set up there. The allotments of houses of these labour colonies are being cancelled without serving due notice which has caused great resentment among the labour.

Hence, I request the Central Government to intervene in this matter and stop the cancellation of allotment of these houses. The houses should be allotted to the members of the families of the Government employees who have retired if such members are in Government service. This will remove the feeling of insecurity and resentment that is prevailing among the labour.

- (v) **Need for necessary assistance to Rajasthan Government to meet drinking water problem particularly in Ajmer**

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Entire Rajasthan has been facing acute shortage of drinking water. The situation will get worse in the coming summer. The situation is very grave in Ajmer district. The water supply Department supplies water through taps in Ajmer, Byawar, Kishangarh and Nasirabads for about half-an-hour in three days. Due to continuous drought for the last five years water sources including hand-pumps have dried up, and water-level in the wells has gone down. Water-borne diseases have spread in some areas due to intake of untreated water. The Central Government should provide special economic and technical assistance to Rajasthan Government to enable it to meet the situation. The Visalpur Water Supply Scheme should be completed on a war footing.

[Translation]

- (vi) **Need to utilise the bus service between Gobichettipalayam (Tamil Nadu) and Mysore (Karnataka) for early delivery of mail**

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam) : It takes only 5 hours to travel from Gobichettipalayam in Tamil Nadu to Mysore in Karnataka. But postal service from Gobichettipalayam are presently routed through Railway Mail Service. Under the Railway Mail Service, mails have to go to Erode and from Erode to Bangalore and from Bangalore to Mysore, taking nearly four days for delivery of mail. This is causing great inconvenience to public, particularly businessmen face serious hardship because of inordinate delay in delivery of mails. I would request the Government to employ bus service for carriage of mails so that it takes lesser time in delivery of mails.

(vii) **Need for proper maintenance
of Calicut Port**

SHRIK MURALEEDHARAN (Calicut)
Calicut port is the oldest port in Kerala and it is also the most neglected port. Out of the two bridges one has been handed over to the Corporation for gardening. There are nearly 500 manji workers and 800 loading and unloading workers. After 1984, no ship came there. All attention is now towards Bepore Port. There is no objection to it but it should not be at the cost of Calicut Port. It is the duty of the Government to maintain the Calicut Port. So my humble request to the Government is to come out with a concrete proposal for improving the Calicut Port.

[Translation]

(viii) **Need for taking effective steps
to check terrorist activities in
Punjab**

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Swan)
Mr Chairman Sir, I demand effective steps from the Central Government to check terrorist activities in Punjab. A security belt should be created along the Pakistan border and sensitive areas should be handed over to Army.

These steps will effectively check terrorism in Punjab.

16.21 hrs.

[English]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1990-91

Ministry of External Affairs—Contd.

MR CHAIRMAN The House shall now take up further discussion and voting on the Demand for Grant under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Eduardo Faleiro to speak

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Mr. Chairman, since we last discussed the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of External Affairs one year ago, historic changes of the greatest import have taken place in the international scenario. The last one year has indeed signalled the end of the cold war, in fact in substantial manner the end of the very concept of super powers and indeed the appreciation that war is no more and can never be an effective instrument to settle disputes.

It so happens that last year was also celebrated in this country and many other parts of the world by many institutions as the birth centenary year of Pandit Nehru. To my mind, perhaps the greatest ideological contribution made by Pandit Nehru was in the realm of foreign policy. The concept of non-alignment was from the very beginning that war and conflict and confrontation between superpowers and military blocs can really not bring peace on earth. This was really the concept of non-alignment movement, a concept and philosophy that remains valid inspite of the changes that have taken place, inspite of the end of the cold war. It remains valid and will always be perennially valid. This concept is that we must understand issues as per our own national interests, that we must understand issues on the merits and judge them on merits and in fact we must understand issues and take decisions on issues of international import keeping in mind our national interests and also the peace and prosperity of mankind as a whole.

I would like to submit that whilst the philosophy of the non-alignment movement in the context of tremendous changes that have taken place in the international scenario remains valid, the agenda of the non-alignment movement must of necessity now change. I would like to say before I go into the new agenda and the new political thinking that must inform the non-alignment movement, that this spirit and this realisation that there is no alternative to negotiations for settlement of disputes, that war is not an alternative for settlement of disputes must

permeate the members themselves of the non-alignment movement

The time has now come for urging the members of the non-alignment movement and the members of the so-called third-world countries to realise that disputes between and among ourselves cannot be settled by war, that war is destructive of our own peoples, quite apart from the peoples with whom we have confrontation

Therefore, there is no option, there is no alternative to talks, to negotiations, to dialogue, as a means of settling the disputes amongst ourselves—the members of the Non-Aligned Movement

I was saying that whilst the philosophy of the Non-Aligned Movement remains as valid today, as it has always been and will remain as long as mankind exists the agenda of the Non-Aligned Movement must change. It must change the political sphere. The war and struggle against colonialism must continue. There are still some Islands where colonialism remains. Namibia is free now. I would like to say that it is free in no small measure, due to the efforts of, what has been described in Namibia as 'the Executive Prime Minister of India'. It is undoubtedly due to the efforts of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and before him, all successive Prime Ministers of this country, beginning with Mahatma Gandhi himself, who started a movement for liberation of the people oppressed by colonialism, in that part of the world. It is due to these efforts that Namibia is now free. The struggle however continues for elimination of Apartheid in South Africa. It is a matter of great rejoicing for the people of this country that Nelson Mandela is again amongst us, is again amongst the free people. I would, however, express a certain amount of disappointment at the fact that Nelson Mandela has not chosen so far, to visit India on a priority basis, while other countries are being visited by him. Undoubtedly, the realisation is there in South America that India has contributed a lot and has been with them much earlier than any other country and throughout. Therefore one construes—as

has been construed—that Nelson Mandela's low priority and his understanding on the visit to India is, in a manner of speaking—in a very substantial manner—that, now, India has a lesser role to play in international affairs. This, combined with many other events, gives an impression—which is going around in this country and the world at large—that India is receding in its permanent position in world affairs. It is a fact that Nelson Mandela is just giving a very low priority to this visit to India. It is just one example, just one incident on how the world and the leadership of the world is perceiving the diminished role that India, since this Government has come to power, is playing in the world affairs.

I have been saying that the political agenda, that has informed man from the beginning, the struggle against colonialism must continue. But since most of the countries in the world, by now, have shed the colonial burden the agenda must now proceed and now focus on it. There is something that should have been done much earlier, on economic issues. Now the struggle of Non-Aligned Movement has to be a struggle of Non-Aligned Movement, as one block, as one, to shed the economic dependence, which still continues. Military detente has not given way to economic detente. We find that the efforts of domination of the few industrialised countries over the countries of the so-called third world, which find themselves in such economic difficulties, that supremacy, that efforts of hegemony and taking advantage of the economic problems of the third world to assert the hegemony further and further, continues. It must be fought now, by the developing countries in the Non-Aligned Movement. It must be fought for a new international, order—a more just, a more fair and a more equitable international order. That must be the agenda now—the main agenda, the main priority of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Well, it is a fact that over all these decades, the developing countries, their ministries and their foreign policies have focused basically on politics, on political

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issues, on colonialism, on its struggle against imperialism, struggle against Apartheid. I would say this, that our Ministries themselves are not so equipped—I am not speaking about our country, but generally about the developing countries.

The economic problems are so important for the developing countries that economic divisions never get the priority and importance and pre-eminence that they deserve. It is necessary for us to restructure our political approach and our economic approach in international affairs to strengthen our economic divisions in other countries and in India, to begin with, so that the economic issues are taken in a most articulate manner, in a united manner and are taken on a priority basis because these are the priorities.

Now, what are the issues that the economic agenda, the new agenda, of the Non-Aligned Movement should take? There is a question of the debt. That is really a major question for so many countries of the third world. The problem of the debt is a problem largely created by international banking and western banking which—when the money was in surplus—went on advancing. I have been myself been to Brazil and Latin American countries. I could see how they would advance money in these countries for what are now called pharaonic projects, which are enormous, in which millions and millions of dollars were invested and nobody really understood for what they were meant except as monuments to the ego of the leaders at a particular point of time. So, the international banking and the western banking have created a situation to a large extent. It is the responsibility of the North—of these countries—along with the Non-Aligned Movement in developing countries to find a solution to the debt problem that plagues many of the developing countries in a manner that the economic efforts, development and the well-being of the people in these countries does not suffer.

We have linked to this the crucial problem which the new international economic order seeks to solve and the crucial problem is this. The commodities or the goods that the South produces are purchased by the industrialised countries at very low prices. The technology and the manufactured goods that the North produces and the South buys are constantly on a rising price. The reason is that it is these very countries of the North—these few industrialised countries—that they fix the prices on which they will buy the goods from the developing countries. They themselves also fix the prices on which they would sell their goods, their technologies to the countries of the South. Therefore, what a new international economic order calls for is a restructuring on the lines that it will pay a more fair price for the commodities and other products of the South and there will pay a more reasonable price for the technology which is transferred to the South and for the goods that the South purchases.

It is strange and very unfortunate that at a point of time when the industrialised countries are asking the developing countries to open themselves up to multinationals and to different agencies and to the business of the North, these countries themselves are increasingly imposing protectionist tariffs, imposing quotas. Non-Aligned Movement must fight for the removal of these protectionist barriers which are an impediment in the healthy development of the world trade and particularly to the countries of the South and the developing countries.

The last time, Mr. Chairman, that North-South dialogue took place at a summit level was in 1981—nine years ago—in Cancun. The time has come for a summit of the north and South to discuss these issues. I again reiterate that despite whatever political differences may be there, they are no more relevant now on the economic platform. All the Non-Aligned Movement countries must be together, fight together and struggle together for a new international economic order which is fair to them which is fair to mankind at large. Therefore, I plead for efforts of our diplomacy to renew the summit of North-

South which last took place about nine years ago.

While they are talking about the North-South dialogue getting back its momentum and increasing its momentum, we cannot forget our own responsibilities amongst ourselves.

Therefore, the South-South cooperation must go hand in hand with North-South dialogue. It is necessary that South-South cooperation must proceed from words and phrases, in the international meets and bilateral meets, into concrete action. Action has been lagging far behind words as far as South-South cooperation is concerned. Incidentally, I would like to say one point here. We spend a substantial amount of money as aid to other developing countries. We spend money, by virtue of our limited resources, in aiding other developing countries like Africa and some countries of Asia. I myself have been to some of the countries. I have been so sadly impressed when I see that money, which is in short supply in our own country, have been invested in projects like textile mills, bicycle factories and other type of projects in some of the African countries. When I see that these projects are in dilapidated conditions and are falling apart, I feel that it is not only that we do not get any returns out of these projects, it is not only that good will is not created but we are creating and paying for the bad image of our country. See the bicycle factory in Tanzania! This factory is closed. This is an Indian factory which is closed. Look at the condition of the textile mill! It is closed. It is our money which is going down the drain. We are spending for creating a bad image of our country. My plea here is—It is a very concerted view borne out by experience of a couple of years in this Ministry—that rather than investing the limited resources in these types of projects, we should train people, we should increase and improve the number of trainees who come to India from the developing countries, in different areas of their interest and improve the quality of training which we are giving to them. Training has to take account of the fact that these colonies or erstwhile colonies

speaking different languages. They must take down the fact that necessary hostel facilities and other facilities are provided for them. At the end, an effort should be made to see that the money that we spend gives returns for our country. Neither these projects should fall to pieces nor the trainees whom we train go back with a bad image of the country that facilities are not available here. It should not be that a man called for training in this country has no opening at any university or college. If a trainee is asked to be here for six months to learn a language, it should not be that nobody knows whether he would be admitted or not and if at all admitted, where he would be admitted. So, when a man is here, he should get all the facilities in the best manner possible. We can provide all the facilities and this can be done. I have seen small countries like Cuba, which is hardly the size of most of our States, doing a splendid job as far as training of personnel of friendly countries is concerned. This is something which we must learn. We should improve on our training for personnel from the friendly countries and concentrate on building human resources in this country rather than having capital projects which we, from this distance, are unable to maintain and sooner than later go and fall into pieces. Therefore, the limited resources of our country should be realised and we must understand that they must be spent in this country for the benefit of the people here. What we can give them is technical support and technical assistance in the form of training and improve the quantity and quality of the training facilities for the personnel of the friendly countries. In this context of South-South cooperation, I would like to say that it has not taken of and it is far from being taken of to any extent desired. We must take the benefit of the South Commission where we have Molimo himself, the teacher himself in the struggle against anti-colonialism from the very beginning for the last several decades. As the Chairman, we have the former President of Tanzania, Mr. Nyerere and we have our own Dr. Manmohan Singh as the Secretary General. We must coordinate closely with the South Commission. Let us look at their views as to whether they are realistic or

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not and if they are realistic, they can be implemented by us. We should be one of the main supporters and help the South Commission which is doing a good work and which needs all the possible help.

I mentioned at the very outset how at this point of time, the spirit of peace, the spirit that disputes cannot be settled by war, this spirit that disputes cannot be settled by war, this spirit that permeates the two Great Powers, must now permeate among ourselves, the members of the developing countries, and must permeate our own foreign policy and in our relations with the neighbours. We are now at a very difficult stage of our relations with Pakistan. I had myself been to Kashmir a few months ago and I can say this. I have been to Kashmir twice over the last one year or may be more, but I recall clearly that I have been twice over the last one year to Kashmir. This was before the change of Government. I had stayed in Srinagar. I went all over Kashmir and the tourist spots. I went on one occasion with the President of Cyprus and I mention this because if the area and the State had not been most peaceful, the Government of India would not have sent the President of a friendly country there. It was absolutely peaceful; we had no trouble at all; we went around Srinagar and all the tourist spots. I say this from my experience. It is shocking that this Government over the last hundred and odd days, for which period this has been in power, has not been able to maintain that situation which I witnessed a few months ago as the most peaceful. I visited not merely Srinagar, but as I have said, all the tourist areas like Gulmarg and other places and we want there without any problems at all.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): The non-Member by your side was also there in August; I was also there. Please ask him what was the situation there at that time?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I will ask him, but I have said what I saw when I went

there myself.

I am saying this in the context of the fact that this is not the situation that you witness today. The situation that is there today, the level of belligerency and the level of insecurity over a long period of time, that was not there a few months ago, when I went there. As I mentioned, I went there with a very high level delegation which the Government of India would not have sent if the situation had any element of danger for the security of the people, as it is to an abundant extent most unfortunately today.

I am mentioning the question of Kashmir in the context of our relations with Pakistan. I am quite sure that nobody in this House in good mind will deny that war is not an instrument to settle disputes with Pakistan. War can only bring military and economic disasters immediately to Pakistan as a whole, and that is something that the Pakistan leadership must immediately understand that the cries of war and the belligerency which they project now and then is definitely insanity as far as a small country like Pakistan is concerned. It is also not very sane as far as we are concerned. War will not solve any problem with Pakistan; war will definitely not solve the Kashmir issue. Kashmir issue will remain, war or no war, or what the Governor in Kashmir is doing. Therefore, the only solution, the only alternative is negotiations. I plead for a dialogue with Pakistan and the Pakistani leadership within the parameters of the Simla Agreement. That is the option and that must be utilized and there is no other option. I would like to say that if there is a landmark and high mark of achievement in the Indian foreign policy, that is the Simla Agreement in which the two countries which had antagonistic feelings to the level in which India and Pakistan have and one of them had been defeated and suffered military and national humiliation in the very recent past, agreed on common principles to solve the Kashmir dispute and in fact, to solve all the gamut of the problems between them, because it is only in the context of the totality of the relationship between India and Pakistan that

a permanent settlement can be found for the Kashmir issue. So, please don't talk of war as it indicates an absolute failure of our diplomacy.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, my hon. friend whom I respect a great deal and who has a great deal of experience of this office, seems to be under an impression or at least is creating an impression as if we are talking of war. We are not talking of war. If a talk war is there, people are talking of thousand years war across the border. So, kindly get your scenario very clear. Nobody in India—not a single person either in office or outside the office—wants war at any cost.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am not sure of whom my hon. friend, mentioned as nobody. Let us understand one thing and permit me to say it. The limitation in your foreign policy really comes from this. You are a Government which is a minority Government and it has two crutches. You have a crutch of right wing which talks of war or suggests war. And if you look at today's newspaper, you will find out what a spokesman of BJP has said. He has spoken of strong measures to deal with Pakistan, and now and then this noise of war...

DR. SHAIENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA (Patna): Do you want that we should surrender to Pakistan.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Mr. Minister just listen to your crutches. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): To deal with a situation firmly does not speak of war. I think the hon. Member who was a Minister, a good friend of mine, must understand that what he will be saying here will be radiated throughout the world.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur): When people say, strong measures are needed it does not mean war. These are two different things.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This is what

they say here. Sir, there are many other such people in the right wing political organisation who have spoken of war, in not is so many words at least by implications. When you speak about strong measures, the House would like to know what exactly do you mean by them.

DR. SHAIENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: It is not the right time to know what is our reaction towards Pakistan. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: So, the House is getting the feel of what the hon. Member means by saying strong measures.

I would like to say further that whatever they might say, we all know their intentions; we all know their bellicosity, their militarism which has been growing over a period of time and also their arrogance which can very well express itself in militarism.

One thing that appears in black and white in this Budget is a substantial increase in the defence budget this year. Rs. 200 crores or thereabout is the increase in the estimates for Defence Ministry which is over the revised estimates of the last year. The approach of the previous Government was precisely that we must reduce on our defence expenditure. I would like to know from the Minister what other justification is there for the substantial increase in the estimates themselves—which estimates will go further as it goes in every single budget since independence when we come to the actual expenditure—than the preparation of the military response or the possibility of the military response to the present situation of Pakistan? What is the other possibility that you contemplate? You justify you demand for a substantial increase on the defence expenditure.

I reiterate here that our greatest achievement in foreign policy over the last 40 years was Simla Agreement. The dispute with Pakistan on the question of Kashmir issue must be discussed in the context of Simla Agreement and not by war cries which are a disaster for Pakistan. I fully understand that

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it is Pakistan who is making most of the noise in this regard. But they must understand it will be a disaster for them and will be a destruction for their country. But more than that, what I would like to say here is that it is in the spirit of negotiation that we must deal with this question and not in a spirit of confrontation and conflict.

I have mentioned about Pakistan. How the substantial increase in the Defence Budget signals the failure of our diplomacy in this crucial area? Because, it is the diplomacy that should settle disputes and not the force of arms. What impression you will gather if you have a further recourse to force of arms, particularly, in the context that India is already the largest importer of armaments in the world? I will gather the same impression. In this context, our limited resources are being used for military purposes. It signals a failure of diplomacy of this Government and therefore the Minister must have a very close look at this and not be carried away by this crutch on which this minority Government rests. This failure of our policy—with deep respect I must say—extends to all other neighbours of ours. I have looked at the Annual Report which was laid on the Table of the House. When we come to Chapter 1—India's Neighbours—it begins with this sentence and I quote:

“The Government of India's objectives in Sri Lanka are: The restoration of Indo-Sri Lanka relations to their traditional levels of cordiality; striving for the safety and security of Tamils in Sri Lanka; promoting lasting peace amongst all sections of the population in that country; and the expeditious deinduction of the IPKF from Sri Lanka.”

All that you have been able to achieve is the last part and that is “expeditious deinduction of the IPKF from Sri Lanka.” What has happened to the restoration of Indo-Sri Lanka relations? On what foot are they? What is the position of the Tamils and their safety?

Mr. Chairman, it has been of paramount concern, i.e. our foreign policy and also the relations with Sri Lanka. We have failed in all these aspects: (1) to ensure the safety of the Tamil population in that country, (2) to ensure and to help in the process of unity of that country, and (3) to help that country to remain truly non-aligned. It is a failure again of our Government that we brought back the IPKF without ensuring, in any manner, the safety of Tamils. Their condition today is, as bad as, it was before 1983. In all these aspects, the conditions of our policy towards Sri Lanka—the perils which were there; the dangers which were there—the problems which were there for which of IPKF was sent, in the manner in which the LTTE is ruling at will in the North-East where the Chief Minister had to run away; the way in which the Tamils today are really the sufferers of terrorists on both sides—have failed.

SHRI I.K.GUJRAL: Will you kindly let us know when did deinduction begin and who decided the deinduction policy?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The point that I am making here is the IPKF should not have been withdrawn without ensuring the objectives for which the IPKF was sent. What I want to say here is that the withdrawal of the IPKF without ensuring in any manner any of these objectives, in any manner at all, was really a wrong move, a wrong approach.

SHRI I.K.GUJRAL: Who began this?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Mr. Chairman, now I come to the disgraceful conduct of the Chief Minister of your State. The IPKF people are military people. You may dispute the reasons for which they were sent. That is not a thing with which the poor military are concerned with. They were sent there to do a job.

Whether they were put by our Government or by your Government for the job, but more than one thousand people died there. More than one thousand soldiers died there. What did this Chief Minister Mr. Karunanidhi do? He first applauded and congratulated

the Tigers for having a brave fight against the IPKF. And adding insult to injury when the IPKF comes after suffering so much, after having so many people killed there because the Government wanted them to be there—he refuses to meet them. It is a shameful conduct of Mr. Karunanidhi. There, the people of this country and this House—as the representative of the people of this country—must definitely condemn and we condemned it. I hope, the whole House will condemn the conduct of Mr. Karunanidhi in this regard.

I would not take much time, except to point out that we were talking for decades about a national consensus on foreign policy. It is not merely that the national consensus seems to have been put on the back-burners. It does not seem even to exist, a sense of foreign policy in the ruling party itself. This is as apparent as it could be, in the manner in which the ruling party and this Government have been dealing with another of our neighbour, Nepal.

The people of India, and the people of Nepal have traditional links of friendship. They go back in centuries, if not thousands of years. During our freedom struggle, the people of Nepal were with us; and India as the largest democracy in the world and for other reasons has a right and a duty to support the multi-party democracy movement, the democratic movement in Nepal. What is your position, Mr. Minister, as far as the democratic movement in Nepal is concerned?

The proponents of democracy in Nepal are not against the King, but they want a King as he should be in modern times, a King who reigns, but does not rule. There is really no challenge or assault on the respect and the reverence the King deserves. In this context it is, therefore, surprising that we have a leader of the Janata Dal supporting, and supporting openly the democratic movement, and this Government keeping mum on the issue. Please clarify what is your position as far as this movement is concerned, in another of our neighbours.

How could you really damage our relations with our neighbours so much in such a short period of time? We could not have a better neighbour than that small country, Bhutan for whom we have had friendship, and must always have friendship. Why did you flip up on the courtesies that were due to the King of Bhutan when he was here? Why were you cribbing and bargaining on the rates for electric power which you get from Bhutan which, in any case, is cheaper than the power that you get from many parts of the country? Is this the way in which a country of our size, of our preponderance should deal with a small Bhutan? The result of this mismanagement is to be seen, and is to be seen in the manner in which for the first time Indian nationals in Bhutan are being treated. It is a matter of concern that a large number of Indian nationals working there, and otherwise staying, are being asked to leave that country; and they are moving towards our areas.

I would like to say at this point of time that the perception is there—and I began by saying that—in the world that this Government is so much embroiled in its own domestic disputes, in its own domestic policies, that it has no time for international affairs. There has been, whatever the reasons, a decline in the pre-eminent position that India always enjoyed in the comity of nations. What have you been doing over the last few months you have been in power? You have not started any new diplomatic initiative, at the international level, nor have you followed the diplomatic initiative of great value that the previous Government had initiated. What has happened, for instance, to the Action Plan for a non-violent and nuclear-free world which was propounded by the then Prime Minister at the United Nations? What has happened to the Planetary Protection Fund that was mooted, again by the then Government at the Non-Aligned Movement forum? What has happened to the Africa Fund which was a major initiative to help the concerned front-line States against apartheid and against the economic pressure that South Africa and other countries allied to it were putting on the front-line States? What

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has happened to all these initiatives of the previous Government? You have not followed them up; if you have not done it, let us know. But the impression is that you have not done anything much. You have not done anything much on the old initiative, and you have not started any new initiative. So, what do you want to do with the Foreign Service? Call them back; and let them settle the dispute between Devi Lal and Ajit Singh, and V.P. Singh.

17.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Otherwise, you give them a sense of direction and show that it is the same country which always is at the helm of affairs and holds a prominent position in international relations; and now is time to re-affirm that the national consensus and the parameters of our foreign policy, which was articulated by Panditji, remain valid; and they also remain valid with this Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV (Shahjahanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on Demands for Grants related to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The foreign policy of a country not only ensures stability, peace and order in that country, but it also accelerates the momentum of mercantile, cultural, political and industrial activities. Sometimes the wrong foreign policy of a country isolates it from the rest of the world. Sometimes it also deprives it of its sovereignty. Today we see that our neighbouring country Pakistan has also been falling a prey to it. Due to its wrong foreign policy it has been reduced to the size of a puppet in the hands of America. However I would like to submit that we have been following a foreign policy which is in the interest of the country. After India got independence, though reigns of power changed hands many times but there has never been

a basic change in our foreign policy; rather we have been following the same foreign policy; from the very beginning. The hon. President in his Address on March 12, 1990, has clearly mentioned the various features of the foreign policy being adopted by the Janata Dal. I would like to quote his words:

"Our foreign policy is rooted in our commitment to non-alignment and our aspirations for a peaceful world, free of domination, exploitation and war. We welcome the profound changes that are taking place in the international scene and the transition from conflict and confrontations to cooperation and consensus. We will continue to contribute to cooperative global endeavours to promote disarmament, strengthen peace, eliminate racial discrimination, provide environmental protection and build a more equitable world economic order.

Consistent with the high priority attached by my Government to revitalising relations with our neighbours, we have initiated an intensive dialogue for finding mutually acceptable solutions to outstanding problems, strengthening our friendship and enlarging the areas of our cooperation. These efforts are already showing results." Thus the President has very clearly enunciated our foreign policy in his Address. As the hon. Member who spoke just before me stated that our foreign policy should be based on national consensus. Besides, it should be able to establish the realm of peace in the world. Sir, today the whole world stands divided into two major power blocks—on one side there is U.S.A. while on the other there is USSR. All other countries of the world have been supporting either of them. It has been categorically stated in the annual report of this Ministry for the year 1989-90, that we incline neither towards the USA nor the USSR. It is also true that American attitude towards us is not a favourable one. Though in those days when John Kennedy was the President of America he had attached greater significance to the principles of Nehru rather than those imbibed by the countries who had entered into a defence treaty. That is the time of Chinese invasion in 1962.

ica had firmly stood by us. But in the later years American attitude has never been favourable towards us. Today I have no hitch to observe that Kashmir issue has also assumed international dimension, there has been a mass upsurge in Kashmir and a problem of law and order has been created there. A demand is being raised for plebiscite in Kashmir which makes it apparent that Pakistani intruders have infiltrated into Kashmir. Infact these are the forces which are out to distort the law and order situation in this country. I would like to say that Pakistan being a very small country, could have never dared to challenge India on the Kashmir issue, but Sir, I think that is because of USA's support that Pakistan has come out to challenge India. However at the same time I do not have any hesitation to state that USA has opposed the idea of plebiscite in Kashmir at present. Only recently the Assistant secretary of State of America Mr. John Caunolly while making a statement in the American Parliament on March 18, 1990 had deposed that at the moment the demand for plebiscite on Kashmir is not at all justified. Hence there is absolutely no question of it. But it is clear that when this issue was raised in the UNO, USA had supported it and it was in favour of plebiscite and it could take place at any time. But Sir, this the first occasion that USA has strongly condemned the idea of plebiscite because under the provisions of Simla Agreement signed by the two countries in 1972 it was decided that any dispute arising on the issue of Kashmir would be settled not through a plebiscite but through negotiations. Sir, we should be grateful to America which has stood firmly by us and that too at the time when our neighbouring countries have adopted an unfriendly attitude towards us. This change in their attitude is not a sudden development during the last four months as one of the Hon'ble Members has pointed it out. Sir, I would like to state in clear words that the attitude of neighbouring countries has not changed during the last four months, rather we have improved our relations with them during this period, our Minister of foreign Affairs also went to Bangladesh and strengthened our relations with that country. Rather during the

regime of the Congressmen who are now sitting in the opposition, our relations with Srilanka, Nepal, Pakistan etc. had become strained. However that period of discordance is over. Efforts have been made to improve our relations with all the countries, and the present Government has also made rapid strides in that direction and the process is still continuing. It may be the work of some foreign power that Pakistan has turned impatient and uncordial. However Pakistan forgets it that it is a small country and it is something undesirable on his part to throw challenges to a big country like India. Sir, in this context, when I happened to read the reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs I was glad to note that he has clearly stated that the Government was ready to face any challenge from Pakistan, but it does not mean that we want to wage a war on Pakistan. However if that country infiltrates into our border areas, and Pakistani elements create disturbances in Kashmir, and cross over to this side of the border, the Janata Dal Government would not tolerate it at any cost and give a befitting reply. Our Government wants to make it clear that we are not inviting them to a war. So far as Russia is concerned we have good relations with them through the ages. Whenever we were in trouble, they supported us. In 1955 when Shri Bulgamin and Khrushchev came here and visited Kashmir, they had clearly announced with regard to Kashmir that whenever India needed their help they would come to her rescue and they were not a distant country. it is due to our foreign policy; that we have been having good relations with Russia. So far as Nepal is concerned, our relations with that country are packed in natural bond as it is our neighbouring country, a small country, and the culture of both the countries is almost similar. But it was due to the wrong policies of the previous Government that the relations between India and Nepal had become strained. However we congratulate the present Government that they have succeeded in their efforts to improve relations with Nepal. Our relations with Sri Lanka were strained to the extent that it has said the IPKF forces has to be called back much before their original Schedule of withdrawal

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i.e. 31st March. However with their act of bravery they were successful in their mission of establishing the rule of law and order in Sri Lanka for which they were sent there. They sacrificed even their lives to achieve it. The people of India are quite confident that Sri Lankan Government will not escape and evade their responsibility in respect of giving protection to the Tamils at every cost just. It has been stated here that our Government has vitiated our relations with Bhutan. However it should be mentioned here that king of Bhutan has come to India twice after the Janata Dal Government has come to power at the centre. Our relations with Bhutan have been improving day by day; and the recent visit of our Chief of the Army staff amply testifies it that our relations with that country have been improving. Our government is not going to promote the interests of imperialist power. India has always stood against the apartheid and still sticks to that policy. So we have invited Shri Nelson Mandela to India and all the people of India are eager to give him a warm welcome so that we may maintain our good relations with that country and solve our problems through negotiations. We want that the problems of other countries should also be solved not through wars but through a dialogue be it through Geneva Agreement or Simla Agreement or any other agreement between Srilanka and India, that is the policy of Indian Government. For that matter we are very grateful to our present Minister of Foreign Affairs who will be successful to restore peace not only in our country but in the entire world. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI M.J.AKBAR (Kishanganj): We meet on a very august day, a day when we have seen 400 Members of the House present when the House needed a face saving device. It is a little dispiriting to notice a shade less interest in External Affairs. I suppose, we are all at some level guilty. I make this point not in the spirit of contention, but because I believe that this subject of

external affairs, particularly in the context of the present situation in the country is of very great significance.

I cannot but begin on a point which I am sure, must be sounding repetitive. But we join the debate at a time when one name in our history, the name of Jawaharlal Nehru, has become a little unfashionable. Nehru finds no place in the Prime Minister's roll call of honour, in the obligatory references that are made in the speeches to the national. There is another dimension. The world of the 1950s and of 1960s seems too distant, too remote, and perhaps, the reason why Jawaharlal Nehru has become unfashionable is because in the 1980s the poor at last have become unfashionable. Vast changes have taken place in the world. This is the world of Reagan and Margaret Thatcher. The causes of the poor, the causes of underdeveloped, the ideas that emanated out of the under developed world, the Third World, seem to have become out-dated. The sorry fact probably is that the cold war is over and the poor have lost it.

The changes of the world find expression in each day's newspapers. They are there for all of us to see. The nation, the federation, that was built in the names of socialism, that was built in the name of struggle, that was built in the name of equality, the Soviet Union, is considered today by its own inhabitants as an empire. The pace of events too moves at such an astonishing speed that those who want to bind history into a pre-determined pattern, will feel a little taken aback. Would anybody this time last year, have even thought that the two Germanys would proceed towards unity? And by 1990?

And yet there are ideas, there are beliefs, there are faiths, there are views which survive the vicissitudes of time. One of them, I always thought, was the idea of non-alignment as propagated by Jawaharlal Nehru, as fashioned by him and as implemented not only by him but by every successor government. One of the great achievements, I think, intellectual achievement, of the Janata

Government of 1977 was the fact that Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Foreign Minister, did not break the continuity of the nation's foreign policy particularly in its perception of the non-aligned movement and of independence. Yes, there were pressures. There was an attempt to change the concept of non-alignment, and to something called real or actual or genuine non-alignment was projected. Thankfully that effort was defeated.

The first alarm signal perhaps of the present Government came when the External Affairs Minister during the beginning of his tenure perhaps in the first month, made a remark which, if I am not mistaken, said that non-alignment had gone out of date or that the world had changed and that non-alignment did not have much relevance to the world. At an intellectual level, it is a concept certainly worth pursuing, worth thinking about. We cannot fasten ourselves to the past. If change is demanded, then we must have the courage at last consider it. But we must see whether this idea of change, this break in continuity has any percentage for us, has any value for us and for our national interest. I am reminded at this moment about a NAM Conference, the last one that I covered as a journalist and the speech that was made by Col. Gaddafi. It was a very interesting speech. Col. Gaddafi is known for his drama. He is certainly not known for the content of his speech is. But he made a point which shall stick with me. And that point was that the Third World, the developing world, no longer has the power to really call itself non-aligned; it did not have the courage, the independence to call itself non-aligned. The point that struck me was; He said that there are only two nations in this Third World, in the developing world, India and China, who have the courage and the ability to call themselves genuinely non-aligned I tend to see the point. That was what really persuaded them. After all, it is finding a correlation between national interests which defines the best or the most successful or friendships. But now, from there, I would like to come right to the present, and take you to the present American perception of the Kashmir problem, and the situation in the whole sub-continent.

I would like to open an idea. Which is, whether what is being called the collapse of the Soviet empire, particularly in its southern underbelly, is, in fact, actually of some benefit to India. If you look from American perspective, India as a nation, by itself, cannot have been perceived as a hostile entity. But certainly, India as a part of the continuing Soviet bloc, extending from Soviet Union via Afghanistan, was perceived as part of the Soviet bloc. This was doubly confirmed after the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty friendship. Therefore the logic suggests that if the Soviet threat itself has collapsed, then India also, as a potential threat, has collapsed, then India also, as a potential threat, has collapsed. And, if India, as a potential threat to Pentagon has collapsed, then Pentagon's need to meddle in India logically should also be reduced. Therefore, Pentagon should be able to live with a united India in a manner in which Pentagon may not have wanted India to be united in the fifties, in the sixties and in the seventies. The justly famous American tilt is too sharp a memory in the Indian national consciousness. But, Sir, to those who would like to live with this theory, I would like to draw their attention to another perception of what precisely is happening in the geopolitics of the northern parts of the sub-continent-India and its northern hinterland-including and particularly the Muslim States of the Soviet Union. But my worry at the moment is whether China has maintained her independence and we, in the last few months, are ready to fritter away that concept of independence in our thinking, in our ideals which were given to us by Jawahar Lal Nehru as a fundamental precept of the modern Indian state. There is an old law about foreign policy. At the end of the day domestic concern have to be the fuel which motivate the day-to-day functioning of foreign policy. Today, more than ever, the problems that we are facing in Kashmir, in Punjab, in North-East, etc. demand that the foreign policy of India works in great harmony with national needs. When we think of Kashmir, I do want to take the memory of the House back to the situation that existed when the first Soviet veto was given in our favour. It did not come by naturally, I in fact,

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it took a long time, it took more than two years of sustained efforts by Indian diplomats, by the Indian Foreign Ministry in order to persuade the Soviet Union. We understand and we know that the Kashmir problem cannot be seen outside the realm of geopolitics. Geo-politics is fundamental to the understanding of the problems of the area around it, the regions around it, the fact that Kashmir is surrounded by the major powers of Asia, by China, by Soviet Union. Across the border, there are hegemonies of many kinds-Afghanistan, Pakistan. Mr. Gopal's books on Nehru and Radha Krishnan are very illuminating on the subject. Our Ambassador to Moscow then was Radhakrishnanji and he eventually persuaded the Soviets that it was in the geo-political interest of the Soviet Union to ensure that Kashmir did not become a base of activity for Western powers. Now that there is a serious and actually perceptible threat of secession in the southern area, are very old idea of the Pentagon, one very old idea of the State Department can, I think, certainly find fruition if things go according to the American plan, if history follows the American interest. Which is that America has always sought from the 1950s, and through the 1960s, an alternative bloc of Muslim nations which can act as a balance against the Arab bloc. This effort was made through the Shah of Iran. This effort was made through a coalition of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. This efforts was made through ideas like CENTO. It did not work. Moreover, the collapse of the Shah of Iran deeply hurt the American interest in the region. But the revival of potential Muslim nations on the fruge of USSR has once again reinforced the American interest in Pakistan. Pakistan will become the fulcrum of a new coalition in that region. Therefore, I do believe that the American interest in Pakistan has not diminished. When it comes to taking sides at a critical moment, the Americans will always prefer to side with Pakistan's perception of national interest, rather than the Indian perception of national interest. Therefore, this short toward wooing the Americans, I think there has been a very serious tilt

in that direction. Whether it is a tilt forced by a perception of new American strength or not, I do not know. But I do think that this tilt will demand a price. And I know that the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Shavardnadze, in Namibia had made a point by saying that the Soviet Union has not perhaps been or neither the friendship-has not been used to the extent that it could have in pursuing the Indian interest, particularly in this region, and between India and Pakistan.

Sir, about Kashmir and Punjab. Whenever we think of these subjects, one thought is pre-eminent; whether we say it or not, the thought of war is pre-eminent in our mind. I would like to offer an alternative view, an alternative approach to the idea of war. It is easy to get dogmatic on it. It is easy to look at it in terms of just war and peace. But there is another aspect of this whole question which I would like to go into. Before either nation thinks of embarking upon this adventure of war, both should seriously be forced to consider one question.

You can start a war; you can easily start a war. The conditions today on the ground are sufficient reasons; certainly as a patriot I do feel angry, aggressive towards the behaviours of Ms. Benazir Bhutto. When I heard my good friends here saying that negotiation under the Simla spirit should be conducted, my initial reaction was against that idea, because the Simla spirit is not a spirit which can be honoured by only one nation. When the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Ms. Benazir Bhutto shows such belligerence, shows such an open blatant belligerence towards our nation, provokes and arms and funds the secessionist movement, actively endorses it, then the Simla spirit has to be kept back and another spirit is probably required. Yes, the temptation to be aggressive is very compulsive, but one point has to be remembered in this context. That is, you can start the war, but can you any more stop the war? We have got used to thinking of war between India and Pakistan in terms of three weeks. Sometimes, fuel runs out, sometimes arms run out. Those days are over. There has been a water-shed in the history

of developing nations of the world. Take Iran-Iraq. Iran and Iraq have shown that wars can continue upto a decade. You may start a war with a limited purpose, but you may not be able to stop a war. Why? Why are you not able to stop a war? Because neither side can afford to stop the war. And I can actually draw a scenario in which it will be impossible for us to stop a war. We may make whatever gains in battle, and I am sure our Indian Armed Forces are powerful enough, strong enough, brave enough and have proved their courage everywhere, and they will be able in a long war to defeat Pakistan, I have no doubt in my mind about it. But can you stop the Pakistani troops from entering 10 miles, 15 miles or 20 miles into our territory? Upto this day, we have, in this House, debated enough about Punjab, we have debated Taran Taran, we have debated the border areas. We have seen that we have seemed to have been losing civilian control over these areas. If the Pakistani Army moves in 10 miles, 15 miles and actually establishes a *de facto* or declares a certain independence to 'Khalistan', what will we do about it? We will not be in a position to stop the war we will simply not be in a position to stop fighting. No Government will be a position your Government or our Government or any other Government will be able to stop the war. And that war will then become a part of the rest of our lives. This generation is going to be ruined by that war. Neither side will be able to stop it. It is a point certainly that must enter into the objective perception. Belligerence is easy, reason is a difficult master.

Sir, I briefly do want to touch the problems that are surrounding us within the sub-continent. I do not want to take too much time. Sir, Nepal is impossible to escape attention. The best thing that can be said about Nepal in fact, has been said by Mr. Chandrashekar, when he spoke on Friday on the subject and I could do no better than to repeat him and say:

[Translation]

With all the due regards for the Government I would like to say that if America could not

save the ruler of Iran despite all their efforts and sympathy for him, Indian Government also can not save the kind of Nepal despite their best efforts and support.

Everyday we read about the death of a number of Nepalis in the newspapers, it is a warning to the kind of Nepal that he cannot be saved, as now he can not be the part the Twentieth century history, because he has lost his relevance in the present context. So he should voluntarily quit his seat. Unless our Government realises this, they cannot follow the right policy I think that the policy as is being adopted by this Government is not the creation of its own. I cannot agree that Shri Gujral himself has formulated this policy. However I agree that it is possible in view of his alliance with the political party like BJP because it has a sense of concern for the Hindu Government of that country and the king of Nepal. In fact they have their personal and political relations with him. That is why this Government is under pressure. It is controlling its words and actions.

DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: If Nepal is a Hindu State it is not because of your blessings. You will not be able to convert it. It is not again with the blessings of the BJP that it is a Hindu State. Moreover it is a historical fact and an expression of strength and will of their people. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI M.J.AKBAR: The picture would have been different had they had such sentiments for the people of India. Do not bother about the king of Nepal. Instead keep yourself concentrated to the affairs of this country because it is a country of the poor and not that of the rich. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. It is enough.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is not

the proper way Wait till your turn comes

[English]

SHRI M J AKBAR At least, Sir, Mr External Affairs Minister (*Interruptions*)

At least, Mr External Affairs Minister, I can understand your compulsion Buy your peace with the BJP by all means (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I can plead with the Foreign Minister with understanding, with hope, which is, Buy your peace with the BJP by all means I know you have a government to run, which is a difficult job at the best of times, it is a task made infinitely more difficult by this unnatural coalition Buy your peace with the BJP by all means, but don't buy peace with the BJP at the cost of the people of either Nepal or at the cost of the people of India These two things please don't do, whether in your foreign policy or in your domestic policy

In the end, Sir I do want to refer to at least one aspect of the Sri Lanka situation on which I would like to go on record In the last three days things have happened, which have made my head hang in shame Particularly after the sacrifice of the IPKF A reference to the DMK Chief Minister in Tamil Nadu has been made, I do not want to repeat it, except to add that Mr Faleiro should have been even more vocal, if possible But what embarrassed me, what shocked me was the LTTE leader Prabhakaran's statement taunting us saying that he has defeated the Indian Army I say, 'No' Sir The Indian Army has not been defeated But yes, defeat has been negotiated for India by this present Government And that defeat is visible in the ship loads of refugees The Indian Army went to Sri Lanka for two very good reasons, one for the protection of the national interests I would refer, the present Government to an excellent analysis of the situation of Sri Lanka's role in South Asia as a potential base in a speech made as early as in 1928-29 by Jawaharlal Nehru at the Madras Session of the Congress He examined what exactly is the geopolitical factor of Trinoco-

malee port, what use it is can made by empire? From Singapore to Trincomalee he traced a very interesting line of empire. And once again, Trincomalee has become an object of imperial interests Do not forget the circumstances in which the IPKF went, do not forget that the new weapons of the world are radio waves and not just stealth bombers The new weapons of the world are radio waves and they were going to be beamed from Sri Lanka The new weapons of the world are mercenaries who plant seeds of destruction with in your society They were there in Sri Lanka And the new weapons of the world are in the hands of Israel, they are in the hands of forces hostile to India Pakistan was arming the Sri Lankan forces The return of two Pakistan naval ships into the territorial water of Sri Lanka after three years is a sign of major defeat for us That is what we have achieved in three months

Yes, the de-induction of IPKF was ordered by the previous Government, but not at any price De-induction was delayed, de-induction was staggered and de-induction was used as a strategic weapon in the diplomacy which guaranteed the protection of Indian interests It was not that simple, that you just bring your troops back There is too simplistic a view of the situation being taken by the present Government in defence of the indefensible

I read that Wijeyamunige Vijitha Rohana De Silva has been released, that is the real taunt When we were there on that day along with the then Prime Minister of India, this man made an assassination attempt in full public, in front of the Sri-Lankan Government in front of the President of Sri Lanka, and there was nothing secret about it It was as open, as violent a crime, an assassination attempt, a brazen assassination attempts, as any seen in the history of the world Despite getting only six years imprisonment, the military court having already shown great favouritism, he has been released today Today, both the Sri Lankan Government and the LTTE are laughing at India, they are laughing at New Delhi Today, the LTTE sends emissaries to Mr Mann in Punjab I

want to know, how, the External Affairs Ministry of this Government has not been able to prevent that. Why has it not been able to prevent that link between the LTTE and Mr. Mann? Today, open emissaries are being sent; do you think there is nothing in it, and everything is innocent? It is not innocent; it is not innocent at all. Today, Mr. Karunanidhi of the DMK is openly wooing the LTTE. I have no embarrassment in saying that; I suspect even his commitment to the Indian nation after what we have seen in the last few days. I suspect his designs for the future. It is not as simple as it seems. If you think that because you need DMK support in the Government you can fool yourself that the situation does not exist, you will be doing our nation a great injustice.

Sir, However, I do really want to end on a happy note as far as Mr. Gujral is concerned. I applaud him and I am delighted that he has maintained one link, one element of policy which pleases me both personally and as a member of my party, as well as an Indian. We are happy over his support to the Palestinian cause. The successful visit of Mr. Yasser Arafat was an extremely bright chapter in a long long history between the two nations. I applaud Mr. Gujral for continuing that link. All I can say while ending is that I wish my praise could have been more fulsome.

17.39 hrs.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry. I would also like to take this opportunity to compliment the Government and more particularly Mr. Gujral for the new thrust which he has sought to give to our foreign policy. I do not think I can agree with my Friend, Mr. Akbar that there has been a change in the basic foreign policy advocated by Pandit Nehru. I do not think his names has been forgotten or that it will ever be forgotten. I do believe that Mr. Gujral and all the members of the Government subscribe to the basic concept of non-alignment which really reflects India's independence at home

to independence abroad. I do not think we should, as a nation ever give up our independence abroad.

I am very happy that Mr. Gujral as the foreign Minister in the Government led by Mr. V.P. Singh is devoting greater attention to our neighbours. This is something which has been long overdue. We have been neglecting our neighbours except of the brief period between 1977 and 1979. The world at large judges us by what our neighbours think of us. And yet, we have largely concentrated on flitting and dealing with the big nations, big two and what have you. Therefore, I am very happy we are now once again directing attention to our neighbours. I do not think we need to be at all on the defensive in terms of what we have sought to achieve and what we will surely succeed in achieving.

In this context, I would like to see the Government take a stronger line *vis-a-vis* Pakistan. The way I look at recent developments in our country, one thing seems to be abundantly clear. Pakistan today is launched on what I would call as, an undeclared war on India. There is no other explanation for some of the recent happenings that have taken place inside our borders. There is also no other way of explaining the assassination of Mir Mustafa, the man who sought to do no more than mediate between the Government and the militants in Kashmir and bringing about a peaceful solution. Likewise, I see no other explanation for what has happened in Batala. Here was a determined effort, as I see it on the part of India's enemies to create trouble between the two principal communities in Punjab—the Sikhs and the Hindus. Fortunately, they have not succeeded. But this is part of a determined effort on the part of Pakistan. I think, we have to take a very very strong line. I do not think it is enough to have our official spokesman merely denote what Pakistan is trying to do.

The stronger line, in my view, would have to be very clearly telling Pakistan that what it is trying to do is something which India too can do. It is a game which we can also play. I think this is something which was

[Sh Inderjit]

done man earlier occasion I remember Pakistan created a lot of trouble on our side of the Jammu border in 1963 All these depredations came to an end only when we were able to convey effectively to Pakistan that it was a game which both sides could play I believe, we must give them a final warning that this kind of a situation will not be allowed to continue

Pakistan is hoping to be able to raise the Kashmir issue at the United Nations I think it should be made very clear that any such question does not arise at all Certainly, there is no question of any plebiscite either India was ready to have a plebiscite in 1950 But it was Pakistan which went back on the agreement It went back on that agreement because 95 % or even more of the people of the Valley and the State were with India I am sure the House remembers there were two parts in the resolution Part A and Part B Pakistan wanted Part B to be implemented before Part A was implemented leading to a stalemate So, the question of plebiscite does not arise at all

Secondly, there has been talk again and again of the Shimla Agreement Yes, India is committed to the Shimla Agreement But we must be very clear about the implications of the Shimla Agreement Shimla Agreement provides for bilateralism It provides for discussions and resolving of all our disputes bilaterally There is no scope in this for anything else In this context, I would like to remind this House of what precisely happened at the time of Shimla Agreement It is true that at one stage India did propose that all differences between the two countries should be resolved "exclusively through bilateral negotiations " It is also true that Pakistan, on its side, objected to this formulation and the word 'exclusively' was dropped Eventually, however, the negotiators agreed to settle all differences by peaceful means "through bilateral negotiations or by any other peaceful means mutually agreed upon between them " Pakistan proposed the addition "by any other peaceful means India

then persuaded Pakistan to accept the addition of the significant words "mutually agreed upon between them" In other words, the situation is very clear There is no question of resolving differences except through bilateral negotiation or by any other peaceful means mutually agreed upon Thus both have agreed to bilateralism Therefore, there can be no question of taking the issue back to the United Nations The question is totally ruled out We must make this abundantly clear both from New Delhi and from the various international forums The question does not arise In fact, the Simla agreement itself was described once by Gen Zia as a no war pact and that is what it is Pakistan is totally committed not to do anything which would violate in any form or the other, the present line of control In other words, the present line control was given the status and sanction of international boundary We must therefore make it very clear that we not only ...nd by the Simla agreement but the Shimla Agreement provides for bilateral negotiations and nothing else On top of all this, we also need to make it very clear to the world at large that Pakistan is violating the Simla Agreement and what is happening from across our border today is a wanton violation of the Simla Agreement

Mr Deputy Speaker, you have been kind enough to give me a little time May I take a few more minutes to make some other points very briefly? First, I would like the Minister for External Affairs and the Government at the international level to give thought to the overdue issue of the revision of the UN Charter This is something to which we have not been able to devote enough time and attention

It was my privilege to go to the United Nations General Assembly in 1977 as a member of the Indian Delegation It was also my privilege to be a delegate to the Sixth Committee At that stage, we pressed very strongly for a revision of the UN Charter One hears again and again these days of a new move to get at least two more countries to join the Security Council as permanent Members—Japan and perhaps, a re-United

Germany We must be on the alert and we must be very clear that in any revision of the UN Charter, the third world countries must get their due share As far back as 1977, we of the Indian delegation strongly advocated at the UN the need to being in at least some countries of the third world like India, Nigeria and Brazil into the security council We must really think in terms of better third world representation We do not want the power of veto But surely we must have better representation for the third world in the UN as permanent members of the Security Council The third world should have permanent members in the council I know it is a highly sensitive issue But it is an issue which, I think, deserves the attention of our Government and more particularly of our Foreign Minister

I will now make one or two more points briefly My second point is in regard to Non-Alignment Much has been said about Non-Alignment But I feel distressed on one score Non-Alignment is fine and we must pursue the wise Policy laid down by Pandit Nehru and accepted by the whole country But I find we have greatly diluted the content of Non-Alignment Pandit Nehru had described Non-Alignment as a moral force But it is not longer the moral force it once was We have compromised the quality of Non Alignment on the altar of quantity in a bid to get more and more member for the Non-Alignment Movement We must go for quality rather than quantity Because of the dilution in the quality of non-alignment NAM is no longer the moral force which it was earlier Not only that We talk in terms of South-South Cooperation. Yet, what do we see? As far back as 1961, Yugoslavia, Egypt and India agreed to mesh together cooperation and work out some joint development projects Nothing has however fructified to this day If the hon Minister is serious about South-South Cooperation, then he must seriously try even now to put through some of the plans which were agreed to as far back as 1961

Sir, I shall not take much more of your time and that of this august House except to relate the Ministry's activities to my own

profession of journalism We are happy to see that the External Publicity Division of the Government of India is doing well Efforts are made to get materials across People are briefed Missions are briefed and lots of people from abroad are being brought to our country to enable them to understand India and its better policies But I think there is need for some more imagination Imagination in my way of thinking lies in sending some of our own people across to various world capitals where they could meet some of the leading light not only in the Government but also in the sphere of media and among those who influence public opinion and help to formulate policies The idea is not something very revolutionary It is something which is done times out of number by other countries The Government should think in terms of sending Members of Parliament Editors and Writers in addition to what the Government is already doing at present, I am afraid, in the kind of new environment which is growing everywhere, fewer and fewer people seem to be inclined to read what is put across Therefore, I think, it will be useful if some thought is given to my suggestion for sending selected people abroad

I have already said that I am going to conclude So, I shall not say more except to make one other point, if you allow me (*Interruptions*) That is in regard to Nepal I think, the criticism of what the Government is trying to do is grossly unfair I don't think our people would ever countenance a situation in which the Government of India joins hands with the ruling circles or the ruling clique or the king of Nepal himself in trying to suppress democracy Nevertheless, we must protect our own interest We have to be friendly But at the same time, I don't think the Government is trying in any way to undermine the democratic forces which are gaining strength Of course, we have to protect our own interest I think the stand taken by the Government under Shri Rajiv Gandhi's leadership was very correct and very important We have to tackle the big problem of smuggling This was then sought to be done in an effective way I think whatever is done by the present Government will protect In-

[Sh. Inderjit]

dia's basic interest. The biggest problem Nepal poses to India today is one of smuggling. This is undermining our economy in different ways. Therefore, I would conclude by urging the present Government to make sure that even as a seek friendship with Nepal and respect the democratic urges of the people of Nepal, we do not do anything which might undermine our own interests.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): Sir, are we sitting up to 6 o'clock?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, the Business Advisory Committee has decided that if it is necessary, we can continue up to 7 o'clock. If it is the pleasure of the House, we can continue to sit and work for some more time because there are other Ministry's Demands also that are to be discussed. And it is good if we complete today the discussion by the Members and tomorrow the hon. Minister replies to the debate.

SHRI I.K.GUJRAL: I would have no objection if you rise today at 6 o'clock and continue the discussion tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay, Mr. Dev, you can speak today and continue tomorrow.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am not going to take more time. I am not going into general aspects.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want, you can continue tomorrow also.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, I rise to participate in the debate relating to the External Affairs Ministry. My colleagues Mr. Faleiro and Mr. M.J.Akbar have dealt with in great length about our relations with Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal and other countries. I do not like to repeat that. I would only urge upon the Government as it has been told times without number by the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister that at no cost they shall compromise with anybody in

the country particularly with Pakistan and with the situation in Kashmir that the Government will stand to that and under no circumstances there will be compromise and we shall, at any cost see that our part of the country is protected.

I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister on another point arising out of his visit to Bangladesh recently. The hon. External Affairs Minister visited Bangladesh. And I have seen in the press that he came into certain agreements with the Bangladesh Government and some of them are concerning my part of the country from where I come. But we have a complaint against the hon. Minister if he prefers he can correct me as I do not know whether it is correct—because he had visited Bangladesh. But he did not take the opportunity to discuss about the infiltration of people from Bangladesh to West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya. This problem has been going on for the last so many years. The previous Government, by signing the Assam Accord had agreed to accept those who had come before 1.1.66 to India and had agreed that those who had come from 1.1.66 to 1971 should be given the right to stay in Assam with all other rights. But under the Foreigners' Act and IMDT Act, those who are detected by the tribunal to have come after 1971, they are to be deleted from the voters' list and they are to be deported. Unfortunately, this deportation business has become such a thing that even if a person is deported being detected by the tribunal, and pushed back to Bangladesh, probably from the Assam side, he again enters from the Tripura side or the West Bengal side. And this process has been going on. There are two ways to solve this problem first to strengthen the border areas by BSF force with more check-posts and second, with barbed wire fencing. These are all our internal matter. I would like to know from the hon. External Affairs Minister whether he had the occasion to discuss this particular issue with the Bangladesh Government and, if so, what was the outcome? What was the reaction of the Bangladesh Government? And how is he going to tackle it in his future discussion?

I would like to take that information from him.

Secondly, about 56000—I don't know the present figure—Chakma refugees have come out of fear to get shelter in Tripura. About 10000 to 15000 are in Mizoram and about 15000 in Arunachal. About these Chakma refugees, I understand, there was some discussion. If there was some discussion what is the outcome of the at discussion? I would like to know whether the Government of Bangladesh has agreed to take the Chakma refugees back to Bangladesh. If not, what is the stand of the Government of India? The Chakma refugees are looked

after by the Home Ministry. I was also in the Home Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the hon. Member may continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Friday, April 6, 1990/
Chaitra 16, 1912 (Saka)*