

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

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(Ninth Lok Sabha)



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CONTENTS

[Ninth Series, Vol. II Second Session, 1990/1911 (Saka)]

No. 4 Thursday, March 15, 1990/Phalgunā 24, 1911 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Obituary Reference	1—2
Oral Answers to Questions	2—28
*Starred Question Nos. 42 to 44	
Written Answers to Questions	29—321
Starred Question Nos. 41 and 45 to 60	29—52
Unstarred Question Nos. 464 to 491 and 492 to 673	52—312
Papers Laid on the Table	321—327
Election to Committees	328—330
(i) Indian council of Agricultural Research	328
(ii) National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board	328—329
(iii) Committee on Official Language	329—330
Business Advisory Committee	330—331
Second Report-adopted	
Supplementary Demands for Grants-Railways	331—332
Statement presented	
Matters Under Rule 377	332—337
(i) Need to improve the lot of daily wage workers engaged in Kudremukh Iron Ore project	332

Shri D.M. Putte Gowda

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

COLUMNS

- (ii) **Need to convert Bangalore airport into an international airport** 332—333

Shri Srikanta Datta Narasimha Raja Wadiyar

- (iii) **Need to clear the proposal to construct a hotel at Agartala to promote tourism in Tripura** 333

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev

- (iv) **Need to give detailed guidelines to the medical staff for tackling AIDS cases in the country** 333—334

Shri Dharmesh Prasad Varma

- (v) **Need to give adequate compensation to persons whose Lands have been acquired for setting up of a LPG plant at Ganga Ganj in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh** 334—335

Shri Keshari Lal

- (vi) **Need to give relief in income tax to salaried class** 335

Dr. Thambi Durai

- (vii) **Need to direct Punjab Government to amend its Allocation of Business Rules, 1986 making them consistent with constitutional provisions** 335—336

Shri Kirpal Singh

- (viii) **Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for making adequate arrangements for the 'Kumbh Festival' in Ujjain** 336—337

Shri Satynarayan Jatiya

	COLUMNS
Motion of Thanks on President's Address	337—478
Shri Harish Rawat	338—344
Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra	344—351
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	351—360
Shri Bhajani Lal	362—374
Shri Santosh Bhartiya	375—383
Shri C. Srinivasan	385—389
Shri S. Krishna Kumar	389—395
Shri Rajdev Singh	395—399
Kumari Mayawati	399—402
Shri Inder Jit	402—406
Shri Piyare Lal Handoo	406—409
Shri Kalp Nath Rai	409—421
Shri S.C. Varma	422—427
Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	427—437
Shri Vamanrao Mahadik	437—442
Shri Chitta Basu	442—445
Shrimati J. Jamuna	445—448
Shri P.C. Thomas	448—452
Shri A.N. Singh Deo	452—460

(iv)

COLUMNS

Shri Ramesh Chennithala

460—464

Shri Rameshwar Prasad

464—467

Kumari Uma Bharati

467—475

Statement *Re.* Accident Involving No. 9020 UP Dehradun-
Bombay Central Express Train on 14.3.1990

383—384

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, March 15, 1990/Phalguna 24,
1911 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the untimely demise of Shri C. Madhav Reddy who was a member of the First and Eighth Lok Sabha during 1952-57 and 1984-89 representing Adilabad constituency of Andhra Pradesh. In between, he had been a member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1962-67

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Reddy was a prominent social and political worker. He participated actively in the freedom struggle in Hyderabad State and was associated with several political and social organisations in various capacities. All his life he worked untiringly for the upliftment of the down-trodden and the weaker sections of the society.

A widely travelled person, Shri Reddy was a veteran leader and above all a brilliant parliamentarian. He made significant contribution to the proceedings of the House. A very soft-spoken and unassuming person. Shri Reddy endeared himself to whosoever he came in contact with.

Shri Reddy passed away at Madras on 14 March, 1990 at the age of 66.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

11.03 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Pakistan Mob Crossing Over to Indian Territory

+
*42. SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:
SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPA-
THI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large mob from Pakistan recently infiltrated into India by crossing the international border at Ranbir Singh Pura in Jammu region and raised anti-Indian slogans;

(b) If so, whether Government have drawn the attention of Pakistan and other countries of the world to this incident; and

(c) if so, the reaction of these countries thereto?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a). On the 5th February, 1990, about 40 to 50 people from Pakistan had crossed the international border and intruded into Indian Territory.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c). The reactions of most of these countries appear to be that (i) India and Pakistan should resolve the Kashmir problem through peaceful and non-violent means within the frame-work of Simla Agreement; (ii) the problem is that of a bilateral nature, and it should be decided directly by the interested sides, without any foreign intervention.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Sir, I would like to know as to when and how far Pakistani infiltrators intruded into Indian territory? Did they make any contact with the residents of the village across the border? If so whether any steps were taken to stop it? I would also like to know the names of the Islamic countries, particularly Arabian countries, which supported India on Kashmir issue.

[*English*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Pakistanis tried to take a mob frenzy here. It was the first incident. 5th February, 1990, there was an incident along the Jammu-Pak border. A Pakistani mob shouting anti India slogans culminated in about fifty Pakistani civilians intruding into Indian territory.

A Pakistani mob of over 1000 people gathered around 9.15 A.M. across the international border near Suchetgarh in Jammu sector. Many of them were in trucks, tractors, trolleys, cars and motor cycles etc., and

converged towards the Pak Village Peeli. At about 1330 hours the mob swelled to about 4000 and came to Phalku Nala on Pak side. They pelted stones at BSF patrol from a distance of about a hundred yards from Pak territory. They were warned not to cross the international border which is well demarcated and fenced with barbed wires. However, more Pak civilians gathered, held demonstrations on frontage of about 500 yards and planted Pak flags, hoisted banners at trees on Pak side of Phalku Nala.

Thereafter one civilian carrying a Pak flag sprinted across the border and attempted to plant the flag in front of one BSF constable who prevented the Pak civilian from doing so. The Pakistani civilian hit the BSF constable with the pole of the flag. Another BSF constable standing about 20 yards behind fired a warning shot. The Pak civilian was carried back by Pak rangers. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: He can lay it on the table.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: I want to give details because the Member has asked for it.

[*Translation*]

Is it a lengthy statement?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: No, it is not. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

At about 1430 hours the same Pak crowd started moving around Phalku Nala of octroi post and lined up on the border. The BSF warned civilians to stay away and not to cross the international border. However, about five Pak civilians crawled under the fence erected on the border inside Indian territory. The BSF fired one warning shot but this did not deter the Pak civilians and about fifty more of them violated the international border towards octroi post and set ablaze gross stacks. In view of this continuing en-

croachment one Pak civilian was shot dead with rifle; but it did not have any deterrent effect. Hence the BSF troops resorted to IMG fire and as a result nine Pak civilians appear to have sustained injuries. The mob returned back carrying the dead and the injured.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any time-bound programme has been drawn for the high level committee constituted on Kashmir problem. I would also like to know the time by which action is to be taken by this committee. My second question is in regard to Punjab problem which is similar to that of Kashmir. In view of it, does the Government propose to constitute a committee for the solution of Punjab problem also?

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates to infiltration only.

[*English*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: In respect of Kashmir there is an Advisory Committee which is with the Minister for Kashmir Affairs. In so far as Punjab is concerned, now there is a proposal to have an Advisory Council which will be with the Governor.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: While thanking the hon. Union Minister of Home Affairs for his replies, I would like to know whether it is a fact that Pakistan has despatched envoys all over the world to seek the implementation of 1948 United Nations Resolution on Kashmir which, according to Pakistan's Foreign Minister hon. Yakub Khan, offers the Kashmiris the only option of either being with India or with Pakistan. If so, I would like to know whether any country has supported this view of Pakistan and what efforts have been made to contradict this sinister move in the international forums.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:

As far as 1948 Resolution of UN is concerned, it is a fact. As far as the Instrument of Accession is concerned, Kashmir's accession to India is final. Then a Constituent Assembly was constituted which ultimately gave the final approval to accession. Therefore there is no question of implementation of this.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHOOAL: I would like to have one clarification from the Minister of Home Affairs who said that some Pakistani nationals carrying Pak flags intruded into our territory and attempted to plant Pak flag in our territory and on being prevented from doing so by one of the BSF constables posted there, a Pakistani national hit the BSF constable with the pole of the flag. In this connection, I would like to know whether the Government would continue to lenient steps of firing warning shots only in such incidents in future also or some stringent action, like firing to kill the intruders, is to be taken. I would like to have a specific reply in this regard.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Sir, as per the details given by me, our security forces first tried to dissuade them from their misdemeanour. When they did not pay heed and persisted with the misadventure, our security forces had to resort to firing. It seems that our security forces acted with utmost restraint, which it was warranted.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: The figures given by the hon. Minister do not appear to be correct as it has been reported in the newspapers that as many as five to seven thousand infiltrators came there. They wanted to cross the border in a planned manner and to indulge in acts of violence. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the figures provided by him are correct. I would also like to know whether steps have been taken and clear cut directives have been issued to the security forces by the Defence Minister to check recurrence of such incidents of infiltration in future so that our security forces may not remain a silent

spectator over such a major provocative incident on our border.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Pakistan Government have been all along making every effort to provoke the people of Kashmir. This is not the only incident of its kind. On 13th February, some Pakistani nationals came to the actual line of control near the border and our forces had to open fire then also. As a result of which 11 persons were killed. So far as our policy to deal with the infiltrators is concerned, the Government of India would strongly deal with them.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: The hon. Minister has stated that BSF as well as army personnel were present there. What was the number of Pakistanis who crossed the border? Was it 5000 or 7000? How many Indians including military personnel were killed by them? Will the hon. Minister give details thereof?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: As already stated, about 5000 persons gathered across the Pakistani border, some of them tried to enter into our territory. Action was taken against them.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Earlier you stated that their number was 1000 and now you are saying that it was 5000. You are giving wrong information, you are concealing the facts.

SHRI SHANKAR SINGH WAGHELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I belong to a border state. Recently, I made a tour of Kutch which borders Pakistan. An amendment to Article 249 had been passed by both the Houses of the Parliament. Smuggling of narcotic drugs and other commodities is taking place across Pakistan to Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Pakistani spies are also entering into our territory. In view of this, whether the Government of India propose to hand over the area to the army, if not, whether fence will be raised along the border to check infiltration from Pakistan? I would also like to seek clarification in regard to Article 249 from the hon. Minister

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our border with Pakistan runs into along 3000 to 4000 kms. in length. It is very difficult to deploy army along the entire area. About 125 km. wire fencing has been raised along Punjab and Rajasthan border and arrangements of joint patrolling have also been made. Paramilitary forces and security forces are engaged in joint combing operation. Our border extends over a large area, every inch of it cannot be protected with fencing. Precautionary measures are required be taken in this respect.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA DASU: May I know from the hon. Minister? I would request through you the hon. Minister for External Affairs also to respond. There has been one occasion of crossing the international border between India and Pakistan in Kashmir. The fact is that Pakistan is assuming harder attitudes towards this which is evident from the statements made by Mrs. Bhutto just only yesterday. The statements contain aggressive language and are very much provoking.

She says:

"Pakistan did not look upon the Kashmir issue as a territorial dispute with India."

She further says.

"It is the Islamabad's endeavour to distinguish between Indo-Pak relations and the developments in the valley."

She further goes on to say:

"India had not been able to produce any evidence of Pakistan's involvement in the recent incidents in Jammu and Kashmir."

Lastly, she says:

"India and Pakistan should have a dialogue to see how the people in

the valley could achieve self-determination."

Therefore, from all these statements, it appears that Pakistan is likely to assume a more aggressive and provocative attitude. In view of that, would the hon. Minister in charge of External Affairs respond as to the reactions to these provocative statements made by Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mrs. Bhutto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): Sir, the Government of India has taken due notice of the demagogy of the Prime Minister of Pakistan. We have already brought to their notice that it is not acceptable.

So far as evidence is concerned, it is final and credible. If they don't want to accept it, that speaks for their lack of dishonesty.

[Translation]

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Simla Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan. It was provided under the agreement that neither Pakistan nor India would attack each other and infiltrate into each other's territory. But despite this, Pakistan is sending infiltrators. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Pakistan has violated the Simla Agreement and whether Government propose to seal the Indian border along Pakistan in order to check recurrence of such incidents?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has said that for the last few years Pakistan has been trying to exploit the internal situation in Kashmir and Punjab in a systematic way. As Shri Gujral has stated, we have concrete evidence about Pakistan's involvement in importing training to terrorists and sending them into Kashmir and Punjab with all sort of materials and financial help. We are required to face the situation boldly. So far as the borders are concerned, we have taken many steps. Several persons have been arrested in Baramulla, Uri, Bundi, Rajori, Pakhwarra while trying to cross the border to

go to Pakistan for receiving training. We have geared up our security and intelligence system and a large number of ex-infiltrators have been arrested in their bid to return to Pakistan.

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: The first part of my question has not been replied. I pointedly asked whether Pakistan has violated the Shimla Agreement entered into between India and Pakistan and if so, whether any protest has been lodged by India?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: It is obvious that Pakistan has violated the agreement. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Gujral, if you want to tell something, you may do so.

[English]

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: I appreciate the sentiment of the hon. Member because it expresses the view and sentiment of the Indian people. I can assure that the Government has the will and confidence to defend its interests.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether our intelligence agencies had advance information about this incident and if so, what precautionary measures were taken by the Government and whether the U.N. representative posted there was informed about it? So far as my information goes, the U.N. representative whose jurisdiction does not go beyond supervising the borderline, is not only receiving representations from the people but he is also addressing the gathering of terrorists. Is the Government aware of this activity of the U.N. representative? Did you report to the U.N. representative the

incident that occurred in Jammu, if so, what steps were taken by him?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: There was no need to have a report from intelligence agencies about this incident because Pakistanis have openly said that they were making preparation for it. When the Foreign Minister of Pakistan visited here, I personally drew his attention to his statement that it was a highly provocative and objectionable statement. While drawing his attention to it, I did not mince words and told him in very clear terms that as we were fully prepared to face the situation, we would deal with the situation firmly. Even today we are in a position to deal with the situation firmly. So there is no need to worry. (*Interruptions*) In so far as representatives of U.N.O. are concerned, they were deputed after 1965 was to supervise the cease-fire line. After the 1971 war, there was no cease-fire line as it was replaced by the line of actual control. So the role of the representatives of the U.N.O. ended. Since then we neither inform them nor take any notice of them. Of course, they are still there but they have no role to play.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why are they positioned there?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Some of them are on our side of border and some are on Pakistan side. There is no harm because of their presence.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was telling that the representative of U.N.O. has addressed a gathering of terrorists in the cantonment area. This is not his job. He is there only to supervise the boundary line.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: We don't want to inform the U.N.O. about it. They have no jurisdiction over it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

[*English*]

Committees to Review Methodology of Cost of Production of Crops and Declaration of Agriculture as an Industry

+

*43 **SHRI D. AMAT:**
SHRI ANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up Committees to review the methodology of cost of production of crops and to go into the issues relating to declaration of agriculture as an industry;

(b) if so, the terms of reference and the composition of these Committees; and

(c) the time by which these Committees are to submit their reports to Government?

[*Translation*]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The Government have set up two committees: (i) Expert Committee to Review of Methodology of Cost of Production of Crops and (ii) Advisory Committee to go into the issues relating to declaring agriculture as an industry. The terms of reference, composition of the Committees and the schedule of submission of their Reports are given below:-

1. Expert Committee to Review of Methodology of Cost of Production of Crops

Terms of Reference

- i) To examine the design, content and methodology adopted in

regard to generation of cost of production estimates under the Comprehensive Scheme for studying the Cost of Cultivation/ Production of various crops;

- ii) To review the terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and suggest methods to safeguard the interests of the farmers;
- iii) Recommend any other measures to improve the remunerativeness of crop production.

The Expert Committee will also submit an Interim Report on the following specific issues:-

- i) Valuation of labour on the basis

of statutory minimum wages or actual wage rate whichever is higher as against only actual wages which have been the basis so far.

- ii) Adjusting procurement/minimum support prices announced before the sowing season for rise in costs of inputs during the period intervening the announcement of the procurement/support prices and the arrival of the crop in the market.

- iii) To include managerial/entrepreneurial functions performed by farmers as an input and treat the same as an item of cost.

Composition of the Committee

The composition of the Committee is as under:-

1)	Dr.C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi	Chairman
2)	Dr. D.S. Sidhu, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	Member
3)	Dr. V. Rajagopalan, Ex-Vice Chancellor, Tamil Nadu University of Agriculture, Coimbatore.	Member
4)	Dr. Prem Narain, Director, IASRI, New Delhi.	Member
5)	Dr. S.P. Pant, Ex Professor and Head of the Department of Economics, J.N. Krishi Vishwa Vidyalya, Jabalpur.	Member- Secretary

Schedule of submission of Reports

Term of Reference

The Committee will submit its Interim Report on the 15th March, 1990, and its full reports within a period of four months.

- II. Advisory Committee to go into the issues relating to declaring agriculture as an industry.

- i) To review the present policies and programmes for the promotion of agricultural development in the country specially with a view to generating export surpluses; and

- ii) To examine the feasibility/desirability of declaring agriculture as an industry; or in the alternative, treating agriculture on par with industry for the purpose of granting suitable facilities/concessions.

Composition of Advisory Committee

The Composition of the committee is as under :-

1.	Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh	Chairman
2.	Shri Kumbha Ram Arya	Member
3.	Shri Hardev Singh Sanga	Member
4.	Shri M.G. Devasahayam. IAS(Retd.)	Member
5.	Shri V. Sobhanadeeswara Rao, Ex-M.P.	Member
6.	Shri Suraj Bhan, Ex-M.P.	Member
7.	Prof.V.M. Rao. Instt. for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore	Member
8.	Economic & Statistical Advisor Deptt. of Agri. & Coopn	Member
9.	Joint Secretary (Extension) Deptt. of Agri. & Coopn.	Member-Secretary

Schedule of submission of Reports

The Committee was set up on 6th February, 1990 and will submit its report within a period of six months. It may however submit an interim report in two months time.

[English]

SHRI D. AMAT: Both industry and agriculture are the means of production. It is a pivot around which the whole economy of the country hinges. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the agricultural labour be treated at par with the industrial labour.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is asking as to whether the agricultural labour will be treated at par with the industrial labour.

SHRI DEVI LAL: Mr. Speaker. Sir, a

committee has been set up to review the cost of production of crops and another committee has been set up to go into the issues relating to declaring agriculture as an industry. This is an expert committee which is going into the matter.

[English]

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Mr. Speaker, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, is the Government aware that the scientific output in agriculture is imbalanced and lopsided in certain States of the country. If you take Andhra Pradesh, Agriculture is the main stay occupation. And is the Government proposing to have a few more ICAR chapters in places like Visakhapatnam which are neglected in the agricultural sector?

[Translation]

SHRI DEVI LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I stated two committees have already been

set up. One is to review the cost of production and the other is to go into the issues relating to declaring agriculture as an industry. I would like to tell the House of the names of the members of this committee. Its Chairman is Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao and Dr. D.S. Siddhu of Punjab Agriculture University is one of its members (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Devilalji, he is asking about Andhra Pradesh. Does this reply cover his question or not?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please order.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: We want your protection. We want an answer to her question. You must ask the Minister to answer that question.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing to be angry about it.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: All right, Sir.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is a general question. She wants to know about her constituency Vishakhapatnam.

SHRI DEVI LAL: It is not related to this question. This is a general question.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a general question. But the Minister should tell that it is a general question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVI LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a separate notice is required for a question about a particular state. I am giving general

information. Two committees have been set up. I am also telling the name of the members.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Deputy Prime Minister requires a separate notice.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHANRAJ SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the percentage of profit to be allowed to the farmers over the cost of production of their produce. Farmers should be given remunerative prices of their crops. The Government has set up a committee to declare agriculture as an industry. I would like to know whether the prices of various inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, insecticides and pesticides which determine the cost of production of crops, will be taken into account as is done in case of industry in which expenditure on storage, packing and labour is included in the cost of production so that agriculture may no longer be an unremunerative enterprise for farmers.

SHRI DEVI LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying the same thing, but our friends sitting on the opposite side do not like it. We have decided to grant agriculture the status of an industry and accordingly an expert committee has been set up. It will review all the aspects as to how it could be done. Its report is expected today evening.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has decided to declare agriculture as an industry. In industry, profit is computed after deducting the interest on the amount invested as capital, amount paid as minimum wages to the workers and expenditure incurred on raw materials. As regards agriculture, the value of land should be treated as capital investment. The value of land is about Rs. 50,000/- an acre. Suppose a farmer has 10 acres of land, his capital investment comes to about Rs. 5 lakhs. Status of industry can be granted only when he is allowed profit after deducting interest on the amount of capital, amount

paid as minimum wages and other expenditures incurred on production of crops as is done in case of industry. It is very easy to say, but quite difficult to put into practice. I would like to know whether the Government has taken this decision after taking into account the things referred to above?

SHRI DEVI LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have clarified the matter more than what the hon. Member wanted to know. I think that in order to declare agriculture as an industry, other expenditures have also to be included. The farmers should be paid for his managerial skill and the cost of production should be calculated after taking into account all such expenditure. The best brains available in the field in the country and a number of farmer organisations have been associated with the committee. They will give their report after reviewing all the aspects. We will accept its reports.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was clearly mentioned in the agricultural policy of the previous Government laid on the table of the House that agriculture would be granted the status of an industry. It was also mentioned in it that while fixing market prices of crops, various factors including the cost of labour will also be taken into account and its cost index would increase from time to time as D.A. is increased with the increase in price index. This policy statement was laid on the table of the House by the former Prime Minister. I would like to know whether that policy statement has been brought to the notice of the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and if so, how many points have been taken from that policy statement?

SHRI DEVI LAL : We say that agriculture should be given the status of an industry and the cost of production should be calculated after taking into account all things such as cost of land, cost of labour, the work put in by the farmer and members of his family etc. Neither I am a graduate from Oxford or I have studied in Doon School. I am only a representative of the people. We will accept the report of the Committee. Please have patience. As many as 319 members are

sitting here to support it. Do not worry, everything will be done.

[English]

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: Even if the Committee which has been formed by the Government comes to a conclusion that agriculture should not be treated at par with the industry, has the Government got a political will to treat agriculture at par with the industry?

[Translation]

SHRI DEVI LAL. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying that let the report come. Points referred to above will be taken into account. From the chair which I am occupying to day, a lot of 'Bhajan' and 'Puja' have been performed, but no result could be achieved. I have offered puja to the Almighty, with Whose blessing I have decided to grant agriculture the status of an industry. In order to achieve this end, top most experts of the country have been appointed as the members of the committee. They are supporter of this policy. The Government will accept their report into.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the new Government has taken initiative in ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers without wasting any time and has appointed two committees to review the seen of cost of production of crops and to declare agriculture as an industry respectively. With the setting up of these Committees, three kinds of reactions among the people have been noticed. Firstly, people are very much curious to know as to whether the prices recommended by one of these Committees, will be applicable to the current harvesting season or not. Secondly, a sense of fear is gripping the public mind that after granting agriculture the status of an industry, the Government may impose income-tax on agriculture. As regards third kind of reaction, these committees have raised a high expectation. People are thinking as to whether the Government will provide same facilities to farmers as it provides to the factory owners to run their factories by providing them credit

facilities according to their need and capacity.

SHRI DEVI LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the three points raised by hon. Member are quite significant. We have already set up a committee yesterday and its convener will send advice to the Planning Commission also. The advice given to the department by them will be accepted. Please do not worry.....(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me finish.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order, Now Bhajan Lalji

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Agriculture through you that the Government headed by hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi..... (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me(*Interruptions*).....I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Agriculture as to what extent he agrees with the policy of granting agriculture the status of an industry declared in the House by the then Government headed by hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: With the provision of inclusion of minimum wages paid to the farm workers in the cost of production, I would also like to know whether the owner of the land will be declared as manager. The farmer does not get remunerative prices of his produce at the time of harvesting. Will the Government increase the support price with the increase in price index? At the time of harvesting of crops, prices crash. The then Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi prepared a scheme.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is speaking in favour of farmers.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The traders take advance from the banks by pledging the stock of their foodgrains to the banks as security.....(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit through you that the traders take 90 per cent advances from the banks by pledging their stock of foodgrains as security to the bank. We have extended this facility for the farmers also. Will the facilities extended to farmers by the then Government continue now?

SHRI DEVI LAL: Mr Speaker, Sir, so far as prices of farmer's produce is concerned, we have provided storage facilities for their produce so that they could get remunerative prices of their produce. We are in favour of good programmes launched by the Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Of course, we do not accept the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which provided employment to Sarpanchs but made Shri Rajiv Gandhi unemployed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We are discussing matter concerning welfare of farmers. Why are you shouting?

SHRI DEVI LAL: I was submitting that a number of schemes were launched by the Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi but he depended too much on the officials. Had he not done so he would have been successful. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he hasn't replied to any of my points. Please ask him to reply to my points. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Uttam Rathod.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: With reference to the remark made by Tauji that Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been rendered unemployed, I am to submit that had he not been rendered unemployed, he and his son would not have come to power. The hon. Minister wants to bring agriculture at par with industry. But in industry, production can be increased upto optimum level because all the factors responsible for optimum production are under

control of the management whereas in agriculture this is not the case. We can not achieve optimum level of production unless protracted irrigation is made available. Farmers of our country are totally dependent on monsoon. Keeping this in view, how are you going to fix the prices of foodgrains? Will separate prices be fixed each for the areas dependent on monsoons and those where protracted irrigation facilities are available? Perhaps, your policy is in favour of all uniform price all over the country. This policy will go against the interest of the farmers dependent on monsoon for irrigation.

SHRI DEVI LAL: I already said that a committee had been constituted. It will give recommendations after taking all the aspects into account. It is an expert committee. So far as the question of *Rabi* and *Kharif* crops is concerned, our Government has decided that 50% of our resources will be spent on agriculture. During the Congress rule, not more than 24% of the total resources were spent on agriculture. Question raised by you in this House is not related to the main question.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: The agriculturists do not suffer only because of increase in cost of production, but they also suffer as consumers. This expresses in the worsening terms of trade between agriculture and industry in the course of this decade. So will this Committee take into account the changes in the terms of trade? Also will the rising price of industrial goods be taken into account while fixing the prices of agricultural commodities? In the main answer, it has been stated that the interim report will be presented by 15th of March. Today is the 15th of March. If there any interim report? If there be one, what is the content of that report?

[Translation]

SHRI DEVI LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that the report of expert committee is about to be submitted. I men-

tioned March 15th as the stipulated date and I think that the report is likely to be submitted today by 5 O' clock. I would like to mention the names of the members of the Advisory Committee, which has been constituted to declare agriculture as an industry, so that the hon. Members could be satisfied. The Chairman of the Committee is Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, Shri Hardev Singh Sanga is one of its members and he is from Ludhiana...

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking whether the interim report has come or not.

SHRI DEVI LAL: I am replying to it that the report is expected by today evening. The members of this committee are very responsible persons. Shri M.G. Devasahayam is a retired I.A.S. officer, Shri V. Shobhanadreeswara Rao and, Shri Suraj Bhan, Ex-M.Ps and Prof. V.H. Rao is from Institute For Social and Economic Change. They are members of the Committee. The Government will consider the interim report and its recommendations, if found reasonable, will be accepted.

[English]

SHRI K.S.RAO: There is nothing new. There is a total unanimity whichever party comes to power, that the farmer is the backbone of Indian economy. And the statements by the hon. Deputy Prime Minister, time and again, give the hope that he is going to bring some changes in improving the lot of agriculturists in this country. He made an addition in his statement today. On the one hand he said that in considering the inputs to arrive at the remunerative prices he will take into consideration the sweat and the labour put in by the farmer and, on the other hand, he said that he will take into consideration the cost of the land also. That is an addition. At the same time, he was telling that he was not thorough with the subject and some *poojaris* or officials might come in his way to come to a final conclusion to help the farmers. He must also be aware that in regard to the fertiliser industry, where the Government felt that it may not be remunerative to supply fertiliser at the prices they are

supplying, they are paying twelve per cent interest on the investment of the industrialists. I specifically wish to know from the hon. Minister whether he also would like to go scot free in the name of the *poorjaries* or the officials or will he take into account the 12 per cent interest being paid to the fertiliser industry and then pay similarly to the farmers also, keeping in view the cost of the land, in addition to the sweat or the labour put in by them.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVI LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the points raised by the hon. member but one thing I would like to tell him that the persons who toil hard this side. Their hand labour managerial skill, interest on the cost of the land, all these things will be taken into account while fixing the prices. Not only this, village and small scale industries will also be looked into and we will grant agriculture the status of an industry. However, this will be done only when the report is submitted to us.

Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty

*44. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed in 1971 is to expire in 1991;

(b) the views expressed, if any, by the USSR on the working of this treaty;

(c) Whether the first Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR on his recent visit to India proposed a review of the working of the treaty; and

(d) if so, the changes proposed and the response of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a). The Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between USSR and the Republic of

India was signed on 9th August, 1971 for a period of twenty years with the provision for automatic extension for a period of five years.

(b) The Soviet Union has consistently been of the view that the Treaty is an outstanding milestone in Indo-Soviet relations. It provides a reliable and time-tested framework for the development of Indo-Soviet relations and for promoting peace and stability in Asia and the world.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Sir, I put the question that keeping in view the fag end of the treaty and the events developing in Europe and in Soviet Russia itself, have the two Governments made any exercise or talks on the treaty, keeping in view the present context of the power equation in Europe and the needs of our security.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Sir, as I have said, the question of discussion regarding the treaty does not arise because there is an automatic provision for extension, and when the time comes we will look into it. At the moment, I understand and I agree with you that there are far-reaching changes in Europe and elsewhere. The Treaty holds its own and, therefore, we abide by the Treaty. The question of extension will arise only next year. So, we will see at that time. But let me say that there is no doubt in our mind that the treaty has served the best interests of India and the mutuality of interests.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Sir, in view of the developments in Europe and within the Soviet Union, may I know—because the time is very short; August, 1991 is not very far off—whether the Minister will go into the depth keeping in view our needs, keeping in view the power equation and, above all, our security needs and the economic needs. Secondly, will the Foreign Minister consider that with the change in the political atmosphere of the whole globe, we can think of other parts in the interest of economic devel-

opment to have similar treaty with us in the future?

SHRI I.K.GUJRAL: Sir, I will answer the last point first. The question of treaties is not the issue at the moment. I take notice of the fact that the world is changing very fast. I have recently been to Europe and I have had long discussion with the Community of Europe. It was very satisfactory. Also during my stay in Belgrade, I called all our Ambassadors in East Europe and took cognisance of the changes that are taking place. Our policy is being framed and all this is tailored according to the changing environment. I can assure my hon. friend that our Government is cognisant of the fact that our security needs must always be reviewed and kept in mind. I am very confident that the Indo-Soviet Treaty is as valid and is still very relevant to our security needs.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, there are fundamental policy changes taking place in the Soviet Union which go broadly by the name of 'perestroika'. My question is basically on the impact of 'perestroika' on the Indo-soviet economic relations keeping in mind that in the present Soviet perceptions, economic relations are decided not so much at the Kremlin as in the market place. What is the impact and what is the assessment of Economic Division in the Ministry? What is your assessment, Mr. Minister, of the impact of 'perestroika' in the economic relations of our two countries, keeping in mind particularly the parity of the rouble and the rupee. The rouble is over-valued in the competitiveness of Indian industry with the Soviet Union. What is the impact of the 'perestroika' in the Indo-Soviet economic relations?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: So far as rupee-rouble parity is concerned, the value is concerned, it is under discussion. Recently, the Soviet Delegation came here and we had the first round of discussion and I think they will

continue. I see the validity of the hon. Member's point that the rouble-rupee parity needs to be reviewed because I think the rouble is definitely out of context in the sense of rupee. The second point, I must say, is that 'perestroika' is helpful to us because the needs of the Soviet Union, particularly consumer goods, are increasing and that offers us more opportunities for enhanced trade.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, the Indo-Soviet friendship has been one of the major bedrocks of India's foreign policy and this friendship had been taken to ever greater heights at the Government level and at the level of the people by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The Soviet Union has been India's time-tested friend in all national and international issues including Kashmir. Sir, we are pained to find that there are certain tangible differences, changes in the attitude of the Soviet Union in the Kashmir problem. All along they have been saying that Kashmir is an integral part of India. But recently in some of the pronouncements of the Soviet Union, the point has been diluted to say that the differences between India and Pakistan on Kashmir have to be discussed and settled on the basis of the Simla Agreement. What is the Government's view on this? Will you stand by our commitment?

SHRI I.K.GUJRAL: So far as our Government is concerned, we are aware that the Soviet Union continues to recognise that Kashmir is an integral part of India. I do not think there is any change in that context. So far as Soviet Union's statement regarding settlement of issues between India and Pakistan within the framework of Simla Agreement is concerned, it is on the same line and we have pleading for the same thing.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Imported Equipments for Multi-Purpose Satellite Project

[English]

Settlement of Claims of Occupied Kashmir Refugees

*41. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether compensation claims of a large number of persons migrated from occupied areas of Kashmir during the Indo-Pak wars of 1947, 1965 and 1971 have not been settled as yet;

(b) if so, the number of such outstanding claims with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Union Government to have those claims settled without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). Compensation claims for properties from persons who migrated from Pakistan in 1947 were entertained, examined and satisfied under the provisions of the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950 and the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and Rules framed thereunder. Migrants from the occupied areas in Kashmir could not be provided the benefit of these two legislations for the reason that the entire area comprised in the State of Jammu and Kashmir has ever since been considered as being an integral part of India, and the area under the occupation of Pakistan as being under illegal occupation. In terms of this policy it was decided to make ex-gratia payment to migrant families from Pak-occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

*45. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI L.K. ADVANI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several equipments worth crores of rupees have been imported for the multi-purpose satellite project of the Department of Telecommunications;

(b) if so, the particulars of major equipments so imported, value of each item, the date of import, the country from which imported and the Satellite Centres for which imported, item-wise;

(c) the particulars of equipments imported for Satellite Centre at Ahmedabad and whether those equipments are in use; and

(d) if certain imported equipments are not being used at Ahmedabad Centre, the reasons therefore and the action taken or proposed to fix responsibility in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Separate statement is given below.

(c) All the imported equipments for Ahmedabad Earth Station such as High Power Amplifier, Low Noise Amplifier and Microwave equipments are in use.

(d) In view of the reply given to part (c) above, the question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Scheme	Major equipment	FOB value in pees	Date of import year	Supplier country	Centre where used
1	2	3	4	5	6
INTELSAT	High Power Amplifier 1 Micro-wave Low Noise Amplifier+Antenna	32,18,775 42,80,368 82,77,681	1978 1978 1978	U.S.A. Italy Japan	New Delhi, Madras, Leh, Aizwal, Car-Nicobar, Port Blair, Kavaratti.
INSAT-I	SCPC High Power Amplifier Low Noise Amplifier Micro-Wave Microwave Antenna	76,26,649 4,10,98,057 94,66,754 2,83,65,470 24,02,980	1978 1980-81 1980-81 1980-81 1980-81	U.S.A. Japan/USA Japan Japan Japan	New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Shillong, Jaipur Jullundhur, Ahmedabad, Patna, Bhubaneswar, Ernakulam, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Sinagar, Bhuj, Panjim, Itanagar, Gangtok, Kohima, Imphal, Jodhpur Agartala and Minicoy.
Emergency Communication Terminal (ECT)	10nos. of integrated terminals	4,31,38,976	1986	Japan	These are provided at different places for emergent communication and VIP visits at short notice.

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Major equipment</i>	<i>FOB value in rupees</i>	<i>Date of import year</i>	<i>Supplier country</i>	<i>Centre where used</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Low Cost Terminal (LCT)	18 LCTs	8,29,50,128	1987	U.S.A.	Doda, Rajouri, Poonch, Uttar-Kashi, Srinagar (Garhwal), Diglipore, Mayabunder, Kambel Bay, Kil- ton, Androth, Kalpeni, Agatti, Joshimath, Rangat, Hutbey and Kamorta.

Loss of Life and Property in Punjab

*46. SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and injured and property damaged by terrorists in Punjab during the months of January and February, 1990;

(b) the number of terrorists killed and arrested during the period; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to contain the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) According to information available 126 persons were killed and 76 were injured due to terrorist violence during January, 1990. In February, 90, 95 persons had been killed and another 96 had been injured. A total of 9 incidents of damage to property caused by extremist violence has come to notice during the period.

(b) 101 terrorists had been killed and another 130 had been arrested during the period.

(c) The State Government are taking appropriate security measures to deal with the situation. Central assistance by way of deployment of para-military forces etc. had also been extended as and when required.

Corruption cases in Regional Passport Offices

*47. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of corruption in Regional Passport Offices in the country received during the years 1988 and 1989;

(b) the number of such cases reported during these years in respect of the Regional Passport Offices in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the number of officers of Regional Passport Offices in Uttar Pradesh suspended or detained for indulging in corruption cases?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The detailed number of cases of corruption and alleged mal-practices in Passport Offices in the country received in the Ministry during the years 1988 and 1989 are as under:

	1988	1989
(i) No. of allegations of corruption received.	39	22
(ii) No. of cases passed on to CBI.	7	—
(iii) No. of cases passed on to CID.	3	—
(iv) No. of cases taken up by departmental Vigilance Agency.	4	—
(v) No. of cases closed after preliminary enquiry.	15	15
(vi) No. of cases of anonymous/pseudonymous/vague nature closed without enquiry.	10	7

(b) The details of number of cases of corruption/malpractices reported in respect of POs in UP and action taken in these cases are as under:

	1988	1989
(i) Number of cases of corruption received:	3	3
(ii) Number of cases closed after preliminary enquiry:	1	3
(iii) Number of cases of anonymous/pseudonymous/vague nature closed without enquiry:	2	—

(c) No, Sir.

Fishing Harbours

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

(a) the locations of the existing fishing harbours in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up or reopen any fishing harbours along the Kerala Coast; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The State/UT-wise locations of the existing Fishery Harbours in the country are as follows:—

State	Fishery Harbours
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam Nizamapatnam Kakinada
Gujarat	Veraval Mangrol Porbandar
Kerala	Vizhinjam Neendakara Cochin
Karnataka	Karwar

<i>State</i>	<i>Fishery Harbours</i>
1	2
	Malpe
	Honavar
	Tadri
Orissa	Dhamra
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin
	Mallipattinam
	Kodiakkarai
	Pazhayar
	Tondi
	Madras
West Bengal	Digha
	Roychowk
Andman and Nicobar Islands	Phoenix Bay

(b) and (c). Although there is no proposal from the Government of Kerala for development of new Fishery Harbours, four

fishery harbours sanctioned during Seventh Five Year Plan are under construction as detailed below:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Projects District</i>	<i>Sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Date of sanction</i>	<i>Expected date of completion</i>
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Fishery Harbours</i>			
1.	Vizhinjam (Stages II & III) (Trivandrum)	704	February, 1987	February, 1991
2.	Puthiappa (Calicut)	527	January, 1988	January, 1992

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Thangassery (Quilon)	1411	October, 1988	September, 1993
4.	Munambam (Ernakulam)	710	October, 1988	September, 1993

[*Translation*]

Increase in Support Price of Agricultural Produce

*49. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the support price of agricultural produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which action is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The Minimum Support Price for Copra for the 1990 season has been fixed at Rs. 1600 per quintal as against Rs. 1500 for the 1989 season.

The Price Policy for Jute for the 1990-91 season is under consideration of the Government.

The Government will decide on the procurement/minimum support prices for other crops after receipt of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices.

(c) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices is expected to submit recommendations shortly. It is the endeavour of the Government to announce procurement/

minimum support prices for kharif crops of 1990-91 season as early as possible.

Shipyards at Hazira

*50. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to construct a shipyard at Hazira in Gujarat keeping in view the report of the expert Committee in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to expedite the construction of Hazira Shipyard?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): (a) There is no proposal at present to construct a Shipyard at Hazira in Gujarat.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Technology Mission for Cotton Crop

*51. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any representations from the States or organisations of cotton farmers for setting up a Technology Mission for Cotton;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to set up such a Technology Mission; and

(d) if so, the modalities and other details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. All India Cotton Federation Limited have sent representations for establishing a Technology Mission for Cotton.

(c) The issue has been examined by the Government of India and it is felt that Technology Mission approach is not feasible for reaching the goal for maximising cotton production.

(d) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Indo-Nepal Relations

*52. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH KUSHWAHA:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the Indo-Nepal trade agreement was entered into by Government;

(b) the reasons for which the agreement was not renewed;

(c) whether Government have taken any concrete steps to strengthen the bilateral relations between the two countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Indo-Nepal Trade Agreements, entered into from time to time, are based on the traditional, uniquely close Indo-Nepal relationship, as formalised in the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

(b) A new Indo-Nepal Trade Treaty, initialled in October, 1988 had included certain commitments by the Government of Nepal. These were not fulfilled. Therefore, the new Treaty could not be signed. The old Treaty, which had been given ad-hoc extensions since March 1988, lapsed on March 23, 1989.

(c) and (d). Government have taken initiatives to improve our relations with Nepal. The Nepalese Foreign Minister, Shri S.K. Upadhyay, visited India from January 3 to 5, 1990. The discussions during his visit contributed to greater understanding of each other's interests and concerns. As a follow-up to this visit, a wide range of subjects of mutual interest were covered in the official level talks held in New Delhi from February 19-22, 1990. These included trade, transit, economic and industrial cooperation, security perceptions, treatment of each other's nationals etc. Progress was made towards a comprehensive solution of all outstanding problems. During the next round of official talks, work will begin on the documents that would comprise the framework of the close and age-old Indo-Nepal relationship and strengthen it on an enduring basis.

[*English*]

Indo-Sri Lanka Friendship Treaty

*53. DR. K. KALIMUTHU:
SHRI ERA ANBARASU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered recently a

friendship treaty to Sri Lanka;

(b) whether the proposed treaty is in total substitution of the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord concluded in 1987;

(c) whether the treaty makes the devolution of power a pre-condition for withdrawal of Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) from Sri Lanka;

(d) whether the treaty has been accepted by Sri Lanka; and

(e) if not, the present status of the treaty?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The proposal for a Friendship Treaty came from the Sri Lanka Government. On their repeated urgings we had forwarded our draft response on 12th January, 1990.

(b) No Sir, A mutually agreed Treaty could replace only the Letters Exchanged on July 29, 1987 at the time of the signing of the Indo Sri Lanka Agreement.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) A formal response from the Sri Lanka Government to the Indian Draft is awaited.

Expansion of Rural Telecommunications Services

*54. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have prepared a plan to expand rural telecommunication services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Annual Plan 1990-91 envisages gross commissioning of 1.35 lakh lines of Local Switching Capacity in addition to opening of 15000 Long Distance Public Telephones and 1000 combined Telegraph Offices at an anticipated outlay of about Rs. 380 crores.

Pak Move to Raise Kashmir issue in UN

*55. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by a senior federal minister of Pakistan that Pakistan is examining the option of raising the Kashmir issue in the United Nations as reported in the 'Indian Express', dated 13 February, 1990; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to balk down in time this reported move which runs counter to the Simla Agreement and to counteract the false propaganda being made by Pakistan against India on the Kashmir issue in the Muslim countries of West Asia?

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

(b) We have conveyed to the world community that recent Pakistani actions and statements in regard to Kashmir are in clear violation of the Simla Agreement which, inter-alia, calls for settlement of all differences peacefully and through bilateral negotiations.

Construction of National Highways in Maharashtra

*56. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total kilometres of National Highways constructed in Maharashtra during last year; and

(b) the target of such construction during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Details of various development works completed on National Highways in Maharashtra during 1988-89 are as under:—

(i) Widening single lane carriageway to 2-lanes carriageway.	—22.61 kms.
(ii) Strengthening of existing pavement of 2 lane carriageway.	—61.40 kms.
(iii) 4-Laning of existing two-lane carriageway.	—0.55 kms.
Total	84.56 kms.

(b) Targets are yet to be framed

Income and Expenditure of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam

*57. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAV-INCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue income and expenditure of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam, separately in Delhi and Bombay, in the year 1988-89;

(b) the estimated income and expenditure of the Nigam, separately in Delhi and Bombay, for the year 1989-90; and

(c) the number of additional telephone lines proposed to be provided in Delhi and Bombay, separately by the end of March, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Details of Revenue Income and Expenditure of MTNL separately in Delhi and Bombay for 1988-89:

<i>Income</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
MTNL Delhi unit including Corporate Office	46985
MTNL Bombay Unit	57719
<i>Expenditure</i>	
MTNL Delhi unit including Corporate Office	30097
MTNL Bombay Unit	35955

(b) Estimated Revenue Income and Expenditure of MTNL separately in Bombay

and Delhi for 1989-90:

<i>Income</i>	<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
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MTNL Delhi Unit including Corporate Office	50452
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MTNL Bombay Unit	63518
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Expenditure

MTNL Delhi Unit including Corporate Office	31551
--	-------

MTNL Bombay Unit	42656
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(c) The number of additional telephone lines proposed to be provided in Delhi and	Bombay separately by the end of March, 1990:
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MTNL Delhi	40,000
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MTNL Bombay	50,000
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Procedure about Authentication by Indian Missions Abroad

*58. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed by Indian Missions abroad for authenticating/attesting documents;

(b) whether Missions are allowed to depart from established norms in certain circumstances and if so, what are those circumstances;

(c) whether Government are aware that some Indian expatriates in USA have complained to the Indian Ambassador in Washington about non-observance of the established procedure by one of Indian Missions in that country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The procedures are laid down in the Consular Manual and flow from the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948, and the Notaries Act, 1952.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under verification.

S.T.D. and I.S.D. Facility In Garhwal Region of U.P.

*59. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of District/Sub-Divisional Headquarters in Garhwal Region of Uttar Pradesh which are having STD facility;

(b) the details of the plan to connect all the District/sub-Divisional Headquarters with S.T.D. facility in that region; and

(c) the names of cities/towns/blocks in Garhwal which are having I.S.D. facility?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The District Headquarter, Pauri in Garhwal Region of U.P. is having S.T.D. facility.

(b) S.T.D. facility to the remaining three District Headquarters of Garhwal region is proposed to be provided during 1990-91.

STD facility to the sub-divisional headquarters are planned to be progressively provided during the 8th plan.

(c) Pauri.

[Translation]

Air Travel Expenditure of Security Personnel to Former Ministers

*60. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of former Ministers who are not Members of Parliament but have been provided with armed security;

(b) whether these security personnel accompany those former Ministers on their tours which includes air travel also; and

(c) if so, the agency which bears the expenditure on air travel of these security personnel and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. But it does not include air travel.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Restructure of DTC Bus Fare

464. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Transport Corporation prescribed a fare of fifty paise, rupee one and a rupee and fifty paise for a distance upto six kilometres, between six to sixteen kilometres and above respectively but it is charging the fare not on the above basis but on the basis of its fare stage/bus stop;

(b) whether any court cases were filed by commuters in this regard and if so, the decision of the court thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to restructure the fare accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): (a) The system of charging fares with reference to the fare-stages is a recognised one. It is not feasible for a Conductor to calculate the distance for the purpose of charging the fare on the basis of actual distance travelled by an individual commuter. Therefore, fare stages have been based on kilometrage. Each stage has been fixed at a distance of two kilometers approximately but, in certain cases, the fare stages have marginally been adjusted due to heavy traffic generation points.

(b) Yes, Sir. A commuter named Shri Ganga Ram Bhardwaj filed a suit in the court of Sub-Judge challenging the fare of Rs. 1.50 between Tikri Kalan Village and Punjabi

Bagh Terminal. The court decided the case in favour of D.T.C. Thereafter the plaintiff filed an appeal in the court of Sr. Sub-Judge. The appeal was allowed. The D.T.C. has now filed an appeal in the Delhi High Court against the judgement of Sr. Sub-Judge. The case is Sub-Judice.

(c) Does not arise in view of 'a' and 'b' above.

Steps taken to Prevent Pollution by Visakhapatnam Port Trust

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

(a) the specific steps taken by the Visakhapatnam Port Trust to prevent the pollution resulting from their activities of loading and unloading of varieties of materials;

(b) whether the Visakhapatnam harbour which is natural and strategically very important has been completely modernized; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The following steps have been taken by Visakhapatnam Port Trust to minimise pollution:

- i) Water is being sprinkled on wharf at the time of discharge of coal to control dust emission. Water is also sprinkled periodically on the stack yard.
- ii) In the case of iron ore stack yard, in addition to sprinkling of water, dust extraction system is provided to extract dust arising out of tipping

operations.

- iii) At all junction houses, dust suppression system is installed to control dust pollution.
- iv) A portion of conveyor length passing through the town is fully covered on all sides to prevent dust and noise pollution.
- v) Alumina cargo on account of NALCO is handled through completely covered conveyors.
- vi) An anti-pollution craft equipped with mechanical spraying equipment has been acquired by the Port in 1982 to keep the port waters free from floating debris.
- vii) A masonry tank of 100 tonnes capacity to receive oil water from ships is available.
- viii) An inflatable oil boom of 450 mts. length was procured for containment of oil spill in outer harbour.
- ix) A recovery-cum-reception craft was procured which can collect sludge from ships and discharge the same to shore tank.

(b) and (c). Modernisation of Visakhapatnam Port is a continuing process and various schemes have been taken up during the successive plan periods. Some of the major schemes are:

- i) Construction of outer harbour to accommodate 1 lakh DWT ore carriers.
- ii) Installation of 3rd wagon tippler and replacement of equipment like locomotives, cranes and shipping tugs.

- iii) Construction of additional mooring berth, general-cum-bulk cargo berth, and off shore oil tanker terminal for 1,50,000 DWT tankers.

The schemes currently under implementation are Conversion of WJ-2 and WJ-3 berths into a multi-purpose berth in the inner harbour, widening of entrance channel, improvement to port railway system and development of additional stacking areas near the water front.

Installation of Digital Electronic Telephone Exchanges

456. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of indigenous digital electronic telephone exchanges set up in the

country during the last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to set up any more Indigenous Digital Electronic Telephone Exchanges during the Financial Year 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the details of the programme in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Two hundred eighty two (282) electronic telephone exchanges have been set up in the country during last three years, namely 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Details of Indigenous Digital Electronic Telephone Exchanges proposed to be set up during 1990-91

E-10B Exchanges

— Calcutta Jadhavpur	10000	lines.
— Calcutta East III	10000	"
— Calcutta Central III	10000	"
— Calcutta Asansole	11000	"
— Madras Kodambakkam	10000	"
— Coimbatore	10000	"
— Trivandrum Medical College	10000	"
— Kottayam	5000	"
— Shillong	7000	"

57	<i>Written Answers</i>	PHALGUNA 24, 1911 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i>	58
—	Imphal		4000	"
—	Chandigarh		10000	"
—	Gandhinagar		6000	"
—	Baroda		10000	"
—	Faridabad		10000	"
—	Varanasi		5000	"
—	Lucknow		8000	"
—	Kanpur		10000	"
—	Indore		10000	"
—	Pune		6000	"
—	Behala RLU		1000	"
—	Madras Red Hill RLU		500	"
—	Madras CRLUs		2000	"
—	Trichy CRLUs		1000	"
—	Vishakapatnam CRLUs		1000	"
—	Vijayawada CRLU		1000	"
—	Bangalore RLUs		4000	"
—	Hassan Sakleshpur CRLU		1000	"
—	Ernakulam RLU		3000	"
—	Ernakulam CRLU		1000	"
—	Guwahati CRLU		1000	"
—	Cuttack CRLU		1000	"
—	Ludhiana RLU		1000	"
—	Jalandhar CRLU		1000	"

— Phagwara RLU	2000	“
— Ahmedabad CRLU	2000	“
— Surat CRLU	1000	“
— Rajkot CRLU	1000	“
— Rai Bareli RLU	2000	“
— Agra CRLU	2000	“
— Jaipur CRLU	2000	“
— Raipur RLU	4000	“
— Bhopal CRLU	3000	“
— Shimla RLU	5000	“
— MTNL Delhi	61000	“
— MTNL Bombay	92000	“
	Total	356500 “

In addition to above, there is a proposal to instal small capacity indigenous digital exchanges during 1990-91 as detailed below:—

Rural Exchanges

— MILT — 64 port	700 Nos.	39200 lines
— ILT 512 port	102 Nos.	39168 lines
— 128 port C-DOT RAX	1000 Nos.	88000 lines
— C-DOT 512 port MAX	34 Nos.	13056 lines
	Total	179424 lines

Killings and Threat of Killing to Hawkers of some Newspapers in Punjab

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

(a) whether agents and hawkers of some newspapers published from Punjab have been threatened by terrorists;

(b) if so, the names of the these newspapers;

(c) the numbers and names of agents/hawkers shot dead in Punjab during the period 1 January, 1990 upto date, date-wise and place-wise; and

(d) the details of security measures, if any, taken by the Government of Punjab in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). According to information available, threats have been extended to the Hind Samachar group of papers and Shri Jagjit Singh Anand, Editor of Nawan-Zamana.

(c) S/Shri Rachpal Singh and Romesh Kumar, newspapers hawkers, had been shot dead on January 31, and February 15, 1990, at village Jande-wala (Faridkot) and Thikri at Barnala (Sangrur) respectively.

(d) The Government of Punjab, besides providing security to the Press, proprietors and correspondents, have also taken measures to secure the trucks carrying the newspapers and to protect the hawkers/agents etc. at the time of the distribution of newspapers in various towns and cities of the State. Instructions have also been issued to start patrolling in the cities during the morning hours from 6 AM to 8 AM.

Container Transhipment Terminal at Cochin Port

468. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted in principle to have an International Container Transhipment Terminal at Cochin Port; and

(b) if so, the reason for the delay in implementing the project?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). A study has been commissioned for development of a container transhipment terminal at Vallarpadam in Cochin Port. The final report has not been submitted.

Relaxation in Foreign Tourist Visas for Darjeeling

469. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to relax the restriction on foreign tourists visiting Darjeeling and four other North Bengal districts to develop tourism there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Details are being worked out in consultation with the Government of West Bengal.

[Translation]

Beating of Innocent People at Delhi P.S.

470. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether innocent people are beaten in Police Stations in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received from April, 1989 to February, 1990 and the names of such Police Stations; and

(c) the details of the action taken against the police officials found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). Complaints of alleged beating of 61 persons in Police stations were received during the period from April, 1989 to February, 1990. The number of complaints re-

ceived, Police Station-wise, is given in the statement below.

(c) Necessary departmental action has been initiated against the concerned Police officials.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Following complaints of alleged beating of persons in Police Stations were received during the period April, 1989 to February, 1990.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Police Station</i>	<i>No. of complaint</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Connaught Place	2
2.	Samai Pur Badli	2
3.	Hauz Khas	3
4.	Mehroli	2
5.	Kotia Mubarak Pur	1
6.	Lodhi Colony	1
7.	Lajpat Nagar	2
8.	Srinivas Puri	6
9.	Ambedkar Nagar	7
10.	Chittaranjan Park	1
11.	Okhla	5
12.	Adarsh Nagar	3
13.	Keshav Puram	1
14.	Sultan Puri	3
15.	Mangol Puri	2
16.	Kanjawala	2

1	2	3
17.	Narela	1
18.	Shalimar Bagh	1
19.	Ashok Vihar	3
20.	Mukherjee Nagar	2
21.	Alipur	1
22.	Najafgarh	2
23.	Bhajanpura	1
24.	Janakpuri	1
25.	Sarai Rohilla	1
26.	Jhangir Puri	1
27.	Krishna Nagar	1
28.	Shakarpur	1
29.	Nand Nagar	1
30.	Paschim Vihar	1
Total		61

[English]

Telephone Connections in Delhi

471. SHRIBHAGEY GOBARDHAN:
SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone connections under Non-OYT and OYT cate-

ries installed in Delhi during 1989, exchange-wise;

(b) the number of applications for new telephone connections pending in each telephone exchange in Delhi and the dates upto which the applications have been cleared in each exchange as on 31 January, 1990; and

(c) the number of new telephone connections proposed to be installed during 1990 in Delhi in each telephone exchange and the date upto which applications for new

telephone connections are likely to be cleared by 31 December, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Statement I regarding the number of new telephone connections under Non-OYT and OYT categories installed in Delhi during 1989, exchange-wise is given below.

(b) Statement II showing the number of

applications for new telephone connections pending in each telephone exchange and the dates upto which the applications have been cleared as on 31st January, 1990 is given below.

(c) It is proposed to release about 35,000 new telephone connections during the year 1990 with a view to clear the waiting list as on 30.9.86 by 31.3.91 subject to timely availability of financial and material resources.

STATEMENT-I

Connections installed during 1.1.89 to 31.12.89

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange</i>	<i>OYT</i>	<i>N-OYT</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Janpath	233	296
2.	Kidwai Bhawan	91	222
3.	Jorbagh	50	389
4.	Sena Bhawan	165	70
5.	Rajpath	289	224
6.	PRX	32	44
7.	Tis Hazari	350	1170
8.	Shakti Nagar	751	1291
9.	Narela	27	89
10.	Alipur	04	78
11.	Badli	81	132
12.	Rohini	252	873
13.	Okhla	230	936
14.	Nehru Place	1990	3219

1	2	3	4
15.	Hauz Khas	128	459
16.	Chankya Puri	118	589
17.	Delhi Gate	70	273
18.	Idgah	129	674
19.	Laxmi Nagar	250	1184
20.	Shahdra	114	631
21.	Rajouri Garden	83	676
22.	Janakpuri	20	219
23.	Karol Bagh	728	1013
24.	Nangloi	239	457
25.	Najafgarh	—	46
26.	Dalhi Cantt	30	67
27.	IGIA	150	339
Total		6604	+ 15660 = 22264

STATEMENT-II

Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi—No. of persons on W/L and clearance statement as on 1.2.1990

Level	Exch.	Conn. Released upto OYT-G	No. of person on W/L upto OYT-S	Conn. Released upto 'SS'	No. of person on W/L upto 'SPL'	Conn. Released upto 'GENL'	No. of person on W/L	No. of person on W/L	Total				
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
31, 34, 35	JP	31.3.89	68	31.3.89	96	31.3.89	5	31.3.89	35	23.3.88	900	1104	
61, 62, 69	JD	11.11.87	549	2.2.88	207	31.3.88	88	5.4.88	151	20.12.83	5565	6620	
331, 332, 371	KBN	19.10.88	922	12.4.88	367	31.1.90	—	31.1.90	—	15.9.87	1407	2696	
36, 370	RP	17.5.82	251	12.11.86	294	30.11.87	18	11.12.82	40	24.4.80	1278	1881	
301, 379	SBN	1.4.86	237	30.9.87	95	28.2.87	145	30.9.86	11	30.9.85	546	1034	
36 (Lodi Rd.)	PRX	25.3.88	3	25.3.88	190	25.3.88	2	25.3.88	3	25.3.88	111	309	
North-720	ALP	31.1.90	—	31.1.90	—	31.1.90	—	31.1.90	—	12.4.89	276	276	
729	EDL	31.1.90	—	31.1.90	—	31.1.90	—	31.1.90	—	11.2.86	1173	1173	
23, 251, 252, 291, 292	TH	7.9.89	213	14.12.89	5	18.1.90	—	10.1.90	5	28.10.86	8269	8492	

Level	Exch.	Conn. Released upto OYT-G	No. of person on W/L	Conn. Released upto OYT-S	No. of person on W/L	Conn. Released upto 'SS'	No. of person on W/L	Conn. Released upto 'SPL'	No. of person on W/L	Conn. Released upto 'GENL'	No. of person on W/L	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
720	NRL	31.1.90	—	31.1.90	—	31.1.90	—	31.1.90	—	20.9.84	775	775
74, 711, 712, 721, 722, 723	SK	26.5.88	2761	20.2.89	164	20.2.89	72	19.8.88	851	29.10.82	35391	39239
727	RHN	10.3.89	521	10.3.89	44	21.3.89	15	21.3.89	172	21.12.84	7621	8373
<i>East</i>												
26, 326, 327	DG	10.2.88	506	16.3.89	16	16.3.89	3	26.12.88	131	18.11.82	8518	9174
51, 52, 77, 73	ID	21.6.89	296	31.12.89	4	31.12.89	—	27.11.89	60	5.3.86	13740	14100
221, 220, 224	LXR	2.9.88	1276	2.9.88	169	16.9.88	86	13.9.88	504	5.2.85	26626	28661
220	SHR	20.3.87	1046	24.2.88	119	31.1.89	12	17.3.82	967	26.12.79	11694	13038
South-60, 67, 687	CHY	27.9.88	496	10.2.89	323	31.12.89	8	10.4.89	170	18.10.84	7456	8353
65, 66, 696	HK	11.8.89	369	8.9.89	107	31.12.89	8	31.12.89	6	27.12.84	8175	8665
680	CPR	31.10.89	30	31.10.89	2	31.10.89	—	31.10.89	—	2.3.87	518	558
689	VKJ	22.12.89	119	22.12.89	12	22.12.89	14	22.12.89	20	3.11.86	1853	2018

Level	Exch.	Conn. Released upto OYT-G	No. of person on W/L	Conn. Released upto OYT-S	No. of person on W/L	Conn. Released upto 'SS	No. of person on W/L	Conn. Released upto 'SPL	No. of person on W/L	Conn. Released upto 'GENL'	No. of person on W/L	Total
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
641, 643, 644, 646	NP	26.11.89	365	11.1.90	8	31.1.90	—	31.1.90	—	21.8.84	17423	17796
63, 683, 684	OKH	2.5.89	438	3.5.89	84	28.11.89	7	4.5.89	145	7.12.87	5418	6092
<i>West</i>												
39, 5452	Cannt	9.12.87	106	9.12.87	132	17.12.87	51	16.12.87	50	12.8.84	1339	1670
55, 540	JKP	31.12.85	1247	31.12.85	283	31.12.85	151	1.6.83	605	26.2.80	11459	13745
58, 571, 572, 573, 575	KB	8.1.90	135	14.12.89	—	14.12.89	—	14.12.89	11	7.10.85	9013	9159
5456	NJF	23.6.88	76	30.1.88	22	30.1.89	1	30.1.89	15	29.7.85	1235	1349
547	NGL	3.5.88	472	22.2.89	28	22.2.89	8	19.2.88	204	12.9.84	3558	4270
52, 53, 59, 541, 543, 545	RG	31.12.86	5106	2.1.87	713	4.12.86	327	8.12.86	1960	26.9.81	40301	48407
570	SPR	8.12.88	107	31.1.89	6	21.2.89	1	21.2.89	2	16.3.88	1370	1486
G. Total			17718		3550		1019		6118		233008	26141

Note :— The dates of clearance mentioned above indicate the dates of REGN. upto which conns. have been release. There might be a time gap between released of connections and their installation.

Social Security Cells at Police Station

472. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a social security cell at every police station for proper investigation of all crimes against women; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The National Perspective Plan for Women (1999-2000 A.D.) prepared by a Core Group set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Women and Child Development had recommended that a large number of Women Police Stations or Women's Cells in Police Stations should be set up and wider recruitment of women police officers including constables made. Police Stations were also expected to maintain a list of social workers to assist in cases related to women.

As the subject 'Police' is in the State list of the VIIIth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the above recommendation was referred to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for appropriate action.

Replacement of Dredging Equipments in Cochin Port

473. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dredging facilities in Cochin Port is dwindling due to non-replacement of the dredging equipments which has been salvaged; and

(b) if so, the number of such equip-

ments salvaged and replaced, if any, during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). The dredging facilities in Cochin Port suffered a reduction because three dredgers which had a total dredging capacity of 1.8 million cubic metres per annum are no longer available. A new grab hopper dredger with a dredging capacity of 1.5 million cubic metres per annum is under construction. No dredger has been salvaged or replaced during the last five years.

[Translation]

Reclamation of Cultivable Land

474. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reclaim maximum cultivable land and distribute it among the landless persons;

(b) whether Government propose to reclaim the cultivable barren land in Uttar Pradesh, especially in Hamirpur District; and

(c) if so, when, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). Programmes for Reclamation/Development of cultivable wastelands are undertaken by the State Governments and the distribution of the reclaimed/developed land among the landless persons falls within the purview of the State Government.

Keeping in view the problems of soil erosion and land degradation including salinity and alkalinity, etc. Government have been assisting the State Government in

implementation of various soil conservation and watershed management programmes in Uttar Pradesh. Important development programmes that are currently under implementation to tackle the problem of erosion and degradation are (1) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects, (2) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers, (3) National Watershed Development Programme in Rainfed Areas, (4) World Bank Assisted Himalayan Watershed Management in Uttar Pradesh, (5) European Economic Community (EEC) assisted Integrated Watershed Management in the Ravinous Areas of Chambal and Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh, (6) Reclamation of Ravinous Areas in Dacoity Prone Districts of Uttar Pradesh, (7) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas, (8) Drought Prone Area Programme. Besides, the State Government has its own programmes of Soil Conservation.

In Hamirpur District in particular, the following schemes are under implementation:—

- (i) Reclamation of Ravinous Areas in Dacoity Prone Districts of Uttar Pradesh.
- (ii) Drought Prone Area Programmes.
- (iii) National Watershed Development Programme in Rainfed Areas.
- (iv) Programmes of Soil Conservation as part of State Plan.

[English]

Babri Masjid Committee

475. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Babri Masjid Action Committee, has opposed the composition of 3 Member Committee set up recently by the Home Ministry for the purpose of working out an amicable solution to the Ram Janambhoomi Babri Masjid dispute; and

(b) if so, the further action proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). A representation of All India Babri Masjid Action Committee (Zafar Yab Zilani) regarding the composition of the Committee set up by the Government recently has been received and is under consideration of the Government.

Improvement Schemes on National Highway No. 42 in Orissa

476. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for improvement of LG Section from 180–186, short approaches to Gurujanga bridge and improvement of Banarpal on National Highway No. 42, in Dhenkanal District of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount proposed to be sanctioned therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Estimate for improving the low grade section between km. 180 to 186 has been sanctioned for Rs. 37.81 lakhs in March '89 and the same is in progress with the stipulated date of completion as February 1991.

There is no proposal for the construction of short approaches to Gurujanga bridge

but estimate for construction of regular approaches has been sanctioned for Rs. 24.28 lakhs in March '89. The work is in progress with stipulated date of completion as July '1990.

Design for the improvement of Banarpal junction has already been approved. The State Government have now to remove the encroachment and project the estimate to this Ministry.

Allocation of Funds for Solving Water Scarcity in Kerala

477. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds have been allotted and given to Kerala for solving the problem of drinking water scarcity in the State this

year; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a team of experts is proposed to be sent to Kerala to study the serious drought affecting the State;

(c) whether Government of Kerala has sought more funds to tackle the situation; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Union Government to provide necessary funds to solve the problem?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India had approved ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 5.65 crores to Government of Kerala for making drinking water supply arrangements in rural and urban areas for the period from April, 1989 to June, 1989 as per details given below:—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Ceiling of expenditure approved (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
A. Non-Plan	
Rural Water Supply	
1. Transportation of Water through tankers to 75 villages.	28.00

<i>Item</i>	<i>Ceiling of expenditure approved (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
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B. Plan

Rural Water Supply

1. Construction of 430 borewells in rural areas.	86.00
2. Construction of 31 tube wells in rural areas.	62.00
3. Improvement and augmentation of existing sources including temporary bunding, construction of infiltration galleries etc. in 1105 villages/sites.	157.50

<i>Item</i>	<i>Ceiling of expenditure approved (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
-------------	---

Urban Water Supply

a) Improvement of Urban water supply through extension of pipelines, temporary bunding, provision of booster arrangements etc.	93.00
1. Extension of existing pipelines in 95 cases.	118.00
2. Construction/deepening of dugwells.	
a) New dugwells (250)	18.50
b) Deepening of wells (100)	2.00
Total (B-Plan)	— 537.00
Grand Total (A+B)	— 565.00

In addition, under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 7.41 crores was released to State Government of Kerala out of an allocation of Rs. 10.76 crores. For the Mini Mission Project Area of Palghat, an amount of Rs. 88.00 lakhs was also released for the implementation of Rural Water Supply Schemes under National Drinking Water Mission.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Union Government is giving top priority to the Programme of supply of safe drinking water in rural areas. There are only 10 'no source' category problem villages left in the State to be provided with safe drinking water facilities. All other problem villages have been covered fully or partially with such facilities.

Inclusion of Nepali Language in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution

478. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to include Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): No such proposal is under consideration.

[Translation]

Buffer Zone in Punjab

479. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a buffer zone was created within the boundary of Punjab adjoining Pakistan through an Act of Parliament for

internal security and to check infiltration and smuggling;

(b) if so, the steps taken during 1984 to 1989 to utilise this buffer zone for security purposes; and

(c) the nature of surveillance being exercised in the above buffer zone?

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

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

[English]

Steps taken to Promote National Integration

480. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote National Integration since December, 1989;

(b) whether any effective role of voluntary associations has been envisaged by Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any incentives are provided to such associations?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) The National Integration Council was re-constituted on 2nd February, 1990.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Under National Integration

Council Scheme financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations for undertaking activities in the cause of national integration.

[Translation]

DTC Fleet

481. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of buses with Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) at present;

(b) the number out of them which are in running condition and the number of buses which can be made operational after repairs;

(c) the number of new buses proposed to be purchased during 1990-91; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of buses for the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) DTC held a fleet of 4414 buses as on 13.3.1990.

(b) All are in running condition. Nearly 92% of the total fleet operate on the roads and the remaining 8% are held for day-to-day repairs preventive maintenance.

(c) During 1990-91 the Corporation has proposed the acquisition of 528 buses on replacement account and 260 buses on additions account.

(d) The total expenditure incurred during 1986-87, 87-88 and 88-89 on stores and spares, repairs and maintenance staff has been Rs. 40.15 crores, Rs. 44.06 crores and Rs. 47.61 crores respectively.

Provision of Potable Water to problem Villages

482. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of problem villages where safe drinking water facilities are not available at present;

(b) whether there is any time bound programme for making safe drinking water available in such villages; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement

the same?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All the balance uncovered problem villages identified at the beginning of VIIIth Five Year Plan are likely to be provided with safe drinking water facilities by 31.3.90 except for about 6358 problem villages which are likely to spill over to VIIIth Plan. State-wise details of likely spill over villages is given in the statement. All these villages are likely to be covered during the first two years of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of Problem Villages without Safe Drinking Water as per reports received so far</i>	<i>No. of PVs likely to spill over to 8th Plan</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	500
3.	Assam	1894	—
4.	Bihar	106	—
5.	Goa	2	—
6.	Gujarat	215	—
7.	Haryana	271	251
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1168	1107
9.	J & K	1013	858
10.	Karnataka	0	—

1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	10	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	258	—
13.	Maharashtra	369	67
14.	Manipur	53	—
15.	Meghalaya	1758	1383
16.	Mizoram	117	73
17.	Nagaland	99	30
18.	Orissa	1734	—
19.	Punjab	929	934
20.	Rajasthan	680	400
21.	Sikkim	10	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	211	—
23.	Tripura	130	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2324	755
25.	West Bengal	—	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
27.	A & N Islands	—	—
28.	Lakshadweep	—	—
29.	Pondicherry	—	—
30.	Delhi	—	—
31.	Daman & Diu	—	—
Total		13351	6358

[English]

STD Facility from Manali to Delhi

483. SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28 December, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 248 regarding linking of Manali with Delhi by STD and state:

(a) whether any action has since been initiated towards providing STD facilities from Manali to Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when the action is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps have been initiated to provide the building to accommodate the electronic exchange at Manali. Sanction of estimates for the Satellite Earth Station at Manali is under process. STD facility at Manali is proposed to be commissioned during the 8th plan period.

(c) Does not arise.

Telephone Booths to Blind Persons

484. SHRI RAVINARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 4 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 4575 regarding telephone booths to blind persons and state:

(a) the action taken by Government to provide telephone booths to blind persons on the waiting list; and

(b) what other facilities are being pro-

vided by the Telecommunications Departmental to blinds?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) For telephone booths a common waiting list of physically handicapped persons including blind persons is maintained. At present there are 10 blind persons on waiting list including 9 indicated earlier of physically handicapped category of 411. Connections are released progressively as and when suitable sites are located which are remunerative for these persons.

(b) Following facilities are provided to physically handicapped including blind persons:

— No security deposit is charged for the Public Call Offices.

— Minimum guarantee is only Rs. 100/- per month as against Rs. 500/- per month charged in case of other private guaranteed P. COs.

[Translation]

Robbery in Running Trains

485. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many incidents of robbery in running trains have taken place during the last three months;

(b) if so, the extent of loss of life and property as a result thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). The prevention, registration, investigation and detection of crimes on the railways is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police which functions under the control of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The central agencies do not compile information regarding crimes on running trains separately.

[English]

Stoppage of execution of Fertiliser Projects by Snam Progetti and Halder Topsoe

486. SHRI PRABHATSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to stop further execution of fertilizer projects by Snam Progetti of Italy and the Danish Firm Halder Topsoe;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the ongoing fertiliser projects will be undertaken by Projects and Development India Ltd. (PDIL)?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) There is no such proposal for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Projects and Development India Ltd. (PDIL) are involved as co-contractors in the implementation of the on-going nitrogenous fertiliser projects at Kakinada, Gadenpan and Babrala. However, the promoters of the gas-based fertilizer project at Shahjahanpur have appointed PDIL as prime consultants for its implementation.

[Translation]

Looting and Thefts in Cooking Gas Agencies in Delhi

487. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by Delhi police in regard to looting and thefts in cooking gas agencies in Delhi during the last five years;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to make special arrangements to check such incidents; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). Division officers, beat officers and patrolling staff have been instructed to keep close watch over the godowns to check such thefts.

STATEMENT

1. Case FIR No. 124/87 u/s 380 IPC Police Station Hauz Khas regarding theft of 8 gas cylinders.
2. Case FIR No. 364/87 u/s 379 IPC Police Station S.N. Puri regarding theft of 31 gas cylinders.
3. Case FIR No. 216/87 u/s 380 IPC Police Station Kalkaji regarding theft of 18 gas cylinders.
4. Case FIR No. 388 dated 2.11.88 u/s

- 406 IPC Police Station Najaf Garh regarding misappropriation of 3 gas cylinders by a servants.
5. Case FIR No. 115 dated 18.7.88 u/s 408 IPC Police Station Vinay Nagar against the godown-keeper for criminal breach of trust in respect of 15 gas cylinders.
 6. FIR No. 245 dated 21.11.88 u/s 456/380 IPC Police Station Chanakaya Puri regarding theft of 9 gas cylinders.
 7. Case FIR No. 11 dated 12.1.89 u/s 380 IPC Police Station Najaf Garh regarding theft of 4 empty gas cylinders.
 8. Case FIR No. 288/89 u/s 457/380 IPC P.S. Timar Pur regarding theft of 7 gas cylinders.
 9. Case FIR No. 63 dated 1.3.89 u/s 380 IPC Police Stations Najaf Garh regarding theft of 2 empty gas cylinders.
 10. Case FIR No. 146/89 u/s 457/380 IPC Police Station Hauz Khas regarding theft of 16 gas cylinders.
 11. Case FIR No. 187 dated 11.10.89 u/s, 394/398 IPC Police Station Maya Puri, New Delhi, against 2 persons, who fired on Shri Harbans Singh to snatch his money.
 12. Case FIR No. 32 dated 1.2.90 u/s 379 IPC Police Station Kirti Nagar regarding theft of 2 gas cylinders.

Looting in Passenger Trains

488. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of complaints of looting

in passenger trains registered during last one year: and

- (b) the number of cases in which persons were found guilty and the cases registered against them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The prevention, registration, investigation and detection of crime on the railways is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police which functions under the control of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The information regarding registered crimes on trains and the persons found guilty is not compiled separately by the central agencies.

{*English*}

Safe and Theft-Free Journey

489. SHRI NATHU SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRA AG-
NIHOTRI:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

- (a) whether Government have decided to ensure end-to-end train escorts in long distance trains, even extending into the adjoining State territory for effectiveness and accountability regarding safe and theft-free journey;

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

- (c) whether these measures would be extended to trains other than long distance trains also, which undertake night journeys?

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

to (c). Prevention of crime on the railways is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police which functions under the control of the State Governments. They provide escorts on Superfast/Mail/Express trains according to the local conditions and requirements. Railway Protection Force also assists the Government Railway Police in this task as and when necessary.

The Railway authorities also hold co-ordination meetings with Government Railway Police authorities of various States for ensuring proper escorting of passenger trains as and when any deterioration is noticed in the law and order situation in any particular area and the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned police authorities.

[English]

Financial Assistance to Kerala for Development of Fisheries

490. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special financial assistance is proposed to be provided to Kerala during 1990-91 for the development of fisheries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Special Committee on Property Tax In Delhi

491. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special committee on property tax in Delhi has been reconstituted to rationalize the house tax structure in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the approximate time likely to be taken to finalise the property tax structure in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) The High Powered Committee on property tax has been re-constituted.

(b) and (c). The term of the Committee is upto 30.6.1990 and its composition is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

1. Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra
Member Parliament,
C-15, Pandara Park,
New Delhi-110 003.

Chairman

2. Shri Shanti Desai
103, Gadodia Market,
Khari Baoli,
Delhi-110 006.

Working Chairman

3. **Shri Viresh Pratap Chaudhery**
4844/24, Ansari Road,
Daryaganj,
New Delhi-110 002. **Member**
4. **Shri Ram Lal**
1163, Kashmere Gate,
Delhi -110 006. **Member**
5. **Shri Mewa Ram Arya**
32/45, West Patel Nagar,
New Delhi-110 008. **Member**
6. **Shri Deep Chand Sharma**
39/7, Shakti Nagar,
Delhi-110 007. **Member**
7. **Shri Chander Amrit**
194, Hakikat Nagar,
Delhi-110 009. **Member**
8. **Dr. Ram Lal Verma**
F-47, Lajpat Nagar-I,
New Delhi-110 024. **Member**
9. **Shri N.K. Garg**
B-9, Bhagwan Dass Nagar,
New Delhi-110 026. **Member**
10. **Shri Mirza Mohd. Usman,**
4380, Mohd. Manzil,
Dr. Mirza Ahmed Ali Marg,
Shah Gang,
Delhi-110 006. **Member**
11. **Shri Satish Chandra Khandelwal**
896, Kucha Patti Ram,
Bazar Sita Ram,
Delhi-110 006. **Member**
12. **Chief Secretary**
Delhi Administration,
Delhi. **Member**
13. **Finance Secretary**
Delhi Administration.
Delhi. **Member**

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 14. Commissioner,
Municipal Corporation of Delhi,
Town Hall,
Delhi-110 006. | Member |
| 15. Administrator
New Delhi Municipal Committee,
Palika Bhawan,
New Delhi-110 001. | Member |
| 16. Dr. A. Bagchi
Director,
Indian Institute of Public Policy and Fiance,
New Delhi - 110 067. | Member |
| 17. Secretary (LSG)
Delhi Administration,
Delhi. | Member Secretary |

World Bank Loan to Karnataka and Maharashtra to Implement Integrated Rural Development Projects

493. SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide a loan to implement integrated rural development projects in Karnataka and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the loan is likely to be provided; and

(c) the details of the schemes likely to be undertaken by both the States?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Integrated Rural Water and Environmental Sanitation Projects for assistance by the World Bank has been formulated by the State Government of Maharashtra. A similar project is being formulated by the State Government of Karnataka. However, these are yet to be appraised/

reappraised by World Bank Mission. The components to be included in the Project, final cost and the extent of assistance are yet to be finalised.

(c) The schemes proposed to be taken up under the projects relate to drinking water supply including augmentation rehabilitation of the existing schemes, open wells and ground water recharging, environmental sanitation with latrines, drainage and solid waste management including habitat management, awareness and health education programme and training under all aspects of water supply and sanitation including maintenance through community participation.

Cold Wave Deaths

494. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of deaths due to cold were reported from various parts of the country during December, 1989 and January, 1990;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) what effective measures have been taken by Government to reduce such deaths?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) No report of deaths due to cold wave during the months of December, 1989 and January, 1990 was received from any of the States.

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

[*Translation*]

Opening of Branch Post Offices in Bihar

495. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Post Offices in Pipratand, Khonto, Sevataad and Panchrukhi in Nisri division of Giridih district and Badvara, Doma Pahari and Adhanchuva in Bangabad division, Palmo and Bajto in Giridih division and Khaira, Champa Nagar and Khutra in Echak division of Hazari Bagh district of Bihar; and

(b) if not, whether communication facilities are proposed to be provided in these remote rural areas as per rules by opening branch Post Offices at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Pakistan Prime Minister's Statement on Jammu and Kashmir

496. SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent statement made by the Pakistan Prime Minister would not compromise on the "right to self determination" of the people of Jammu and Kashmir; and

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

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

(b) Slanted and one-sided assertions cannot obscure the facts of the case. The whole of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and the only question that remains to be resolved is the vacation of territory illegally occupied by Pakistan.

Terrorist Activities in Punjab

497. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:
SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is spurt in the terrorist activities in Punjab during the last three months;

(b) if so, the details of property damaged, civil, police, para-military force personnel and Government officials etc. killed and injured category-wise and month-wise;

(c) whether the extent of killings has increased as compared to the previous three months i.e. September–November 1989;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the

reasons therefor;

(e) the details of compensation paid to victims or to their families; and

(f) the steps taken to check terrorists' activities and to establish lasting peace in the State?

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

<i>Month and Year</i>	<i>Number of civilians killed by terrorists</i>	<i>Number of Police/para-military forces personnel killed by terrorists.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
September, 1989	59	16
October, 1989	80	17
November, 1989	106	14
December, 1989	93	28
January, 1990	103	23
February, 1990	74	21

Information regarding civilians, police/para-military forces personnel injured, Government officials killed and injured and cases involving damage to property is being collected.

(d) The incidents of violence by terrorists had continued due to attempts of militant factions to gain supremacy over one another by creating a fear psychosis among the people and inspiration and guidance from across the border.

(e) The Government of Punjab have informed that an ex-gratia payment of Rs.

20,000/- is paid to the next of kins of those killed and Rs. 5,000/- is paid to those injured due to terrorist violence. Besides, widows of civilians killed by terrorists who have no house or able bodied member to support them, are entitled for allotment of a LIG house free of cost of plots of land measuring 200 Sq. Yard. Bank loans upto Rs. 20,000/- alongwith subsidy ranging from 25 to 50% without security or margin money, pension at the rate of Rs. 250/- per month for a period of three years, ex-gratia payment/grant of Rs. 5,000/- on the occasion of marriage of daughter, free education of children in State Government or aided institutions and grant of employment on priority basis are given.

(f) The State Government are taking appropriate security measures to deal with the situation, Central assistance by way of deployment of para-military forces etc had also been extended as and when required. Discussions had also been held with leaders of various political parties with a view to finding a lasting solution to the problem.

Development of Telecom Service in Jajpur, Orissa

498. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of on going projects and action plan for telecom development in the Jajpur Sub-Division of Orissa;

(b) whether Government have any plans to phase out the old system and provide a MAX-III Exchange at jajpur; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) At present there is no ongoing project for telecom development in Jajpur and division. Development plan for

1990-91 envisages automatisation of one manual exchange and opening of 14 long distance public telephones.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is plan to replace the existing manual exchange by a higher capacity electronic exchange.

(c) MAX-III is not technically suitably for the replacement of existing exchange.

Modernisation of Telephone Service in Marathwada Region of Maharashtra

499. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone services in Marathwada region of Maharashtra are satisfactory; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken by Government to modernise these services and improve their efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The telephone services in Marathwada region are satisfactory and performance is comparable with other exchanges in remaining part of Maharashtra State.

(b) Electronic exchanges are being installed as a step towards modernisation and improvement of service.

Export of Senna

500. SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the varieties of Senna grown in India;

(b) the foreign exchange earned through export of Senna;

(c) whether Sennoide content in India Senna is lower than that in Alaxandarian Senna; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the Indian Senna qualitatively and quatitatively?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Sir, a composite culture of Senna is grown in India.

(b) In 1986-87, the exports earned Rs. 4.82 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Research has been taken up under the All India Coordinated Crop Improvement Project which has brought about an improved short duration leaf crop culture. Several cultural practices have been standardised to improve yield and quality.

Finalisation of Views on Sarkaria Commission Report

501. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised its views on the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission Report; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Government Policy Toward J&K

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

(a) whether a three pronged strategy was evolved by Government to tackle the Kashmir situation;

(b) the details of the Strategy; and

(c) the success achieved so far in respect of each aspect thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). The Government's strategy in this regard is to control the law and order aspect of the situation, re-establish the authority of the State, to isolate the secessionist and militant elements, and to win back the confidence of the people of the State, in a bid to bring them into the national mainstream through firm administrative and political measures.

The situation is difficult and the progress towards normalisation is expected to be slow and strenuous.

Beautification of Golden Temple

503. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) The amount spent by Government on beautification around Golden Temple and the total estimated cost to complete the project:

(b) the share of the State Government therein;

(c) whether full compensation has been paid to owners whose properties were acquired/demolished for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

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

According to information available an amount of Rs. 55.96 Crores out of a total estimated cost of Rs. 74.76 Crores has been spent on the project so far.

(b) The State Government have not spent any amount in this regard so far.

(c) and (d). According to the Government of Punjab, Compensation has been paid except in a few cases which are pending for want of proper authorisation by the claimants and because of disputes in which the court had issued stay orders.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of C-DOT Exchanges in Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh

504. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up C-DOT exchanges at some places in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh and if so, the location thereof; and

(b) whether these exchanges are to be set up under a time bound programme and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The locations of the exchanges are given in the Statement below

(b) All the 128 port C-DOT Exchange are expected to be installed during 90-91. Remaining exchanges are planned for commissioning during the 8th plan period, progressively subject to the availability of equipment.

STATEMENT

Proposed Locations of C-DOT Exchanges in Hill Areas of U.P.

128 PORT C.DOT RAX:

1. Lehaghat
2. Dharchula
3. Deiwala
4. Sahaspur
5. Karanpryag
6. Rudarprayag
7. Garhi Negi
8. Lalkuwan
9. Panthnagar
10. Bhowali
11. Didihat

512 PORT C.DOT

1. Gopeshwar
2. Srinagar
3. Kotdwar
4. Jaspur
5. Dak Pathar

C DOT MAX

1. Kashipur-1.5K
2. Haldwani -2K
3. Nainital-1.5K

[English]

Computerisation of Land Records

505. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical Committee set up by Union Government has proposed a 150-crore project for the computerisation of land records all over the country;

(b) whether the pilot projects would cover all the districts in the country in a phased programme;

(c) if so, the time schedule and full details of the programme;

(d) whether Government have initiated any preparatory and monitoring work for such a country-wide programme?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A view has yet to be taken on the inclusion of the proposal for computerisation of land records all over the country in the 8th Plan, the approach paper for which is still under preparation.

(d) The question does not arise.

[Translation]

Linking of Etah with all its Tehsils by S.T.D. Facility

506. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Etah in Uttar Pradesh is connected with Delhi through STD facility;

(b) whether District Etah is not connected with all its tehsils; and

(c) if so, the number of tehsils in Etah which have not been connected through STD facility and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) three out of the five tehsils in Etah district are not yet provided with S.T.D. facility. These are proposed to be provided progressively during the 8th plan.

[English]

Exodus of Minorities from J & K

507. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of members of the minority community are fleeing Kashmir Valley due to fear and recent disturbances in the State;

(b) if so, the steps taken to bring normalcy in the State and resettle those who have migrated; and

(c) The steps Union Government propose to take to defuse the terrorists JKLF activities in the State?

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

(b) Measures have been taken to control terrorism, and to counter fear-psychosis. Some of the needy migrants have been accommodated in camps at Jammu and are being given assistance.

(c) Attempts have been made to improve the law and order aspects of the situation and to restore the authority of the administration, and political initiative has also been taken to tackle the situation.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchanges in all District Headquarters

508. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up electronic telephone exchanges in all the district headquarters during 1990-91;

(b) the time by which pending work in regard to providing STD facility at places, where such facility is not existing will be completed; and

(c) the names of places proposed to the provided with STD facility during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) 380 District Headquarters are proposed to be provided with STD facility by March, 1990. It is planned to provide STD facility for all the remaining district Headquarters during 1990-91.

(c) The list of district Headquarters proposed to be provided with STD facilities during current financial year is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

1. Alibag
2. Aurangabad
3. Azamgarh
4. Barpetta Town
5. Banswara
6. Barmer
7. Barabanki
8. Bahraich
9. Ballia
10. Balurghat
11. Bhilwara
12. Bhuj
13. Churu
14. Chittoorgarh
15. Dūngpur
16. Deoria
17. Diu
18. Golaghat
19. Gopalganj
20. Gond-a
21. Hardoi
22. Jind
23. Jhabua

24. Jhalawar Amritsar district, in regard to terrorists; and
25. Jaisalmer (b) if so, whether Government propose to seek the cooperation of villagers in dealing with terrorists?
26. Jalore
27. Khagaria THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a)
28. Kupwara According to information available the people in general have become alienated with the extremists as a result of their criminal and violent activities.
29. Kasargod
30. Khargone (b) Yes, Sir.
31. Kailashaher **Compensation to Migrated Families and those killed in Punjab**
32. Narnaul
33. Nongstoin 510. SHRI KARIAMUNDA: I Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.
34. Parbhani
35. Raisan (a) whether Government propose to grant compensation to those families who migrated from Punjab to other States and those killed by extremists and during riots in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi;
36. Ropar
37. Sahrasa (b) if not, the reasons thereof; and
38. Saiha
39. Sawai Madhopur (c) the total amount spent on migrants from Punjab to Delhi during the last three years?
40. Tonk
41. William Nagar. THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). According to information available, a scheme for compensation to migrants from Punjab is being implemented in Haryana and Delhi. In the case of UP, the State Government have advised the District Magistrates to render assistance to the migrant families for their residences, employment and education for their children. Similarly, a scheme for payment of compensation to next of kin of those killed by extremists and during riots is also in operation in Delhi. The Government of Punjab have reported that no

[English]

Attitude of People Towards Terrorists

509. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: I Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are signs of change in the attitude of people, particularly villagers of

riots had occurred in the State. Information regarding the compensation, if any, paid to riot victims in J&K is being collected.

(c) According to the Delhi Administration about Rs.16.08 crores have been spent on the migrant families between 1987 and February 28,1990.

Exchange of Fugitives

511. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of senior officials of India and Pakistan to exchange arrested fugitives was held in August, 1989;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the meeting has achieved the desired results; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the decision taken at the Home Secretary level talks held at Islamabad in May, 1989, on the subject of 'fugitives from law', the Director General, Federal Investigation Agency, Pakistan and Director, CBI, India met at New Delhi in August, 1989, and discussed further areas of mutuality and cooperation. The meeting has achieved the desired result of finalising the modalities for action in this regard.

Shifting of Office of Central Finger Print Bureau from Calcutta to Delhi

512. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Central Finger Print Bureau Shifted from Calcutta to

Delhi have been provided with accommodation in Delhi;

(b) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government have received any proposal to review the decision of shifting of the office from Calcutta to Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b) Pending a final decision on eligibility for accommodation of the employees of National Crime Records Bureau, the applications of employees of CFPB on transfer from Calcutta to Delhi are considered on case to case basis as an ad hoc measure.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of Oilseeds

513. SHRI RAM SAJIVAN:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite improvement in the production of oilseeds in the country after the launching of Technology Mission on Oilseeds there is still a big shortage of oilseeds in the country; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There has been a satisfactory improvement in oilseeds production since the launching of Technology

Mission on Oilseeds in 1986. However, there is still a shortage of oilseeds necessitating the import of edible oils. The imports have

been substantially cut down due to step-up in oilseeds production in the recent years as can be seen from the table:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production of oilseeds (lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>Import of edible oils (lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>Value of imports (Rs. in crores)</i>
1986—87	112.7	14.97	667.67
1987—88	126.5	18.19	1060.95
1988—89	178.8	3.73	245.71
1989—90	169.0	—	—

(likely production)

During the current oil year, the imports will be closely monitored and shall be made taking into account the availability of indigenous production of oilseeds.

During the VIII Plan, the Government would continue to support the farmers with technology, inputs and remunerative price for oilseeds with the objective of achieving near self-reliance in edible oils by the year 1994-95.

Crop Failure in Jammu and Kashmir

514. SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was crop failure in Jammu and Kashmir in the autumn of 1989; and

(b) if so, the relief measures taken or proposed to be taken by Union Government?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Government of Jammu & Kashmir submitted a Memorandum in No-

vember, 1989 seeking Central assistance on account of damage to Kharif crops 1989 caused due to low temperature and dry spell in the state. A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 6.24 crores has been approved for carrying out the relief measures in the affected areas by the State Government. This includes an amount of Rs. 1.04 crores for agriculture inputs subsidy and Rs.5.20 crores for employment generation programme.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities Prevailing in IVRI, Bareilly

515. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the irregularities prevailing in Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Sir, some representations alleging irregularities have been received.

(b) The allegations relate to administrative and financial irregularities like, misuse of Government money, purchases made without following the laid down procedure, irregular appointments etc.

(c) In order to facilitate an inquiry into the allegations, orders have been issued transferring the present Director and Chief Admn. Officer of Indian Veterinary Research Institute. A Senior Officer has been nominated to inquire into the allegations. A special Audit Team had also been deputed to audit the various transactions made by the institute during the relevant period.

[English]

Demarcation of Indo-Bangladesh Borders in Murshidabad District, West Bengal

516. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware the change in the course of the river Padma in the Nirmalchor area in Murshidabad district, west Bengal results in the occupation of the newly created land in the left bank of the river by Bangladesh;

(b) if so whether Government propose to take up the survey work for the permanent demarcation of the border in that area; and

[c] if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI J.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). The survey work for the permanent demarcation of the border in Nirmalchor area in Murshidabad district, West Bengal, has already

been completed in 1975-76. The boundary is thus a fixed boundary which would not change even if the river were to change its course.

Empowered Committee on Assam-Nagaland Boundary Issues

517. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had formed an 'Empowered Committee' in 1989 consisting of high officials of Union Government and State Government to look into the Assam Nagaland boundary issues;

(b) if so, the number of meetings of the Committee held so far, and

(c) if no meeting has been held, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) An Empowered Committee has been constituted in accordance with the decisions taken in a meeting held by Home Minister with Chief Ministers of Assam and Nagaland to deal with the problems arising out of Assam-Nagaland Boundary issue.

(b) and (c). The meeting were fixed on several occasions but had to be postponed due to unavoidable reasons.

Declaration of Madras-Gooty Highway as National Highway

518. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare Madras-Gooty Highway in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh as a National Highway ;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

Improvement in Calcutta Telephone Services

519. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the high level focus Committee for modernisation and improvement of the Calcutta city telephone services has completed its study and submitted the reports: and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):(a) The focus committee has completed its study. The report of committee is awaited .

(b) Questions does not arise in view of (a) above.

[*Translation*]

Expenditure on Security Provided to Former Prime Ministers

520. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to provide security to former Prime Ministers after their relinquishing the office of Prime Minister; and

(b) the annual expenditure incurred thereon in each case?

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

Prime Ministers are provided necessary security after making threat assessment in consultation with the concerned security agencies.

(b) The annual expenditure incurred on the security of Shri Rajiv Gandhi by Delhi police is likely to be around Rs.75 lakhs. The expenditure in respect of Shri Morarji Desai is borne by Government of Maharashtra and is estimated to be around Rs,2 lakhs per annum.

[*English*]

Outcome of Talks Held with Pak Foreign Minister

521. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Pakistan recently visited India and held discussion on various issues;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held;

(c) where any amicable solution has been found to the terrorists problem in Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab and implementation of Simla agreement ;and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Apart from discussions on SAARC matters, bilateral relations between the two countries were also reviewed. Our Concern at the evidence of Pakistan's involvement in

terrorist activities directed against India in Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab was suitably conveyed. It was firmly reiterated that Jammu & Kashmir is an integral part of India, and any interference in our internal affairs would be unacceptable. The Simla Agreement which is the bedrock of relations between the two countries expressly forbids the organisation, assistance or encouragement of any acts detrimental to the maintenance of peaceful and harmonious relations.

It was agreed that discussions would also continue at all levels including between the Defence, Home and water Resources secretaries to tackle pending problems and that the India-Pakistan joint Commission would meet in the first half of 1990.

(c) and (d). Government regret that Pakistan continues to encourage and support terrorist activity directed against India and to violate the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement.

[Translation]

Promotion of Animal Husbandry in Rajasthan

522. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes formulated by Union Government to encourage and promote animal husbandry and milk production in Western Rajasthan;

(b) whether a ban has been imposed by the adjoining States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana on the entry of cattle owners with their cattle from Rajasthan to those States; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Union Government in this regard at a time when the people of Rajasthan are facing severe

drought conditions?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a). The following schemes have been formulated by the Union Government to encourage and promote animal husbandry and milk production in the State of Rajasthan including Western Rajasthan:

- (i) Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Suratgarh
- (ii) Development of Indigenous Breeds of Cattle and Buffaloes
- (iii) Assistance to Gaushalas
- (iv) Herd Registration
- (v) Extension of Frozen Semen Technology for Cattle and Buffalo Development Outside Operation Flood Areas
- (vi) Regional Station for Forage Production and Demonstration, Suratgarh
- (vii) Strengthening of State Fodder Seed Farms at Bassi and Kumer
- (viii) Rinderpest Surveillance and containment Vaccination programme
- (ix) Control of Foot and Mouth Disease
- (x) Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance
- (xi) Animal Disease Surveillance
- (xii) Production of Cell Culture Viral Vaccines and Diagnostic Reagents

- (xiii) Strengthening of Large Sheep Breeding Farm, Fatehpur
- (xiv) Organisation of State Wool Board
- (xv) Special Livestock Breeding Programme
- (xvi) Sample Surveys on Estimation of Production of Major Livestock products in States.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Waiting list for Telephone and Telex Connections in Bombay

523. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Bombay is having the highest number of applications on the waiting list for telephone and Telex connections;

(b) if so, the present condition as compared to other Metro cities and States; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the provision of connections?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The waiting list for telephone connections and telex connections in Bombay as on 1.2.90 are 220174 and 90 respectively. The highest waiting list for telephone connections is in Delhi, whereas for telex connections it is in Bangalore and these figures as on 1.2.90 are 261413 and 295 respectively

(c) Subject to the approval of plan pro-

posals, the waiting list for telephones in Bombay is proposed to be cleared progressively during the 8th Five Year Plan(90-95) by commissioning additional switching capacity. A new Electronic Telex is proposed to be commissioned in Bombay in may 1990 to clear the waiting list for telex connections.

Implementation of Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement

524. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any deadline has been fixed by Government for the complete withdrawal of the Indian Peace Keeping force from Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how does Government propose to ensure the safety of the Tamils and the effective implementation of Indo-Sri Lanka agreement?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Keeping in mind logistical and other factors it is expected that the de-induction of the IPKF will be completed by end march, 1990.

(c) After the De-induction of the IPKF the direct responsibility for the safety of Tamils in the north-Eastern Province will rest with the Sri Lanka Government and the Tamil militant groups. Government will continue to remain in touch with the parties concerned in this regard as well as on the question of the implementation of the Indo-sri Lanka Agreement.

Recommissioning of Haldia Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

525. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any investment decision for the recommissioning of the Haldia Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). Although it has been decided, in principle, to revamp and rehabilitate the nitrophosphate group of plants of the Haldia fertilizer project in order to achieve a production of 1100 MT of nitro-phosphates per day, the investment proposal involving an amount of about Rs. 157 crores is being processed.

Interconnecting of Villages with Metallic Roads

526. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the villages, towns and cities falling under Saidpur Parliamentary Constituency in Uttar Pradesh which have not been interconnected with metallic roads; and

(b) the time by which these villages, towns and cities are likely to be interconnected with metallic roads?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of Ernakulam Vypeen Bridge in Kerala

527. PROF K.V. THOMAS: Will the minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has given any representation for providing hundred percent Central assistance for construction of the Ernakulam-Vypeen bridge under Central Scheme of Economic Importance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION: (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRI SHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to process the proposal under the Centrally Aided Programme of State Roads of Inter-State of Economic Importance, the State Government, in accordance with prescribed pattern of financial assistance, have been requested to bear 50 per cent of total cost including cost over-run. Their consent is awaited.

Out Break of Heliothis Caterpillar on cotton crop in Tamil Nadu

528. SHRI B. RAJARAVI VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large scale outbreak of heliothis caterpillars has been noticed on cotton crop in Udumalpet area by the scientist of Tamilnadu Agricultural University; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to save the cotton crop in this area?

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

(b) An awareness campaign was organised at Udumalpet and an Integrated Pest Management Package which includes the following, has been implemented:

i) Avoiding excessive application of nitrogenous fertilizers.

ii) Only need based applications of recommended insecticides.

iii) Release of biological control agents especially *Trichogramma* and nuclear polyhedrosis virus in the affected areas.

Security for Ex-Ministers and Members of Parliament

529. SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether some ex-Ministers and Members of Parliament are still being provided with security;

(b) if so, the details of such ex-Ministers and Members of Parliament; and

(c) the cost to the exchequer on providing such security?

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

(b) It will not be in public interest to give details of persons provided with security.

(c) A daily expenditure of Rs 2376 in case of former Union Ministers and Rs. 1782/- in case of former Members of Parliament is being incurred by Delhi Police on hiring cars for escort duties. The expenditure on personnel and other expenses are incurred from the existing budget of Delhi Police.

Identity cards to J & K Residents

530. SHRI R. GUNDU RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to issue identity cards to the residents of Jammu & Kashmir; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken to restrict illegal entry of people from the neighbouring country to Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir have a scheme to issue identity cards to the people residing in the border districts of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Border Policing has been stepped up and other measures are being considered.

Accidents Involving D.T.C. Buses

531. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents involving DTC buses during 1989 and the number of persons killed and injured therein; and

(b) the amount of compensation paid by DTC to the families of those killed and injured in those accidents?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) During 1989, there were 4117 accidents involving DTC buses on account of which 215 persons were killed and 1824 persons were injured.

(b) The claim for compensation in the accident case could be preferred by the claimant within the period of six months from the date of accident. The claim application is required to be submitted to the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal. After necessary hear-

ings, the awards are made by the Tribunal. In respect of road accidents that occurred during 1989 involving DTC buses and where claims have been preferred before the Motor Accident Claims Tribunals, the tribunals have passed compensation awards in 17 cases. In pursuance thereof DTC have deposited with the Tribunals a sum of Rs.7.653 lakhs. towards compensation.

[*Translation*]

S.T.D. Service in Uttar Pradesh

532. SHRI RAM PRASAD CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) The Names of the places in Uttar Pradesh which are proposed to be linked with S.T.D. Service during the year 1990; and

(b) the policy and proposals of Government in regard to linking the rural areas with S.T.D. Service?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Ballia, Behraich, Barabanki, Deoria, Gonda, Hardoi, Maunath Bhanjan, Azamgarh are proposed to be linked with STD service March, 1990.

(b) The provisional objective for the 8th Plan period is to provide STD Facility to rural areas as per the following priorities:-

- (i) All sub-Divisional Headquarters/ equivalent Block Development office/ Tehsil headquarters.
- (ii) All exchanges of country 500 lines or more as on 1.4.90.
- (iii) All Industrial Growth Centres, Tourist and pilgrimage Places.
- (iv) Other automatic telephone ex-

changes subject to feasibility.

[*English*]

Pension for Freedom Fighters

533. SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules and guidelines regarding eligibility for drawing freedom fighters pensions;

(b) whether complaints have been received about grant of central pension to freedom fighters against wrong certificates during the last one year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) The following sufferings in connection with the freedom struggle qualify a sufferer for grant of freedom fighter pensions by the Government of India;

i) Imprisonment of six months before independence in mainland jails. However, Ex- INA Personal will be eligible for pension if the imprisonment/ detention was outside India. In case of Women/SC & ST fewsom fighters, the minimum period of imprisonment is three months.

Explanation

Detention under the orders of competent authority will be considered as imprisonment. Period of normal remission upto one month will be treated as part of actual imprisonment. Under-trial period will be counted towards actual imprisonment. Broken period of imprisonment will be totalled up for computing the qualified period.

(ii) Remaining Underground for six months or more against warrant of arrest/ detention order.

(iii) Internment in home or Externment from district for a period of six months or more.

(iv) loss of Property owing to confiscation and /or attachment.

(v) Permanent incapacitation during firing or lathi charge.

(vi) Loss of job (Central or State Government) and thereby means of livelihood.

(vii) Punishment of 10 or/ more strokes of caning /flogging.

Families of Martyrs and freedom fighters no longer alive, are also eligible for grant of pension. Application should be produced along with official documentary evidences/ acceptable certificates under the scheme in support of claimed suffering.

(b), (c) and (d) Freedom fighters pension is sanctioned in each case after thorough scrutiny. However, complaints are received that some freedom fighters managed to get pension by furnishing false information/certificates. Such complaints are examined with reference to available records and in doubtful cases, reference is made to the State Government concerned for verification. In those cases where there are strong presumption that freedom fighter is not worthy for grant of pension, action is taken to suspend the pension pending further investigation. On completion of the enquiry, if the pension is found to have been wrongly sanctioned, it is cancelled, Otherwise, if it is found genuine, the pensioner is allowed to continue receipt of the pension sanctioned. No records of such cases are being maintained separately.

Satellite port at Ennore

534. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the development of the satellite port at Ennore Madras has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the port is likely to become operational?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

Chartered Buses Plying in Delhi

535. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chartered buses plying in Delhi carrying office/factory goers by picking up passengers enroute from different places;

(b) whether the playing of such buses is permitted under the Motor Vehicles Act; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to bring such offenders to book?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration has intimated that Chartered buses operate under Contract Carriage permits. The total number of Contract Carriage permits issued by them and valid as on 8.3.1990 number 5633.

(b) The contract Carriage permits are

issued under Section 74 of the Motor Vehicle act 1988. In the terms of the Provision of the section 74 read with section 2(7) of the M.V. Act, 1988, the picking up and setting down of passengers en-route is permissible provided the names of such passengers are included in the contracts, express or implied.

(c) The enforcement Authorities of the Directorate of Transport undertake regular checks to see that the permit conditions are not violated by the operators of contract carriages.

[Translation]

Gas Based Fertilizer Projects

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

(a) whether any programme has been chalked out to set up gas-based fertilizer projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the difficulties being faced in the setting up these fertilizer projects?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). The working group on Fertilizers set up by the planning Commission in the context of the preparation of VIII Five Year Plan has recommended implementation of the delayed gas based nitrogenous fertilizer projects of the VII Plan and expansion of the three existing gas-based plants along the HBJ pipeline during the VIII Plan period. The recommendations of the working Group are yet to be accepted.

[English]

Extension of S.T.D. Facility and Telecom Division for Amalapuram in Andhra Pradesh

537. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the plan of Government to extend S.T.D. facility to uncovered areas of Andhra Pradesh during the next three years;

(b) whether it is proposed to provide a separate telecom division for the Amalapuram Division of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Subject to availability of resources, about 80 additional stations in Andhra Pradesh are expected to be provided with S.T.D. facility in the next three years.

(b) and (c) According to the existing policy of the Department, Telecom Districts are to be formed instead of Telecom Divisions. Each Secondary switching area forms the lowest unit for integrated development of Telecommunication and it is not to be split up further. Amalapuram is located in the East Godavari Secondary switching area for which a Telecom District is already existing under the charge of a Telecom District Manager with Headquarters at Rajamundhry. Hence there is no proposal for creating any separate telecom division for Amalapuram.

Expenditure on Security of Cabinet Ministers and Other VIPs

538. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details regarding the

expenditure being incurred on the security of Cabinet Ministers and other VIPs daily/annually?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): The Delhi Police is incurring approximately a sum of Rs.21,68,100 annually on hiring of cars for escort duties. The expenditure on personnel for security duties and other expenses are incurred from the existing budget of Delhi police. Expenditure on security during visits of the VIPs to the States is met by respective State Governments out of their Budget.

Setting up of New Telephone Exchange Factories

539. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up some new telephone exchange factories during 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places identified for the location of the new factories?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No new telephone exchange factories are proposed to set up in 1990-91.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Allocation of more Funds for Development of National Highways in Kerala

540. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-

CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested for allocation of more funds for development of National Highways in this year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Against the provision of Rs. 12 crore in the Budget Estimate for 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 15 crores as finally projected by the State Government has been allotted.

Bye-Passes on National Highways in Kerala

541. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI K. MURLEEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the Bye-passes on National Highways that have been sanctioned in Kerala by the Union Government.

(b) whether the work has commenced on any of them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the extent of work completed and target dates fixed for completion of each of them?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (c). The position of Bye-Passes sanctioned and in progress is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	National Highway No.	Name of Bypass	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	47	Chalakudy	Land has already been acquired. Earth-work and cross drainage works are nearing completion. Target date of completion of the bypass is 9/90.
2.	47	Trivandrum-Neyyattinkara	About 97% of land in Phase-I (Northern Section having a length of 20.5 kms) has been acquired. Survey and Investigation in km 0 to 10.25 is in progress. Construction work from km. 10.25 to 20.5 is in progress. Of this, 1.179 kms, has already been completed.
			Alignment of first two kms. of Phase-II (length 22.5 kms) has been approved. For the remaining length, further Survey and Investigation requires to be done for finalising the detailed alignment.
3.	47	Alleppey	Land has been acquired and detailed estimate for construction has been prepared for about 3 kms out of the total length of 7.6 kms.
4.	47	Quilon	Land acquisition for Phase-I and II, length about 5 kms, is in progress out of total length of about 13 kms.
5.	17	Calicut	Land for Phase-I (about 7 kms) has been acquired. Land acquisition estimate for Phase-II, length about 12 kms, is being modified by the State PWD. Land acquisition estimate for the remaining two phases i.e. Phase III and IV (length about 9 kms) has been sanctioned in Feb. 1990.

It is too early to indicate the target dates of completion of the bye-passes mentioned at S. Nos. 2 to 5 above as they are in early stages of sanction/progress.

Number of Civilians, Securitymen and Terrorists Killed in Punjab During 1988, 1989, and 1990

542. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-
JEE:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons indicating

separately the number of securitymen killed by terrorists in last three years quarterly wise ; and

(b) the number of terrorists killed by security forces during the period?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The required information is indicated in the statement below.

STATEMENT

<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Number of civilians killed</i>	<i>Number of security personnel/ policemen killed</i>	<i>Number of terrorists killed</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1988			
January to March	522	27	44
April to June	681	36	123
July to September	325	23	56
October to December	311	24	89
1989			
January to March	261	25	110
April to June	246	32	144
July to September	230	36	201
October to December	279	59	71
1990			
January to February	177	44	101

Journalists killed in Punjab

543. SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to stated:

(a) the details of journalists killed by terrorists in Punjab from 1 July, 1989 upto date;

(b) whether the dependants of any of those journalists had applied for jobs on priority basis; and

(c) if so the details of action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). Detailed information in this regard is awaited from the Government of Punjab.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra in North Tripura

544. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Tripura Government has requested the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for opening a krishi Vigyan kendra in North Tripura District;

(b) if so, the decision taken there on; and

(c) the time by which this Vigyan Kendra is likely to be set up?

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

(b) and (c). the request has not been acceded to due to paucity of funds.

Chakma Refugees

545. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of chakma refugees from Bangladesh staying in Tripura; and

(b) the steps taken by Union Government to repatriate the refugees back to Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) As on 5.3.1990, 64,955 tribal refugees (including 52,733, Chakmas) from Bangladesh were accommodated in relief camps in Tripura.

(b) Various moves at the diplomatic and administrative levels have been made in the past to send the refugees back to Bangladesh. The Government of India have impressed upon the Bangladesh Government on many occasions, including the occasion of External Affairs Minister's recent visit to Bangladesh, to do everything possible to persuade the refugees to return.

TNV Accord

546. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made to implement various Clauses of the TNV Accord; and

(b) the amount of assistance allocated for the year 1990-91 for implementation of this Accord?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) In so far as Central Government is con-

cerned, action as required to implement the provisions of Memorandum of Settlement on Tripura has, by and large, already been taken. TNV personnel and came overground and deposited arms and ammunition according to a time bound programme thus restoring normalcy in Tripura. All the former underground elements of the TNV have already been rehabilitated. More powers have been given to the District Council in Tripura through Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1988 which came into force w.e.f. 16.12.1988. Measures identified for economic development of Tripura are under various stages of implementation. All India radio has increased the content of their programme in the tribal language;

(b) The Government had approved an assistance of Rs. 25 crores for implementation of the TNV Accord against which an amount of Rs. 21.39 crores has been related so far. No specific provision in this regard is made and funds are related out of the block central assistance being provided to the State Government.

Dredging Facilities in Cochin Port

547. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken to arrange sufficient dredging facilities in Cochin Port in order to meet the maintenance and development requirements?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISSHANNAN): Presently, the Port has two small dredgers. A new grab dredger of 1500 cu.m hopper capacity is under construction and is expected to be delivered by the end of December, 1990. The dredging facilities of the Port are also

supplemented by the dredgers of the Dredging Corporation of India.

Talks with China on Border Dispute

548. SHRID. AMAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh talks are proposed to be held with China to resolve Sino-Indian border dispute; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The boundary question is the subject of continuing discussion between the Governments of India and China. Government are committed to the resolution of the boundary question in a fair and reasonable manner through peaceful negotiations.

Number of Vacancies Reserved for SC/ST in IFS(B) Grade-IV

549. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies reserved SC/ST In Grade-IV of the General Cadre of IFS(B) in the year 1981;

(b) the number of vacancies filled on the basis of UPSC's Assistant's Grade Examination, 1981; and

(c) the number of vacancies dereserved / carried forward and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The indent placed by Ministry of External Affairs with UPSC, was for 78 Assistants to be recruited on the basis of 1981 Assistant's Grade Examination. The numbers reserved for SC & ST were 12 and 7 respectively. This

included one reservation in respect of ST, carried forward from 1980.

UPSC sent to the Ministry 76 nominations in total, including 12 of SC and 7 of ST candidates.

Out of the 76 nominations received, a total of 54 candidates finally joined MEA. This included 8 SC candidates and 4 ST candidates. It may be noted that the percentage of SC/ST candidates joining the Ministry was in keeping with the constitutional requirement (viz. 15 and 7 1/2 %)

(c) The Ministry had no reason to dereserve any of the reserved vacancies. Thus no vacancies were carried forward to the next year.

Loss Suffered in the Manufacture of Electronic Typewriter

550- SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested by the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited in the manufacture of electric typewriter since the seventies;

(b) the total loss suffered by the Company in this project;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for the loss; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The total expenditure incurred by Hindustan Teleprinters Limited in the manufacture of electric typewriters since the seventies has been about Rs. 247 lakhs.

(b) There have been two projects to manufacture electric typewriters; the first was taken up in 1972-73 as an indigenous effort and loss incurred in respect of that project was RS. 33.12 lakhs. The second project based on the foreign collaboration got implemented in 1983-84 onwards and loss, if any, has not been assessed as the project has not been closed finally.

(c) and (d). No Sir. It was considered that the loss suffered in the 1972-73 project has been quite compensated in terms of the experience gained by the staff of Hindustan Teleprinters Limited.

Development of Fertilizer Industry

551. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for development of fertilizer industry during the Eighth Five Year Plan has been chalked out; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof indicating the additional production capacity likely to be created?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVILAL): (a) and (b). The Working Group on Fertilizers set up by the Planning Commission in the context of the preparation of the VIII Five Year Plan (1990-5) has recommended implementation of the delayed nitrogenous fertilizer projects of the VII Plan and expansion of the three existing gas-based Plants along the HBJ pipeline. The Working Group has also recommended setting up of new DAP and Nitro-phosphate plants aggregating a capacity of 0.6 million tonnes of P 205 during the VIII Plan in addition to retrofitting and revamping of the existing phosphatic fertilizer plants. The production capacity at the end of the VIII Five Year Plan as per the recommendations of the Working Group will be as follows:-

(million tonnes)

	<i>Nitrogen</i>	<i>phosphates</i>
As on 31.3.1990	8.148	2.750
As on 31.3.1995	11.01	4.257

The VIII Plan is however yet to be finalised.

Reconstruction of Gorakhpur-Allahabad National Highway

552. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from the World Bank Team which visited Gorakhpur, Jaunpur and Allahabad at the end of 1987 for reconstruction of the National Highway between Gorakhpur and Allahabad via Jaunpur;

(b) if so, whether the work was approved and global tender was called for the work, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount sanctioned by the World Bank, Union Government and the Government of Uttar Pradesh therefor separately; and

(d) when the work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No Sir. (b) to (d): Do not arise.

Integrated Oilseeds Project

553. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to wind up or close the Integrated Oilseeds Project under the Technology Mission on Oilseeds;

(b) if so, when and with what alternative arrangements; and

(c) whether Government have declared revised policy in regard to oilseeds and if so, the items which formed the ingredients of integrated Oilseeds Project?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The Oilseeds Mission which is a consortium of various agencies who have responsibilities for oilseeds, research, extension, input supply, price support, processing, distribution etc., is not implementing any Integrated Oilseeds Project. However, the Mission has coordinated their effort and built an Integrated Policy for Oilseed, which was announced in January, 1989. Under this Policy, the interests of all sections have been harmonized: of farmers through strong crop promotion assistance and incentive prices, of industry through reasonable retail prices, of industry through better technology and of the economy through imports substitution and export promotion. The integrated policy will continue to be implemented in the 8th Plan period also to achieve near self-reliance in edible oils by 1994-95.

(b) and (c). Government of India have assisted States with an allocation of Rs.100 crores during 7th Plan, under a Rs.170 crores National Oilseeds Development Project

(NCDP). Rs. 87.5 crores have been provided in the three years (1987-90) under a special Oilseeds Production Thrust project (OPTP). These funds have been used to support farmers with extension, seeds, bio-fertilisers, plant protection measures etc. in order to increase production of oilseeds. In case of NODP, Central Assistance to the States is on 50:50 basis while in case of OPTP the central assistance is 100%.

These two projects are proposed to be merged in one programme i.e. Oilseeds Production Programme from 1990-91. The merged programme will be funded by the Centre and the State Govts. on 75:25 sharing basis, except for the production of foundation seed. Besides, 100% Central assistance will be provided to the ICAR for production of breeder's seed and organising front line demonstration. The following components have been proposed under OPP, besides the two mentioned above:

- (1) Distribution of certified seeds.
- (2) Opening of four retail outlets.
- (3) Speed Village Scheme for production of Groundnut and soybean, seed at farmers level;
- 4) Distribution of seed minikits.
- (5) Plant protection measures including supply of chemicals & equipment.
- (6) Supply of improved implements such as seed-cum-fertiliser drills, groundnut decorticators and diggers,
- (7) Supply of sprinkler sets.
- (8) Distribution of rhyzobium culture
- (9) Supply of gypsum/pyrite.

The Project will cover 280 districts in 18 States in respect of 9 oilseed crops.

Soil Conservation Measures

554. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government had requested to take up the comprehensive soil conservation measures in the catchments along with the construction of Upper Kolab, Indravati and Subarnarekha Multi-State river valley Project; and

(b) if so, the measures taken for soil conservation in those river valley projects?

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A request from the State Government of Orissa has been received for inclusion of the three catchments namely, Upper Kolab, Indravati and Subarnarekha for coverage under the on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects and the on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Food Prone Rivers during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The above request of the State Government of Orissa was considered in consultation with the Planning Commission. On account of resources constraint, it has not been possible to cover additional catchments during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Development Plans for improvement in Post Harvest Infrastructure

555. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technology Mission on Oilseeds has proposed development plans

to improve the efficiency of the post-harvest infrastructure;

(b) if so, whether the mission has submitted a paper to this effect;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the main features of the proposed plan;

(d) whether the World Bank has agreed to help in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The paper suggests the line on which the oilseeds processing industry needs to be developed during the Eighth Plan, for efficient supporting the high edible oil requirements of the country. It proposes an investment of Rs.3.87 crores for modernisation of the oilseeds processing industry during the Eighth Plan. The paper also suggests measures to increase exports from a level of Rs.550 crores approximately in 1988-89 to a level of Rs. 1150 crores approximately in 1994-95.

(d) and (e). Since the World Bank had shown interest in supporting investment in agro industries projects in some sectors including the vegetable oils & oilseeds sector, this paper, which is in the nature of a project proposal has been prepared and is

under consideration for World Bank funding.

Milk Production

556. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase in milk production in the country since 1971;

(b) whether the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is planning to diversify its activities for marketing of its products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The milk production has increased from a level of 22.5 million tonnes in 1971-72 to an anticipated level of 51.5 million tonnes in 1989-90.

(b) and (c). The Mother Dairies at Delhi and Calcutta managed by NDDB market only liquid milk and not products. Under Operation Flood-III, provision has been made for additional dairies one each in Delhi and Calcutta. In so far as the cooperatives under Operation food are concerned, the capacities for processing liquid milk and manufacture of products are created in consonance with the market demand and viability of the project.

The details of capacities created under Operation Flood are as under :-

Liquid milk (‘000 litres per day)	14034
Milk drying (MT per day)	663
Chilling (‘000 litres per day)	6079

Expansion of these capacities and also of the marketing infrastructure of the dairy cooperatives is under way to cope up with the increasing inflow of milk under the programme.

Access to Safe Water and Hygiene in Rural Areas

557. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOT-TAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural water supply programmes have achieved the desired success; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Union Government to solve the Problem?

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

(b) Out of 1,61,722 problem villages which were to be covered with safe drinking water facilities during the Seventh Plan, only about 6358 problem villages in the States Of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Maharashtra are likely to spill over to Eighth Plan. All other problem villages would have safe drinking water facilities by 31.3.1990. Apart from coverage of problem villages, action has been taken to set up desalination plants, defluoridation plants, iron removal plants, Solar Photo Voltaic Pumping Systems, Eradication of guinea worm and setting up of stationary and mobile laboratories for water quality surveillance programme.

Citizenship Rights to Migrants settled in Jammu & Kashmir

558. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some people migrated from West Pakistan during 1947 and settled on the borders of Jammu and Kathua districts of Jammu and Kashmir have not been given the citizenship rights so far;

(b) whether the issue has been taken up with the state Government; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) the persons who had migrated from West Pakistan have not been granted permanent resident certificates of the State of Jammu And Kashmir under the provision of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution. They however, enjoy the rights to vote for Parliamentary elections.

(b) and (c) On the issue being taken up with them the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has informed that except for the constitutional status as the permanent residents of the State, there is no bar for these people for running an industry, plying transport, obtaining agricultural loans and setting up of self employment units.

Appointment of Governors

559. SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the matter of recent appointments of Governors, the concerned Chief Ministers were consulted; and

(b) if so, the names of such states?

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

(b) Appointments of Governments for the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been made recently.

Development of Telecommunication Service in Orissa

560. SHRID. AMAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the details of the programmes pertaining to development of telecommunication services in Orissa during the year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): A statement giving details is given below.

The major development programmes for the development of Telecommunication Services in Orissa during the year 1990-91

subject to the availability of equipment are as below:

STATEMENT

1. Automatisation of 15 nos. of manual telephone exchanges.
2. Replacement of 12 nos. of automatic telephone exchanges with modern digital exchanges.
3. Augmentation of Switching capacity of 10 nos. of existing telephone exchanges (increasing the Switching capacity by 4600 lines)
4. Installation of 1 RLU (2000 Lines).
5. Replacement of Stronger Telex at Bhubaneswar, Rourkela and Cuttack by electronic telex.
6. Installation of National Telex at 6 places.
7. Upgradation of Long Distance Transmission media by installation of

—Cuttack—Bhubaneswar 140 Megabits optical Fibre system.

—Bhubaneswar—Puri 140 Megabits Digital Microwave system.

—Sambalpur—Bargarh 34 Megabits Digital Coaxial system.

Public Call Offices in Orissa

Call Offices to be opened in Orissa during the year 1990-91?

561. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The desired information about Public Call Offices in major towns of Orissa (with telephone systems above 1000 lines only) is as under:

(a) the number of public Call Officers in different major towns of Orissa; and

(b) the town-wise number of such Public

	<i>Name of Town</i>	<i>No. of existing PCOs</i>	<i>planned for 1990-91</i>
1.	Bhubaneshwar	117	30
2.	Cuttack	82	25
3.	Rourkela	32	05
4.	Behrampur.	34	05
5.	Sambalpur	30	05
6.	Balasore	25	05
7.	Puri	18	03
8.	Jeypore (K)	8	02

Bodo Movement

side forces were behind them.

562. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHUR-
ANA:

Threat to India's Territorial Integrity

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the information with Government of India as to the forces behind the Bodo movement in Assam?

563. SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:
SHRI L.K. ADVANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): According to the information available with the Govt. of India the violent activities of the Bodo militants involved the use of skill and expertise available with them, and no out-

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a renewed threat from Pakistan to India's territorial integrity and sovereignty;

(b) whether Government propose to create a security belt along the country's

border to stem the undesirable activities in this regard; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Experts Committee on Evaluation of C-DOT

564. **SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:**
SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI L.K. ADVANI:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Experts Committee appointed by Government to evaluate the on-going schemes of the C-DOT project has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the observations/recommendations of the Committee and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) if not, when the Committee is likely to submit its report;

(d) whether C-DOT's technology had been evaluated earlier also;

(e) if so, how many times and what were the findings and follow up action taken; and

(f) the circumstances which led to a fresh re-evaluation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND

MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Before end of March, 1990.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The development efforts of C-DOT were evaluated in 1986 and 1988 by Committees set up by the Secretary, Deptt. of Telecom. The Committee's Reports were available in June '86 (First Report) and June '88 (Second Report.) Major findings of the reports are given in the statement below. These were noted. Efforts continued in C-DOT to complete the development.

(f) Fresh evaluation of the C-DOT project was taken up as a part of periodic evaluation of this project.

STATEMENT

1. The main conclusions of the report of the first Committee (June, 1986) were as follows:

Progress was generally satisfactory. Work yet to be completed in software development was substantial in complexity. The system could be expected to be cleared for production by March, 1988 which could be extended to September, 1989 if there are slippages. The progress was recommended to be reviewed in June, 1987.

2. The main conclusions of the report of the second Committee (June, 1988) were as follows:

The estimates of commercial production were revised and the new estimates were given for commercial production of 128 Port RAX as Jun '86, 512 Port Exchange as 1989-90 and Main Automatic Exchange 1990-91. The Committee also recommended

trial of full 32 base module exchange during 1989-90. The Committee noted satisfactory efforts to develop approved vendors and suggested timely action for ensuring supply of raw material and components required for production.

Explosion Outside Parliament House Precincts

565. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:

SHRI ERA ANBARASU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an explosion took place outside the Parliament House precincts in the month of January, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof and measures taken to tighten the security arrangements;

(c) whether the persons involved in the incident have been identified; and

(d) if so, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On 7. 1. 1990 a bomb exploded near Iron Gate No. 2 of Parliament House around 9 A.M. and a case FIR No. 16 dated 7. 1. 1990 under Sections 3 and 4 of Explosive Substances Act was registered at Police Station, New Delhi.

Mobile and foot patrolling have been further intensified around Parliament House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Persons Found Killed on Railway Tracks In Delhi

566. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons found killed on Railway tracks in Delhi during 1989-90;

(b) the number of the men, women and children among them;

(c) the number of bodies which remained unidentified;

(d) whether Government have investigated into the causes thereof;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 566 persons were found killed on railway tracks from 1. 1. 89 to 28. 2. 90.

(b)	Men	Women	Children
	438	97	31

(c) 165

(d) and (e). In three cases, FIRs were registered under section 302, 306 and 304-A IPC respectively. The cases were, however, filed untraced as no clue could be found. In all remaining cases inquest proceedings under Section 174 Cr. P.C. were held.

(f) Public is educated about the fast running of electric trains and rail safety.

Female Convicts in Jails

567. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of female convicts in jails as on 31 January, 1990, Statewise and according to the period of their imprisonment?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): "Prison" is a state subject, and the Government of India do not have detailed informa-

tion or statistics pertaining to the day-to-day functioning of prisons. However, some basic information as available is given in the statement below.

Number of Female Convicts in Prisons as on 31. 12. 1989

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>No. of Convicts</i>
1.	Goa	2
2.	Gujarat	31
3.	Haryana	53
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1
5.	Kerala	125
6.	Madhya Pradesh	169
7.	Manipur	4
8.	Mizoram	4
9.	Nagaland	No Convict
10.	Sikkim	No Convict
11.	Tamil Nadu	175
12.	Tripura	10
13.	Chandigarh	2
14.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	No Convict
15.	Daman & Diu	No Convict
16.	Delhi	14
17.	Lakshadweep	No Convict
18.	Pondicherry	3

Crime Against Women in Delhi

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA:

568. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
 PROF. VIJAY KUMAR
 MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases of rape and other crimes against women in Delhi during the year 1989;

(b) the number of persons arrested on this charge and how many of them were Government servants; and

(c) the number of cases in which conviction was secured?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) : (a) to (c). Information is as under:

	<i>Cases reported</i>	<i>Persons arrested</i>	<i>Govt. servants arrested</i>	<i>No. of cases conviction</i>
Molestation of women	159	202	12	—
Rape	152	212	19	—
Eveteasing	2414	3847	2	2313
Dowry deaths	110	246	11	—
Cruelty by husband or in-laws	336	538	12	—
Dowry Prevention Act	10	17	3	—
Dowry cases under section 406 IPC	268	247	28	—

Recruitment in Delhi Police

569. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons recruited in Delhi Police during 1989-90 in each grade; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes recruited out of them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The requisite information for the period from 1. 1. 1989 to 28. 2. 1990 is as under:

<i>Post/Grade</i>	<i>No. of persons recruited</i>	<i>No. of Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>No. of Scheduled Tribes</i>
Inspector	1	—	—
Sub-Inspector	158	25	11

<i>Post/Grade</i>	<i>No. of persons recruited</i>	<i>No. of Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>No. of Scheduled Tribes</i>
ASI	30	9	5
Head Constable	618	172	27
Constable	3666	871	414
Civilians (Libration, Book binder, etc)	8	3	—

Opening of Telephone Exchanges

570. SHRI MULLAFALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges opened in each State/Union Territory during the last three year, year-wise:

(b) the main achievements of C-DOT in communication development;

(c) the plans for expansion of telephone exchanges in Kerala during 1990-91; and

(d) the steps taken or expediting procurement/production of MAX-III type equipment for telephone exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The information is given in the statement below.

(b) C-DOT has indigenously developed a family of digital switching system suitable

for Indian conditions using largely indigenous components and talent viz:

1. 128 Ports PABX.

2. 128 Ports RAX for Rural application.

3. 512 Ports MAX for towns and small cities.

4. 16,000 Ports MAX-I exchange is also under development.

(c) In the year 1990-91, it is planned to expand the existing exchanges in Kerala by about 17,000 lines and to commission 90 Nos. of new telephone exchanges of various sizes with a total capacity of 50,000 lines. This programme is, however, subject to the availability of equipment.

(d) In addition to M/S Indian Telephone Industries which was the only supplier of this equipment so far, department is now procuring MAX-III exchange equipment from eleven indigenous manufacturers.

STATEMENT

State-wise list of new telephone exchanges opened during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	111	75	58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	2
3.	Assam	—	18	17
4.	Bihar	20	12	21
5.	Gujarat	30	22	46
6.	Goa	1	1	1
7.	Haryana	20	28	30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	19	23	26
9.	J & K	5	12	11
10.	Karnataka	147	49	132
11.	Kerala	14	12	12

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	80	93	100
13.	Maharashtra	101	88	81
14.	Manipur	1	1	3
15.	Meghalaya	2	—	2
16.	Mizoram	—	4	2
17.	Nagaland	—	1	—
18.	Orissa	32	27	30
19.	Punjab	30	29	42
20.	Rajasthan	59	40	63
21.	Sikkim	1	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	60	60	20 (including Pondicherry)
23.	Tripura	3	4	2

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
24.	Uttar Pradesh	110	62	77
25.	West Bengal	18	11	34
<i>Union Territories</i>				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—	—
2.	Chandigarh	—	—	2
3.	Delhi	5	1	1
4.	Diu-Daman	—	—	—
5.	Lakshadweep	—	1	—

Pakistan's Plan to Train Subversives

578. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA:
SHRI GANGA CHARAN
LODHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan had planned to train 10,000 subversives in the "Pakistan occupied Kashmir" with the help of Afghan rebels as reported in the Hindustan Times dated the 14th February, 1990;

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government have taken up this matter with United Nations and other International Forums with a view to curb the nefarious activities of Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) Government have made it clear that Pakistan's support to subversion and terrorism directed against India, and its interference in India's internal affairs is unacceptable. This has been conveyed in clear and categorical terms to the Government of Pakistan. Government has taken suitable measures to defend India's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Equipments of Telecommunication
Department, Delhi Lying idle**

572. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will

the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the equipments in Telecommunication Department, Delhi are in use;

(b) if not, the particulars of equipments which are lying idle;

(c) whether Government propose to enquire into the reasons for purchasing these equipments; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Expansion of Surat Telephone Exchange

573. SHRI KASHI RAM RANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request for expansion of telephone exchange capacity in Surat in view of the growing population and fast industrial growth of the city; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Surat Telephone system has been expanded by 4,000 electronic lines during 1989-90. Plans have already been drawn up to increase the capacity of the system by about 83000 lines progressively during the 8th Plan period.

[English]

Maintenance and Widening of National Highway No. 6

574. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) The cost of maintenance of Dhule-Nagpur section of National Highway No. 6 and the cost of maintenance of other National Highway in the State of Maharashtra:

(b) whether the National Highway No 6 is likely to be widened to four-lanes and if so, when the work is likely to be started:

(c) whether any traffic survey was undertaken on this National Highway;

(d) if so, when it was carried out and the findings thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to

carry out any new traffic survey on this Highway?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The approved cost of maintenance including renewals during 1989-90 in respect of Dhule-Nagpur section and other National Highways in Maharashtra is as under:

Dhule-Nagpur Section (521 Km.)—Rs. 129.14 lakhs

Other National Highways (2397 Km.)—Rs. 659.86 Lakhs

(b) There is no proposal at present.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) and (e). It is carried out twice a year. The last available data is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

State : Maharashtra

NH No. : 6

Section : Dhule-Nagpur

Traffic Census Data of May 1989

Location		Average Daily Traffic (Fast Moving)		Average Daily Traffic (Slow Moving)		Average Daily Passenger (Car Units)					
Sl. No	Km.	Nearest town	Car Jeeps Vans	Bus	Truck	Motor Cycles drawn	Animal Cycle Others (Rikshaws)	Only fast moving	All including (slow moving)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	502.8	Near Mukti Vill	673	155	2054	326	39	52	62	7463	7816
2	443.5	Paidhi	1952	344	3772	1252	1369	1473	355	14926	24409
3.	405.5	Bhusawal	1648	365	3416	1652	131	1235	150	13818	15446
4.	360.2	Chikhali	279	85	1920	93	94	54	—	6348	6939
5.	316.1	Nandura	612	106	1674	473	2/1	1795	—	6189	8713
6.	207.0	Murtizapur crossing	1849	485	3887	1058	827	780	640	15494	21806

Sl. No.	Km.	Nearest town	Car Jeeps Vans	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Bus	Truck	Motor Cycles	Animal drawn	Cycle	Others (Rikshaws)	Only last moving	All including (slow moving)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
97			7. 156				173.0 77 7485	8261			Loni 794 246	1920 386
8.	98.2	Talegaon	499	207	2003	281	139	1909	12	7269	9076	
9.	58.34	Khapadi	560	252	2050	251	141	176	72	7616	8658	
10.	19.31	Gondkhairi	1351	212	2812	1012	72	705	21	10929	11745	

Reduction in Postal Services in Rural Areas

575. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile post offices, counter service-facilities and sub post offices abolished during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the number of departmental staff (including postmen, sorters, etc) reduced during that period;

(c) whether postal deliveries have been curtailed in the towns and rural areas, and other postal services in semi-urban and rural areas either reduced or withdrawn; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND

MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The information is furnished in the statement below.

(b) During the period 1. 4. 1985 to 31. 3. 1989, the staff strength of the Department decreased by 18, 600.

(c) and (d). Since 1982 the number of the mail deliveries per day in the different cities/towns have been reviewed from time to time so as to limit the number to what is justified by the pattern of receipt of mails as well as the requirements of various zones within the city/town.

Postal services have not been withdrawn in semi-urban/rural areas. However, on the basis of a recommendation made by the Committee of Enquiry into the Extra-Departmental System (1986), the facility of booking of parcels has been formally withdrawn from such rural branch post offices where this facility has not been availed of in the past.

<i>Sl.</i>	<i>Postal Circle</i>	<i>Number of villages where counter service facility through Mobile Post Offices discontinued.</i>	<i>Number of Sub Post Offices closed.</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Haryana	Nil	Nil
2.	West Bengal	2454	—
3.	Karnataka	3807	21
4.	Tamil Nadu	6665	18
5.	North Eastern	154	1
6.	Kerala	152	—
7.	Rajasthan	3813	36
8.	Punjab	695	18

1	2	3	4
9.	Maharashtra	3639	142
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10980	54
11.	Uttar Pradesh	2037	—
12.	Himachal Pradesh	509	6
13.	Delhi	2	24
14.	Orissa	1403	17
15.	Andhra Pradesh	5371	111
		41741	448

(The above statement does not include Gujarat, Bihar, Assam and Jammu & Kashmir Circles, information in respect of which is under collection)

Amendment of New Motor Vehicles Act

576. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH:
 PROF. VIJAY KUMAR
 MALHOTRA:
 SHRI M.V. CHANDRA
 SHEKARA MURTHY:
 SHRI V. SREENIVASA
 PRASAD:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has called for suggestions from State Governments for reviewing the new Motor Vehicles Act;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions received from various State Governments;

(c) whether there is any proposal to amend the Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The suggestions received from various State Governments by and large relate to relaxation of conditions for retest for obtaining driving licence, retention of old system of assignment of registration mark, provision for confiscation of vehicle using bogus registration number, deletion of liberal provisions and reintroduction of restrictions on the number of route permits, suggestion to delete requirement of licence for agents or canvassers, compounding of offence related to carrying of overload as against off-loading of hazardous goods, making wearing of protective head-gear optional, etc.

(c) and (d). A Committee has been set up to review the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Rules made thereunder and to suggest amendments, considered necessary, for removal of difficulties experienced in the implementation of the provisions.

Pakistan Spy Agencies

577. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Pak intelligence agencies operating in Indian territory for collecting vital information have been busted in 1989; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to tighten the security on the borders?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). According to information available, 58 persons who were reportedly working for Pakistani Intelligence Agencies had been arrested during 1989. Vigilance at the borders has been intensified with increased border patrolling and construction of fencing on the border in addition to issue of identity cards to residents along the border belt in some areas. Security around vital installations has also been strengthened.

New Telecom Policy

578. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are consider ing to introduce a new telecom policy;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Road accidents</i>	<i>No. of Persons killed</i>	<i>No. of persons injured</i>
1987	6238	1498	6161
1988	6716	1720	6584
	7192	1771	7188

(c) whether the state Governments have been consulted in this regard; and

(d) when the new policy is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Telecommunication Policy, document is under consideration at present and its features are to be finalised.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No date has been fixed for announcing the policy.

Road Accidents in Delhi

579. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road accidents in Delhi during last three years;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured as a result thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken to check these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). The information, as made available by Delhi Administration, is as under.

(c) Delhi Administration has started a Govt. Motor Driving Training School to impart quality training to prospective drivers in Delhi. Besides, syllabii for training have been prepared in accordance with the New Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and circulated to all private motor driving training schools for strict compliance. These schools are recognised by the Delhi Administration, and inspection under New Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 have been carried out. Drivers test has been made more rigorous for purpose of issue of driving licences.

(ii) Fitness criteria of commercial/transport vehicles is enforced strictly by the Board of Inspection, of Transport Directorate. The Vehicles found plying without fitness certificate are impounded and challenged during checking by the Enforcement Branch of the Directorate of Transport Delhi Administrations.

(iii) Poloroid form of licences has been introduced with a view to prevent issue of licence in absentia and also to avoid any chance of fake licences.

(iv) Efforts have been made to educate public concerning Traffic Rules and regulations by use of media including Press, Radio, T.V., distribution of literature etc. The Road Safety Cell organises visits to schools where films on road safety, exhibition and lectures are held.

(v) The driving licences in fatal accident cases are impounded. The drivers using alcohol while driving are prosecuted.

(vi) Traffic Wardens are recruited from among the general public to help the traffic police, to control the traffic and to detect the traffic offences.

Issue of Tickets to Commuters by Conductors in DTC Buses

580. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister

of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints with regard to non-compliance of instructions issued to the conductors of the DTC buses regarding the issue of tickets to the commuters by moving in the bus; and

(b) if so, the action taken against such erring conductors during the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Some complaints of this nature have been received.

(b) During the last three months i.e. December, 1989 to February, 1990, 24 such complaints were received. On receipt of complaints, DTC makes enquiries and takes action against the erring conductors. Out of 24 cases, enquiry is on in respect of 6 cases. Of the remaining, in one case a written warning has been issued and in 17 cases cautions have been administered, which form part of the service record of the erring conductors.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Security of Prime Minister

581. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the average expenditure incurred daily on the security of the then Prime Minister prior to 1st December, 1989;

(b) the daily expenditure incurred by respective State Governments on his security during his visit to those states; and

(c) the average expenditure being incurred daily on the security of the present Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Average daily expenditure was estimated to be Rs. 1,15,487/-.

(b) It is not possible to give the figures of daily expenditure involved in the security since the security is provided out of the resources of Police and other agencies whose operations are not confined to provisions of security alone and expenditure of security is only a small fraction of their total expenditure.

(c) Rs. 1,06,426/-.

[English]

Telephone Lines in Panskuda, Kolaghat, Mechada and Tamluk in Midnapur District (West Bengal)

582. SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that telephone lines in Panskuda, Kolaghat, Mechada, Tamluk etc. in Midnapur district (West Bengal) either cannot be connected at all or can seldom be connected from Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by Government for rectification of the aforesaid telephone lines?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Trunk service between these places and Calcutta is available and is working satisfactory.

(b) Not applicable in view of reply to (a) above.

Radio Mobile Telephone Services in Delhi

583. SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have floated a tender for the expansion of radio mobile telephone services in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated foreign exchange requirement for the import of equipment, etc., for the project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tender has been floated for enhancing the capacity of the existing mobile telephone system installed in Delhi from 8 channels to 15 channels by utilising the 7 stand by channels. This will involve adding marginally additional equipment. In addition 200 nos. of mobile telephone sets have also been asked for.

(c) This is only an indigenous tender and no foreign exchange is involved in this.

Milk Availability and Consumption

584. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per-capita availability and consumption of milk in various State, State-wise;

(b) whether the per-capita availability

and consumption of milk in Orissa is the lowest; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to intensify Dairy Development programmes?

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) A statement showing the figures of State-wise per capita availability/consumption of milk during 1987-88 is given below:

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Per capita availability/ consumption of milk</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.9
3.	Assam	26.6
4.	Bihar	32.5
5.	Gujarat	76.1
6.	Goa	21.7
7.	Haryana	166.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	98.3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	57.6
10.	Karnataka	51.9
11.	Kerala	50.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	70.5
13.	Maharashtra	36.6
14.	Mizoram	13.2
15.	Manipur	46.4
16.	Meghalaya	26.3
17.	Nagaland	31.4

1	2	3
18.	Orissā	14.1
19.	Punjab	227.7
20.	Rajasthan	97.0
21.	Sikkim	60.8
22.	Tamil Nadu	58.1
23.	Tripura	10.9
24.	Uttar Pradesh	67.9
25.	West Bengal	42.7

Note: 1. Per capita figures of availability/consumption of milk have been arrived at by dividing the milk production figures by the corresponding projected human population figures.

2. Production figures used are as reported by the States.

3. Projected population figures are based on 1981 Census.

Pakistan's Allegations on India for Perpetrating Repressive Measures in Kashmir

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

(a) whether Pakistan has over the State-run Radio and Television accused India of perpetrating repressive measures to deprive Kashmiri's their rights; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) It has been conveyed to Pakistan that misrepresentation and distortion of facts is not conducive to friendly relations between the two countries and is in violation of the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement.

Outcome of the Talks Held with Chief Minister of North-Eastern Province of Sri Lanka

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

(a) whether the leader of the EPRLF and Chief Minister of North-Eastern Province of Sri Lanka visited India recently and held discussions with him; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held?

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

(b) Mr. Perumal explained his percep-

tions of the situation in the North-Eastern Province, and expressed his concern at the slow pace of devolution of powers to the North-Eastern Provincial Council and the continuing internecine conflict among Tamil groups. Government approved him of the steps taken on these issues and the outcome of the discussions with the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister.

Visit of External Affairs Minister to Iran

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

(a) whether his Proposed visit to Iran was called off recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The Fifth Session of the Indo-Iranian Joint Commission, at Ministerial level, was scheduled to take place in Tehran on January 29, 1990. The decision to defer the Joint Commission meeting was mutually arrived at by both sides, due to our preoccupation with the elections in India, and Iranian Government's preoccupation with the anniversary celebrations of the Islamic Revolution.

Sneaking of Pak based Terrorists into India

588. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be Pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of top grade Pakistan based terrorists have crossed over to India during the past few months;

(b) the steps taken to defuse the activities of terrorists in the country; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to arrest the terrorists and stop Pakistani terrorists from sneaking into the country?

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

(b) and (c) : The steps taken to defuse the activities of the terrorists in the country, to arrest the terrorists and to stop them from sneaking into the country include raids on the hideouts of terrorists, intensified patrolling by police and para military forces in the affected areas, anti-infiltration measures such as border fencing, construction of more OP towers for BSF and provision of night vision devices to detect infiltrators.

Misuse of Places of Worship by Militants in Punjab

589. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some militant groups in Punjab are again making use of places of worship as hideouts and for carrying out their operations; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or contemplate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) According to information received from the Government of Punjab no regular hideouts of terrorists in religious places have come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

Migration of Minorities from Punjab

590. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that migration of the minority community from the sensitive border districts of Punjab is increasing; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken/propose to take to control the terrorists' activities in Punjab and stop migration of minority community?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). According to available information there has been some recent migration of the minority community from the sensitive border districts of Punjab. With a view to check terrorist activities and to instill a sense of confidence and security among the people concerned, the State Government have deployed adequate police and para-military forces and also opened SPO posts in the affected villages.

Punjab Militants' Activities

591. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news-item captioned "Punjab militants call for unity", appearing in the "The Statemen" dated 22nd January, 1990;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have taken or propose to take steps to defuse the secessionist activities of the underground Khalistan Militant groups in Punjab; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c): The State Government have

taken a number of steps to curb the activities of the various militant groups including strengthening of the border out-posts and deployment of BSF and other para-military forces along the border and in the affected areas, and establishment of SPO posts in the villages. The Central Government is extending all assistance as and when required. Discussions have also been held with leaders of various political parties to find a solution to the problem.

Indo Pak Talks on Bilateral Issues

592. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were held recently between India and Pakistan on bilateral issues; and

(b) if so, the main issues on which the discussion was held and outcome thereof?

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

(b) The third round of official-level discussions between India and Pakistan to finalise modalities for release of fishermen and fishing vessels captured by either side was held in New Delhi from 30 January-2 February, 1990. It was agreed to release all fishing boats and crew detained in the two countries by 31 March, 1990.

The opportunities of the visits in January, 1990 of Ambassador Abdul Sattar, as Special Envoy of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, and of Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, as Special Envoy of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in her capacity as chairperson of SAARC, were also utilised for a wide-ranging review of bilateral relations. Our concern at the evidence of Pakistan's involvement in terrorist activities directed against India, in Jammu &

Kashmir was suitably conveyed. It was reiterated that Jammu & Kashmir is an integral part of India, and any interference in our internal affairs would be unacceptable. The Simla Agreement, which is the bedrock of relations between the two countries expressly forbids the organisation, assistance or encouragement of any acts detrimental to the maintenance of peaceful and harmonious relations.

It was also agreed to continue discussions at all levels, including between Defence, Home and Water Resources Secretaries. The India-Pakistan Joint Commission would also meet in the first half of 1990.

Setting up of Fishing Harbour at Gopalpur in Orissa

593. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal to set up a fishing harbour at Gopalpur in Orissa; and

(b) the progress made in the implementation of the project?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL) : (a) and (b). The proposal for the development of a Fishery Harbour at Gopalpur in Orissa at an estimated cost of Rs. 672.40 lakh was sanctioned by the Government of India in October 1989, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. Landing and Berthing Facilities for Fishing Craft at Minor Ports. The project is to be executed by the Government of Orissa. The State Government have already initiated action for the construction of the project.

Installation of Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Madras

594. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal some more electronic telephone exchanges in Madras to clear the waiting list for the telephone connections;

(b) the total number of people on the waiting list under OYT and non-OYT schemes in Madras City; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total number of people on waiting list as on 6.3.90 are

OYT—4,944

Non-OYT—55,303

Total 60,247

(c) Total waiting list is likely to be cleared during 8th Plan period subjected to the availability of resources.

Clearing and Forwarding Agencies at Madras Port

595. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of clearing and forwarding agencies operating in Madras port;

(b) the total amount paid to them towards the clearing and forwarding charges

by the Madras Port Trust during 1989-90

(c) whether Madras Port Trust owns heavy equipments like cranes, fork lifts, tractor and tractor heads to handle containers; and

(d) if not, whether such equipments are taken on lease from private agencies/companies and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) The number of clearing and forwarding Agents licensed to function under Custom House Agents Licensing Regulations at Madras Port is 262.

(b) No amount was paid by the Madras Port Trust to these Agents during 1989-90. They are directly paid by the principal consignees or consignors.

(c) Yes

(d) No such equipment was hired from private agencies/companies by the Madras Port Trust.

Container Leasing/lines Agencies in Madras Port

596. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Container Leasing and Container Lines agencies operating in Madras Port; and

(b) the total amount paid to them towards leasing charges by the Madras Port Trust during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) There are 37 Container Lines and 13 Container Leasing agencies operating in Madras Port.

(b) No amount was paid by Madras Port Trust towards leasing charges during 1989-90.

Anti-National and Secessionist Activities in Jammu and Kashmir

597. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:
SHRI KARIA MUNDA:
SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-National and secessionist activities have increased in Jammu and Kashmir recently;

(b) if so, the number of civilians, police, military and para-military personnel killed, injured and kidnapped by terrorists and anti-National elements during the last three months separately;

(c) the number of terrorists and anti-National elements arrested and killed during the same period and whether Pakistani hand is found or suspected to be involved in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to curb it?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (d). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Pakistan's Encouragement to Terrorists
Activities in J&K**

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

(a) whether any protest has been lodged with Pakistan for their encouragement to the activities of terrorists in Jammu & Kashmir; and

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

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

(b) Government regrets that Pakistan has refused to address itself to the issue and continues to pursue the course of prodding & supporting terrorism in Kashmir & Punjab.

**Action Plan to Combat Communal
Forces**

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

(a) whether Government have thought of any action plan to combat communal forces; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b) : The Central Government has decided to issue revised guidelines to States and UTs for promotion of communal harmony. These are under final stages of formulation.

**Cost of Loading and Container Handling
Charges in Ports**

600. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of loading and container handling charges in our ports are much higher than at some of the foreign ports which has affected our imports and exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). The basis for the levy of charges for loading and container handling varies from country to country. Many of the foreign ports do not have published tariff or they include multiple services with composite tariff, which make comparison with foreign ports difficult. Charges also vary from commodity to commodity and service. It is therefore not possible to assume nor is it correct to say that the charges in our ports are much higher than at foreign ports.

**Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in
Orissa**

601. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Orissa State, districtwise; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in that State during the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The information is furnished in the statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

I. *Post Offices in Orissa*

Sl. No.	District	Head Post Offices	Departmental Sub Post Offices	Extra Departmental		Total
				Sub Post Offices	Branch Post offices	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Balangir	1	50	8	269	328
2.	Balasore	3	114	14	672	803
3.	Cuttack	6	193	69	854	1122
4.	Dhenkanal	2	50	14	372	438
5.	Ganjam	5	129	20	658	812
6.	Kalahandi	1	40	11	320	372
7.	Keonjhar	1	47	9	341	398
8.	Koraput	3	79	3	565	650
9.	Mayurbhanj	2	83	5	592	682
10.	Phulbani	1	42	3	322	368

Sl. No.	District	Head Post Offices	Departmental Sub Post Offices	Extra Departmental			Total
				Sub Post Offices	Branch Post offices		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
11.	Puri	4	133	15	611	763	
12.	Sambalpur	3	88	15	473	579	
13.	Sundargarh	3	87	10	290	390	
	Total	35	1135	196	6339	7705	

II. Telegraph Offices in Orissa

Sl. No.	District	Central/Departmental Telegraph Offices (CTOs/DTOs)	Combined P & T Offices			Total
			1	2	3	
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Cuttack	4	213	217		
2.	Puri	3	155	158		
3.	Balasore	1	149	150		
4.	Mayurbhanj	—	97	97		

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Central/Departmental Telegraph Offices (CTOs/DTOs)</i>	<i>Combined P&T Offices</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
5.	Sambalpur	2	72	74
6.	Sundergarh	2	85	87
7.	Kalahandi	—	42	42
8.	Koraput	1	95	96
9.	Phulbani	—	48	48
10.	Bolangir	1	44	45
11.	Dhankanal	1	122	123
12.	Ganjam	1	165	166
13.	Keonjhar	—	83	83
<i>Total</i>		16	1370	1386

Compensation to 1984 Riot Victims

602. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether compensation was paid to the next of kith and kin of victims of 1984 riots in Delhi;

(b) if so, the criteria laid down for paying such compensation;

(c) whether such compensation was also paid to the victims of Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) the names of other States in which these compensations were given during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement is given below:

(c) and (d) : As per records available in this Ministry, the State Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have also paid compensation as per their norms.

CRITERIA LAID DOWN FOR PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO THE NEXT OF KITH AND KIN OF VICTIMS OF 1984 RIOTS IN DELHI

(i) DEATH & INJURY

Death — @ Rs. 20,000/-

Injury — @ Rs. 2,000/-

(ii) DAMAGE TO DWELLING UNITS

Partial damage — Rs. 1,000/-

Substantial damage — Rs. 5,000/-

Total damage — Rs. 10,000/-

(iii) INSURANCE CLAIMS WITHOUT RIOT COVER

50% of the estimate loss subject to maximum of Rs. 50,000/-

(iv) PENSION TO WIDOWS AND AGED PERSONS

Pension @ Rs. 400/- p.m. to widows who could not be provided any employment or who are incapable of doing any job and aged persons above

the age of 60 years who lost their earning or would be earning members.

(v) Allotment of tenements to riot-affected families.

(vi) Grant of loans to riot-affected families by the commercial institution to enable them to re-start economic activities.

(vii) Financial assistance in the form of

compensation to the riot-affected families in the matter of uninsured commercial establishments.

- (viii) Financial assistance for marriage of riot-affected widows and their daughters.
- (ix) Employment to riot-affected widows/wards with a view to their rehabilitation.

[*Translation*]

Explosions in Kashmir Valley

603. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of explosions and violence in the Kashmir valley by pro-Pakistan elements during the last two months; and

(b) the total number of persons killed therein and the number of Government employees out of them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 831 incidents of violence were resorted to by extremist elements in the Valley during the last two months (January and February, 1990). These violent incidents include 309 incidents of explosion.

(b) 127 persons were killed therein, of which 19 were Government employees.

[*English*]

Review of Telecommunication Policy

604. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the present telecommunication pol-

icy and evolve inter-alia a new comprehensive policy or strengthening research and development set-up and organisations like Indian Telephone Industries and Centre for Development of Telematics to keep pace with changing technology;

(b) whether any expert committee has been appointed in this regard;

(c) if so, whether the committee have given their recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the date by which committee's recommendations are likely to be received and the new policy announced?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) National telecommunication Policy document is under consideration at present. It covers support to Research and Development set up in the country and organisation like Indian Telephone Industries and Centre for Development of Telematics.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Not applicable in view of answer for (b) above

Privatisation of Telecom System

605. SHRI K.S. RAO Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecommunication Commission has proposed to farm out one-third of telecom system to the private sector;

(b) if so, the particulars of the units proposed to be earmarked for the private sector;

(c) the reasons that weighed with the Commission in favour of privatisation;

(d) whether the Commission held discussions with the Directorate General for Technical Development for affording facility of importing certain raw material and components to the approved units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The commission holds meeting with DGTD from time to time for considering proposals for import of raw materials and components for various approved units.

Kashmir issue raised by Pakistan in UN Body

606. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan delegation to the 46th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights, raised the so-called Kashmir issue;

(b) if so, the terms and context under which the issue was raised; and

(c) the reaction of Indian delegation thereto?

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

(b) The Pakistan delegation raised the question of Kashmir first under the Agenda item "The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occu-

pation' and later under the Agenda item "Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedom in any part of the world, with particular reference to colonial and other dependents countries and territories". Pakistan mentioned the alleged denial of the right of self-determination to the people of J&K; and extensive use of force and violation of the peoples fundamental rights.

(c) The Indian delegation promptly and strongly refuted Pakistani allegations on both occasions, making the following points:

(1) Jammu & Kashmir is an integral part of India; the right of self-determination is not capable of being applied to integral parts of an independent and sovereign State. The only issue remaining to be resolved is the vacation by Pakistan of territory of Jammu & Kashmir illegally occupied by it.

(2) The recent disturbances in Jammu & Kashmir are being dealt with by the local security authorities without any violation of fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

(3) India stands by its commitment to work for normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan under Simla Agreement by peaceful and bilateral means.

(4) The forum of the commission on Human Rights should not be used to discuss extraneous issues.

Visit of Sri Lankan Foreign Minister/ secretary

607. SHRI ANAND SINGH:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Sri Lankan Foreign

Minister and Foreign Secretary visited India recently;

(b) if so, the issues discussed with them; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Discussions covered bilateral and regional issues which included, inter alia, the de-induction of the IPKF, devolution of powers to the North-Eastern Provincial Council and the question of the safety and security of all communities in the North-Eastern Province.

(c) Government reiterated its commitment, keeping in mind logistical and other factors, to complete de-induction by end March 1990. The Sri Lanka Government reaffirmed its commitment to ensuring the safety and security of all communities in the North-Eastern Province and to expediting the implementation of the devolution package.

Permission to Amnesty International team to Visit Punjab

608. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a U.S. Congress delegation visited New Delhi in January this year and urged the Government to permit a team of Amnesty International to visit Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the Government response to the demand?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Congressman Solarz, Chairman of the House Sub-Committee on the Asia and Pacific,

visited India during the first week of January, 1990. He advised the Government that the Indian Government's denial of access to Amnesty International was generating adverse reactions against India in the US Congressman and enquired about the new Government's thinking on this issue. Congressman Solarz was informed that the Government was deeply committed to human rights and that the policy relating to Amnesty International was under consideration.

IPKF Pull out

609. SHRI ANAND SINGH:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka during his visit to New Delhi in January, 1990 sought a total pull out of Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) from the Island country earlier than March 31 1990 and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government of India in regard thereto?

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

(b) Government agreed to examine the possibility of doing so.

Death in Police Custody in Delhi

610. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died in police custody during the last 12 months in Delhi with details of circumstances leading to their deaths; and

(b) the number of cases in which deaths

were attributed to policemen, with details of action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The Delhi Police have reported that three persons died in police custody from 1.3.1989 to 28.2.90. The circumstances leading to the deaths and details are as follows:

(i) One Vijay Kumar @ Mithan was brought to the Police Station, Welcome Colony in a case of theft on 19.3.1989. According to the police, he was a drug addict and he started having withdrawal symptoms in the thana, when ASI Udaibir Singh, I.O., went to arrange medical help for him. Shri Vijay Kumar reportedly bolted the roof from inside and hung himself with the "Tehmat" which he was wearing. A.S.I. Udaibir Singh was placed under suspension.

(ii) On 8.9.1989, one Shri Anant Rautra was returning with his wife in a three-wheeler scooter reportedly in a drunken state. The Police have stated that there was an altercation between Shri Rautra and the driver. According to the police, a rumour had spread amongst the people who had collected there that Shri Rautra was teasing a woman. The crowd started beating him. He was taken to the Police Station, Sultanpur. As he was highly drunk, he tried to get up with the help of a curtain. The pelmet of the curtain fell on his forehead and he sustained injuries. He was removed to the hospital, where he died. Two police officials, ASI Mohinder Singh and Constable Ram Phool were suspended. They were later reinstated and transferred to District Lines as police enquiries showed that Shri Rautra was not administered any beating by the police.

(iii) On 19.10.1989, one Smt. Sheela Devi wife of Shri Chander Kumar had reported about the disappearance of her 15 year old daughter. A case under Section 363

IPC was registered against one Shri Om Prakash at P.S. Geeta Colony as he was suspected by the father of the girl. The Police have reported that Shri Om Prakash was brought to the thana by his brother. According to the police, Shri Om Prakash went to the roof of the Police Station, on the pretext of easing himself and jumped from there. He was removed to the G.T.B. Hospital where he was declared dead. ASI Om Bir Singh was placed under suspension.

(2) Inquest proceeding under section 176 Cr. P.C. have since been initiated by the concerned SDMs in all the above three cases.

Establishment of Fishing Harbour at Paradeep in Orissa

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

(a) whether the detailed project report for the establishment of Fishing Harbour at Paradeep in Orissa has been prepared;

(b) if so, the revised estimated cost of the project;

(c) whether the project is pending for approval with Union Government;

(d) if so, the present status of the project; and

(e) the steps taken to clear the project at an early date?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (e): The proposal for construction of a Fishery Harbour at Paradip in Orissa at an estimated cost of Rs. 28.34 crore was sanctioned by the Government of India in February, 1990.

Threat to Students in Colleges of Punjab

612. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKAR MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Fear haunts Punjab Colleges" appearing in the *Statemen* dated 8 January, 1990:

(b) if so, whether the students in the medical and engineering colleges in Punjab have left hostels due to terrorists threat.

(c) if so, whether Union Government have taken/propose to take any steps to remove the fear of terrorism from the minds of the students in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d): During December 1989, some students of the Medical/Engineering Colleges had left their hostels due to vacation. Following adequate security arrangements made by the authorities, the confidence among the students has been restored and no complaint in that regard or absence from hostels, due to terrorist threats, has come to notice.

[*Translation*]

Implementation of Recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission in DTC

613. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to withdraw the cases against those employees of DTC and the leaders of Trade Unions, who went on strike during 1988;

(b) if so, the time by which the cases are likely to be withdrawn; and

(c) whether Government propose to implement the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission also with regard to DTC employees?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISSHANNAN): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration, which is the competent authority to decide about the withdrawal of cases, has been requested to review the cases filed against the employees of DTC and the leaders of trade unions in connection with the strike in DTC in March, 1988, in the context of Government's decision to reinstate the dismissed employees with a view to maintaining cordial industrial relations in the DTC.

(c) The recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission do not cover the employees of the public sector under takings. The DTC being one of the Central public sector undertakings with Central DA pattern, is covered by recommendations of the High Power Pay Committee.

[*English*]

Special Courts to try Communal Offences

614. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up special courts to try communal riot cases; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). No Sir. Law and Order is a State subject. The Central Government has been advising the States and UTs to set up Special Courts, wherever considered necessary, to try communal riot cases expeditiously.

Response of Vishwa Hindu Parishad to Prime Minister's Appeal

615. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the response of Vishwa Hindu Parishad to the Prime Minister's initiative for a negotiated settlement of the Ram Janam Bhoomi dispute; and

(b) the steps taken to solve the dispute amicably

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a). The high level "Sarvadhikar Sampanna Samiti" (Fully Empowered Committee) Constituted by the Sant Sammelan at Allahabad on January 27-28 1990 met the Prime Minister on February 6, 1990. On the appeal; of the Prime Minister seeking cooperation of those connected with the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid issue for finding an amicable solution, the above Committee deferred the construction work of the proposed Ram Janmabhoomi temple at Ayodhya by four months.

(b) On 15.2.1990. the Central Government constituted a Committee comprising of Union Finance Minister, Railway Minister and the Health Minister of Government of Uttar Pradesh to hold consultations with the various groups connected with this issue

and other distinguished and eminent citizens from all walks of life to find an amicable solution to the dispute.

Conversion of Satara Telephone Exchange into Electronic Exchange

616. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a comprehensive plan to replace existing telephone exchanges in Maharashtra with electronic ones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether districts of Satara has been covered under this plan; and

(d) if so, the time schedule drawn for conversion of Satara Telephone Exchange into electronic one?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Government has drawn up plans to replace a number of existing exchanges in Maharashtra State by electronic exchanges during the 8th plan period.

(b) A list of large and medium size exchanges tentatively planned for replacement by digital electronic exchanges is given in the statement below. The replacement of smaller exchanges are yet to be finalised.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A 2000 lines Cross Bars Exchange is under installation to replace the existing exchanges.

To meet future demands in Satara, a 2000 lines electronic exchange equipment is allotted for 1991-92 and a further expansion

of 1000 lines during 1993-94.

Names of large and medium size exchanges in Maharashtra State for replacement by Electronic Exchanges during 8th Plan period..

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchanges</i>
1.	Nagpur main
2.	Pune Shriwainaga
3.	Pune Cantt
4.	Panlim (Goa)
5.	Bombay Powar
6.	Bombay Mandvi-II
7.	Bombay Shivaji Park
8.	Bombay Chambur
9.	Bombay Malad
10.	Bombay Borivilli
11.	Bombay Thane I
12.	Bombay Mandvi I
13.	Bombay Gamdevi I
14.	Bombay Gamdevi II
15.	Alibagh
16.	Amalner
17.	Parsi
18.	Beed
19.	Baramati
20.	Chiblam
21.	Chalisgaon

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchanges</i>
22.	Dahanu
23.	Islampur
24.	Hinganghat
25.	Khamgaon
26.	Maiegaon
27.	Mapuca
28.	Manmad
29.	Murbad
30.	Nanded
31.	Nalasopara
32.	Paighar
33.	Pandharapur
34.	Ponda
35.	Satara
36.	Sangamner
37.	Shiroli
38.	Tarapur
39.	Virar
40.	Vita
41.	Yeotmal
42.	Bhandara
43.	Jalna
44.	Silvasa
45.	rdha

Funds for Development of Telephone Service in Karnataka

617. SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) the funds allotted for developing telephone service in Bangalore and various other districts in Karnataka State during 1990-91; and

(b) by what time, the development schemes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Budget for 1990-91 and Demands for 90-91 are yet to be passed by Parliament. Allotments will be made after the Demands are voted.

It is anticipated that approximately Rs. 100/- crores may be allotted to Karnataka territorial circle for 1990-91. The circle will also benefit from projects undertaken by other functional circles like GM Projects, Madras covering more than one circle.

(b) The annual plan 1990-91 for Karnataka state envisages gross provision of about 54,000 lines of local switching capacity along with the associated long distance switching equipments and transmission media. It also provides for commissioning of about 600 Long Distance public Telephones.

World Bank Aid for Development of Roads and Ports

618. SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide aid for development of ports and roadways in the country;

(b) whether any concrete proposals have been put forward by the World Bank for the aid; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the aid likely to be provided therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Expecting for the on-going port project at Nhava Sheva (Jawaharlal Nehru Port) and Six National Highway projects, World Bank assistance has not yet been tied up for any new projects in the port and road sectors.

(b) and (c). The World Bank has shown interest in funding the Scheme for augmentation of Container handling facilities at Jawaharlal Nehru Port out of the likely savings from the loan for the present project. The Bank also have identified more National Highway projects for consideration for loan assistance under a Second package.

Pakistan's Plan to set up a Confederation with Afghanistan

619. SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Afghanistan Foreign Minister during his recent visit to India stated that Pakistan had planned to set up a confederation with Afghanistan to counter the influence of India and the Soviet Union in this region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. This matter, according to a document seen by the Afghan authorities, was raised in June, 1988 by a Pakistani General with the late President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan setting

out the imperative need for such a confederation between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

(b) India supports the preservation of Afghanistan's status as a sovereign, non-aligned and independent country, and stands for the resolution of the Afghanistan problem by the Afghans themselves without external interference and intervention.

[*Translation*]

Publicity Camps Organised by Indian Veterinary Research Institute in U.P.

620. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the places where publicity camps were organised by the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) the purpose of organising these camps and the criteria followed for selection of the places for organising these camps?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) Sir. The publicity camps were organised during 1988-89 and 1989-90 in the Districts of Fatehpur, Banda, Rai Bareilly and Sultanpur of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) These camps were organised as a component of the "Action Research Project for Model Building" for effective and efficient transfer of animal science technology. The basis of selection of the places was backwardness of the area.

[*English*]

Telephone Connections in Kerala

621. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for telephone connections pending in Kerala, district-wise;

(b) the number of connections given annually during the last three years;

(c) when the backlog is likely to be cleared; and

(d) the steps taken to improve and modernise the telecommunication system in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) As per the Statement given below.

(b) 1986-87	=	15570
1987-88	=	16449
1988-89	=	24114

(c) About 15000 applicants are likely to be provided telephone connections in 1989-90. Remaining applicants are proposed to be given telephone connections progressively during 8th five year plan.

(d) Out of the total 631 exchanges in Kerala, 627 are automatic exchanges including 22 electronic Exchanges and the remaining 4 manual exchanges are also expected to be automated by 31.3.90. During the 8th Plan period the Telecom system in Kerala shall be improved and modernised further by the induction of more electronic exchanges digital transmission systems.

STATEMENT

The total number of applications for telephone connections pending in Kerala Telecom circle district wise as on 31.1.90

Trivandrum	-	17022
Quilon	-	8022
Alleppey	-	6535
Tiruvalla	-	7472
Kottayam	-	15369
Idukki	-	3985
Ernakulam	-	23469
Trichur	-	14697
Palghat	-	5918
Calicut	-	11899
Malappuram	-	9343
Wynad	-	2364
Cannanore	-	10954
Kasaragod	-	9127
U/T of Mahe	-	915
U/T of Lakshadweep	-	286
Total		147377

Financial Assistance to Kerala for a Dairy Development

622. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide special financial assistance to Kerala for dairy development on a large scale; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Funds are available for dairy development in Kerala under the ongoing operation Flood III project at an estimated outlay of Rs. 9.16 crore. It is under implementation in the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon Pathanamthitta, Alleppey, Kottayam, Idukki, Ernakulam and Trichur. Yet another dairy development project with Swiss assistance at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.13 crore is under implementation in

North Kerala covering the six districts Cannanore, Kasargod, Wynad, Malappuram, Calicut and Palghat.

STD Facility in Kerala

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

(a) the names of places in each district in Kerala where telephone exchanges do not have STD facility at present;

(b) whether there is any proposal to

provide STD facility at all such places in the coming year; and

(c) if not, the places which are likely to get this facility during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) List given below in the statement-I

(b) No, Sir.

(c) List of places which are planned to be provided with STD facility by March, 1991 is given below in the statement -II

STATEMENT-I*District-wise list of exchanges in Kerala State which do not have STD facility as on 1st March, 1990*

<i>List of Exchanges</i>	
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>
1	2
3	3
1.	Alleppey Ambalapuzha, Arattupusha, Champakulam, Cheriyanadu, Edathua, Kainakary, Karakkad, Karuvatta, Kattanam, Kavalam, Kodukulangi, Kollakadavu, Moncombu, Muthukalam, Naduvathunagar, Nooranadu, Pallipuram, Alpy, Panavally, Pattanakkad, Puljincunnu, Ramankary, S.L. Puram, Thakazhy, Thamarakulam, Thanneermukkam, Thottappally, Thycattusseri, Trikkunnapuzha, Vallikunnam Veliyanad.
2.	Cannanore Alacode, Anjarakandy, Aralam, Chapparapadavu, Chempeni, Cherukunnu, Cherupuzha, Edakkad, Ettikulam, Irikkur, Iritty, Kadachira, Karivelloor, Kiliyanihara, Kolassery, Kolayad, Kololam, Koothuparambha, Kudiyanmala, Kunthimanagalam, Malur, Mambam, Manakkadavu, Mathamangalam, Mathil, Mattannur, Mattool, Munderi, Naduvil, Palakode, Panoor, Payyangadi, Payyannur, Peravoor, Peringathur, Peringome, Perumpadavu, Pilathara, Pulingome, Ramanthali, Sreekanthapuram, Therthally, Thoovakkunnu, Tirumeni, Uljikkal, Valakkai, Vengad.
3.	Idukki Adumaly, Anakkara, Anavilasam, Anchiri, Arakulam Arikuzha, Chelachuvadu, Chittirapuram, Cumbummettu, Devicolam, Edamalayar, Elamdesam, Elapara, Kallar, Karimannur, Karimkunnam, Kattapara, Kodikulam, Kulamavu, Kumily, Kunchithanni, Murickassery, Muttom, Nedumgandon, Parapuzha, Parathode, Pasupara, Peermade, Rajakkad, Rajakumari, Santhanpara, Thalayar, Thankamony, Thopramkudy, Udumbanchola, Udumbannoor, Upputhara, Vagamon, Vandanmedu, Vandiperiyar, Vannappuram, Vazhithala, Vellathooval.
4.	Calicut Atholi, Balussery, Chakkittapara, Chelannur, Chombala, Edacherry, Elathur, Kadalundi, Kattippara, Koduvally, Koorachundu, Kunnamanagalam, Mavoor, Melady, Meppayur, Mokeri, Mokkalam, Nadapuram, Naduvannur,

*List of Exchanges**Sl. No. Name of District*

1 2

3

- Palayadnada, Pantheerankavu, Parakkadavu, Permbra, Ponmeri, Puduppady, Pullurampara, Tamarassery, Thottipalam, Tiruvambady.
5. Kasaragod Achikanam, Ambalatharam Attinganam, Balal, Bandadka, Beemanady, Cheemeni, Chengala, Chittarikkal, Kasaragod, Kumbala, Kuttikole, Maippady, Muliyar, Mulleria, Paivalika, Pallikkara, Panaiathy, Panathur, Parappa, Paradala, Periya, Perla, Pudukkundu, Rajapuram, Trikarpur, Uduma, Urdoor, Vorkady, Yethaka.
6. Ernakulam Arakunnam, Ayavana, Chathamattom, Chelad, Chengamanad, Cheruvattoor, Chottanikkara, Chundakuzhy, Elianji, Kadavoor, Kallorkad, Kaloar, Keechery, Keezhillam, Kizhakkambalam, Kombanad, Koothattukulam, Koovapady, Kottapady, Kunnukara, Kuruppampady, Maneed, Marampilly, Mazhuvannur, Moozhikulam, Nelli-mattom, Neriyamangalam, Odakali, Oonnukal, Paduvapuram, Pampakuda, Pandapally, Piravam, Pothanicadu, Puthencruz, Puthenveikara, Ramamangalam, Valayanchiranga, Varapuzha, Vazhakulam, Vengoor.
7. Kottayam Ayarkunnam, Bharanganganam, Chenappady, Chengalam, Erattupetta, Erumeli, Ettumannor, Kangazha Kanjirapally, Karukachal, Kidangoor, Kollapally, Kottikkal, Koovappally, Koruhode, Kozhuvanal, Kudavechoor Kumarakum, Kunnonny, Kurumannu, Kuruppanthara, Kuruvilangad, Kuttickal, Mammod, Manimala, Marangatupally, Melu, avumattam, Mevallur, Monipally, Moonilavu, Mukkottuthara, Muhdakayam, Neezhoor, Palilikkathodu, Pampady, Pampavalley, Pathampuzha, Peingalam, Pinnakkanadu, Ponkunnam, Poovarani, Talayolaparambu, Teekoy, Vzhavoor, Vakathanam, Vazhoor, Pampa, Sabarimala.
8. Mallapuram Anamangad, Changaramkulam, Chelari, Edakkara, Edapal, Edavanna, Edakkara, Edapal, Edavanna, Edavan-napara, kadampuzha, Kalikavu, Kalapakancherry, Karuvarakundu, Kolathur, Kutippuram, Makkaraparamba, Mangalam, Mankada, Marancherry, Melathur, Palapetty, Pandikkad, Panthloor, Parappanangadi,

Sl. No.	Name of District	List of Exchanges
1	2	3
9.	Palghat	<p>Pookkottumpadam, Pulamanihola, Puzhakkattiri, Randathani, Tanalur, Tanur, Tavanur, Thazhecode, Tirundvaya, Tiruragadi, Valancherry, Valluvambaram, Vengara, Wandoor.</p> <p>Adiperanda, Alathur, Ambalapara, Chalissery, Chathanur (PGT), Cherlassery, Coyalmanna, Elapully, Kadam-bazhipuram, Kalkandy, Kallidikode, Kanjikode, Kanjirapuzha, Koduvayur, Kollengode, Kongad, Kottayi, Kozhingampara, Kudallur, Kunissery, Kuthanur, Mangalam Dam, Meenakshipuram, Muniakothukurisi, Mundur, Muthalamada, Nattukal, Nenmara, Ongallur, Padagiri, Padijiarangadi, Palakayam, Pallipuram (PGT), Panay-manna, Parli, Pathiripala, Pattambi, Pazhambalacode, Petingotukurisi, Puducode, R.V. Pudur, Srikrishnapu-ram, Thachampara, Thenkurissi, Thiruvegapura, Thrithala, Vadakkancherymb, Valiapuzha, Vandithavalam, Vaniyamkulam, Velathavalam, Walayar.</p>
10.	Pathanamthitta	<p>Aranmula, Ayiroor, Chittar, Edaman-Ranni, Elanthur, Elavanthitta, Ezhamkulam Ezhumattor, Kadambanadu, Kaipattor, Kailooppara, Kidanganoor, Kodumon, Konni, Kozhencherry, Kumbanad, Kunnamthanam, Kuriyan-nur, Malayalapuzha, Mallapally, Murinjakkal, Punnaveji, Ranni, Ranni-Perinad, Thannithode, Theodical, Vadas-serikkara, Vaipur, Vayalathala, Vechoochira.</p>
11.	Quilan	<p>Alappad, Anchal, Bharathipuram, Channapetta, Chathanoor, Chavara, Chavara-South, Chopra, Chunda, East Kallada, Edamon-Punalur, Irumbanangad, Kadakkal, Kanjavelly, Karunggapally, Kokkad, Kottiyam, Kulakkada, Kulathupuzha, Kunnathur, Kunnicode, Madathara, Manappally, Mayyanad, Munroc-Island, Mynagapally, Nedumpana, Ochira, Pallikkal, Paravoor, Paripally, Pathanapuram, Pattazhi, Pooyapally, Punnala, Puthur, Sasthamkotta, Sooranadu, Thenmala, Thevalakkara, Valakom, Valikkavu, Velinallur, Vettikkaval.</p>
12.	Trichur	<p>Annanada, Chazhoor, Chelakkara, Elanad, Engandiyoor, Erumapetty, Kadappuram, Kannara, Kattakampal, Kattoor, Kecheri, Kodakara, Kondazhy, Koratty, Kurichikkara, Mattom, Mullurkara-Punjai, Mundur-Cochin,</p>

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>List of Exchanges</i>
1	2	3
13.	Trivandrum	Parappur, Pariyaram, Pazhayannur, Perinnanam, Perumpilavu, Poovathur, Punnayurkulam, Tiruvilwamoda, Valappad, Varandarapilly, Vellangallur, Vellikulangara, Velur-Cochin.
14.	Wynad	Amboori, Aryanad, Balaramapuram, Chirayinkil, Kallambalam Kallara, Kanjiramkulam, Kanyakulangara, Karakonam, Kattakada, Kilimanoor, Madanvilaphura, Madavurpallikal, Ottasekaramangalam, Pacha-Palode, Parassala, Peringanmala, Poovar, Vakkom, Velland, Vellarada, Venjaramoodu, Vithura, Malayinkil. Ambalayayal, Kartikulam, Kenichira, Korome, Mananthody, Meenangady, Meppadi, Noolpuzha, Pallikunnu, Panamaram, Pulpally, Sultan's Battery, Thalapoya, Vaduvanchal, Vellamunda, Vythiri.

STATEMENT-II

List of places to be provided with STD facility by March, 1991

Adimaly, Ambalpuzha, Balaramapuram, Balussery, Chelari, Chengala, Chottanikara, Edachery, Edathua, Karungapally, Kozhencherry, Kumbanad, Kumily, Kunnamangalam, Kuthuparamba, Kuttipuram, Mananthody, Mavor, Moderi, Mokkal, Muthukulam, Nadapuram, Pathanapuram, Peermade, Panoor, Perambra, Peringathur, Ponkunnam, Pulinchinnu, Ranni, Sultan's Battery, Thoovakunnu.

[*Translation*]

Reported Burning of Indian National Flag during Hockey Match in Pakistan

624. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased state:

(a) whether during the hockey match in Pakistan stones were pelted at Indian Players and Indian National Flag was burnt;

(b) if so, whether Government have lodged any protest with Pakistan in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Government are aware of these incidents on February 17 1990 while the Indian Hockey team was participating in the 7th World Cup Hockey Tournament in Lahore, Pakistan.

(b) and (c). Government took up these incidents with the Government of Pakistan. The Manager of the Indian Hockey team also discussed this matter with the authorities at Lahore and with the Technical Delegates of the Tournament. The latter gave the assurance that if such incidents recurred, the tournament would be cancelled.

Proofs of Pakistan's Involvement in Punjab and J & K Provided to Pakistan

625. SHRI NATHU SINGH:
PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided

concrete proof to Pakistan with regard to their interference in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reaction of Pakistan Government thereto; and

(c) whether Pakistan has given any assurance not to interfere in the internal affairs of India?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) : (a) Yes, Sir. A detailed compendium containing concrete proof has been provided to Pakistan Government.

(b) and (c). The Government of Pakistan claims that it is not providing support to terrorism directed against India. However, we continue to find evidence, on the ground, of terrorists receiving such support from Pakistan.

Discontinuation of All India Basis Arms Licences to Civilians

626. SHRI NATHU SINGH:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that issuing of arms licences to civilians on All India basis has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how personal security of licence holder is to be ensured if he cannot carry his weapon with him everywhere;

(d) whether Government propose to amend the said procedure of issuing and renewing arms licences; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) : (a) No, Sir. An amendment was, however, made to the Arms Rules, 1962 on 24.1. 89 to the effect that all India licences could be issued / renewed only with the prior clearance of the Government of India. (in the Ministry of Home Affairs)

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

(d) and (e). In the light of representations received from various quarters and administrative difficulties involved, the matter was reviewed and it has been decided *inter alia* to do away with the requirement of obtaining prior clearance of the Government of India for issue renewal of All-India licences in respect of certain categories of fire-arms. This will become effective from the date necessary amendments are carried out in the Arms Rules, 1962.

Road Accidents

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

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rise in road accidents in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the State - wise number of persons killed and injured in those accidents during the last one year; and

(c) the details of details of instructions issued by the Union Government to the State Governments to check these accidents and the extent to which accidents have been contained as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISSH-NAN) : (a) No, Sir. As per data on road accidents reported by State Government/ U.T. Administrations the total number of road accidents that occurred during 1988 were 214854 as against 232981 during 1987. This shows a decline by 7.8% in number of road accidents.

(b) Data of road accidents pertaining to 1989 is not available as yet. State-wise number of road accidents, persons killed and injured during 1988 are as under:

<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>No. of accidents</i>	<i>Persons killed</i>	<i>Persons injured</i>
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	11912	4058	12836
2. Arunachal Pradesh	147	61	184
3. Assam	1861	865	2621
4. Bihar	9890	2401	5065
5. Goa	1816	154	621
6. Gujarat	19758	3004	20681
7. Haryana	3898	1587	3991
8. Himachal Pradesh	909	386	1427
9. Jammu & Kashmir	3994	563	3800
10. Karnataka	17134	3281	21461
11. Kerala	14327	1653	19346
12. Madhya Pradesh	21445	2902	18175
13. Maharashtra	31696	6237	24741

States/UTs	No. of accidents				Persons killed	Persons injured
	1	2	3	4		
14. Manipur		426	88	603		
15. Meghalaya		202	70	347		
16. Mizoram		214	104	393		
17. Nagaland		69	17	54		
18. Orissa		5069	971	6463		
19. Punjab		1482	908	1058		
20. Rajasthan		8394	2601	9417		
21. Sikkim		120	49	225		
22. Tamil Nadu		28581	5791	26285		
23. Tripura		393	103	596		
24. Uttar Pradesh		15014	7420	11870		
25. West Bengal		8780	2243	5893		

<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>No. of accidents</i>				<i>Persons killed</i>		<i>Persons injured</i>	
	1	2	3	4	3	4	3	4
26. A & N Islands		144	12	173				
27. Chandigarh		253	91	194				
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		88	13	85				
29. Daman & Diu		41	7	33				
30. Delhi		6716	1474	6830				
31. Laksha Deep		3	8	3				
32. Pndicherry		578	104	589				
Total :		214854	49218	206060				

(c) The Central Government, from time to time, has written to the State Governments to ensure strict control in the matter of issue of driving licences, grant of fitness certificates to vehicles etc. They have also been requested to set up driver training schools to impart training to the applicants of driving licences. The new Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for driver training as a per-requisite for issuance of licence to drive transport vehicles. Provisions designed to promote road safety include fitment of safety devices in the vehicles, regulations regarding safe load-limits, maximum speed, establishing Truck Parking Complexes along Highway etc.

National Road Safety Council has also been set up to advise on formulation of road safety measures and their implementation through State agencies. The States Governments have also been asked to set up State Level Road Safety Councils.

Road Safety Weeks are organised to promote public awareness in respect of observance of road discipline. Road Safety Weeks was observed during 6-12th June, 1988 and 3rd 9th April, 1989.

[English]

Visit of External Affairs Minister to Bangladesh

628. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Bangladesh in the second week of February, 1990;

(b) if so, the nature of talks held with the Bangladesh Minister;

(c) whether any agreement was also signed during the visit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. This visit took place from 16-18 February, 1990.

(b) The talks covered all bilateral issues and other issues of mutual interest. These talks were cordial and friendly.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Seizure of Heroin on Indo-Pak Border

629. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Heroin worth Rs. 34 crore seized" appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 16-2-1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of arrests made; and

(c) the action taken by Government to stop such incidents?

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

(b) On 15th Feb., 1990 an armed encounter took place between BSF and miscreants coming from Pakistan. Taking advantage of the thick foggy weather the miscreants managed to escape. On search of the area, two bags containing 34 bags of heroin weighing 1Kg. each were recovered.

(c) The Border Security Force who are guarding the Indo-Pakistan border has been strengthened, more border outposts 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.

Visit of Afghanistan Foreign Minister

630. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Afghanistan visited India of February, 1990; and

(b) if so, the precise issue discussed with him and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Afghan Foreign Minister H.E. Abdul Wakil paid an official visit to India from 13-15 February, 1990.

(b) The visit was utilised to discuss bilateral, regional and International issues of Mutual interest. The talks revealed a close identity of views.

It was also decided to double bilateral trade and to review and further strengthen economic and technical cooperation between our two countries.

Visit of Foreign Secretary to USA

631. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign Secretary Visited United States in February, 1990; and

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

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

(b) The visit was a continuation of the process of bilateral high level consultations between the two Governments. In addition to discussions on bilateral and International issues, the Foreign Secretary expressed India's concern on the situation in Kashmir and provided information to US authorities on the extent and nature of Pakistan's support to terrorist and separatist activities in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir.

The outcome of the visit was positive. The US Government reaffirmed its commitment to the unity and territorial integrity of India and supported India's position that the Kashmir issue should be resolved bilaterally in the spirit of the Simla Agreement.

Placing of Calcutta under Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited

632. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to place Calcutta under Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration. No final decision has yet been taken by the Government.

Formulation of New Agricultural Policy

633. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

formulate a new agricultural policy on the lines of the industrial policy to bring about speedy development of the rural sector and economic betterment of the farming community;

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

(c) the time by which the new agricultural policy would be implemented?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). The Government has appointed a High Powered Committee to go into the issues relating to treating agriculture on par with industry. The Committee is to review the policies and programmes for the promotion of agriculture in the country specially with a view to generating export surpluses. The Committee is expected to submit its report within six months.

Establishment of Seed Farm by State Farms Corporation of India in Tripura

634. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura Government has requested for setting up of a Seed Farm in that State by the State Farms Corporation of India;

(b) whether Officers from his Ministry had visited Tripura and cleared this project;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in starting the Seed farm; and

(d) when it is likely to be started?

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

(b) to (d). A team of officers of the State Farms Corporation of India and the Development of Agriculture & Cooperation inspected the proposed site in Tripura in August, 1989, and held discussions with the State Government. In the light of their recommendations, the request of the State Government was not found feasible both on financial and administrative grounds.

Deposits of Consumers for Telephone connections

635. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Telecommunications and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited had collected huge amount as deposit from the consumers of different cities for telephone connections;

(b) if so, the amount collected by them; and

(c) the amount out of it utilised for the provisions of fresh Telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Deposits are to be made by prospective subscribers at the rates prescribed by the Department at the time of registration. The rates vary depending on the category under which the subscriber registers and the capacity and type of the exchange system. In the case of DOT, the amounts deposited at the time of registration are credited to the Ministry of Finance and are not available to DOT until the connections provided at which time, the money is placed back at the disposal of the Department. This is in turn adjusted towards the deposit of one year rental in the case of Non- OYT subscribers in the case of OYT

subscribers a rebate is given in rentals. The amount realised by the Department from the prospective subscribers and credited to the Ministry of Finance during 1988-89 is Rs. 93 crores. In the case of MTNL the deposits received by them were Rs 38.56 crores and retained by them, being a Corporation.

(c) Out of the deposits Rs.31 Crores was utilised by DOT and RS. 38.56 by MTNL for providing new telephones. This is against a total outlay of about Rs. 2057 crores.

Restoration of Bombay-Konkan Coastal Passenger Service

636. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the steps being taken to resume the Bombay-Konkan Coastal Passenger service?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN) : The two steamers M.V. Konkan Sevak and M.V. Konkan Shakti, which were being operated by shipping Corporation of India between Bombay and Goa, were placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Defence with effect from 29.1.1988 and 2.5.1988, respectively. M.V. Konkan Shakti was built in 1964 and M.V. Konkan Sevak in 1965. Both the vessels have outlived their normal life. Government of India had suggested to the Governments of Maharashtra and Goa that they might consider acquiring, singly or jointly, suitable new or second-hand vessels and share the losses, if any, involved in running this service. In the mean time, applications from three private parties were also cleared for acquisition of vessels for operating passenger services between Bombay and Goa. Government is also examining the possibility of resumption of this service with the two Konkan vessels after return of the vessels by Ministry of Defence and their undergoing Annual Passenger Survey/repairs.

Loss of Business in Speed Post Service

637. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is loss of business in the Speed Post Service due to simultaneous operation of the same business by private couriers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the business?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No Sir. Both Postal speed post and couriers are competing.

(b) We are advertising & taking steps to offer a better service.

Profits by Posts and Telecommunications Departments

638. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Posts and Telecommunications Departments are earning profit ; and

(b) if so, the profits earned/loss incurred during the financial year 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) While the Department of Telecommunications has been earning profits, the Department of posts is incurring deficit.

(b) The profits of the Department of Telecommunications during the financial year 1988-89 on cash basis was approximately

Rs. 823 crores where as the deficit of the Department of Posts during the same period was Rs. 169.73 crores.

Number of Securitymen Killed in Punjab

639. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)	Name of Month	No. of Policemen killed
	September 89	16
	October 89	17
	November 89	14
	December 89	28
	January 90	23
	February 90	21
Total		119

(b) The State Government have reported that despite heavy odds the commitment and moral of the security forces continues to be high. The Administration had also been advised to assure the police of all support in their bonafide action against the terrorists.

Terrorists Sanctuary In Gurudwaras

640. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorists in Punjab have reoccupied some of the Gurudwaras in the State and directing their operations from there;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for allowing them to do so; and

(a) the number of police personnel killed in Punjab by terrorists during the past six month with month-wise break-up; and

(b) the steps taken to keep up the morale of the security personnel in the face of the renewed attack by the terrorists?

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

(c) the steps taken to free places of worship from the occupation of terrorists in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) According to information received from the Government of Punjab no such incident has come to notice.

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

Waiting List for New Telephone Connections at Saidpur in U.P.

641: SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in telephone

exchanges feeding the people of Saidpur Parliamentary Constituency in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the time by which people are likely to be provided with telephone connections; and

(c) when the electronic telephone exchanges will be provided in place of the manual ones?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Out of total 13 exchanges in Saidpur Parliamentary Constituency only 4 exchanges are having total waiting list of 11. The details are given below Telephone exchange-wise.

Saidpur -	4
Jalalpur -	5
Kerakat -	1
Mahadev -	1

(b) By 31st March, 1991.

(c) There is no manual exchange. However, all the 4 exchanges, as mentioned above, are planned to be replaced with electronic exchanges during the year 1990-91.

[*Translation*]

Recruitment of SCs/STs in Home Ministry

642. SHRI RAM SAGAR: (Sardpur) Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, lying vacant in his Ministry and since when; and

(b) the number of post filled in each

category during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). Various posts in the Ministry of Home Affairs' Cadre are filled partly by direct recruitment through Union Public Service Commission and Staff Selection Commission, and Partly by promotion. Under the procedure existing prior to 1st April, 1989, in the event of non-availability of SC/ST candidates, the vacancies reserved for them used to be got dereserved, filled, by candidates of other communities, and the reservations carried forward to three subsequent recruitment years. From 1st April, 1989 onwards, dereservation of reserved vacancies has been banned in respect of vacancies filled by direct recruitment. The number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the year 1989 to be filled by direct recruitment were 99 and 50, respectively, including the 'carry-forward' vacancies in both these categories.

2. 167 vacancies for Scheduled Castes and 54 for Scheduled Tribes were filled during the years 1987 to 1989.

[*English*]

Varapuzha- Cheranelloor Bridge in Cochin

643. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Varapuzha - Cheranelloor bridge on National Highway in Cochin has started;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the cost of construction of the bridge; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Detailed soil investigation carried out for the approaches of the bridge indicated the need for construction of viaducts. This has resulted in the need to modify the alignment and to acquire additional land.

Installation of Earth Station in Lakshadweep

644. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in installation of the new satellite earth station in Lakshadweep; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Two earth stations at Androth and Kilton in Lakshadweep are in

operation since April 1989. The installation of other two at Agatti and Kalpani are in progress.

(b) Agatti: March 1990.

Kalpani: May 1990.

Development Schemes in Lakshadweep

645. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new development schemes proposed to be introduced in Lakshadweep during 1990-91 under various departments, separately; and

(b) the estimated employment likely to be generated as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). As per plan proposals for 1990-91 UT Administration has proposed 40 new schemes in the year 1990-91, implementation of which is likely to generate employment for 138 persons in Government sector List of Deptt. indicating the no. of Schemes proposed is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the Department</i>	<i>Number of Schemes</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Animal Husbandry	2
Fisheries	3
Port Light House and Shipping	6
Secretariat and Economic services	1
Tourism	6

1	2
Planning and Statistics	1
Science & Technology	2
Education	1
Medical and Public Health	2
Industry	1
Weight and measures	4
Stationery and Printing	4
Fire Protection Control	1
Art and Culture	1
Social Welfare Court	4
Integrated Development of Small and Medium town	1
	TOTAL
	40

Remunerative Prices to Onion Growers of Maharashtra

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

(a) whether farmers in Maharashtra are getting remunerative prices for onion sold to the Central / State Agencies; and

(b) if not, the steps taken so far to mitigate the hardship caused to onion growers in Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). In the month of December, 1989, on account of bumper crop of 'Pole' variety of onion in Maharashtra, there was a declining trend in prices of onions and there-

fore to protect the interest of farmers, the Central Government directed National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) to make purchases of onion under the Market Intervention Scheme in Nasik District with effect from 2.1.1990. NAFED purchased 31,781 MTs of onion at Rs. 70 per quintal Fair Average Quality (FAQ) upto 28.2.1990. Besides, NAFED made commercial purchases of the order of 4592 MTs of Onion in the price range of Rs. 70 to Rs. 85 per quintal. The State Agencies of Maharashtra, however, have not participated in the Market Intervention Scheme.

[Translation]

Talks with Terrorists in Kashmir

647. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to hold talks with the terrorists in Kashmir;

(b) whether any such talks were held recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at Present.

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

Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

648. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken for effective implementation of Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): The steps taken for effective implementation of Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme included low rates of premia, subsidization of premia beyond 50% equally between States & Central Government for small and marginal farmers inclusion of foodgrains, pulses and oilseeds which are normally grown under rainfed conditions. It is proposed to implement the CCIS on the same lines throughout the country from Kharif 1990 onwards.

[English]

Seizure of Goods Unlawfully by Delhi Police

649. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 13th March,

1989 to Unstarred Question 2393 regarding registration of cases by Delhi Police and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Judgment of the Supreme Court in Pratiba Rani Vs. Suraj Kumar, articles of joint use like furniture, utensils, gents wears, etc., have been omitted by the Supreme Court from the Purview of Sec. 406 IPC.;

(b) if so, whether police acted in defiance of the said law in any cases during May 1985 to May 1986, as per the FIRs, and

(c) if so, details of such cases and action taken or proposed to be taken against the guilty police officials?

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.

Criteria for Deciding Areas affected by Drought/Famine

650. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEK HAR REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed to decide that a region has been affected by drought or famine;

(b) whether in traditionally drought prone areas even if the rain fall is 20 per cent less than the normal rain fall, there is total failure of crops whereas in other areas even if the rain fall is 50 per cent less than the normal rain fall, crop can be raised; and

(c) if so, whether the above factor is taken into account while deciding that a region has been affected by drought or famine and if not, whether Government contemplate to suitably amend the guidelines?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). The execution of the relief operations, in the event of natural calamities including drought, is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. The criteria, for declaring a region as drought affected, is formulated by the State Governments. The Central Government do not issue any such guidelines in this regard. Generally, the magnitude of failure of crops due to inadequate rains forms the basis of declaring the area as an area affected by drought.

Pakistan's Atom Bomb

651. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 19th February, 1990 stating that Pakistan has six atom bombs of size of the one dropped on Hiroshima and is preparing to make an even more powerful bomb;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the past two years a number of reports have indicated that Pakistan has acquired the capability to produce nuclear bombs and that it has also gone through the necessary steps to test the reliability of such nuclear bombs without conducting any nuclear test explosion in Pakistan. Based on the estimated production and stockpile of highly enriched weapons grade uranium in Pakistan, there have been reports since March 1988 about the exact number of nuclear bombs likely in Pakistan's possession. There have also been reports about Pakistan having obtained through clandestine

means the crucial elements which can boost the yield of a nuclear bomb.

(c) The security situation of India is constantly under review, particularly in the light of the developments in her neighbourhood. Government of India will take all necessary measures designed to cope with any threat that may be posed to the security of the nation.

[Translation]

Setting up of States Re-Organisation Commission

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

(a) whether any suggestions have been received by Government for setting up of States Re-organisation Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) No such specific suggestion has been received in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Educational Facilities for Children of Marine Fisherfolk in Orissa

653. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased state:

(a) the details of educational facilities provided to the children of marine fisherfolk in Orissa;

(b) whether arrangements have also

been made to educate them through non-formal education centres; and

(c) if so, the number of such centres set up in Orissa so far?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). Educational facilities have been provided to children of marine fisherfolk in four coastal districts of Orissa through forty Non-Formal Education Centres (NFEC) established with the assistance of Bay of Bengal Programme (BOBP) since 1983-84. They are Balasore (19 NFEC), Cuttack (5 NFEC), Puri (8 NFEC) and Ganjam (8 NFEC).

Violence on Indo-Burma Border in Manipur

654. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether violent incidents are on the increase on the Indo-Burma border in Manipur;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the growing violence on that border area; and

(c) the details of the security measures taken in those sensitive border areas?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) No marked increase in violence has been noticed in areas of the Indo-Burma border since the beginning of this year.

(b) and (c). The entire State of Manipur has been declared as disturbed area under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act 1958. Meitei Extremist Organisations. viz People's Liberation Army (PLA), People's Liberation Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) etc in Manipur have been declared as 'unlawful associations' under the Unlawful Activities (Preven-

tion) Act 1967. Intelligence reports about the reported plans of under-grounds are shared with the State Government. Vigil on the border is being maintained.

Declaration of Main Central Road in Kerala as National Highway

655. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received Memoranda for declaring Angamalli-Trivandrum road in Kerala known as Main Central Road as a National Highway;

(b) whether any investigation has been conducted thereon;

(c) whether Government propose to declare the Main Central Road in Kerala as a National Highway; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Owing to final stringency and other priority considerations, it has not been possible to accede to this request.

Expansion of Telephone Exchanges In Ernakulam District in Kerala

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

(a) the details of proposals for expansion of existing telephone exchanges and installation of electronic exchanges at Puthencruz, Piravom, Vazhakkulam,

Pothanicad, Kizhakkambalam Koothatukulam, Pandapally and Pambakkuda in Ernakulam District of Kerala;

(b) the present status of these proposals and the capacity of each exchange to be installed there;

(c) whether STD and inter-dialling facilities will also be provided in these exchanges; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). There are plans to replace the following exchanges with higher capacity electronic exchanges as per programme subject to availability of equipment.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Planned for Commissioning</i>
1.	Puthencruz	500 lines RLU of E-10-B exch.	1993-94
2.	Vazhakulam	2000 lines C-DOT	1992-93
3.	Pothanicad	512 Port ILT	1990-91
4.	Pandapally	512 Port ILT	1990-91

There is a plan to expand existing Pambakkuda exchange from 200 lines to 400 lines during 1990-91.

There are no proposals at present either for expansion or installation of electronic exchanges at Piravam, Kizhakkambalam and Koothatukulam.

(c) and (d). All the 8 exchanges are already having group dialling facility, STD facility is planned for Piravam, Vazhakulam, Kizhakkambalam and Pambakkuda exchanges during 8th five Year Plan. Exchanges at Puthencruz, Pothanicad, Koothatukulam and Pandapally will be provided with STD facility as and when justified.

Conversion of Telephone Exchanges into Electric Exchanges in Kottayam District in Kerala

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

(a) whether it is proposed to convert the telephone exchanges at Kanjirapally, Manimala, Uzhavoor, Maranghtumpally, Mopinally, Bharananganam and Erattupeth in Kottayam district of Kerala into electronic exchanges;

(b) if so, when and the capacity of each electronic exchanges to be installed at these places;

(c) whether STD and inter-dialling facilities will also be provided in these exchanges; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) There are plans to convert telephone exchanges at Manimala, Uzhavoor, Marangattupally, and Erattupeth exchanges into electronic exchanges during

8th plan. There is no proposal to convert Kanjirapally, Manipally and Bharanaganam into electronic exchanges at present.

(b) The details of the exchanges to be converted into electronic exchanges are as under:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Station</i>	<i>Capacity of exch.</i>	<i>Year of conversion</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	Manimala	512 Port ILT	1990-91	Subject to availability of equipment
2.	Uzhavoor	512 Port C-DOT	1990-91	
3.	Marangattupally	512 Port C-DOT	1990-91	
4.	Erattupetta	2000 lines C-DOT	1992-93	

(c) and (d). Inter dialling facility is already existing at Kanjirapally, Bharanaganam, Erthupetta, Manimala, Uzhavoor and Marangathupally. There is proposal to provide this facility in Manipally during 1990-91. STD facility is proposed to be introduced at Kanjirapally during 1989-90. Bharanaganam and Erathupetta exchanges are planned for STD facility during 8th Five Year Plan. Exchanges at Monipally, Manimala, Uzhavoor and Marangathupally will be provided STD facility when justified.

Four Zones to Avoid Complications of Permits and Taxes

658. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to divide the country into four zones to avoid various complications of permits and taxes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to motor vehicle permits and motor vehicle taxes. There is no proposal for divid-

ing the country into four zones as far as the system of motor vehicle permits and motor vehicle taxes is concerned.

Introduction of Car Telephone

659. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are reviving the plan to introduce car telephones in the country;

(b) if so, the rationale behind it;

(c) whether the President of M/s. Ericsson of Swedon visited India recently and if so, whether any discussion was held with him on the revival of the car telephones plan;

(d) the views of the telecom experts in this regard; and

(e) the implications of introduction of these telephones in the context of the French Cit-Alcatel System and the indigenous C-Dot system in the telecom network of the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). For a

country of our size, mobile car telephones will be required at some point of time. No decision has been taken so far as to when this technology should be introduced.

(c) A brief meeting was held between the President of M/s. Ericsson of Sweden and Chairman, Telecom Commission. General technology issues were discussed. No discussions were held on the subject of Car telephones.

(d) In the present transient state of change over of technology from Analogue to Digital, it would be in the interest of India to develop a Digital technology for Car Telephone ourselves.

(e) These aspects will have to be studied while arriving at a final decision regarding introduction of Car telephones.

[*Translation*]

Terrorists Killings in Punjab

660. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons involved in terrorist of extremist activities arrested during December, 1989 to February, 1990;

(b) the number of terrorists who are under detention in Punjab under various security laws; and

(c) the number of terrorists against whom cases are pending in various courts or special courts in Punjab as on 1st March, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). Detailed information in this regard is awaited from the Government of Punjab.

[*English*]

Agricultural Education

661. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOT-TAMDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need for improving the training facilities at the under graduate and post graduate level for agricultural education;

(b) the details of suggestion made in the three day Seminar on agricultural education held from February 3, 1990; and

(c) the suggestions considered for implementation by Government?

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

(b) and (c). The details of the suggestions made in the seminar and considered for implementation are furnished in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Suggestion made in the National Seminar on Agricultural Education and Considered for Implementation

1. The administration to Undergraduate programmes, should be through a combined Entrance Test where more than one agricultural university have been established in a state.

2. There should be some reservations in each State Agricultural University for students from other States which may be monitored by ICAR through National test. Such students should be given some financial assistance as an incentive.

3. The admission to PG courses may also be done on the basis of entrance examination. The possibility of having a national test for this purpose may also be explored.

4. There is need for developing uniform course curricula. At least 70 to 80 per cent of the course curriculum could be common and rest of the curriculum may be developed in accordance with the local and regional needs of the area.

5. The minimum qualifications for admission in the various undergraduate programmes should also be kept uniform.

6. In farming courses, national priorities should receive attention of teachers and emphasis should be given to new emerging area .

7. Some courses according to job prospects after B.Sc. Agri. Degree including self-employment should be accommodated.

8. Before starting any new academic programme, the manpower requirement in that particular area may be kept in view and emphasis need to be laid on the ongoing courses. There is an urgent need for establishing centres of excellence in each agricultural university.

9. There is a need for creation of an educational technology cell in each Agricultural University with well equipped facilities.

10. Teachers must be exposed to latest development in there respective subjects in leading universities of the country and abroad. For this, the teachers exchange programme within and outside the country should be encouraged through ICAR.

11. The provision of sabbatical leave to the teachers of SAUs should be made.

12. The present system of internal evaluation needs to be reviewed and strengthened to maintain high academic standards. It was decided that a uniform grading pattern and conversion formula should be adopted by all the universities.

13. For the operational contingency grant for teaching aids appropriate norms should be provided by the University/ICAR.

14. A strong instrumentation cell for repair and maintenance of equipment and machines should be established at all SAUs for proper unkeep and use of scientific equipment. ICAR may provide funds for the establishment of such cells while the State Govt. may give regular contingent grant for repair and maintenance work.

15. Facilities for book bank and purchase of books by students and staff should be made available at each university.

16. A Central Information Bureau for scientific literature may be created.

17. Regional Instrumentation Centre may be developed by the ICAR.

18. A Central Sports Board for inter-university tournament be established.

Loss of Life and Property in Communal Riots

662. SHRI D. AMAT:

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the loss of life and Property in the Communal riots during 1989 in the country , State wise, and month-wise; and

(b) The state-wise and month-wise

details of registered cases of crimes committed during 1989?

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

and (b). On the basis of available information, a statement showing particulars of loss of life and property and cases registered in connection with major communal riots in the country during the year 1989 are as under:

STATEMENT

Name of the place and date	No. of persons killed	Estimated Loss of property	No. of cases registered
1	2	3	4
<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>			
Jammu (14-15.1.89)	13	120 vehicles and 209 shops/khokhas damaged/looted or burnt.	39
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
Dhule (22.3.89)	1	A few shops/houses and scooters damaged/burnt.	3
<i>Rajasthan</i>			
Makrana (24-26.3.89)	4	Rs 318.94 lakhs	11
Bigod (District Bhilwara) 30.3.89	—	Rs. 3.00 lakhs	3
Tonk (District Birohl) 24-25.5.89	—	Rs 0.27 lakhs	3
Jawal (District Birohl) 1.6.89	2	Rs. 0.06 lakhs	6
Kota (14-17.9.89)	18	Rs. 76.03 lakhs	173
Jaipur (27.11.89 to 3.12.89)	5	Rs. 4.00 crores	60

Name of the place and date	No. of persons killed	Estimated Loss of property	No. of cases registered
1	2	3	4
Ladnun (District Nagaur) 16.12.89	4	Rs. 2.50 lakhs	7
<i>Bihar</i>			
Hazaribagh (16-22.4.89)	19	Rs. 11.12 lakhs	35
Basaram (District Rohtas) 17-22.8.89	10	N.A.	53
Basaram (District Rohtas) 16-17.11.89	5	N.A.	N.A.
Batbarwa (District Palamu) 2 9.89	5	6 shops looted	N.A.
Bitamarhi (22.10.89 to 15.11.89)	16	400 houses burnt	4
Bhagalpur (26 10.89 to 30.11 89)	413	7500 houses burnt/looted	564
Munger (26.10.89 to 30.11.89)	27	—	24
<i>Gujarat</i>			
Godhra (District Panchmahal) 22.10.89	4	—	N.A.
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>			
Kharogone (30.9.89)	5	50 houses/shops damaged/burnt.	84

<i>Name of the place and date</i>	<i>No. of persons killed</i>	<i>Estimated Loss of property</i>	<i>No. of cases registered</i>
1	2	3	4
Indore (14.10.89)	23	Rs. 100 crore	N.A.
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>			
Badaun (28-30.9.89)	30	Rs. 75.00 lakhs	32
Varanasi (11-16.11.89)	7	3 shops one wooden stall and some vehicles damaged/burnt.	N.A.
N.A. Not available			

Purchase of Pistols from Czecho-slovakia

663. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOT-TAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of investigation has completed the investigations into the case relating to purchase of Pistols from Czechoslovakia;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

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

Emissaries sent Abroad to Counter Pakistan's Propaganda about Kashmir

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

(a) whether Government had sent a number of emissaries to various countries to counter the propaganda made by the Pakistan about Kashmir;

(b) if so, the number of countries which were apprised of the India's stand and the Pakistan's involvement in Kashmir; and

(c) the reaction of these countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). While our Special Envoys have so far visited the USA, USSR, Kuwait, Iraq, Algeria and Egypt, many Governments have also been briefed in this regard. Broadly speaking, the response has been positive and helpful.

Setting up of an Advisory Committee on Agricultural Policy Matters

665. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have set up an Advisory Committee on Agricultural policy matters consisting of representatives of farmers of different regions in the country; and

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee?

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL) : (a) and (b). The Government have constituted an Advisory Committee to advise the Government on matters relating to agricultural policy. The members of the Committee are as under:-

1. Shri Sharad Joshi
2. Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh
3. Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao
4. Dr. Krishan Kanungo
5. Shri Kumba Ram Arya
6. Shri Virendra Verma
7. Shri Jagit Singh Ghungrana

New Set up in Delhi

666. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken about the new set up in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In view of (a) does not arise.

Infiltration Into J&K Border by Pakistan Mob

667. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistanis tried to infiltrate into India from the Jammu and Kashmir border in number of places during January and February, 1990;

(b) if so, whether these Pakistanis were trained by the Pakistan Government :

(c) the places from where these infiltrators sneaked into Indian territory;

(d) the number of Pakistani infiltrators arrested during the above period; and

(e) the steps taken to check the infiltration from Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) : (a) to (c). On 5th Feb., 1990 some intruders from Pakistan crossed International Border in R.S. Pura area of Jammu and set ablaze grass stacks. After giving them due warning, the security forces opened fire causing some casualties. The crowd thereafter retreated to Pak territory. On 11th February, 1990 some persons from Pakistan twice tried unsuccessfully to cross the line of control in Uri Sector of Jammu & Kashmir. There is no information to indicate that these persons

were trained by the Pakistan Government

(d) Four infiltrators were apprehended by the BSF on the International Border in Jammu during the months of January & February, 1990.

(e) Necessary steps have been taken to check instances of infiltration and mob crossing to ensure the security of the borders.

Death of Mr. Khudian M.P.

668. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry, judicial or otherwise, has been conducted into the mysterious death of Mr. Khudian Member of Lok Sabha from Punjab; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab have constituted a commission of Inquiry, under Hon'ble Justice, Shri Harbans Singh Rai, Judge of the Punjab & Haryana High Court, on January 12, 1990, to inquire into the death of Shri Khudian, and the Commission is expected to submit its findings by April 11, 1990.

Migration from Punjab

669. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons migrated from terrorists affected areas of Punjab till date district-wise;

(b) the Number of persons, out of them

migrated during 1st December, 1989 till date district-wise; and

(c) the details of relief granted to such migrants?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Govt. of Punjab, 13194 persons are reported to have migrated from the terrorist affected areas of Punjab up to January 15, 1990. The number out of them who had migrated during 1st December, 1989 and 15th January 1990, as also district-wise break up of these persons is not readily available.

(c) In Haryana such migrant families have been issued with temporary ration cards for obtaining essential commodities at controlled rates and dependent children of these families are extended free educational facilities up to Degree level.

In Delhi, the Delhi Adm. is giving a monthly allowance to the families up to maximum of Rs. 1000/per family per month, free accommodation, subject to availability, with facilities of electricity and water, ration articles at controlled rates, through fair price shops, free medical facilities and assistance to the migrant children in the schools.

In Uttar Pradesh, the State Government have issued instructions to all District Magistrates to extend assistance to the migrants for their residences, employment and education for their children.

[*Translation*]

Advisory Committee of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited

670. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD

SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the advisory Committee of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited and its functions; and

(b) the extent to which the Board of Directors of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited are assisted by the said Advisory Committee?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) There is no Advisory Committee for the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited as a whole.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Conversion of Telephone Exchanges into Digital Electronic Exchanges

671. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise number of Telephone exchanges converted into Digital electronic exchanges during the seventh plan period; and

(b) the number of telephone exchanges proposed to be converted into Digital exchanges in each State during the Eighth plan period?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The list is given below at statement-I.

(b) The list is given below at statement-II.

STATEMENT - I

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Nos. of T.E. converted into Digital Electronic Exchange during Seventh Plan period.</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30
2.	Assam	11
3.	Bihar	15
4.	Gujrat	15
5.	Haryana	9
6.	Himachal Pradesh	15
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	7
8.	Karnataka	29
9.	Kerala	22
10.	Madhya Pradesh	36
11.	Maharashtra(including Bombay)	29
12.	North East	5
13.	Orissa	14
14.	Punjab	12
15.	Rajasthan	20
16.	Tamil Nadu	22
17.	Uttar Pradesh	52
18.	West Bengal	16
19.	MTNL	9

STATEMENT - II

Proposed to be Converted into Digital Exchanges in each state during the Eighth Plan Period

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Exchanges</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1807
2.	Assam	203
3.	Bihar	366
4.	Gujrat	826
5.	Haryana	285
6.	Himachal Pradesh	247
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	65
8.	Karnataka	1652
9.	Kerala	567
10.	Madhya Pradesh	985
11.	Maharashtra(including Bombay)	1440
12.	North East	264
13.	Orissa	389
14.	Punjab	758
15.	Rajasthan	819
16.	Tamil Nadu	863
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1109
18.	West Bengal	352
19.	MTNL Delhi	2

[English]

Installation of Electronic Exchange at Manali

672. SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28 December, 1989 to Starred Question No. 67 regarding telephone connections at Manali and State:

(a) the action taken so far to install 400 lines electronic exchange (NEAX-61S) at Manali; and

(b) since how long the applicants are on the waiting list for telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The exchange equipment has been received. Arrangements are being made for its installation & commissioning during the year 1990-91.

(b) There are 100 subscribers waiting for telephone connections at Manali. Longest applicant on waiting list is dated 12 the October, 1988.

Refugees from Sri Lanka

673. SHRIGOPINATH GAJAPATHI:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made to determine the total number of refugees from Sri Lanka now in Tamil Nadu or other States in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has approached the Centre for guid-

ance to deal with the increasing number of refugees;

(d) the measures being adopted to curb the inflow of Tamil refugees; and

(e) The steps taken for their rehabilitation and expenditure incurred there-on?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The total number of Sri Lankan refugees in India at present is 93,481. Of these 5,262 are lodged in relief camps and the rest are on their own.

(c) Yes Sir, Government of India instructions exist for the nature and quantum of relief assistance to the refugees.

(d) Inflow of Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka is related to conditions of peace and normalcy and the safety and security of Tamils in the North Eastern Province of Sri Lanka. Government has been in contact with Sri Lankan Government concerning these issues and has urged Sri Lanka Government to ensure the safety and security of all Tamils. Government is also continuing its efforts to bring to an end the internecine fighting among the rival Tamil militant groups.

(e) As Sri Lankan refugees are not Indian Citizens, and are required to be sent back to Sri Lanka in due course, measures for their rehabilitation in India are not required to be taken.

However, so far, an expenditure of Rs.15.08 crores has been incurred on relief measures upto 31.12.89.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

M R. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

I will listen to all of you only when everybody is seated.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what happened in Tamil Nadu cannot be brushed aside as a law and order problem. I would appeal to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to kindly pay attention. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs must have regard for what we say here. He is talking to his colleagues instead of listening to us.

MR. SPEAKER: He is listening he is attentive to what you say.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Members of Parliament have been bodily lifted by convict prisoners in jails in Tamil Nadu and thrown out of jail. This cannot be treated as a State subject. Will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs obtain information and tell us today whether any M.P. or M.L.A. was bodily lifted and thrown out of jail yesterday. In Tiruchi jail and Madurai jail M.Ps. and M.L.As. have been thrown out. You have to protect us, Sir. We want to know whether any M. P. has been bodily lifted and thrown out of jail. Shri Ram Babu, M. P. from Madurai has been lifted and thrown out of jail. In Tiruchithree M. Ps. have been physically thrown out of jail. How is it going on in a civilized society? The state there is uncivilized. It throws people, Satyagrahis and protesters into jail.

MR.SPEAKER: It is over. Now, Mr. Joshi. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We demand a statement from the Home Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let the Min-

ister of Parliamentary Affairs respond. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have called upon the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, I will find out from Tamil Nadu Government and I will give a report.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you may do so.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Dehradun Express going from Delhi to Bombay met with an accident 10 kilometers from Ratlam yesterday. More than 10 persons were killed in the mishap. I am sad that among the casualties were persons belonging to my constituency viz. Kota. A person of Minister's rank should have made a statement in this connection. May I know from the hon. Minister the minimum number of people on whose death in an accident a statement is normally made by him here? I am also sad to note that accidents are too frequent on this route. Day before yesterday also, three wagons of a goods train were derailed on this line. The entire railway track and the culvert has worn out. The life-span of the Kota bridge is already over (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: I shall ask the hon. Minister to make a statement on this issue

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Railway Ministry is not taking it seriously. Such a lackdaisical attitude on their part could lead to major railway acci-

dent any time on the Bombay-Delhi rou. The Railway Ministry has announced that Rs.1,000 would paid to the next- of kin of those killed and Rs. 500 to those who are wounded in these accidents. While presenting the Railway Budget the hon. Railway Minister had said that Rs. 2 lakhs would be paid as compensation to the families of those who are killed in such accidents. So I request the hon. Minister to make an announcement clarifying that Rs. 2 lakhs would be paid as compensation to the families of the accident victims and at least Rs. 50,000 to the wounded. And once again, I remind him that he should make a statement in this matter(*Interruptions*).....

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): Sir, there is acute shortage of kerosene West Bengal. The requirement of the State is about one lakh Metric Tonnes. In spite of various demands made to the Food Minister here, the requirements have not been met in full. The Minister Shri Nirmal Basu himself has stated to the newspaper that in spite of the demand made to the Food Minister, m It was rejected. The supply is only 62,000 metric tonnes

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: That is all please Now you have drawn the attention

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, examination of five lakh students is going on; boro plant is cultivation, suffering and Sunderbans pisciculture is suffering because the launch is operated by kerosene. The immediate requirement of 85,000 metric tonnes is not forthcoming. Ramzan month is starting and there will be Id festival also. The Food Minister is present here and I want a statement from him. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Jamuna. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the Hon. Lady Member.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT PANJA : Sir, the Minister is answering.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): The Government has stock of kerosene. Only yesterday, I had a talk with the Food Minister of your state on telephone. He did not mention any shortage of kerosene. Anyway, if there is a shortage, the Government is capable of meeting it. The needful shall be done.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA (Rajahmundry): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful that a little mention has been made about the present status of women in this country. This year has been declared as 'International Women Year' in order to promote the status of women ensuring various development programmes. But my feeling is (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, you are reading something, but you have not given notice. You may read under rule 377. For that you have to give notice. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): Sir, in Assam, for the last two months an organisation named ULFA has started terror and about hundred people have been killed. Yesterday, six people have been killed. They are running a parallel administration extorting money from industrial and business houses. I would like the Minister To listen, but he is not listening.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basheer....

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, the Minister is not responding....

MR. SPEAKER: If he wants to respond I have no objection.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, people have been killed. I request the Home Minister and officials to visit Assam and look into the problem.

MR. SPEAKER: You have had your say; please sit down now. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : Sir, the house of Shri Sheikh Abdullah in Kashmir was burnt by terrorists and we are all concerned about it. The Minister must make a statement about it. (*Interruptions*)

M R. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

(*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: You do not want that the House should listen to you?

SHRI T. BASHEER: A major portion of the house of Sheikh Abdullah was burnt by the terrorists.

MR. SPEAKER: You have had your say. Please resume your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed you. But that does not mean, you can take so much of the time of the House.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): I have given an adjournment motion on a matter which is really a matter of privilege. Yesterday with your permission, two major issues were raised. One was about the situation in Tamil Nadu.....

MR. SPEAKER : You can discuss with me. You cannot raise it now.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: The hon. Minister for information and Broadcasting should know that his so- called free Doordarshan and AIR blacked out the news. It is a matter of privilege. It cannot go on like this. Our walk- out was not mentioned by the so-called free Doordarshan. This is terrible. I would like to have a statement from him. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PREM PRADEEP (Nawada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, communal riots have flared up again in Nawada district in Bihar. Five persons were killed and 24 were injured during the Holi celebrations. We should learn a lesson from similar incidents in Bhagalapur. The local police has become inactive. The life and property of minorities is in danger. I request the Government to make a statement in this respect....(*Interruptions*)...

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kashmiri terrorists who have been trained in Pakistan are taking shelter in Jama Masjid in Delhi. Imam Bukhari of Jama Masjid is providing them with all facilities. It is not proper on the part of the Imam to give them shelter because these people are indulging in anti-India propaganda. This is an extremely serious matter which calls for Government's intervention. These elements are engaged in subversive activities in our country. Several Muslim organisations in the country have condemned these developments. I request the Government to make a statement in this respect....(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Lokanath Choudhury.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Fish has been affected by some virus disease in West Bengal and Orissa continuously for the last 4 years. The State Government have failed to control it. This year, it is an epidemic form. All cultivators have lost huge amount. The State Governments are unable to do anything. The Centre should immediately come to there rescue and protect the cultivations from ruin. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, in Kerala the students are suffering because of the strike of college teachers for the past one month. The Government of Kerala is not taking up the matter seriously. The strike is for the demand of getting UGC scale for the teachers working in the colleges of Kerala. The Government of Kerala have divided the teacher's group into two. A few of them will be given the UGC scales and other will not be given the scale. The other group is now on strike and for those teachers who have been proposed to be given the UGC scale, are also not given the scale in the proper perspective. This is a very serious matter and I want to bring it to the notice of this House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the metre-gauge lines from Mansi Junction to Froveesganj Junction and from Sharasa the Purnea in Bihar should be converted into broad gauge. This area is flood prone and is situated on the border. Through you Sir, I submit demand to the Government. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR (Chimur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the four districts of Bhandara Chimur, Garhchiroli and Buldhana in Maharashtra are famine stricken. This has adversely affected 30 lakh people of the area. The people over there do not

have any means of livelihood. People are migrating to neighbouring districts. Several people are starving and there is very possibility that they may die of hunger. I request the Central Government to issue necessary instructions in this regard to the maharashtra Government and declare these areas as famine-affected districts... (*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

PROF P.J.KURIEN (Mavelikara): I want to bring to your kind notice a very serious problem. The higher education in Kerala is almost paralysed because of no implementation of UGC scales to the teachers. UGC is a Central Subject. UGC wants implementation of the scales for all the teachers but unfortunately the State Government is implementing them partially and, therefore, the entire teaching community are on strike and higher education is paralysed. I would request the Government through you to take up with the Government of Kerala the matter of implementation of UGC scales for the teachers in Kerala.

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER: That is enough. Please take your seat now.

SHRIRAJVEERSINGH (Aonla): A strike is going on at I.V.R.I. Bareilly and the Government employees and their families are on the roads. This has led to a serious situation there. I demand that the Institute's director be suspended immediately and an investigation started to sort out the matter. The director is alleged to have committed embezzlement of funds to the tune of crores. This issue is no less serious than the Bofors Scandal. I request the hon. Agriculture Minister, who is present here, to order a C.B.I. inquiry into the matter as routine departmental inquiry will not suffice. The person in question should be suspended and inquiry ordered against him.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): There are a number of power-looms in Nashik district in Maharashtra. A lot of people depend on them for their livelihood, Thread is very costly and not easily available there. Thread depots should be set up at Bhiwandi and Malegaon on the lines of the thread depot at Ichalkaranji so that thread is available to people of those areas.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that in the wake of disturbances in Kashmir, thousands of Kashmiri migrants have been living in Gurudwaras and temples in Delhi. Their future has become dark. Most of the migrants are Central Government employees. Their children were studying there in Kashmir and their academic session is going to be over now. There are about one lakh such migrants in Delhi and Jammu. There has been an exhaustive discussion on the Kashmir issue in this House but none of the hon. Members expressed any concern or even uttered a word in this respect. The situation is somewhat similar to the one existed in 1947. They have left their hearths homes and they could not bring with them even their money deposited in the Banks and they could not pack up even their cloths. Today they need employment and shelter. The Government should take some steps for the rehabilitation of these migrants.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*Translation*]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. New Delhi for 1988-89, Review on the working of and Annual Report of Madras Fertilizer Limited, Madras for 1988-89 and Review on the working of and Annual Report of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. Cochin for 1988-89 etc. etc.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): 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 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No.LT-30290]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No.LT.303/90]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Cochin, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Cochin, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and the comments

- of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-304/90]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Development India Limited, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Development India Limited, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 305/90]
- (e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Fertilizers Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Fertilizers Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 306/90]
- (f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 307/90]
- (2) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a), (b), (e) and (f) of (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 302/90, 303/90, 306/90, 307/90]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1988-89
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above [Placed in Library. See No. LT 308/90].

[English]

Annual Report of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for 1988-89

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P UPENDRA): i beg to lay on the Table—

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for the year 1988-89 (Volume I to III) [Placed in Library. See No.LT 309/90]

Notification under Border Security Force Act and statement showing reasons for delay in laying the notifications, and notifications under Commissions of Inquiry Act 1952 Delhi Administration Act, 1966 and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration Regulation, 1988

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Border Security Force (Ceremonials and Marks of Respect) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 661 in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1989 under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 310/90]
- (3) A copy of the Commissions of Inquiry (Central) Amendment Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 783 in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1989 under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 311/90]
- (4) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 38 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1990 containing President's Order dated the 13th January

1990 regarding suspension of operation of certain provisions of Delhi Administration Act, 1966, dissolving the Metropolitan Council of Delhi and removing Members of the Executive Council of Delhi from office issued under section 31 of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT312/90]

- (5) A copy of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Pradesh Council (Procedure and Conduct of Business and Consultation with Councilors) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. ADM/LAW/553(2)/89 in the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Gazette dated the 7th July, 1989 under sub-section (3) of section 21 of Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Administration Regulation, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 313/90]

Notifications under major Port Trusts Acts, 1963 review on the working of and Annual Report of Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. New Delhi and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers and Annual Report and Review on the working of inland Waterways Authority of India for 1988-89.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act: 1963:—
 - (i) G.S.R. 714 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1989 approving the Bombay Port Trust Docks (Amendment) Bye-Laws, 1988.

- (ii) G.S.R. 780 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1989 approving with modification the Cochin Post and Dock (Amendment) Regulations, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No.LT.314/90]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 91) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No.LT.315/90]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Inland Waterways Authority of India for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Inland Waterways Authority of India for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No.LT 316/90]

12.19 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

[Translation]

(I) **Indian Council of Agricultural Research**

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Rule 4 (vii) of the Rules of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Rule 4(vii) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members, from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

(II) **National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board**

SHRI DEVI LAL: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (4) (e) of Section 4 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983, the members of this House

do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (4) (e) of section 4 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

(iii) **Committee on Official Language**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Sir, I beg to move:

" That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, twenty members from among themselves to be members of the Committee to review the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union and submit a report to the President making recommendations therein in accordance with sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the said Act".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Lan-

guages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, twenty members from among themselves to be members of the Committee to review the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union and submit a report to the President making recommendations thereon in accordance with sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the said Act".

The motion was adopted.

12.22 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Second Report**

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsur): Sir, I beg to move:

" That this House do agree with the second report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 14th March, 1990".

[English]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Sir, I am on a point of order

[Translation]

I have given a notice that in the report of the Business Advisory Committee, nothing has been mentioned about two important matters, firstly regarding the time of discussion on the Minister's statement regarding increase in telecome rates and secondly about incidents recurred in Meham. These issues have not been discussed so far. Democrats like you are sitting here. Hence the Business advisory committee should pay attention to such serious matters.'

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have examined and found not in order.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: It is in order. It is as per rules. (Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Let me submit something.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not in order.

and therefore I have rejected it .

[Translation] .

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

" That this House do agree with the Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 14 th March, 1990."

The motion was adopted.

12.22 3/4 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1989-90

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1989-90.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir you have given your ruling that the Railway Minister would make a state-

ment. Please tell us the time when he is going to make the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[English]

Now Matters Under Rule 377.

12.23 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) **Need to improve the lot of daily wage workers engaged in Kudremukh Iron Ore Project**

SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA (CHIKMAGALUR). Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the pitiable condition of thousands of workers engaged in the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project.

Kudremukh is one of the biggest Iron Ore Projects in Asia. There are more than two thousand five hundred workers on daily wage basis working there for the last 8 to 10 years. Their services have not been regularised. They are paid nominal wages by the sub-contractors under Kudremukh Iron Ore Project. The workers have not been provided with houses either by Kudremukh authorities or by its contractors.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to intervene in the matter and remove the grievances of these poor daily wage workers by ensuring payment of wages directly by the company and not by sub-contractors. Their services should also be regularised and proper facility of accommodation may be provided to them.

(ii) **Need to Convert Bangalore Airport into an International Airport**

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR (Mysore): Sir, for

more than a decade the State Government of Karnataka has been requesting the Central Government for converting Bangalore Airport into an International Airport. It is a fact that tourist traffic, both domestic and international, has increased manifold over the years. Moreover the movement of cargo has also been increasing. There is tremendous scope of increase in the tourist traffic if an International Airport is set up at Bangalore.

As such, I request the Government of India to kindly convert the Bangalore Airport into an International Airport.

(iii) Need to clear the proposal to construct a hotel at Agartala to promote tourism in Tripura

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): Tripura's scenic beauty, if fully exploited, would attract a large number of tourists to the State. Jampuri Hills, Una Koti, Siplijara, Rudrasagar are some of the places which need to be further developed and tourist facilities provided. The foremost problem that dissuades the tourists from coming to Agartala is lack of a good hotel for their comfortable stay. I am aware of the fact that a proposal to construct a hotel at Agartala with ITDC's participation has been pending clearance by Government of India. It appears that the ITDC now is not agreeing to this proposal for financing the project which I consider should be sorted out at the highest level.

I appeal to the Minister of Tourism to kindly intervene and get this proposal cleared without further delay.

(iv) Need to give detailed guidelines to the medical staff for tackling AIDS cases in the country

SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA (Bettiah) : The public health authorities all over the world are hampered by the lack of clear understanding of AIDS virus's transmission and also by the fact that no effective

cure has yet been found to tackle the disease.

Sir, the Zambian diplomat's case must make the health authorities to provide detailed guidelines for the medical staff to prepare themselves for tackling such cases. The Indian Council of Medical Research, which monitors AIDS cases in India, has the added responsibility of coming up with broad guidelines as to the line of treatment AIDS victims should get from hospitals. The W.H.O. also assist Indian Council of Medical Research in formulating such guidelines. Not only the people, but doctors and para-medical staff also need to be educated about combating AIDS.

Sir, group of voluntary organisations have also submitted memorandum to the Government which calls for conducting tests for the disease in India. I request the Union Government to issue detailed guidelines in this regard.

[*Translation*]

(v) Need to give adequate compensation to persons whose lands have been acquired for setting up of an L.P.G. plant at Ganga Ganj in Kanpur, U.P.

SHRI KESHARI LAL (Ghatampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, an LPG bottling plant has been set up by the Government in Ganga Ganj near Panki in Kanpur recently. The Government had acquired the land of the farmers for setting up of this plant on the assurance that they would be given adequate compensation and one member of each family would also be provided suitable employment. But I regret that neither those farmers have been provided with adequate compensation so far nor any member of their families has been provided any employment.

Therefore, I urge the Government to immediately provide adequate compensation to the farmers whose land has been acquired in Ganga Ganj in Kanpur for setting up LPG plant and also provide employment

[Sh. Keshari Lal]

to at least one member from each family without any further delay.

[English]

(vi) Need to give relief in income tax to salaried class

DR. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): It is known fact that periodical increase in Dearness Allowance is allowed to Government servants only due to increase in the cost of materials and rise in consumer price index. This increase is actually to offset the increase in the cost of various materials but indirectly this increase in Dearness Allowance penalises the salaried class by way of income tax due to increase in the apparent income. If a standard deduction formula to remove this injustice is not possible, the salaried class may be given relief under various sections of the Income-tax Act.

Similarly, State Governments allow their employees to surrender their 15 days earned leave and encash them. This encashed amount is now taken into one's total income for computing income-tax. The surrendered portion of Earned Leave is actually a sacrifice of one's privilege and it is unfair to tax this amount.

Dearness Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance should necessarily be taken away from the purview of the income-tax as these are meant to take care of the increase in the cost of living on a continuous basis.

I would also suggest that the standard deduction ceiling is raised from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 and the taxable income from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 42,000.

[Translation]

(vii) Need to direct Punjab Government to amend its Allocation of Business Rules, 1986 making them consistent with constitutional provisions

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH (Amritsar): I want to

raise the following matter of urgent public important in this House under Rule 377.

While allocating the following matters, the Punjab Government has in its Allocation of Business Rules, 1986 brought the General Administration Department of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha and its Secretariat under the Chief Secretary:-

- (1) Code of conduct of Members
- (2) Special privileges and amenities to the Members of Punjab Assembly.
- (3) The work relating to showing the worth-seeing places and State Projects to the Members of Punjab Assembly.
- (4) The appointment of the Secretary Punjab Vidhan Sabha and the work relating to all matters concerning Punjab Vidhan Sabha Secretariat Establishment and framing of service rules

According to the Constitutional provision, all these matters, fall within the jurisdiction either of the House itself or of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. By doing so, the Punjab Government has made the Legislature and its Secretariat subservient to the Executive which is violative of the basic structure of the constitution. It is gross violation of well defined powers of three organs of the State, i.e., Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

Therefore, I urge the Government to ask the Punjab Government to amend its Allocation of Business Rules forth-with making them consistent with the constitutional provisions so as to ensure the independence of the Legislature and its Secretariat.

(viii) Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for making adequate arrangements for 'Kumbh Festival' in Ujjain

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the great festival of 'Kumbh', is organised after every 12 years in Prayag.

Haridwar, Nasik and Ujjain in the country. This time 'Singhstha Kumbh Parva' is scheduled to be held in Ujjain in 1992. Historical, cultural, literary and religious importance of Ujjain is well known. Special arrangements are required to be made to provide facilities to millions of pilgrims likely to visit Ujjain on the occasion of 'Singhstha Kumbh Parva' from various parts of the country and also from abroad.

It will be necessary to make arrangements and provide various facilities such as augmentation of road, rail and air traffic facilities providing dependable telecommunication system, setting up of a T. V. studio, making adequate supply of drinking water by cleaning the Chhipra river and making its water pollution-free and issuing a commemorative postal stamp on the occasion of 'Singhstha Kumbh Parva'.

Therefore, I would request the Central Government to provide financial assistance to the State Government and to make special arrangements to meet the requirements of this important festival which is a symbol of our social and cultural unity.

[English]

12.30 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*CONTD.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Hari Kishore Singh and seconded by Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari on the 14th March, 1990:-

" That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:-
'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 12th March 1990 ' "

Shri Harish Rawat to continue his speech.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Harish Rawat, you have already taken 17 minutes while speaking yesterday.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Learned Speaker, Sir, I was submitting that if the Government was sincere to its commitment of making the right to work a fundamental right, it should provide unemployment allowance to the unemployed and should also take steps to lift the ban on recruitment in Government services. The Government has taken a positive step in this direction and has expressed their true sympathy with the youth power by increasing the age limit for the youth for appearing in the Civil Services examination from 26 years to 28 years. It is a commendable step. It is worth nothing how and in what form the Government has touched upon the issue of waiving the loans in the President's Address. It speaks of the contradiction in the deeds and words of the Government. Sir, at the time of Lok Sabha elections and also before the Assembly elections, Government have been assuring about two things. The first was that loans upto Rs. 10,000 would be waived. Later on the Finance Minister made it clear that it will not be a loan waiver, it will be a deliverance from the indebtedness. The same thing was also reiterated by the Prime Minister but now he has said that the Government intends to formulate a scheme to give relief in loans upto Rs. 10,000 to the farmers, landless labourers, artisans and agricultural labourers and a comprehensive scheme in this regard is going to be announced in Parliament. On the one hand they are talking of waiving loans or deliverance from indebtedness, and on the other hand they are speaking of formulation of a scheme in this regard. This itself shows that the Government wants to avoid the issue. By putting it off for some days or years, they want to formulate a policy which is not at all clear. On one hand, there are persons who have taken loans and they are expecting that

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

their loans would be waived and on the other hand banks are not granting any further loans to them with the result that their entire production process has come to standstill. But the Government is lingering on the matter. This speaks of their sympathy towards the farmers. They want to please the farmers by shedding crocodile tears and by making false promises to them. During elections, they made promises to each and every section of the people. The Ex-servicemen too were given one such promise. The Government promised of providing 'one rank one pension' and many hon. Member sitting on this side in the House including myself also made a reference to it. While congratulating the head of the present Government, we had written to him that our government was hesitant in making such a promise, but he did make a promise in this regard. But what we find today is that Government is examining the modalities of implementing the said promise. 'One rank one pension' is a very simple matter which can be implemented by issuing just one official order. A high level committee constituted during the tenure of the then Minister of State for Defence had considered the matter in detail and the Ministry had completed all the evaluation work in this regard. The Government is aware of this fact, but just to avoid the matter and to gain time, they say that they are considering ways and means for fulfilling this commitment. The person who prepared the draft of the President's Address is indeed, very clever. They have tried to present the issues through jugglery of words like a fisherman who entices the fish into the net. For this, the Government deserves congratulations. They have constituted a committee to go into the question of one rank one pension. The Committee comprised of some Secretaries and officers of the Government. On the one hand, there is commitment of the hon. Prime Minister which he made to the people—the commitment which found place in the President's first Address after formation of this Government and reiterated in the President's 2nd Address and on the other hand, another committee of Secretaries is

formed in the name of deciding modalities. I know this Government has specialization in forming committees and commissions. I thought of all these Committees and Commissions, I would be able to select some issues for which I could congratulate hon. Shri Vishwanath. But I am distressed to say that I could not find even a single issue in which he has tried to come out of these Commissions or Committees. The appointment of Commissions or Committees is nothing but jugglery of words. Only the time will tell for how long can they satisfy the people of the country through these tactics. One thing of which I must make a mention is the commitment of the Government to control the prices. Shri Madhu Dandavate is a socialist and when he used to sit on this side, he worked as an effective instrument of control on our Government and young people like me looked towards him for inspiration. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we used to look towards him in the same way as we look to you today for the setting up of democratic values. In his capacity as the Finance Minister he had said that prices would be brought under control and that there would be a fall in the prices definitely within 15 days. But today, let Shri Madhu Dandavate go to the market, if not alone, let him take Shrimati Dandavate also with him or for that matter, he can also take his friends in the BJP with him and see for himself, what is happening. Sir, no decrease has taken place in the price of even a single item. Sugar, which was selling at Rs.8.75 per kg. during our tenure is not available today, even for Rs.10.00 the prices of edible oils in the market. (*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER :Order, Order.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: The prices of soap have increased.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): I am sorry to say that those who call themselves as representative of the people in the House are giving speeches which are detrimental to the feelings of the people and such

speeches are being made without being aware of ground realities.

(Interruptions)

I am talking about the prices. During your regime sugar was being sold @ Rs. 14 per Kg. and today it is available between Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 throughout the country.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I am thankful to you for taking the trouble of reacting to the points raised by me. However, had the hon. Minister worked for controlling the prices, to which he, his party and the parties supporting their Government were committed, I would have felt that he was doing justice to his long association with the Congress, but since he has not done so, it has distressed me.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: During election time, under your Government, sugar was selling in the villages and cities are Rs. 14 to 16 per kg. and today it is available throughout the country at Rs. 8 to 9 per kg *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Please help the hon. Minister of Food and Civil Supplies. Today, the issue under discussion is not the Congress Government. The subject of today's debate is the reaction of the country to the President's Address. What the hon. Members of the House have to say in this regard? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Is the failure to provide jobs to the youth an achievement or non-achievement?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: If you want to have a discussion on the achievements of our Government then please bring a motion. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move a motion orally on the economic achievements of our Government and I request you to give your approval for a discussion on that subject. Sir, I am distressed that.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You may conclude the discussion on the President's Address.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I beg your pardon, because while referring to some issues, I used some harsh words. I also feel so because in the composition of the present Government, I used to see a reflection of the congress culture and that is why today I see the Congress culture emerging victorious.

The reason why I am saying this is that looking at the performance of the head of the present Government, It has been proved beyond doubt that the only party capable of running this country is the Congress (I) even though one might have left the congress party ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: So far as this Government and the head of this Government is concerned, this is regrettable matter for those who had practised a non-congress political ideology all these years. I can understand the sad plight of hon. Shri George Fernandes and hon. Shri Madan Lal Khurana both of whom had always practised a non-congress political ideology. I can also understand the sorry plight of many hon. Members sitting on this side ... *(Interruptions)*.... even I am also feeling a bit sad today. To some extent I even sympathise with hon. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh because his Congress ideology and Congress culture had got trampled under the tensions and contradictions between the B.J.P.'s communalism, the so-called leftism of the C.P.I (M), hon. Shri Ajit Singh's 'Kisanvad', hon. Shri George Fernandes's dynamism and the dictates of hon. Tauji. This has caused me a lot of grief. I congratulate the hon. Member from Kanpur Shrimati Subhashini Ali for one of the points she mentioned in her speech. This point related to the bringing about of an reformist trend by hon. Shri Viswanath Pratap Singh along the lines of 'Perestroika' and 'Glasnost' introduced by President Gorbachev and which has taken Eastern Europe by storm. In our country too we see a reformist trend which was the brainchild of Shri Rajeswar Rao and Shri E.M.S. Namboodirpad. We can see an example of this reformist trend in this House

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

where leftist forces and reactionary elements of the B.J.P. are supporting this rightwing Government. Whenever we criticize the Government on any issue, these supportive forces feel comparatively more upset. Hon. Vishwanath Pratap Singh deserves to be congratulated for this reformist trend.

Sir, I have had the opportunity to work with the head of this Government for a number of years and I have great regard for him. Our hon. Tauji is often equated with Dhritrashtra but to me it is hon. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh who fits that mould perfectly. Torn as he is between Congress culture and traditions on one side and his selfish motives on the other, he is suffering from mental tension. And it is in this state of tension that he has to take decisions and make compromises. This is really a sad state of affairs that the hon. Prime Minister of this country, the 'Dhritrashtra' of Kalyug should have to abandon secularism, socialism, Gandhism, Nehruism and national pride to compromise with the 'isms' propagated by hon. Tauji, hon. Shri Ajit Singh, hon. Shri George Fernandes and the B.J.P. I had thought that at least hon. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh would not compromise with democracy. But is the latter-day 'Dhritrashtra' any different from the 'Dhritrashtra' of yore who had to shoulder the burden of Duryodhana's corpse. The murder of democracy in Meham and subsequent moves of the Government to cover up entire episode makes the picture amply clear. It shows the hon. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh is out to strangle the voice of democracy in this country. I appeal to you, Sir, to contain this situation which is threatening to develop into a crisis of frightening proportions.

Sir, I sympathise with him because I can understand his pain and agony. Therefore I shall not dwell on this issue any longer. I shall conclude my speech by saying that this is a Government that lacks direction, a Government that is misleading the nation and a Government that has compromised national pride. I regret to note that the hon.

President's Address does not give any direction. This is the reason why for the first time a historical situation has arisen wherein so many hon. Members of the Opposition have moved amendments in respect of the Presidential Address. Even the others who have not moved any amendments would be having several doubts about the hon. President's Address.

Sir, I cannot express my support for the hon. President's Address even though I would have liked to do so. I request you to please accept the amendments moved in the hon. President's Address by our party.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the hon. President's Address.

Sir, the people of this country have given a mandate against 40 years of Maladministration by the Congress(I) Government. In a historic verdict the public has freed itself from 40 years of dynastic rule. Respecting the Public's verdict and despite differences on a wide-range of policies, the B.J.P. extended its support to the Janata Dal Government so that this Government which is a better alternative than the previous one could run the country. We have decided that this Government should run for its full term of five years for which we are committed to provide our support. But, Sir, there are a few points that I would like to raise. The change which the public had bought is not limited merely to removing hon. Rajiv Gandhi and installing hon. V.P. Singh in his place or shuffling a few ministers here and there.

Sir, the people want a change in the entire social set-up. The erstwhile system that was dominated by a particular family had become obsolete. So this really is a move to bring in a Government that works and works honestly.

Sir, we appreciate the steps taken regarding the Lokpal Bill, Prasar Bharti Bill, the Constitutional amendments to introduce the

right to work and formation of committees to study and recommend welfare measures for the farmers. This Government had started on the right note. But I want to emphasize that in between formation of these committees and their final outcome, the Government needs to take steps to assure the people that the defective set-up has received a hard blow.

Sir, I do not know of others but personally I feel that even 100 days after this Government came to power, people still believe that no work can be done without recommendations. The general feeling is that out-of-turn promotions, out-of-turn allotment of houses from the D.D.A. installation of telephone facility or allotment of any agency or dealership for Maruti cars or any other item is not possible without resorting to corruption. This is the general feeling among the people and the prevalence of such a feeling drives people in large numbers to M.Ps, seeking the recommendations. It has become an accepted fact among the masses in this country that in every sphere of life, things can be got done 'out-of-turn', merit being of no consequence.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that as the very first step to bring in a change in our social set up, all the Ministers should do away with their discretionary powers and they should declare that henceforth they will not use the discretionary powers. The Congress party had been running the Government, for the last forty less years, with such discretionary powers only, as a result of which large scale corruption is prevailing all over the country. I think that our first step should be to check corruption. Even today, it so happens that discretionary powers of the Ministers are used by their officers for out of turn allotments. Consequently people come to the Members of Parliament to ask them to write letters of recommendation for them to the Ministers. In fact, thousands of such letters are written to the Ministers for the out of turn allotment of Agencies, issue of licences etc. I think such a practice should be discontinued. However, if something has to be done on compassionate ground, rules

and regulations can be framed for the same to save the people from unnecessary harassment. But till now it does not appear so from the behaviour of any Minister or from, the decisions taken by the Government. It needs a strong political will and I hope the Government will soon have it.

Secondly I would like to say that most of the power brokers who were hitherto working with the congress party and were involved in big corruption scandals during the Congress regime, are still seen in our social meetings and official meetings. I feel ashamed when I hear them saying that a particular amount of money say twenty lakhs or so is required for the allotment of a petrol pump or gas agency or for an appointment. Infact we had made a promise to our people to give them a clean and honest Government. But is it the same system for which we had made those promises ? For how long these power brokers will continue to work and haunt us? Therefore, some way out should be found to do away with this system. For the disposal of such things in respect of which the Government thinks that crores of rupees may be pocketed by the middlemen in the form of their commission in the deal, it can arrange auction because with that change, I think the money which would have been otherwise paid to the middlemen will remain with the Government. I think it is necessary to take this matter seriously.

Thirdly, I would like to say that for the last forty years, these multi-nationals and big industrial houses have been dominating the Congress which has been working at their instance whereas we, the people in the BJP, Janata Dal, CPI and CPI(M) have been raising our voice against them because these multi-national companies have continued to tighten their hold over our country's economy. But what steps we have taken against them? I think that we should have taken some steps much earlier to liberate our economy from the clutches of these multinational companies. It should have been given top priority in respect of all such companies—be it the multinational companies of Italy, Germany, USA or any other

[Sh. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

country. But today the things have taken such a serious turn that multinational companies have been dominating the market of all the consumer items. It is said that Government is following the policies of Chaudhary Charan Singh. But as per the policy of Chaudhary Charan Singh, manufacturing of all those things that could be produced in the villages by the cottage industries, was to be banned for the small scale industries and big industries were not to be permitted to manufacture those items which would be manufactured by the small scale industries and multinational companies were also not be allowed to enter the field of production of those items which could be produced by the big Industries. Today multinationals have entered even the rural sector. They are producing right from the petty consumer items like tooth brush, paste etc. upto the medicines and all other items of production. During this period of last four months there has not been the slightest effort on the part of this Government to get rid of these multinationals. They should be asked to restrict their activities to technology or export items only and production of all the consumer items should be barred to them. If it is not done, the present number of unemployed i.e. ten crores will rise and touch the mark of twenty crores and under such circumstances our proposals of right to work and other such proposals of the Government will become meaningless. Therefore, Government should look into it because it does not find its place in the President's Address. I want that the Government should make its position clear in this regard. Besides, many other things have been mentioned here

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Malhotra, you can continue your speech after Lunch.

[English]

The House stands adjourned to meet at 2 p.m.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the clock.

2.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past fourteen of the clock.

[SHRI JASWANT SINGH *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will continue with the discussion. Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying about the Multinational companies and big business houses who had their hold on the Indian economy under the Congress regime. Some steps should have been by the Government in this regard much earlier but nothing concrete has been done in this regard so far.

Mr. Chairman: Sir, I would like to make one more point in the name of quality control and ISI Mark, these big companies have almost thrown the small scale industries and cottage industries out of trade, as a result of which lakhs of people are likely to become jobless. The aims and objectives of our employment schemes can be achieved not merely by giving Government jobs to the people but by generating employment opportunities in the small scale industries and cottage industries. In case, we continue with the existing policies and do not bring in a change in these policies immediately, the multinational companies and big industrial houses will continue to dominate the economy of our country.

Mr. Chairman, I regret to say one thing that the Hon. President has not said anything about the statehood for Delhi in his Address whereas it finds a mention in the election manifestoes of the Janata Dal, Bhartiya Janata Party, CPI, CPI(M) and congress party that statehood and state Assembly would be granted to Delhi. So I would like to say that such parties as do not believe in fulfilling the promises made by them in their manifestoes, lose their credibility in public like the congress itself which was voted out

of power as it had not fulfilled its promises. All other parties too who follow in their footsteps, will meet the same fate. The congress party had been promising statehood for Delhi for the last 42 years but had not fulfilled it. Now it is the Janata Dal that has also made such a promise in its manifesto. Earlier, when our present Prime Minister and the Industry Minister were in the opposition and were holding the post of Janata Dal President and General Secretary respectively, they had declared it in public that in case they came to power, Delhi would be granted statehood. Now that promise should be fulfilled. It appears that certain elements in the bureaucracy who used to misguide the Congress(I) earlier are preventing the present Government from paying any heed to the people of Delhi. With the result that even 42 years after independence, Delhi has not been granted statehood. The people of Delhi are considered to be incapable of running their own government. People who have little interest in Delhi's well-being are posted here and they use this posting to their own advantage for 5 to 7 years before going elsewhere. Nobody is responsible for Delhi as a result of which there is a deadlock in the city's development process. During the last 18 years not a single college or hospital has been opened in Delhi. In 1958, plans were made to construct a Metro Railway for Delhi, but nothing was done further. In Calcutta, the Metro Railway was planned only after 1970 and now the project is complete. I was sad to hear one of the Cabinet Ministers of the new Government saying over Doordarshan that a metro railway will not be constructed in Delhi. No Minister can disregard 40 years of efforts put in by us in this direction. There are abundant resources available in Delhi for construction of a metro railway without which Delhi cannot make progress. Such decisions can be taken only by the people who are not acquainted with Delhi's problems. Grant of statehood to Delhi cannot be deferred any longer. The public should not feel that the Government pays attention to a region only if violence occurs over there as it is happening in the case of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. It so happens that the people of Delhi are

using peaceful methods to voice their demands. The Government should not take undue advantage of this situation and grant statehood to Delhi at the earliest so that the people of Delhi do not have to revolt to get what they want.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall raise two more points before concluding my speech. Firstly, I want to know what is being done for the rehabilitation of the nearly 1.25 lakh people who were uprooted from Kashmir and have migrated to other places? This question has been ignored altogether. Nearly, 1.25 lakh people have left Kashmir because they could not attend to their jobs there, they could not even go out of their houses. They could not bring their clothes and could not go to their banks to withdraw money and valuables due to which they are facing many problems today. Arrangements for their rehabilitation should be made immediately in Delhi and Jammu. The Government should provide them jobs, a place to live in and loan facilities.

I feel that any delay in this matter will create problems in Delhi or Jammu. If these refugees feel that they are being discriminated against then it could lead to an explosive situation. So there is need for some urgent action in this direction.

I want to emphasize that the pro-Pakistan elements in Kashmir should clearly understand that those who want to go to Pakistan can do so but they will not be permitted to take any part of Kashmir with them. Kashmir is a part and parcel of India and this should be unequivocally made clear to everybody.

Sir, so far as the communal situation in this country is concerned, communal forces are again gaining strength in this country. We are seeing a resurgence of the situation prevalent in 1939-40. If terrorism, communal forces, forces believing in two or three nation theory, and regional forces gain the upper hand, our country shall undoubtedly disintegrate.

[Sh. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

Sir, I would like to touch upon the Ram Janmabhoomi issue. The hon. President's Address states that efforts are being made to solve the problem in a cordial atmosphere. The 90 crore population of this country worship Lord Rama as their deity and there is no temple at Lord Rama's birth place. It would be natural, in fact necessary to build a temple at that place. There are lakhs of mosques in India and there is no bar on constructing more mosques. But there is only one birth-place of Lord Rama. They should not have any objection to a temple built at the site. But such issues are given a communal twist. When the Somnath temple was constructed, none of the communal elements in the country raised any objections. The Somnath temple was constructed after the country attained independence. Now after 450 years and the passing away of so many people if we cannot construct a temple at the Ram Janmabhoomi, then the devout population of this country may lose their patience. I would like to categorically state that a temple will be constructed at the Ram Janmabhoomi and no power on earth can stop us from doing so. What remains to be seen is whether this task will be carried out with peace and good will or bloodshed. Hopefully goodwill will gain the upper hand. One month has passed. Now the Hon. Prime Minister has three months at his disposal. He should again try his best to help in the construction of the temple of Lord. Rama with communal harmony.

Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, we have had this second Address from the President in view of the Constitutional requirements within hundred days of the formation of this Government. Although the legacy has been we some and

the task is daunting, we appreciate the efforts so far made by the Prime Minister and his colleagues in solving some of the major problems concerning us.

Sir, since we last met in the Lok Sabha, a significant political development has taken place when the Rajiv Congress has been duly and appropriately routed in the last State Assembly elections and it has become now almost regional party of the South. We must congratulate the people of the different States for inflicting another resounding and well-deserved political mayhem on this party which is now down and out. Sir, the people of India have got rid of a corrupt, arrogant and anti-people Government in the last Lok Sabha election and the ennobling task of the present Government is to resurrect the administration and the people of this country from the shackles of perfidy and perversion. We know that the earlier Government's policy was to make hay while the sun shone and in this order of priority, common people occupy the last Chair. But the present Government has to direct its policies and has to spend its energies not only to restore moral values in the governance of the country but also to see that the real beneficiaries of the programmes and policies are the common and the deprived people of this country and that a rule for a family or a rule for a person, for an individual or his cohorts is ended for ever.

Sir, what we consider to be a significant development since the assumption of office by this Government is the introduction of a spirit of cooperation and understanding in place of an attitude of confrontation which we had seen and which was vitiating the very body politic of our country. In solving matters of national importance we appreciate the Prime Minister's efforts to arrive at a national consensus, specially when we are now in the midst of very serious problems, gravest problems, that we have witnessed, namely the problem of Kashmir, apart from the problem of Punjab and other problems like Ram-Janam-Bhoomi-Babri Masjid controversy. I think the efforts that the Prime Minister has made and is making to deal with this problem on the basis of a national consensus is most

commendable and I can only hope that the recognised opposition party will continue to give its cooperation although it stands decimated itself.

Sir, only the other day, we had the whole day discussion about Kashmir and it is fit and proper that the President also dealt with this issue first in his Address. Although the discussion was there, but let us also emphasise even during this debate the importance of solving this problem at a very early date and not only administratively but taking political measures and I wish well the new Minister who has been asked to coordinate the Kashmir Affairs and the Advisory Committee that has been appointed to assist him. In this context, we have to remember the clear attempt that has been made to internationalise the issue, the role of Pakistan in this matter, the recent statement of the Prime Minister of Pakistan who has pledged open support to the militants and secessionists in Kashmir and the Government has to take all possible steps with the support of all sections of the people in this country to solve this problem and it does not brook a moment's delay.

In Punjab although some important steps have been taken by the Government to normalise the situation there, an all Party meeting was held here as well as at Ludhiana, the Fifty-ninth Constitution Amendment Act which was an irritant has been repealed, now the trial of those who have been involved in Delhi riots has started and steps have been taken for that, prisoners have been released, but we must confess the situation is not normal, there are still killings going on of innocent people in Punjab and we must relentlessly pursue our efforts to bring about a solution in this, both administrative and political, as in the case of Kashmir, and I also commend the efforts made by the Governor of Punjab when he held an All-Party Meeting for quite a few hours, and let us hope that the situation will become normal and peace will be restored in that part of the country also.

So far as Ram. Janambhoomi-Babri

Masjid controversy is concerned, our party's position is very clear. We are not against construction of any temple or mosque, but this is a matter which should be resolved by mutual discussions, negotiations, and solutions should be arrived at peacefully and in this I believe the National Integration Council can play a very major role and we are happy that this National Integration Council which was kept in total hibernation by the last government and in spite of the previous Prime Minister's repeated commitments to convene a meeting, it was not done and the new government has reconstituted it and I am happy to know that the honourable President has said that the Meeting of the National Integration Council will soon be called. Sir, I hope that some concrete steps will be taken and that an agreed solution will be found out for which this controversy which has its political fall-out in different parts of our country has arisen. The sooner the compromise is found out and the problem is tackled, the better for the country.

Another aspect on which we ought to remind ourselves, and we should not forget, is the corruption that had almost engulfed the whole country during the previous regime—Bofors and HDW Submarine scandal. Now there are more additions. Apart from that there is the ONGC scandal. We now get reports of the new power station's scandal, Alsthom contract, and the A-320 Airbus transactions. These are matters which should be tackled and I am happy that steps have already been taken in that regard. Sir, we are not for with hunting. But there are serious matters like corruption which have been eating the vitals of our country, which were destroying the very economic stability of this country in a sense, as a result of which the multinationals had been permitted to come in and they were enjoying the best of all the worlds so far as their interests in our country are concerned. It is necessary the persons who have been responsible for that should be identified and all steps should be taken to punish the guilty and the offenders. Sir, we are happy that in the matter of Bofors action has been taken and the change from the previous government's attitude to the

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

new government's attitude is very clear. The F.I.R. has been lodged, the accounts have been frozen and let us hope that soon the facade will be ripped open and the guilty persons will be discovered and their names should be known to the people

Sir, the other important thing we believe, on which we must advert, is the matter of electoral reforms. We are happy that a Committee has been appointed to look into the matter. It is an all party Committee in which the official Opposition is also taking part and let us hope that this committee on electoral reforms will be able to give their report soon. We are happy that the Government is committed to introduce a legislation in this regard in this very session. We cannot ignore the serious consequences of the dangerous attempt that has been made to introduce violence in the polls and to vitiate the election process. We have expressed our deepest concern and anguish also as to what had happened in Meham in the recent Assembly elections. We are happy that the ruling party, the Janata Dal has itself asked for a repoll, although the Election Commission had countermanded the election. But this shows how the malady has gone deep in our body polity. Unless we are able to remove this malady from our electoral system, the people's faith in the system will be destroyed and considerably shaken which can only mean the end of the democracy in this country. Therefore, this is a matter in which very serious and early action should be taken. I request all the political parties, apart from the Government, to advert to the seriousness of the problem and see that at least the electoral process is not subverted in the manner as it has been sought to be done in some cases. I am very happy and I must congratulate the Government for their action, namely to provide an interim relief to the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy. Although repeatedly such requests have been made to the earlier Government, they have not only provided an interim relief, but on the other hand have brought about a so-called settlement in the Supreme Court which had

been contrary to the interests of the thousands of people who have been affected by this tragedy. Legitimately and quite appropriately, they had opposed this settlement that had been made through the Supreme Court. We are happy that the Government had already provided Rs. 360 crores to give interim relief to the inhabitants of the 36 wards and also it had promised to give its support to the groups of organisations which have filed petitions to nullify that settlement.

Sir, I need not go into the details about the efforts of the Government to loosen the stranglehold and misuse of the mass media in this country. I hope the Prasar Bharati Bill will have a meaningful debate in the House and a most acceptable system would be developed out of this debate. We also appreciate the Government's decision to introduce and pass the Lok Pal Bill.

Sir, another very important subject on which the Government has given its attention—and we demand that this must be made effective as soon as possible—is the constitution of an Inter-State Council which had been provided in the Constitution for years since its enactment, but had never been implemented although a recommendation was made by the Sarkaria Commission. But, no action had been taken by the earlier Government. I request the Government to see that this Inter-State Council is formed as soon as possible so that it can start its functioning at the earliest because this is the best way to avoid irritants between the Centre and the States in our quasi-federal structure. There are various areas of operation and areas of responsibility so far as the different Governments are concerned. The attempt of the previous regime to centralise power at the cost of the States had only resulted in distortion, imbalance and uneven growth of the different parts of this country. Therefore, we want that this aspect should be very seriously looked into.

Sir, one or two aspects I will touch and my other colleagues will speak on this. Although I found some reference has been made to the industrial situation in this coun-

try, no mention has been made of the sickness of industry which is still prevailing today in this country. About 2 lakhs of factories have become sick and most of them had been closed down during the previous regime and no action had been taken except passing a law which was hardly implemented and as a result not only the units had become sick or closed down, but thousands and thousands of people, workers who had job have now again become jobless and there is no future for them. I do demand that this Government must evolve a proper policy to revive the sick industry. I am sorry, no mention has been made about that in the President's Address. I can only hope that the Budget which will be presented on next Monday will contain some appropriate and adequate provisions for doing away sickness in the industry and for revival.

Unemployment is still the scourge of this country and youth of this country. We welcome it and we are happy that in the President's Address also, the fundamental right for work is still being recognised and there is a commitment to introduce this fundamental right, by an amendment of the Constitution. But it has to be a meaningful one. I know, it is not easy to do that. But there must be some exercise made, some well-refined and conceptualised basis must be found out, for the purpose of making it an effective fundamental right, not a paper right only, so that the unemployment problem can be solved on a well-footing and on a well-defined basis.

The economy of this country is still under gravest strain primarily due to the misdeeds of the previous Government. We appreciate that it cannot be changed overnight, with the adverse balance of payment situation, with the mounting foreign debt, with the inflationary trend that has been there in this country all along over the years. These have put serious strain on the economy of the country and as a result, people have to share the burden. I am very sorry, our good friend, Mr. George Fernandes has even thought of increasing the railway fare which will affect the common people of this country. I hope,

he will reconsider before the Railway Budget is finally passed. But it shows the gravest strain under which we are operating. But we have to evolve a method by which common and poor people in the country are spared. Nobody is objecting to the increase of fare at the highest slabs—first class or air-conditioned class. But the ordinary people have to be spared. In view of the present conditions, we know magical remedies cannot be available. But we have to find out what is the proper emphasis and where the emphasis is to be given. We have the people in the rural areas, the unemployed, the children who are having special problems in the country. They have to be looked into and the people must be made to feel that this is a government which is trying its best to come to the succour and help of the ordinary people of this country and not for the multi-nationals as they used to do in the earlier regime.

The public sector must continue to occupy the commanding heights of our economy. There is a reference to the public sector in the President's Address and I hope that the Government will take appropriate measures to see that the public sector is not threatened from different sources as there had been attempts previously to do so.

I do not wish to take much longer time of the House except that we welcome the commitment, reiteration of the Government to the principles of Non-alignment so far as our foreign policy is concerned and their concern to continue to improve the relations with China and our neighbours. We hope that this policy would be continued. Although now the relations between India and Pakistan are under severe strain because of the events that have been taking place, we hope that the people of Pakistan and the people of India will continue to have friendship so that the forces in that country can be isolated and our Government must make it absolutely clear that there can be no compromise so far as the national unity and national integrity is concerned and there will be no weakening on the part of our country in matters like that.

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

So far as other issues are concerned, we shall discuss them during the Budget but I thank the President for his speech and I hope that many of the issues which have been highlighted in the Address should be implemented as soon as possible and some of the area in which the policy has not been made clear in those areas the policy should be finalised and the real object will be to come to the help and rescue of the common people of this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before we proceed further, I have to make an announcement that hon. Shri George Fernandes will make a statement regarding the accident involving No.1920 UP Dehradun Bombay Central Express Train on 14th March, 1990. He will make this statement at 3.30 PM.

I have to make yet another announcement which is that with the conclusion of Shri Somnath Chatterjee's intervention, each of the major parties in the House have now completed one round and all their speaker have had a chance to speak. The hon. Prime Minister is to reply to this debate tomorrow at 2 PM. I have a List of speakers here which it is impossible to fulfil. I am also obliged to give a chance to the smaller groupings in the Parliament that have not had a chance at all to make their view point felt. In those groupings, there are ten speakers. The Congress party, for example, has given me a List of 25 speakers. With your permission and with your consent, the parties will necessarily have to cut down their List because the first round is now over, I feel obliged to give opportunity to the smaller groupings and the List and the order of speakers for the balance of the sitting today will be as follows.

Shri Bhajan Lal

Shri Santosh Bhartiya

Shri C. Srinivasan, ADMK

Shri Rajveer Singh

Shri Nani Bhattacharya, RSP

Shri Ram Krishan Yadav

Shri G.M. Banatwalla

Shri Nandu Thapa

Shri Inder Jit

Shri Vamanrao Mahadik

Shri P.C. Thomas

Shri Rameshwar Prasad

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have left time for Shrimati Subhashini Ali.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have certainly left time. But I am in difficulty. I appreciate you have left time for her. Her name is listed for intervention. They have not got their chance even in the first round and I am obliged to get them their first round.

Shri Inder Jit

Shri Vamanrao Mahadik

Shri Rameshwar Prasad

For these speakers who are unattached and of smaller grouping, I am afraid the time allotted will be just five minutes each. I hope I have the House with me.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Don't delete her name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is what I have suggested. Her name is not deleted.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Ordinarily, we exceed our allotted time, but I kept some time specifically so that she can speak.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon): Instead of taking them in one bunch, why don't you dispose the grouping?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will tell you why. I

understand other parties have also been there. Every one is placed in similar difficulty. If the smaller groupings are not taken up now they will not, if tomorrow you will have a chance, you have your round two.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL (Faridabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you may extend the time of the House but everyone must get a chance to speak. What is the problem in this?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are due to sit till 7 O' Clock.

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let us proceed with the business.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Till what time would you like to continue?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: You can extend the time upto 8.00 p.m. for the time being.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I suggest you extend the time upto 8.00 p.m. But let the small groupings finish with their speeches today.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, kindly go according to the list.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am going according to the list only.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): With your permission, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that normally even smaller groupings were treated as parties and were given an opportunity to speak. We can give them an opportunity. Let it be given by rotation. Why are you putting them *en bloc*?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. It is *en bloc* in the sense that each of the parties has had one intervention. It is their intervention which is coming now. I am obliged to look after them. You are saying that I am doing a wrong thing.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: No, Sir. We are not against it. Please give them opportunity by rotation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. This is how we will follow. We will sit till 8.0' Clock. Mr. Handoo, your name has not been given. If you wish to give your name, please send it. There is not use protesting. Please sit down.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): Sir, I have not protested. But my name has been given by the leader of my group.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. It has not reached. Please send it. There is no use protesting. I now call upon hon. Shri Bhajan Lal to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt hon. Shri Bhajan Lal. Mr. Bhajan Lal, please carry on.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL (Faridabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the President's Address.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please excuse me, I am interrupting you for a minute, before you start your speech I would like to tell you one thing. You have spoken for one and a half hour out of the total time allotted to your party. Now the time available to your party is very short while the number of those who want to speak on this matter is large. How long would you take.....

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you should do justice while allotting time. Our's is the longest party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, sir, that is why

your party is getting more time than others.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: We are entitled to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So if you speak briefly then other speakers belonging to your party would also get an opportunity to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAMUNA (Rajamundry): Sir, my name.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The names submitted by your party enlists the name of Shri. Bhajan Lal at the top. I am calling the noble Members as per the list given to me.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Chairman Sir, discussion on President's Address has been going on for the last two days and we were really astonished when we found a striking difference between the Address delivered by the President and the Address sent to him by the Government. It is surprising because.....*(Interruptions)*

Kindly listen. You will also get the chance to reply than you can plead your case. The previous Government tackled the situations, undertook the development and enhanced the dignity and the prestige of the country in such a fine manner that one cannot find such example in the history..... *(Interruptions)*.....

Kindly listen to me for a minute, do not interrupt. I haven't stated anything wrong. I am narrating only the facts..... *(Interruptions)*.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is right. Let him speak.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, when they interrupt the chain of thoughts is disturbed. Thus my submission is that you should listen to me and let me speak. If you behave in this manner then we will also not let anyone of you to speak. You should raise objection only, if I say anything wrong.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are well aware that there is large production of foodgrains in the country today, compare the food situation in the country when India got freedom and the situation prevailing at present. When India got independence, we could not manage to produce enough food grains to feed the population of about 32 crores while at present the population has increased to 80 crores. At that time only 5 crores tonnes of foodgrains were produced while today we produce 18 crore tonnes. How has all this been possible? This is all due to the effective policies adopted by the Congress. It would be improper to say that the Congress achieved nothing and that they are responsible for the present situation as if the Congress had harmed the country. Congress has made the history of this country and enhanced its prestige. It is well known the whole world. *(Interruptions)*.....

Mr. Chairman, Sir, take the case of industrial policy or the policy of science and technology of the previous Government. Our Government had proposed to transfer the power into the hands of common people through Panchayati Raj Bill. The day when that Bill fell through in Rajya Sabha would be considered as a black day in the history. They were told the importance of the Bill. Today the Minister of Agriculture stated that perhaps the present Government will not implement Jawahar Rozgar Yojna. This scheme is meant for providing employment to common man. The purpose of the Panchayati Raj Bill was to transfer the power into the hands of common people so that they could realise that they have got powers which will enable them to launch development work in villages. They did not allow the Bill to be passed. Only the future will reveal what commendable work we had done.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, he referred to the completion of 100 days of the Government. When a Government assess their functioning in terms of days, it means that the Government is capable to function for a few days and not for a few years. You are well aware of the problem of Jammu and Kashmir. We agree that this is not a new problem, it is an

acute and very grave problem and has been there since the country got freedom. But when did it become grave? It was only when your Government came to power. Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed is not present in the House today. Everybody has sympathy for his daughter. His daughter, Khurana Sahib's daughter, my daughter, all are alike. All the Members have sympathy for his daughter. But whether it is justified to release the hard core terrorists who support Pakistan and hoist Pakistani flag, just for the sake of the life of his daughter. Whether those who are killed everyday, are not the dear daughter of their parents. Whether it was proper to release five terrorists for the life of one daughter? Since then their nefarious activities have increased. Flag of Pakistan was hoisted. You must have read in the newspapers and heard through Radio and T.V. what sort of atmosphere has been created in Jammu and Kashmir. If the Government yield to the demands of the terrorists, their confidence would naturally boost up. The previous Government never allowed to create such situation. They controlled the terrorists with full strength. It was only Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government which took this step. At the time when Rubaiya incident took place, had our Government been in power, we would have preferred to issue 12 hour's notice to the terrorists and given ultimatum that if within this period..... (*Interruptions*)..... Kindly listen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you please be seated. Kindly do not interrupt. When you get your turn to speak, you would be free to plead your case.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I submit before the House that whenever the Government yielded to the demands of terrorists, they gained confidence. This is the only reason that the situation in Jammu and Kashmir has deteriorated. If we were in power, we would have given a 12 hours' notice and warned that in case the girl is not returned within that period, all the five terrorists would be shot dead in front of the people. In that case the girl would have been released within 3 hours. Under these circum-

stances the Government is appreciating its 100 days' performance. What is the prevailing situation in Punjab? I would like to know from you how many people have been killed in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. All the hon. Members heard about the incident which took place in Abohar. During the last seven years terrorists could not dare to enter there. But recently they have gunned down about 40 people and injured hundreds. The conditions have been deteriorated to this extent there. All this has happened only due to the ineffective policies and the inefficient Government.

In this country persons like Jhansi Ki Rani, Indira Gandhi etc..... (*Interruptions*) Shrimati Indira Gandhi sacrificed her life for the unity of the nation, She was shot dead but she did not yield to the terrorists. My submission is that Government must be bold in order to function effectively. Today the countries like Nepal and Pakistan are threatening India. Our Minister of External Affairs deliberately cancelled his tour to Iran, and Iran went to the extent of stating that he need not go there. Today the honour of the country is at stake. It is very essential to think as to what efforts should be made to take our country ahead and effective programme should be evolved and proper policy should be framed for this. The present Government talks too much about principles and morality and emphasise that there should be value based morality, but there is a big difference between their words and deeds.

We adopted a democratic form of Government in our country. One cannot find such an excellent example in any country of the world. But the situation has taken a totally different turn since the Government of Tau ji has come into power in Haryana. You should visit that area and see the condition. (*Interruptions*)..... That is a neighbouring state and not very far from Delhi.

I would like to congratulate the BJP leaders, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and yourself for rightly saying that Democracy has been murdered in Haryana. Please go and see it for yourself in Meham, it's not far

[Sh. Bhajan Lal]

away.....(*Interruptions*) Please be kind enough to listen to me. I know you, too.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, they have been repeatedly mentioning about Faridabad. I will tell you what happened there. Shri Devi Lal had thrown a challenge to me to contest against him from Faridabad, if I was a Leader in the real sense of the term. I had accepted that challenge not verbally or through a statement in the press, but by formally writing a letter, challenging him to contest against me, if he had the courage, from wherever he liked to contest. But Chaudhary Devi Lal ran away from the battlefield. I am laying before you a copy of the letter which I had written to him.....(*Interruptions*).... This is the letter. It is a registered letter. The Press and the people of the country know that I had written a letter..... (*Interruptions*)..... You ask your Tau first. Please ask him whether I had written a letter to him. If he swears by the Gita that I had not telephoned him or had not written a letter to him, I am prepared to resign from the membership of this House.....(*Interruptions*).... Mr. Chairman, Sir, my challenge stands till the adjournment of the House.....(*Interruptions*).....Please help me(*Interruptions*).....If Shri Devi Lal swears by the Gita, if he tells the House that Bhajan Lal did not challenge him.....(*Interruptions*)...This is a registered letter which has come back to me. I repeat it, if Devi Lal says that I had not challenged him over the telephone and I had not written a letter to him. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if he says.....(*Interruptions*).....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

[*English*]

Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: If he says that I have not talked to him over the telephone, then I myself would resign or if it is otherwise,

Shri Devi Lal should resign..... (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): It is not a parliamentary speech. Such a language is used by the vegetable vendors. It lacks the decorum of a Parliamentary speech. It is most unfortunate that such a speech is being delivered in Parliament. What sort of a speech is this? I had heard that Shri Bhajan Lal is a man of great personality and that he is a man of character and also that he is not an ordinary person but it seems that he lacks that lustre.....(*Interruptions*).....

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: You kindly listen to me. Mr. Chairman, Sir, he is feeling uncomfortable on hearing the truth. In Faridabad..... (*Interruptions*).....

SHRI R.N. RAKESH (Chail): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if, in this way, our leaders are not allowed to speak then we would also not allow their leaders to speak.... (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, he does not know all these things. Some new Members are here. These poor fellows do not know about it. Kindly ask them to take seats. They are not aware of these things.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Don't go on interrupting like that. This is not a wrestling arena. This is a debating House, and not a wrestling arena.

[*Translation*]

15.00 hrs.

Shri Bhajan Lal, please take your seat

.....(*Interruptions*).....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Members not to interrupt Shri Bhajan Lal. If you find anything objectionable, you will be given full opportunity to express it.

.....(Interruptions).....

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, you please do not interrupt and let him speak. He has got the right to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to conclude just after making a point about Faridabad, that's all. If there is an example of secularism in the country, then, well, it would not be fair on my part to praise myself, but at a time, when politicians are given tickets on the basis of Caste, I after throwing a challenge to Shri Devi Lal, contested elections from a constituency where there is not a single voter belonging to my community and I won the election with a margin of 1.5 lakh votes. This is no mean achievement. For the entire country, this is an example to emulate. With the grace of God, the blessings of Guru Nammeshwar Bhagwan and with your good wishes, I won all the eight elections that I have contested so far, and you are talking about Shri Devi Lal, whom I have defeated thrice.....(Interruptions).....

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is really gratifying that he has raised the questions of democracy and morality. Even the hon. President had said in his Address that the absence of morality could lead to the destruction of democracy in the country. Then, what will happen to this country? We owe our independence to the sacrifices made by the valiant sons of our country who laid down even their lives to achieve it. Universal Adult Franchise was introduced in the country. Yet it is most unfortunate that booth-capturing was engineered by Shri Om Prakash Chautala's son, Shri Abhay Singh and other people in league with the Police and a 20,000 strong police force was deployed to present a picture of normalcy. It is not what I am saying but what, the Election Commission is saying. It has said in its independent report that such an injustice, such an outrage is unprecedented..... (Interruptions).....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please take your seat.

.....(Interruptions).....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to tell the hon. Members that the term 'lie' is unparliamentary. If Shri Bhajan Lal says anything and you are not in agreement with it..... (Interruptions).....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let me finish what I am saying. Even if you do not agree with what hon. Bhajan Lal is saying and even if it is not true, you cannot use the word 'lie'.

.....(Interruptions).....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can say anything you like but you cannot use the term 'lie' as it is unparliamentary. Now, I would request Shri Bhajan Lal to complete his speech in one or two minutes.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I would not be able to do that in that time limit as there is a lot of interruptions and interventions. Please, excuse me, there is a lot of interruptions and interventions.....(Interruptions).....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time given to you excludes the time that has been taken by interruptions and interventions.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I will try to complete it quickly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will curtail the time allocated to your party.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: It is difficult to clear even one's throat within that time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not the proper place for that.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I would not like to say any such thing, neither I have said such a thing. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is the Election

[Sh. Bhajan Lal]

Commission which says that democracy was slaughtered in Meham. It is not me who says this. It is Shri Ajit Singh, who is a part of their Cabinet who took an on the spot stock of the situation, who says like this. Shrimati Gayatri Devi also went there. She said that democracy has been murdered in Meham and that the Chief Minister should resign. The same thing is being said by senior leaders of B.J.P., Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee and Shri Lal Krishna Advani. The leaders of the State unit of the BJP are also saying the same thing. Shri Somnath Chatterjee, a leader of the CPI (M) and the leaders of C.P.I. have also expressed the same view that the Government should resign. Everybody says that the Chief Minister should resign. But they say that the question of resigning does not arise. (*Interruptions*) It was said by Dr. Mangal Sein and a host of other leaders. (*Interruptions*) It had appeared in some newspapers

"Haryana ke Mahabharat ke Tisri Kadi Samapt Nahi Ho Rahi Hai"

(the third episode of the Haryana Mahabharat is not coming to an end).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not read out that:

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: There was a report about Shri Devi Lal ji.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not allow you to read it out.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Please listen. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE (Deoria): There are certain norms for running the House. According to these norms one cannot say something which reflects even indirectly on a person or a party. There are clear directions in this regard. The point he is

making is clearly indicative of the fact that he is directly reflecting on somebody. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Many lost their lives in Haryana and many were injured. After a lapse of 14-15 days, Shri Ajit Singh went there for one day. A single word of sympathy was not uttered by Shri Devi Lal about the tragic incidents that took place in the area. Not a single word of sympathy was reported in the Press. (*Interruptions*) I also went there from door to door and expressed my sympathies with the people. (*Interruptions*) He should submit his resignation and jump into the election fray once again. (*Interruptions*) Now you have won the elections by**.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you use the words that he has won elections by**..... These are not parliamentary. These are unparliamentary words which will not form part of the record.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: They tried for thirty years but did not succeed, now luck has favoured them. They should use proper language when they speak in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): It is like the pot calling the kettle black.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Whom are you talking to please. You are a new Member.

SHRI KALKA DAS: You have never followed any rules.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: People like you do not know what the rules are. I have seen you for the first time in the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL(Tonk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. We are new members. We had a feeling that we will be benefited by the speech of Shri Bhajan Lal, who is one of the senior members of the House and had been a Union Minister and Chief Minister of a State also. But he is playing the role of Shakuni. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: O.K. you will also get the rewards for this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bhajan Lalji, now you may please take your seat.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I will conclude within 2-3 minutes. I have to make some important submissions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not deliver sermons, deliver the speech.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, please constitute a Parliamentary Committee to go into the Meham incident. You will come to know of the seriousness of the situation when that Committee goes there and submits its report to you.

(*Interruptions*)

This august House will come to know as to what is the plight of democracy in Haryana. There is no law worth the name in the State. The poor people cannot raise their voice there. Bogus votes are cast. What more injustice could be done there than this? Today the question is of saving the democracy. If we do not raise this point in the House and you do not protect us, how can democracy be saved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you conclude your speech and save democracy.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: It cannot be saved by me alone. Your co-operation is also necessary. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Chairman, Sir,

the Government is like a house of cards.

SHRI KALKA DAS: The house is a cemented one.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: You will come to know about the cement. Some of them are moving to the South while others are moving to West. There is a tussel of ideologies and still they talk of Government. You know how the Government is running. People have lost confidence in this Government. Everybody knows how they got votes by telling lies. They promised the farmers that their loans will be waived. Similarly, the Railway Budget is an eye opener and reflects the coming events. Their true self is revealed through the Railway Budget. Instead of giving relief to people they have imposed taxes worth Rs. 1000 crore. They have burdened the poor people and still sympathise with them.

I will conclude after making a few submissions about my constituency. Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mewat is the most backward area in Haryana. There is no railway line nor any industry in the area. I, therefore request the Government to pay attention to it.

The Mewat canal is pending Central Government's sanction. Prompt action should be taken in this regard taking into account the backwardness of the area. There is acute poverty in the area. People don't even have shoes to wear. I, therefore, request you to approve this canal project so that the lot of the people could be improved and the parched land of the area could be irrigated.

There were many things on which I wanted to speak, but you say that the time is short. Moreover, my friends on the other side are also feeling uncomfortable. But what can I do? I have only presented the facts. (*Interruptions*) They are making reference to Shri Devi Lal off and on.

They can convey my challenge to their leader that I am ready to contest elections against him from wherever he likes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH BHARTIYA (Far-rukaabad) Mr Chairman, Sir, I am a new Member of this House and I belong to the literary world. I am not aware of the various tricks played in politics nor I am used to indulge in jugglery of words. I beg your pardon for my ignorance of conventions and rules of this House. It is, therefore, your responsibility to check me if I go astray and I hope that you will guide me. I beg pardon from all of you and the hon. Chairman that I may not be able to maintain the level of debate to that of Shri Bhajan Lal. I want to be excused for that.

Sir, when we speak here the entire nation watches us. They come to know how much we are concerned with their problems and sufferings. When things other than the problems and sufferings of people are discussed in the House, I do not hesitate to say that the people gradually start losing confidence in this apex democratic institution.

[*English*]

MR CHAIRMAN I have to take the consent of the House on a point now. On account of the meeting of the General Purposes Committee, the hon. Speaker and the Members in the panel of Chairmen have to be present there. The Committee's meeting started about fifteen minutes back. I would request Shri Shivraj V. Patil to sit in the Chair of the hon. Speaker while this Committee's meeting goes on. Do I have the consent of the House to do so?

SOME HON MEMBERS Yes

MR CHAIRMAN I now call upon Shri Santosh Bhartiya to speak.

15.16 hrs.

(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL *in the Chair*)

They feel that their elected representatives do not highlight their difficulties in the same tone as they speak at the time of

elections. Therefore, their confidence must be restored and they should be assured that their representatives do not lead luxurious life but express some concrete suggestions for the prosperity and development of the country. The restoration of this confidence is a must and it is the responsibility of the present Government who represents the majority in this supreme body. The most important task before this Government is to restore the confidence of the people in the democratic institution.

We have been elected to this august House and if at any time some mistakes were committed, we should admit them. Sir, I am sorry to say that besides administration this august House has also committed some mistakes in last forty years. Had it not been so the problems of Punjab, Kashmir and Ram Janambhoomi—Babri Masjid would not have been there. When I say this, I hope that at least Ninth Lok Sabha will correct those mistakes and tell the people of Punjab that they are also citizens of this country like us. Till recently an atmosphere was created in the country that every Sikh living in Punjab was considered a traitor. Everywhere they were humiliated. Sir, I may be allowed to say that when all doors for an amicable solution are closed only then people resort to guns and bullets and it has proved true in case of Punjab. After the agricultural development, there was no further scope to absorb more people in it so they repeatedly raised their demand for basic needs. Some people tried to exploit their aspirations. When all the doors to ventilate their grievances were closed they resorted to guns. Amidst the booming sounds of the guns the problem of development has been relegated to the background. All the people of Punjab are not Khalistanis. While taking oath Shrimati Rajender Kaur said in the House that they never demanded Khalistan but the Government had attributed it to them. We should rectify our mistakes. Sir, besides Punjab, I would like to say a few words about the Kashmir problem also. I am a new Member of the House and do not want to insult anyone, but would like to say one thing, that, if we confine our discussion to Article 370 and Governor

of the State, it would amount to ignoring the very root of the problem. Everyone in Kashmir is neither a Pakistani nor a Pakistani supporter. It is also not a communal problem. There is another aspect of the Kashmir problem besides what the hon. Members have said. I would make submission about the other aspect of the problem before the House. I think this aspect should have been submitted before the House, by the Members who claim to be the representatives of Kashmir. The biggest Engineering College in Asia is situated in Srinagar. Even the toppers do not get admission in Engineering College and Medical College, unless they pay Rs. five lakh as donation. Muslims constitute 90 to 95 per cent of the population in Kashmir valley. Will the present Government or its predecessor tell us as to how many local students were given admission in these two colleges in the last 5 to 10 years? Why seats were not given to them? Why were seats offered to outsiders? Do they not have talent? How many local students have passed out of these engineering and medical colleges. Kashmir is not an industrial area but a tourist place. Even then no facility has been provided there for the tourists.

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): The hon. Member is talking about the Engineering College but about which college he is talking. How many outsiders have been given admission there and who arranged admission in their cases.

SHRI SANTOSH BHARTIYA: It is the convention of this House that a maiden speech of any Member is not interrupted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta, it is his maiden speech, so please do not interrupt.

SHRI SANTOSH BHARTIYA: I know how many college are there and how many outsiders have been given seats there. I would like to know how many local students got admission in these colleges. When the local educated people approach the Industrial Finance Corporation, they do not get funds and instead of two months they take two years to process the case. Why it is so?

These are their grievances. Will the Government state as to how much funds were allocated to Kashmir for development in the last 5-15 years and how those funds were utilised. The local people are of the view that they are unaware of any such money spent there on the development. Two colleges were opened there during the time of Late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Late Sheikh Abdullah. How many more colleges have been opened there since then? How many educated youth have been given employment? How many local people have been given loans from Nationalised Banks except from Jammu and Kashmir Bank. We should be informed as to what sort of facility have been provided there. Did the previous Government stop subsidy to outsiders for setting up industries there?

Sir, I would like to ask as to why the people displaced from the Dal lake area and who are still on the roads have not been rehabilitated. An hon. Member pointed out that in Kashmir valley, sufferings have been caused by the Governor. I would say that nobody is above law in this country, particularly when our Prime Minister has said that even he can be subjected to investigation. If any such thing has happened there, that should be investigated. Besides, the real problem of the Kashmir is the problem of development. I think so long as the people who were in power in Kashmir and bungled the money in connivance with their kith and kin, do not give account of that money, the problem of Kashmir would not be solved. It cannot be solved merely by abrogating Article 370 or criticising Governor of the State or by calling them Pakistanis.

Sir, one thing I have to say about communal situation. When the Government tried to unmask the faces of communal forces some allegations were made from the other side. I have been studying about the communal riots for the last 5 to 10 years and found that most of them took place in the Congress ruled States. Sir, it is alleged that BJP and Rashriya Swayam Sevak Sangh are behind these riots. I tried to ascertain it from the newspapers but I could not find even a single

[Sh. Santosh Bhartiya]

person who was convicted or implicated in such riots having links with the BJP or RSS. On the contrary, the people who were implicated in Meerut, Bhagalpur, Ahmedabad and Kota riots were having links with the party which was sitting on this side on treasury benches, three months back. Sir, I may be allowed to say that the biggest communal force in our country, if any, is the people who were occupying treasury benches here three months back. Now I come to Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid issue. This conflict is connected with the psyche of the people. They are the enemies of this country who try to drag this issue to the streets or incite the sentiments of the people so that there is bloodshed. But who is inciting poor Hindus and Muslims against each other? The happenings of the last 5-6 years clearly indicate that they do not want to find out any solution to the Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute. They just want to keep it alive. In the last five years, no serious negotiations took place with the people associated with Ram Janambhoomi and Babri Masjid. If at any time some understanding emerged, it was leaked to the press and efforts were made to make that thing an issue. Now there is possibility of some amicable solution to the problem and it is good that they are not in power otherwise they would instigated the people.

I decided to speak on the Address because I consider it as an indication of change. It is true that though the Address does not show the exact shape of the change but it certainly indicates that the present Government has the will to change the situation. They have the will and courage to admit their mistakes too. They have the courage to take risk of going ahead on a new path. That is why I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and I believe that the Prime Minister and his colleagues will certainly strike at the very root of this chaotic system, a system that nurtures corruption, exploitation and oppression. Keeping in mind our experiences over the last 40 years, this Government should take

some quick decisions in this respect. Considering what the masses have achieved in these 40 years, it would be very difficult for the nation to wait any longer. Therefore, steps should be taken immediately to restore the public's faith in democracy. First of all, the existing education system should be changed. It has been mentioned in the President's Address that the present education system would be reviewed. I agree that as things stand now, only a review is possible. Yet, I shall use this opportunity to make some suggestions on this subject. I feel that there is an urgent need to revamp the present education system. Any delay in this matter will only increase the public's distrust in democracy. One suggestion that I would like to make is that the I.A.S. and I.P.S. examinations held every year should not be held for the next three years. Other-wise, we will never succeed in changing our education system or take any step in that direction. I think we have enough I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers in the country to take us through the next three years. These examinations can be reintroduced after three years, if the need arises. Similarly, I would suggest that schools and colleges in this country should be closed for a period of one year. For the country's development has been bogged down by inequalities, crime, disease, starvation and various forms of exploitation. The people who passed out from the schools and colleges in the post independence era simply added to the aforesaid ills. So there is a need to close down colleges for a year. Although some people may protest because the existing system is in their interest, the majority of people will thank you and support you for having taken this step towards educational reform. This is what I firmly believe.

Secondly, I shall say something about the economic situation. Although certain guidelines have been mentioned in this regard in the President's Address and it has also been pointed out by Shri Malhotra and Shri Somnath, I want to emphasize that concrete steps should be taken immediately in this direction. If the feelings of an ordinary Member like me can be conveyed to the Government, I would request them to reconsider their

policy towards multinationals. Production of items of daily use like tooth-brush, shoes, soaps and oil is almost exclusively controlled by multinationals. The Parliament should frame a law that would confine the manufacture of such items to the small-scale sector or the rural industry sector. This should be done without delay. Otherwise we will not be able to generate employment opportunities for which we have made commitment. If we fail to generate employment opportunities, for the weaker sections, the ruling party or the Opposition will never be able to gather enough courage to fight the evils in our society. We will have to pay special attention to the people belonging to the rural sector and those belonging to our respective constituencies. A small suggestion that I want to make is that manufacture of these items be taken away from multinationals and handed over to the unemployed people or cooperative societies formed by them and not to capitalists. Along with this, the Government's sale outlets like the Super Bazars and the Kendriya Bhandars should be directed to buy these commodities from the small-scale sector or the aforesaid societies only so that a source of livelihood is made available to the weaker sections of our society. The previous Government encouraged advertisements featuring popular film stars resulting in exploitation of the feelings of the people.

Sir, now I shall briefly deal with the prevailing law and order situation. The decisions taken by the previous Government regarding law and order allowed full freedom to criminals that licences for firearms would remain valid at the district level. For a criminal a licence has little significance. Only a law-abiding citizen acquires a licence for the possession of a firearm for self-defence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Santosh Bhartiya, as this is your maiden speech in the House, I do not want to interrupt you by ringing the bell. But the time allotted to you is over, so please finish your speech quickly.

SHRI SANTOSH BHARTIYA: Sir, now much time has been allotted to me. Prior to me hon. Shri Bhajan Lal spoke for 55 min-

utes. I was looking at the clock and I think I have spoken for about 10 minutes only. If the time allotted to me is just 10 minutes then I shall sit down. So please let me know the time allotted to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Still you may complete the sentence which was being uttered by you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): Sir, please let him have two more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You may finish what you were saying.

SHRI-SANTOSH BHARTIYA: Sir, I regret to say that in the second round the hon. Member who spoke before me got more time than I have been given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a question of the time allotted to you but the time allotted to your party. So please conclude your speech and sit down.

SHRI SANTOSH BHARTIYA: Sir, I would like to suggest that the present Government should change the policies of the previous Government. The policy related to firearms, in particular, has adversely affected the law-abiding citizens. This policy should be framed de-novo at the national, state and district levels.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more new subjects please. You will have to wind up your speech now.

SHRI SANTOSH BHARTIYA: In conclusion, I would like to say that the absence of the word 'socialism' was strongly felt by Shri Gadgil. Shri Harish and hon. Shri Bhajan Lal also felt that several important points were missing. But when I look at what has been happening over the past 5-10 years and the performance of the previous Government, the disregard shown to socialism becomes amply clear. I hope the present Government will take some positive action

[Sh. Santosh Bhartiya]

on its own. They should work for the fulfillment of the promises made in the Address. They have been given a mandate to eliminate the existing system. Corrupt elements will definitely donounce the Government for this as the present system is favourable to them but their criticism should be ignored.

Sir, I would like to tell hon. Members of the ruling party that if they do not make it a point to change the present system they would not be honouring the mandate given to them by the public. This may lead to dissensions within the party. I urge the Government to ignore the criticism of the supporters of the existing system. The Government should resolutely work for the points included in the President's Address.

Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Railway Minister will now make a statement.

15.38 hrs.

[English]

STATEMENT *RE.* ACCIDENT INVOLVING NO. 9020 UP DEHRADUN-BOMBAY CENTRAL EXPRESS TRAIN ON
14.3.1990

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Sir, I deeply regret to apprise the House of an unfortunate accident to train No. 9020 UP Dehradun-Bombay Central Express at about 15.25 hrs. on 14.3.1990 on the Ratlam-Dahod B.G. double line electrified section of the Ratlam Division of Western Railway. While this train with 16 coaches was on the run between Ratlam Junction and Morwani stations, the 6 rear-most coaches derailed, of which 4 coaches, marshalled 12th to 15th from train engine, capsized at Km. 646/23. As a result of this

derailment, 6 passengers lost their lives and 22 passengers sustained injuries, out of which 4 were grievous.

Immediately on receipt of information about the accident, Medical Relief Vans and Road Ambulances with Divisional officers and Doctors were rushed to the site from Ratlam. Divisional Railway Manager/Ratlam along with his officers immediately left for the site of the accident. Local civil and police officials also reached the accident spot. The injured were admitted to the civil and railway hospitals at Ratlam.

The General Manager, Western Railway and senior officers who were on inspection at Ankleshwar about 350 kms. from the site of accident also rushed to oversee relief arrangement at site.

Member Engineering, Railway Board also proceeded to the accident site.

The Commissioner of Railway Safety, Western Circle, who was with General Manager, Western Railway on inspection also proceeded to the site of accident. He will hold a statutory inquiry into the accident.

Ex-gratia relief to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured is being arranged.

I and all railwaymen and women extend our deepest condolences to the kith and kin of those who lost their lives and sincere sympathies to the injured in this unfortunate accident.

I am sure the House joins us in extending heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

[Translation]

SHRIDAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Kindly give an assurance to the House that old railway lines and bridges would be replaced.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This point can not be raised now. All such points may be raised during the discussion on the Railway Budget.

At this moment no questions will be allowed in this House after the statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): What type of relief will be given by the Government to the families of those affected?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Relief is given in accordance with the provisions made for this purpose.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI C. SRINIVASAN (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and on behalf of the AIADMK under the dynamic leadership of Puratchi Thalaivi Selvi Jayalalitha, I place before this august House the views of our Party Sir, this House must view with concern the shabby treatment meted out to the democratic process in the recent elections. The main force behind our unity and integrity is the periodic elections through which we reiterate our faith in ruling ourselves. This country has however recently witnessed the gory events of elections being conducted in several States amidst large-scale violence and electoral malpractices. We have debated on several occasions the electoral reforms. Apart from the unsavoury incidents in Bihar and Haryana, several condemnable events had taken place in the elections to Palani Lok Sabha Constituency in Tamil Nadu. More than 300 booths were captured and the ruling party elements forced a section of the people to vote in favour of a political party. Despite these, the DMK could not win the seat. Immediately, on the day of counting they hiked the rice price by one rupee after being frustrated by the impending defeat in the bye-election. The DMK got severe drubbing not only in the Lok Sabha elections in Tamil Nadu, but also in the bye-election. This is a clear verdict for a change in Tamil Nadu. But the change is yet to come. The Government that has been outvoted by

expression of the people's opinion refuses to bow to the will of the people. In spite of this, this Government in Delhi is firmly supporting the anti-people Government to continue in Tamil Nadu. If at all they are sincere in their faith in democratic traditions, in their faith in the people of India, they must ask this DMK Government to step down and seek a fresh mandate.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, he can place it on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is his maiden speech.

SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: People may vote for every five years, but people must also support the Government they have elected for five years. If they express their disapproval in any form, then the will of the people must be respected. Let this Government not take shelter under the letter of the law but observe the spirit behind the constitutional provisions.

Sir, I must with all agony apprise this august House about the conspiratorial designs of the Tamil Nadu Government to physically eliminate the Leader of the Opposition and the mass leader Pauratchi Thalaivi Jayalalitha. They made an overt attempt on her life on the floor of the Assembly last year. Having failed and having lost the Lok Sabha elections with gaining no seat in favour of them, they are determined to liquidate her.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RAMGANESH KAPSE (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my point of order is whether a Member can read his own speech in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is the maiden speech, he can do so.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Visakhapatnam): It is his maiden speech, Sir. They should not object.

SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: We have our worst apprehensions about that and the evidence is there. Our leader was prevented from campaigning in the Pondicherry elections. A wanton attempt was made last month by a planned accident on her car. The wishes of the people of Tamil Nadu and the strength of Indian democracy saved her from the disaster. There should be a judicial inquiry into the whole episode. The case filed on that incident was disposed of within 10 days. This is simply judicial history. The public must know the designs of the DMK Government. They are out to physically destroy her. This whole House, I hope, would join in condemning the incident.

Sir, let me now come to certain problems on the economic front. Agriculture is the backbone of this country. Farmers in this country are faced with serious problems. On the one hand, they are facing resource handicaps and on the other hand, they are facing serious debt burden. This Government which promised the people to waive agricultural loans is developing cold feet. Months have passed, but they are yet to evolve a scheme for redeeming the farmers. Pending finalisation of any such scheme, an interim relief must be provided to the farmers from the debt burden.

Water resource management is in a poor state. Water resources should either be nationalised or a didactic system must be evolved to check river water wastage into sea and to provide equitable distribution of river water as per regional demands. It is in this backdrop the Government must take up the Ganga-Cauvery link system. Environmental clearance to the Telugu-Ganga Project must be given immediately so that at least by 1992 the project can bring some water to the Madras city. Sir, I learn this Government is not seriously pursuing the technology mission of providing drinking water to all villages launched by the previous Government. Do not give up good viable schemes for political reasons. It is ultimately the people who would be affected. Therefore, this Government must accord top priority for providing drinking water to all the

villages. This Government is not sincere about strengthening the local body institutions. When you were in the Opposition, you defeated the legislative measures of empowering the local body institutions to serve the people in a better manner. Why do you not develop an alternative model of strengthening the local body institutions?

Sir, industrial development is not balanced all over the country. Industrial development in Tamil Nadu is the slowest. Even the Rs. 400 crore Steel Plant initially to be set up in Salem has been shifted to Rourkela because the Tamil Nadu Government willingly conceded that the Plant may be set up in Rourkela. The Government which has lost the mandate of their people has no right to take such decision. The people want back the Plant in Salem. Please take action to bring back this Plant.

Sir, months have passed since this Government promised the people that 'Right to Work' will be made as a fundamental right. Two Constitutional Amendments have been made, but none for this purpose. This Government should not reconsider this and there can be no two opinion on this question. It should be made a fundamental right forthwith and follow-up employment guarantee schemes should be launched without any further delay as the youth in the country are frustrated today.

Sir, women continue to be oppressed and suppressed in the country. My leader, late Dr. M.G.R., launched several programmes for the welfare of women in Tamil Nadu. You must guarantee to the Indian women seats in Parliament and Assemblies and seats should be reserved for women as per their percentage in the total population.

Sir, the Sri Lanka problem is still haunting us. The IPKF is being withdrawn without a reciprocal commitment for ensuring peace in Tamil areas. Refugees' influx is on the increase. Ships carrying the refugees are not only landing on the shores of Tamil Nadu, but on the shores of Orissa also and soon this problem would spread to other States

also. The life of Tamilians is in perpetual danger in Sri Lanka. Recently, a ship carrying Tamil refugees was not allowed to land in Tamil Nadu by the Chief Minister who says that he has the Tamil blood in him. He further says that he would have welcomed the refugees if they are not opposed to the Tigers. This shows the factional mind of the Chief Minister. The Central Government must issue necessary directions to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to accept the refugees as they are related to people in Tamil Nadu by language and race. The Central Government must reconsider the whole issue and halt the withdrawal of IPKF until Tamils start living without fear and in peace. A mutually agreed friendship treaty must be concluded in which specific guarantee for devolving powers for the North Eastern Provincial Council, is included. Care must also be taken to ensure a warranty clause forbidding of setting up of military bases by foreign powers on the soil of Sri Lanka. Adequate security measures must also be taken to counter the threat posed to us by the establishment of a Naval base in Katchathivu ceded to Sri Lanka on the wrong advice of the DMK Government.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon): Sir, for the second time in three months, the House is discussing the Presidential Address which reflects the essential character of this minority Government—vague and directionless, repetitive, damp squib, a diarrhoea of verbiage when attempting to denigrate the solid achievements of the previous Government—and constipated when it comes to new ideas or charting out a cogent path for carrying this nation forward. Sir, whether this Government has ruled for three months or it is going to rule for 3 years it cannot escape the fundamental truth, it cannot grow out of the inevitable constraint that it is a freak child of Indian democracy, a minority government directly representing only 17% of the popular votes, kept alive artificially by the fascist right and the opportunistic left which are diametrically opposed in their ideologies and their views on all vital

socio-economic issues and domestic and foreign policies.

Sir, let me start with the pious declaration in the President's Address in para 6 that the Government is 'taking measures to strengthen secularism. This is Devil quoting the Scriptures. Who does not know that this Government has come to power by promoting the communal divide in North India, and by exploiting that communal divide. The BJP exploited religious fundamentalism through Ram Janma Bhoomi issue while the Janata Dal exploited the minority sentiments through disinformation and political skull-duggery. The truth of the conspiracy was carefully hidden from both sides. Shri V.P. Singh would not speak from a platform where the BJP was represented or BJP flag was flying. He would ask for the flag to be removed. Even in the election manifesto, the CPI (M) had categorically denounced the BJP as a reactionary communal force. Thus, the three segments of this Government solicited the votes of different sections and communities on different and mutually conflicting premises. These very same Parties have now come to form the Government, claiming the people's mandate. A Government based on such deceit and untruth cannot last long. This Government will crumble when the truth represented by the irreconcilable differences between the present ruling Parties and the false premises presented before the people come home to roost.

The democratic polity of India was built on the solid foundations of socialism and secularism, on the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. It was the steadfast adherence of these values which has enabled this democracy to remain as a largest single democracy in the world, while most of the other nations born to freedom from colonial domination have fallen by the way side and taken over by fascist or military dictatorship. It is clear from the events of the last three months that the forces of left adventurism, right reaction and religious fundamentalism which are the guiding and supporting forces of this Government pose a positive

[Sh. S. Krishna Kumar]

threat to the unity and integrity of our country.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee a few minutes ago was gloating over what he called the decimation of the Indian National Congress. Instead we see the increasing predicament of the Indian Left and the hara-kin which they are committing on themselves. At least, after the Assembly elections, the realisation should be dawning on them that by collaborating with the BJP, they are destroying whatever base they have built in the last six decades in India. The Communist Parties are used to committing historic mistakes and then making *post mortem* analysis on them and making course-corrections witness the great leap forward or the Cultural Revolution in Mao's China or Stalin's repressive era and the years of stagnation under Brezhnev in the U.S.S.R. Creating conditions for the ascendance of the BJP is perhaps the second historical mistake the Leftists are making in India, the first being the betrayal of India's freedom struggle, especially the Quit India Movement. The Stalinist Gerentocracy which controls the Left in India is now on the wrong side of history even in the global Communist movement.

16.00 hrs.

Their suicidal policy of promoting fascist, reactionary and fundamentalist parties within the country and their international isolation will surely lead to their marginalisation and liquidation in the country, at least in the forms in which they now exist. To sympathise with them will be patronising, so let us wish them good luck.

As was emphasised by all my colleagues, the Achilles heel of this Government is its policy on Kashmir. The watershed in this unfortunate development is the Dr Rubrya episode, which shorn of its humanitarian veneer, was an ignominious and abject surrender of the Government of India to hardcore terrorism. On that fateful day, effective political power or at least, the percep-

tion of it, passed from the Government to terrorists and the secessionists in the Kashmir Valley. For the first time, lakhs of ordinary citizens rejoiced in the streets paying homage to the terrorists. On January 20 and 21, the new Megalamaniac of a Governor by his hamhanded searches alienated the entire local population in the Valley. He followed it up by the high-handed dissolution of the last buffer between the Central Government and the Kashmir people, the elected legislature. It is not known whether Shri Jag Mohan consulted the Prime Minister before the dissolution of the legislature. If he did consult, then it is a sad reflection on the Prime Minister for them he was party to the politically infantile decision. If the Governor had the temerity not to consult the Prime Minister then it is a sad reflection the control the PM has in the Governance of this country. The continuation of the depredation of the Governor in inflicting on the people of Kashmir virtually permanent curfew, hundreds of innocent citizens being killed, is going to lead us to a one way street. Today Mother India is crying because its child the beautiful Kashmir Valley, is being estranged, alienated perhaps irretrievably that. If the situation comes to pass, God forbid, the Valley is to be severed from us, the people of India are not going to forgive, history is not going to forgive Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and his minority Government.

In no crucial issue, whether J&K, Punjab or Sri Lanka, can the national interest be safeguarded by vague platitudes or hollow acts of gimmickry. It is the perception of weakness which characterises this Government which has demoralised the security forces whether in J&K or the Punjab or the IPKF in Sri Lanka. The Punjab situation is deteriorating day by day. Much was made of the abrogation of the 59th Amendment on Punjab because it compromised the citizen's right of life. But this Government is extinguishing the right to life of ordinary citizens of Kashmir.

Sir, I will take only a few more minutes and make a few observations. We will be debating in detail on the Prasar Bharati Bill.

We are not opposed to the creation of a Corporation or giving functional autonomy to the electronic media because it is part of our own Congress—I manifesto. But, there is no doubt, that this Government in the same manner as they have appointed politically the State Governors in this country, is going to pack up the Board of Governors of the new Corporation with fellow-travellers and supplicants. The difficulty is one cannot legislate for honesty of politicians, independence of professionals or efficacy of management. The Government, I believe, should have adequate political control over the media to use the media as an effective instrument of nation building. If they are going to limit the control by Parliament to discussion of the annual report and Budget of Prasar Bharati and if they are going to deny the inalienable right of Members of Parliament to ask questions about the organisations; then it will be a retrograde step at the present stage of the country's development.

Sir, the incontrovertible facts show that the Indian economy left by Shri Rajiv Gandhi was in a healthy and vibrant state. *The Economist* of London says that India has prospered mightily during Shri Rajiv Gandhi's five years in power. I do not want to discuss this in detail because of paucity of time. Further, the actual investment in real terms during the Seventh Five Year Plan was 109 per cent. There was a record foodgrains output of 170 millions. There was a fantastic export growth. There was a whopping industrial growth of above 8 percent. It is true that Balance of Payments and deficit financing were stretched to the limit in order to retain a high growth rate. But the result was that India became a global economic force. India achieved competitive strength in the world market. Today, after this Government has taken over, it is following an anti-growth policy. Business and industry are confused. Industry has already started decelerating. Instead of the high-growth wealth-producing economy, this Government is going to convert our economy to a low-growth, command and control oriented poverty-distributing economy. I will take only a few more minutes. Yesterday, my colleague listed at length

the investment under Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government for rural development programmes. Much is being made of the Janata Dal Government's pronouncements that 50 per cent of the investment in the Eighth Plan will be earmarked for rural areas. The actual fact is that under the Seventh Plan under the Rajiv Gandhi's administration, 55 per cent of the Rs. 180,000 crs. which was the investment in the Seventh Plan, was actually spent in the rural areas. I have got the statistics of the Planning Commission here.

The President's Address only repeats what was said three months ago about the genuine devolution of powers for the Panchayati Raj institutions. This Government has aborted the historic achievements of the previous Government in respect of Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Bills which came almost to fruition. They were brought after the greatest possible consultation process but now it is clear this Government has no interest in transferring power to our people.

The one more point which I wish to make is regarding Family Planning. As a public worker I had been a strong proponent of the National Family Planning Programme I believe it is a crucially important programme for our socio-economic development, for the removal of poverty, for carrying forward this nation to its rightful destiny. What has the President's Address mentioned about Family Planning? It mentions that effective control of population is also essential. It further says that we have to achieve a national consensus in respect of population control. Sir, the Bhartiya Janata Party it has expressed itself against any effective National Family Planning Programme because of its archaic and obscurantist stand that some communities do not follow Family Planning and so the Hindus should not follow it. Because of that, if you are going to insist on a national consensus, it means that it is going to be good-bye to the National Family Planning Programme.

Sir, in sum, the President's Address is a repetition of the pious platitudes and vague generalisations of three months ago. What-

[Sh. S. Krishna Kumar]

ever be the balancing acts, whatever be the political acrobatics, this Government may perform in order to cling on to power, one thing is clear. This Government will not be taken seriously by the Indian people. When the waves recede and when self-evidence truths finally prevails it will be clear that only the Indian National Congress can maintain the integrity of the country and lead the nation forward. The Congress shall restore the affection of the people, restore the dignity of the nation and its true secular, socialist path towards its rightful future.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJDEV SINGH (Sangrur). Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak in the Parliament. In his Address, the Hon. President has categorically mentioned that agriculture would be encouraged. But at the same time, mention has been made about fixation of the support price of paddy only. The harvesting season of barley and wheat is about to start and in a few days' time, these commodities would start arriving in the market. The most important point in this regard is that support price of wheat should be fixed. The prices of agricultural inputs have increased manifold during the last few years. In view of this increase, the support price of wheat fixed earlier is no more remunerative. All of you are aware that the farmer has been toiling in extremely difficult conditions. Despite hard work, he is unable to get the reasonable price for his produce to enable him to make his both ends meet. This naturally affects production. The country will make progress only when the farmer is satisfied and gets remunerative price for his produce.

My suggestion is that in view of the increase in the price of agricultural inputs during the last few years, the Government should fix the support price of wheat at Rs. 325 per quintal. The Government should keep in mind the condition of those sections of the society who live in extreme poverty. My suggestion in this regard is that the

Government should grant subsidy for sale of their wheat. If the price of wheat is fixed at less than Rs. 325 per quintal, it will not be remunerative and the farmer will not be satisfied. The prosperity of the country depends on the farmer. Therefore I would suggest that the Government should take effective measures in this regard and announce Rs. 325 per quintal as the support price of wheat at the earliest. When the foodgrains is brought to the market, Government agencies including FCI do not come forward to purchase it for days together. Due to this, the farmer has to face a lot of difficulty and is forced to take rounds of the market. Therefore, it is essential that the Government should take effective steps for purchase of the produce of the farmers as and when he brings it to the market. The payment should also be made promptly, so that the farmer gets the price of wheat and other crops without any difficulty.

Last year, the Government had announced Rs. 10 as bonus on the sale of paddy, but it is a matter of regret that this bonus has not been paid in some parts of Punjab so far. It is regrettable that a long time has passed since this announcement was made by the Government, but so far neither bonus has been paid nor any measure has been taken in this respect. The Government must take steps for the prompt payment of this bonus to the farmers.

Secondly, apart from the farmers, jawans play a significant role in the country. They have to protect the country under difficult circumstances. But the rate of the pension of the jawan who retired 10-15 years ago is not even 1/3rd of what a jawan gets today on retirement. Earlier, the army jawans had to work under heavy odds. Then why should those who worked in difficult circumstances to protect the country, should get lower rate of pension? What is the logic behind it? I have not been able to find any logic for a long time. I would like to suggest that the time has now come when the principle of 'one rank one pension' should be adopted. How can a retired army jawan make his both ends meet under these circumstances. It is surprising

that some of the Jawans get only Rs. 200 as pension. Nobody can sustain with such a nominal amount in the prevailing circumstances. No step has been taken to remove this anomaly so far. Therefore, action should be taken at the earliest in order to remove this genuine grievance of Ex-servicemen.

Banks were nationalised so that the common man could avail of better facilities. But it is a matter of regret that corruption is rampant in the nationalised banks. A person has to pay a substantial amount as bribe to the Bank officials in order to get a small loan sanctioned. In case, the people want to get loan for purchasing agricultural items, they have to pay a major part of the loan as bribe. In the process, the farmers suffer the most. In order to improve the functioning of Banks, it is essential to appoint supervisory squads in the banks which should identify the genuine difficulties of the farmers by making on the spot visits. There is an immediate need to take effective steps in this regard.

Massacre of Sikhs took place in the country in 1984. Thousands of women became widows and about 3700 persons were killed in Delhi alone. It was not a riot. Riot takes place when two sides are involved in the fight. In that case two sides were not involved. Sikhs were massacred under a well planned conspiracy. The Government assured time and again that steps would be taken for the rehabilitation of the affected families. But it is a matter of regret that no steps have been taken in this regard. The affected people have been on hunger strike in Delhi since February 12. Earlier it was relay fast, now they are on fast-unto-death. Their demands are genuine. The Government should accept those demands to win the hearts of the Sikhs. The first among those demands is:—

[English]

Declaration of November, 1984 riots as eruption of violence against Sikh community and tackling all the victim cases as a social burden on the society and the country as a whole and not merely as an administrative

problem to be left over in the hands of the bureaucrats alone.

[Translation]

This is an important demand which should be accepted immediately. It will enable the Government to win the confidence of the Sikh community. Their second demand is:—

[English]

- (i) full compensation as per the Compensation Act for all the murdered to their next of kins.
- (ii) rehabilitation of victims at several places for all those who have been uprooted due to looting/burning of their houses and commercial establishments viz. shops, factories, work centres etc.,

[Translation]

Then there is a demand of pension for those who became widows in those riots. These widows should be given a monthly pension of Rs. 1500/- each so that they could make their both end meet. Educational facilities should be provided to their children. This is a problem which requires humanitarian approach. The Government can win the confidence of Sikh community by providing them adequate compensation. The more the delay in providing compensation, the more this community will suffer. Therefore, talks should be held with those who are on hunger strike without any further delay and thus take steps for the fulfilment of their demands. As regards the payment of compensation, they are asked to produce death certificate. It is very surprising. How can a death certificate be obtained? No list of those 3700 persons, who were killed in those riots has been published. Therefore this condition of producing death certificate should be waived and the cases of compensation should be settled without insisting on the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted in your case is over. You have already taken a lot of time.

SHRI RAJDEV SINGH: Railway Budget has already been presented in the House and there is no proposal of introducing any new passenger train in Punjab in the Budget. Earlier it was stated that no new train could be started in Punjab due to constraints of resources. In this regard I would like to ask as to whether this constraint of resources is applicable to Punjab only and not in case of other States?

It has been a long standing demand that a passenger train from Bhatinda to Delhi via Rampur Phool, Barnala and Sanaam should be started. This demand has been raised time and again and justifications have also been given in this regard. Thus it is necessary that this demand should be accepted and Punjab should be given its due share. Sardar Atinder Pal Singh who has been elected from Patiala constituency should be released at the earliest. It will help in winning the hearts of Sikh Community. With these words I conclude my speech on President's Address.

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have read the President's Address very carefully and after regarding it, I was reminded of the previous Government. Congress Government only made promises before millions of down-trodden people of the country and formulated different types of programmes to shut their mouths, whenever they raised issues regarding their rights. I would like to submit that if the Janata Dal Government also follows the same path, it will have to face the same consequences as the Congress Government faced. In the President's Address, I didn't find anything, which is favourable to the poor of this country and which has been said on behalf of the Government. Delhi is the capital of India, where the poor from all over the country have migrated in a large scale in search of livelihood, but the Government never paid any attention to them. Government has not made any arrangement so far for providing housing facilities to them. The Government makes special arrangements for those who migrate from Punjab due to terrorism, but no arrangement has been made by the Govern-

ment yet for those poor, who have migrated to Delhi from other States. Their number is larger than the refugees of Punjab. They are from the down-trodden class of the society. They were never provided any facilities in Delhi.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government on another important issue also. Although it is said by the Government that there is democracy in the country, but a good number of hon. Members have referred to the incidents occurred in Meham and we read about them in newspapers also. I would like to draw the attention of the press reporters sitting in the press gallery of the House towards the incidents occurred in Bijnor district of Uttar Pradesh..... (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me first. When we have listened to you patiently, you should also listen to us. I would like to submit to the hon. Chairman..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is on a point of order. Please sit down, let him say first. After that, you can continue.

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT (Baroda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my point of order is that no Member can address the Press here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are right. But as a new Member, she may not be aware of it. I would like to inform you that the press can not be addressed in the House. Please keep it in mind.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: I welcome the advice of hon. Chairman. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members sitting here and the Government towards the irregularities committed in the case of election for Chandpur Assembly seat. On the 27th of the last month, when election was being held for the Chandpur Assembly seat, I was present there. Before the election, the people belonging to weaker sections were threatened that they would not be allowed to cast their votes, about which I informed the Chief Election Commissioner and informed him again on the 27th. In spite of all this, they

could not exercise their franchise. Out of the 200 polling booths of Chandpur Assembly seat, 62 were captured. Out of them, 32 were such, where 91% to 100% voting was in favour of Janta Dal candidate. Is this the democracy? How it will work if the down-trodden people are deprived of their right to vote. It has been stated by the President in his Address that the use of money and muscle power in the elections will be checked. When the down-trodden people of this country cannot cast their vote, how can they elect their representatives to the Lok Sabha or to the State Assemblies. I have drawn your attention particularly on these issues. May be, my words are too harsh. Neither I am supporting the Congress Government nor the Janta Dal Government. I will only support that Government, which will work for the poor and the down-trodden. I am not the person to support any party under pressure. The poor and down-trodden constitute 85 per cent of our population. There is a need to pay attention towards them. The Government should not shirk their responsibility only by formulating programme as was done by Congress and by simply constituting committees as has been done by this Government. Instead, this Government should ensure the work of the committees in completed in two-three months and see the outcome thereof. It has been stated by the Government that 50 per cent of the Central Budget will be allocated for the rural development. It is a welcome step. Majority of our down-trodden and exploited society lives in the villages. But when the information is gathered, it reveals that the funds provided by the Centre has not reached to them, as the money has been pocketed by the intermediary officials and they get it only on papers. So, in fact, they do not receive any benefit.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit through you that the Government should pay attention to what I say and act accordingly otherwise it will have to face the same consequences, which the Congress Party faced at the hands of Bahujan Samaj Party. This Government will also fall, if it does not fulfil its promises made in the election manifesto.

Land is allotted to the poor and the down-trodden people on papers only, but in reality, they do not get it. Not only the hon. member of BJP and Janta Dal, but the Congress Members should also realise this fact. May be, my words are harsh, but you should remember that once these poor, oppressed and backward people are organised, we will not let any atrocity to be committed on them. We are fighting with the Government in this country to follow the path of Baba Saheb Ambedkar and to let the poor and down-trodden also follow that path.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, regarding the question of backward classes, I would like to remind that when the Janta Government came to power in 1977, it had promised that the recommendations made in the reports of Kaka Kalelkar Committee and Mandal Commission would be implemented, but the Janta Party threw those reports in the dustbin. If the Janta Dal Government adopts the same attitude and only committees are constituted for the implementation of the Mandal Commission reports and no action is taken, the backward people will not spare the Janta Dal Government also.

[English]

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I be permitted a brief digression before I go on to the main subject!

May, I Mr. Chairman, take this opportunity to congratulate you on your unanimous choice as the Deputy Speaker. This was announced by Mr. Upendra in a Press Conference a little while ago. So, May I be permitted to congratulate you in advance. It is now a matter of formality only.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We also congratulate you. Sir.

SHRI INDER JIT: Mr. Chairman, corruption as we all know has been playing havoc with our political, public and national life. Therefore, I have personally welcomed the President's assurance of early steps to clean up our public life, particularly at the

[Sh. Inderjit]

political and at the highest level. I welcome the announcement in regard to the Lok Pal Bill. Nevertheless, I must also express my great disappointment at one major lapse. We cannot clean our public life merely through half measures. These half measures have been the bane of our public life for the last three decades. I would therefore have been happy if the President's Address had also referred to the solemn commitment made by the National Front Government on assuming office. In accordance with this all Ministers were required to declare their assets in Parliament. I greatly regret to say that although one hundred days have passed by these assets have not yet been declared. I would strongly urge that this is very-very necessary if we are to move in the right direction.

As we all know, Nehruji and Shastriji were very clear what they wanted done. We had first the a Santhanam Committee Report. Much more followed thereafter. Yet nothing has really been done in all seriousness. Therefore, I do wish that Mr. V.P. Singh, who heads the National Front Government, should come forward—not only he himself, but also all his Ministers—to make declarations of their assets and lay these on the Table of the House. I know Mr. V.P. Singh has been very clear on this subject personally. Last year, I recall having a discussion with him in the Lobby. Thereafter he came forward with a public declaration of his assets. I had then remonstrated that this by itself was not enough. The declaration of assets needed to be laid on the Table of the House. The reason? Any false declaration would automatically invite contempt and *privilege* of the House.

Therefore, this is something which must be done, because the present Government made a solemn commitment in the matter. Not only a solemn commitment on assuring office. I remember that the Janata Dal also declared at its foundation Conference at Bangalore that it would come forward with a

law requiring every MP and MLA to file an annual declaration of his assets.

I will elaborate this point a little later. But I would like to say one thing immediately. At one stage, during Pandit Nehru's time, a practice evolved under which Ministers at the Centre were be required to file declarations of their assets and to submit copies of these declarations to the Prime Minister. Likewise in the States, the Ministers were required to submit their declarations to the Chief Ministers. But, this did not serve the best interests of the country. If I may say so, at best it served the interests of the leaders who could then use the declarations to manipulate matters in one way or the other.

Yesterday, I was very happy to see that Dr. Chenna Reddy in Andhra Pradesh and all his Ministers have made public announcement of their assets: But I would like to say that this, by itself, is not enough. These declarations of assets should be laid on the Table of the House. That would give the declarations credibility and a special sanction.

As I said earlier, it is not enough that the Ministers declare their assets. If we are really serious about cleaning up the Augean stables and giving our country a clean public life and a clean political life, then we have to take one other step. We have to get all MPs at the Centre, as well as all the MLAs and MLCs in the states to come forward with such declarations. I am not making a very revolutionary suggestions. This practice is something which is followed in many countries.

In Australia, for instance, the present Prime Minister Mr. Robert Hawke got all his MPs and Ministers in 1983 to table declarations of their assets. Likewise in the Bahamas and Malta I had occasion to talk to the President of the Bahamas Parliament Mr. Coleby, as also the speaker of Malta, Mr. Micoreff in the Bahamas, they passed in 1976 a legislation requiring all the members of Parliament or those aspiring to be members of Parliament to make a declaration of

their assets and interests. And not only Parliamentarians, their spouses and dependent children also. In the Malta likewise, and in many other countries, they get all their MPs to declare their incomes and assets.

Therefore, I do feel that two things must be done if we are serious about fighting corruption. Firstly, as I said earlier, all Ministers must be required to make declaration of their assets. And secondly the Prime Minister, and his Government must come forward quickly with legislation requiring all members of Parliament to make a declaration of their assets.

In this context, I would like to add that some of the leading democracies also provide for such declarations. I am sure my friends here are aware that in the United States, for instance, the President and the Vice President, and all the top executive personnel are required to make their financial disclosures to the Congress.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): They have reached a high degree of sophistication.

SHRI INDER JIT: In one case, Mr. Reagan's National Security Adviser Mr. Richard Allon was forced to resign in 1982 because he failed to disclose that he had received three expensive watches and an honorarium of \$ 1,000 from a Japanese Magazine. (*Interruptions*) Perhaps for some friends here we may have to wait—for Mr. Gorbachev to give a lead. Nevertheless, I think it is important to know that in leading democracies all over the world, this is something which is being done, something which ought to be done here too.

One other point I would like to make at this stage is this. The Santhanam Committee required not only declaration of assets by the Ministers, but also by their families. This might seem to be a radical measure: But I think this is something which must be done, if we are serious about cleaning up our public life.

Mr. Chairman, there is much else to say : But I realize that we have time limitation. So, I shall not deal with other matters except to state in conclusion that there is much that requires to be done—in regard to the Lokpal Bill. Likewise, there is much that needs to be done in regard to the grave issues facing this country. Kashmir is one and Punjab another. Some of us had a chance to speak on Kashmir. But this chance was very very brief. Nevertheless, I am very grateful to you, Sir, for giving me a chance today I do hope that the Government would seriously come forward and do what I have earnestly advocated. Otherwise, there would be a credibility gap in regard to its solemn commitment. Already, people outside are beginning to feel that a fraud has been perpetrated on them, a hundred days have gone by. And as yet, the Ministers have not declared their assets.

Finally, thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me a chance to air my views on a very limited, but a vital matter. It is a subject of great national importance indeed if we are truly serious about having a clean public and national life.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for having called upon me, though late in the day, to make some observations on the Motion presently being discussed in the House. Normally speaking, perhaps 100 days' time would not be long enough for us to pass a judgement on the working of the Government, particularly in some of the sectors of the State activities; those would be our foreign policy, difficult price position and strangulation of debt grip. My friends from the Janata Dal, today early in the day, characterised it, the spread of multi-nationals' hold over the economy. Perhaps in respect of that, the present time would not be correct to pass any judgment on the working of the Government of the Janata Dal. But there are sectors in which 100 days' time is sufficiently long and we can see the direction in which the Janata Dal Government is taking the country. The Janata Dal Government itself in their first Address characterised those sectors as most critical sectors of the nation's life.

[Sh Piyare Lal Handoo]

I may remind them what I said about Punjab in the first Presidential Address. We can also recollect what was said about Punjab in this House. Then we had more than four Akali Dal (Mann Group) Members present, and today we saw only one of them present. What has happened in Punjab since the last Session, since the discussion on the President's Address? I think it is known to everybody. I need not repeat it. But what I said then can be repeated even now. The kind of terror that Punjab is seeing today is the kind of terror that was seen three months before perhaps in graver form. We are still far away in Punjab as we were then from holding the prospect of election before the people of Punjab. The second sector which was characterised most serious was Kashmir and perhaps two days before the discussion on the Kashmir—I need not say anything but I have my own personal reasons to make a reference to what was said by the Home Minister in my absence in the House—he said something, and that was about the representative character of the member of the Kashmir National Conference in this House. I agree with them that this time during the November elections to the Parliament we were unanimous in saying that people in large numbers did not come to vote. We do not take any credit for having ensured the boycott of the people. If any body can take credit for having ensured the boycott of the people from the electoral process, perhaps Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed is to be given that credit. The mere fact, as I said last time, that he did not travel through a tunnel to contest in his home district was a sufficient proof of which forces did he try to support then and left Congress and the National Conference alone to contest against, what I said then, shadow in the electoral process. But if he is keen to solve Kashmir problem, I hereby give him a proposal today. I resign tomorrow morning from the Parliament. But Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed will have to do one thing, he will have to say on the Floor of this House that as Home Minister of India he will contest elec-

tion against me from Anantnag constituency. It will help us in two ways. It will choose the right type of representative for the Anantnag District. It will also ensure a beginning of political activity in my district. Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed would do only two things. He will make a declaration on the Floor of this House that within two hours of my resignation from the Parliament he will request the Election Commission to fix a date for the election to Anantnag parliamentary Constituency. I will be a candidate against Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed. He will contest against me as the Home Minister of the country. Let us both join this struggle to help as many people as we can and get them into the electoral process.

It is very fine to say what happened there. But what is needed is what we do today. I was begging him the other day, I beg him even today—Kindly recognise the sea change that has taken place in Kashmir between the 13th of December and 20th of January. These two dates will not be obliterated from the minds of the people at any point of time. If you do not recognise the importance of these two dates and still do not take steps and undo things which are being done perhaps you will land in a position where we will not be able to retrieve anything in the State, much less the ideology that helped Kashmir to blend itself with the Union of India and which helped India to be called the motherland of Kashmir. I will say nothing more than this today about Kashmir.

There are some important matters which have been omitted in this President's Address. I shall seek reference to one of the matters which appeared to be dear to the Janata Dal leaders when they were in opposition, that was decentralisation of political power in the country. I seek the Prime Minister's intervention even now to know from him as to what had happened to the Sarkaria Commission and to the recommendations contained therein. There was an amendment moved by me last time to the President's Address seeking implementation of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. But this President's Address is to-

tally silent about the decentralisation of power, which has to be the bedrock of the federal system in the country. If we ignore that, we will be taking a risk of having more secessionist movements all over the country. Last time I made an appeal to kindly try to find the meaning of the visit to Kashmir by one of the Members of Parliament who has not yet taken oath. Why did he visit Srinagar and why did he address a public meeting in Hazaratbal mosque? I also requested kindly find the meaning of the press statement issued by the leader of the so-called liberation movement in Assam. If you do not read the meaning and attempt to weld together the so-called liberation movement in Assam, the so-called independence movement in Punjab and the so-called secessionist movement in Kashmir, you will be missing something from the modern Indian life. I once again appeal to the Home Minister to come to the House and take the House into confidence in respect of the studies they have conducted about the possible interconnection between these movements and indicate as to the steps they propose to take from the Sarkaria Commission for restructuring the national life.

We are connecting agricultural labour with wages and do not connect them with the land. The most important thing is that we have to connect agricultural labour with the land. Are we so poor in land as not to be in a position to distribute land among the agricultural labourers? We are enlisting the laws passes eighteen or twenty before and putting them in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. That will not solve the problem. What is needed is an attempt to restructure and rephrase the total social relativity of our rural life and to ensure sufficient land for every working hand and to see that we decentralise the political power right from Delhi up to the Panchayat level.

With these submissions, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak on the President's Address.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI (Ghosi): Mr.

Chairman, Sir, the President's Address is the policy-statement of the Government. It reflects the Government's policies regarding prices, the national unity and measures to be taken to eliminate economic and social oppression.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a change of government in a democracy. Sometimes, one party comes to power and sometimes, the other. In America, sometimes the Government is of the Republican Party and sometimes it is of the Democratic Party. In England, sometimes the Government is of the Labour Party and sometimes it is of the Conservative Party. We would not say any such thing about change of the Governments which is detrimental to democratic values of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that this Government does not know which policy to adopt. There is no coherence in functioning of the Government. It is ridden with internal conflicts and lacks internal unity and harmony. It is now three months, when the National Front Government came into power, but it has not been able to form its full Government yet. A single Minister is holding several portfolios. What a Government like this will do for the country, which could not form its full Government in three months.

I would like to ask hon. Members of Parliament of the ruling party who are there to rule our 80 crores of people, how will they implement their policies, principles and fulfill promises made in the Election Manifesto. The election manifesto is like an affidavit in the people's court. How will you fulfil it? How will you assure the masses?

16.57 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

The Members of the present ruling party say that no development has taken place during the last 40 years. It is the only topic of discussion inside and outside the House. At the time of independence in 1947, India was a poverty-stricken country, but

[Sh. Kalp Nath Rai]

today, it is a powerful country. It has emerged as an industrial power in the world. Was India a country with such a large agricultural sector?..... (*Interruptions*)..... I am presenting the facts before you. If you will continue to interrupt like this, not a single Minister of yours will be able to speak here..... (*Interruptions*).....

Mr. Chairman, Sir, no developing country which believes in democracy has made as much progress as India has made during the last 40 years. I would like to inform the hon. Members of the ruling party that today, India is self-reliant in the matter of foodgrains.

At the time of Independence we used to import foodgrains from abroad. At that time the total population of the country was 35 crore. Today, our country produces 17 crore tonnes of foodgrains. We have set a new record in foodgrains production in the country.

Today our country is an atomic power. It is the sixth country in the world to have achieved it. We have missile power also. India has launched a remote sensing satellite. Today India is a military power in the world. It is we who have developed these capabilities.

We have promised to our people a democracy based on socialism. It is the only country in the world where democracy and socialism and freedom of speech and freedom to earn livelihood go together. But this is not the position in other parts of world. Where there is socialism, there is no democracy. Similarly, where there is democracy there is no socialism. Under the able leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi we adopted such a political system in which democracy could go hand in hand with socialism. We accorded priority to freedom of speech along with the right to livelihood. We drifted away from the capitalist and communist blocs. The countries of the third world want that the freedom of speech and right to livelihood should go

together. This has been our achievement over the years.

They ask as to what has the Congress done. In this connection I would like to remind them as to who brought freedom to the country. It was the Congress. It was the Congress which abolished Zamindari system and the privy purse enjoyed by the former rulers. Congress nationalised the banks and established democracy based on equality. It provided land and money to crores of poor people to construct houses. Congress was infact a ray of hope for the poor people. Even today ours is the largest party in the country. 210 Members of Lok Sabha have won on the Congress party ticket but the Government was formed of a minority party. The party in power has no policies, no principles and no programmes. What policies and principles they are talking of. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that this Government will fall within a year or two and future will then look towards Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his achievements.

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make it very clear to the other side that the hon. Minister must know what his party Members are doing... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will take care of it. Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this connection I would like to quote a few sentences of Shrimati Indira Gandhi who was a great world leader:—

[*English*]

"Today, who are our enemies? It may be that we have external enemies and will have them in future, too. Then, like many other countries, we have poverty

and economic backwardness as our common enemy. But what was it that weakened India in the first place because of which we lost our Independence? The same thing exists today, which can, and is, weakening the country. It is divisiveness in the name of religion and language, as also provincialism and casteism. I ask you, my brothers, my sisters and dear children, which country has been able to progress without unity and hard work? We want our defence forces to be strong. Why? Not to launch an attack on others, but to defend our own borders, to keep our country safe. We want that our industries should flourish, our agricultural production should grow, employment opportunities should increase, as also the production of those goods which can help raise our living standards and provide comfort and happiness.

There are three big dangers. One is the amassing of the worst kinds of weapons which can destroy the human species, entire cities and lands. Second, the gap between the rich and the poor nations continues to widen. The gap between the rich and the poor exists in our country and in other poor countries also. This is a fact we do not seek to conceal. At least we are trying to establish a socialistic pattern of society and socialism itself means that this difference between the rich and the poor should diminish, that equality should prevail in society and that the fruits of Independence should reach each individual and every family. The third danger is that because of greed we continue to exploit the natural resources of the earth like mining coal and extracting oil without giving a thought to what effect such acts will have on the coming generations."

[*Translation*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had said that either the world has to

destroy weapons or the weapons will destroy the world. The entire world is undergoing tremendous change. If we do not mould ourselves accordingly we will not be able to save the unity and integrity of the country. What is the position of India in the context of the world and that of Asia? What mistakes have we committed so far. I am not saying that the Congress has achieved all the targets which were set during the freedom struggle. I am also not saying that the Congress has fulfilled all the aspirations of the people. I do not also want to say that the leaders of opposition have succeeded in achieving their goals. But one thing I must say that it is due to Congress that we have made achievements in different fields and the country has made progress.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while on the one hand the members of the Janata Dal say that—

[*English*]

public sector will occupy commanding height in economy:

[*Translation*]

Whereas on the other hand Shri Advani says that—

[*English*]

private sector will occupy the commanding height in the economy.

[*Translation*]

I would like to ask whether both the things can go together? Our friends belonging to leftist and communist party might be agitated with us on certain points, but they are our friends. They are the people who are going to co-operate with us in our fight for socialism.

There have been some mistakes on our part for which we are being punished. But I know that one day or the other we will be united and the people will dig the grave of

[Sh. Kalp Nath Rai]

communalism and casteism. Mr. Chairman, Sir, in 1977, their 360 Members won the elections. The election were held again after a period of 2 1/2 years and 340 out of them were defeated and same of them lost even their security deposits. They have never visited Delhi even once thereafter. They do not have a standing. How long would they remain in power? If they have courage, let them from the Government of their own. If they are able to do so I dare say that their Government will collapse within a year.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, they talk of having a leader. The opposition party in India never got a leader. For some time it was led by Shri Morarji Desai, who was a Congressman and for sometime Choudhary Charan Singh was their leader. Today, Shri V.P. Singh a Congress deserter became their leader. Who is he? On 12 July 1987 he said—

[*English*]

“Rajiv Gandhi is my leader, the Congress is my party”.

[*Translation*]

The Congress discarded him and they accepted him as their leader. He tries to be a leader. They welcome him, whom we had thrown out of our house. I would like to say a few words about the rise of their leader. In one of the meetings of All India Congress Committee the present Prime Minister had made a fervent appeal to Shrimati Indira Gandhi to give Rajiv Gandhi for party work so that they could fight the Kauravas of the Opposition. Today he has become the leader of those Kauravas. Let him deny this. After the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, a meeting took place in 24, Akbar Road, New Delhi. In that meeting the present leader of the country had compared Rajiv Gandhi with Lord Shiva. He had said that just as Lord Shiva had carried the dead body of Sati on one of his shoulders and the entire sub-continent on the other, similarly, Rajiv Gandhi, is carrying the dead body of Indira Gandhi on

one of his shoulders, and the responsibilities of mother India on the other. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on 23 November, 1981 at Kanpur, while addressing a mass rally of 5 lakh people the same leader had said that Rajiv Gandhi was a luminary star who outshines even the radiance of the sun and the moon. He had also said to the audience that the Nehru dynasty is like a gold mine which sometimes produced diamonds like Jawaharlal and sometimes leaders like Rajiv Gandhi. He added further that just as the body gets energised with the infusion of blood in the veins, similarly, the Congress party has got strength and stability with the arrival of Rajiv Gandhi. He had said that Rajiv Gandhi is our Commander and we are his soldiers. Was such a sycophant ever born in Indian politics.....

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): Sir, I am on a point of order. We are discussing the President's Address and therefore we should confine ourselves to the issues and the problems which have been mentioned therein. Aspersions should not be cast on the personal conduct or personality of the hon. Prime Minister. Therefore, you should direct the hon. Member not to cast personal aspersions and speak on relevant issues.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If at all unparliamentary or anything else is spoken, then only we can remove it. I cannot allow your point of order. Only I can request the Members that when they are speaking they can restrict their speech according to whatever subject we are discussing. Well, I cannot restrain the Member. Therefore, it is left to the Member to decide what to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let it be relevant to the particular subject. That is all I can say.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Chairman,

Sir, I was trying to paint the true self of the leader of National Front Government. Two years ago he was a Congressman. I expelled him and the entire party gave its approval to this move. Because**

They were ** against the Rajiv Government. Through this House, I would like to recount the issues relating to Fairfax Agency. Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister and he was the Minister of Finance. Without taking the Prime Minister and the Parliament into confidence.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa): Sir, I am on a point of order. We do not have any objection to the speech of Shri Kalp Nath Rai. He is free to speak against the Prime Minister or any other Minister but he said that at that time the Prime Minister was..... Has he any proof? If he has, he should submit it in the House. The Hon. Prime Minister is not present in the House and I think, making such an allegation against him in his absence is against the dignity of the House. It is a very serious allegation. If the hon. Member has any proof, he should submit it to the House. According to him, a person who..... is the Prime Minister today. Either he should submit a proof in support of the allegation or it should be expunged from the proceedings of the House, otherwise it will be against the dignity of the House.....*(Interruptions)*.....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. I will go through the record and see.

[Translation]

SHRI NATHU SINGH: It means that the Prime Minister..... It should be expunged from the record.....*(Interruptions)*.....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request all of you to take your seats. I will go through the record

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

and set it right if there is anything objectionable.

[Translation]

SHRI NATHU SINGH: Either it should be expunged or withdrawn.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record and if there is any objectionable remark, it cannot be part of the record.

.....*(Interruptions)*.....

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): My humble submission is he has made a specific allegation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already given the ruling.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: The only submission is I refute the charge with all our might. It is far away from the truth. Let it remain on the record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already informed the House that I will go through the record and if there is any objectionable remark, it cannot be apart of the record.

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Natrajan, the sitting judge of the Supreme Court has said in his report that the Fairfax Agency was hired at the instance of Mr. Hershman I will submit that report to the House tomorrow. Efforts have always been made to destabilise the country with the help of C.I.A. Justice Natrajan and Justice Thakkar, the sitting judges of the Supreme Court, have clearly said in their report that the Fairfax agency was hired without consulting the Prime Minister, Cabinet or the President.....*(Interruptions)*.....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Already you have taken a lot of time. Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: It was a n anti-people and anti-national step... (*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Try to conclude your speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Not only this, the Chairman of the Fairfax Agency, Mr. Hershman was the former director of the C.I.A...(Interruptions)...

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Shri S.C. Verma...(Interruptions)...

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: By hiring this Agency, they had taken an anti-people and anti-national step. Indian laws have no jurisdiction over the aforesaid Agency and we have no control over it...(Interruptions)...

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): Now, he is speaking again.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Sir, you have given me two minutes more so please let me speak. I have not yet concluded. It was an anti-national and anti-people step by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and his men. A conspiracy was being hatched to destabilise the political stability of the country...(Interruptions)...

[*English*]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: He must

be asked to sit down. You have called the next speaker.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: The Janata Dal has made several commitments in its election manifesto and one of them was waiving of loans of farmers upto Rs. 10,000... (*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will ask him. Please take your seat. Mr. Kalp Nath you have already taken a lot of time. I am giving two minutes to wind up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Janata Dal Government have neither taken any step towards waiving of farmers' loan since it came to power nor anything has been mentioned about it in the President's Address...

(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You Address the Chair. Now please conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: In spite of this, the Government considers itself as the supporter of the farmers...(Interruptions) Therefore, this Address does not contain any positive point. The factual position has been ignored in it... (*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take your seat. There is a limit for you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: The present Government may last for one year or two

years but thereafter crores of people of this country will dislodge it and will remember the achievements of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his Government once again... (*Interruptions*)...

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this country can never forget one of the greatest world leader Shri-mati Indira Gandhi and her achievements. The President has not said anything concrete in his Address about the inclusion of right to work in the Constitution. Therefore this is a helpless Government..... (*Interruptions*).....

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken 30 minutes. Wind up... (*Interruptions*)...

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Janata Dal Government... (*Interruptions*)...

You are not allowing me to speak, I will also not allow you to speak.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request all of you to cooperate to conduct the House. If you are not cooperating, I cannot do anything. Mr. Verma, carry on.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Sir, I am on a point of order. If such a senior Member like Shri Kalp Nath Rai behaves in this manner in the Lok Sabha, where we represent, lakhs and crores of people, what will the junior Members learn from him. I would say that such behaviour does not behove him.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. Mr. Verma, carry on.

[*Translation*]

SHRI S.C. VARMA (Bhopal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am one of those members who have been elected to the Lok Sabha for the first time and my first submission is before you. I would like to draw the attention of the august House towards two or three issues. The most important of them is that of the Bhopal gas tragedy victims. I am myself a resident of Bhopal and I am aware of their agony, as I have been a witness to that frightening tragedy that took place in the chilly night of December 2, 1984. I would like to mention here that the people of Bhopal have elected me to the Lok Sabha, so that I can draw the attention of the august House to their agony and distress.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the tragedy took place in Bhopal on December 2-3, 1984, lakhs of people ran helter-skelter as if they have come under a heavy attack. At that time, an explosion took place in the Union Carbide Company and a gas enveloped the entire atmosphere, but, alas within a span of few hours many died, those who could see became blind, others became handicapped and were left to struggle between life and death. The figures that have been published shows more than 3600 people dead and after that when we compiled the data two thousand more people had died. Although such a horrible tragedy shook the whole world, not only India, yet it is most sorrowful that the Government failed to provide necessary relief to those people. I charge the previous Government for treating the issue so lightly. They never gave due consideration to the basic problems. They never asked themselves what relief they had provided in the 4-5 years that had passed by. We were always given assurances that some of our problems would be solved, but nothing happened. With utmost grief, I would like to state that the decisions of the present Government too are not based on realities. Distribution of money is a welcome step, 120 crores are to be distributed for one year and it has also been stated through the President's Address that 360 crores would be distributed. However, I would like to state

[Sh. S.C. Varma]

before the august House that distribution of money would not solve the basic problems of the gas-affiliated people. This is just an interim relief that was to be provided soon after the tragedy. The tragedy took place in 1984 and today, in the year 1990, they are saying that they are distributing money and providing relief. As an administrator, who has served in high positions for about 30-35 years, I wonder how money could be distributed equally. Did the same number of deaths take place in all the families? Did the same number of people become handicapped in all the families? What sort of justice is that the same amount is distributed to all the families and what sort of justice is it, when they say that they have done whatever was to be done and that they would be considering it in future? It is very necessary to understand what is to be considered in future, because this is not an issue that can be disposed of that easily. What is surprising is that when 80-90 people die in a plane crash or when 200-300 people die in a train accident, there is a commotion not only in India, but throughout the world. Surely, then the problems in Bhopal, where 3600 people have died, where people are dying everyday even now and where about 1.50 to 1.75 lakh people are still suffering from the after effects, deserves a serious consideration.

What I want to say is that, it is good that money has been distributed, but the issue of rehabilitation should also be considered along with it. It is nothing short of justice when a mere amount of Rs. 10,000 each is paid to those families whose members have died compared to the lakhs of rupees given as compensation to the families of the victims of plane crashes and rail accidents. Yesterday, the Railway Minister even announced an increase in the compensation amount in the event of a rail accident to two lakh rupees, but the families of Bhopal gas victims were given just Rs. 10,000 each because they are poor people, because they cannot fight. What sort of justice is this? The previous Government did not pay enough attention and committed irregularities. I would like to sub-

mit before you the legal position of the issue. It is beyond the jurisdiction of the Indian Courts, whether it be the District court, the High court or even the Supreme court to decide about these cases as this was granted to them by an American Court because it was there that the legal proceedings were initiated first.

When the case was taken up in the U.S.A., the U.S. courts felt that the poor gas victims would not be able to come over to the U.S.A. So they thought of giving the jurisdiction of the case to Indian courts. I have with me the decision of the U.S. court. It says That:-

[English]

- (i) Consent to the jurisdiction of the courts of India and continue to waive defences based on the statute of limitations;
- (ii) Agree to satisfy any judgment rendered by an Indian court against it and upheld on appeal, provided the judgment and affirmance comport with minimal requirements of due process.

[Translation]

The Government should clearly understand that only a basic jurisdiction has been granted to Indian courts. Initially, the case was registered in the Bhopal District Court, which said that an interim relief of Rs. 3.5 crores be paid to the gas victims since a lot of time had elapsed. Union Carbide appealed against this decision in the High Court. This amount was reduced to Rs. 2.5 crores by the High Court for reasons unknown. Subsequently the Central Government and the State Government filed an appeal in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court said that a proposal had been received from Union Carbide for a settlement with the Central Government. The Central Government agreed to this as the disposal of the case would take a lot of time. Then the parties agreed to an amount of 470 million

dollars in settlement. This gave rise to many doubts because the then Government had given in writing that they wanted a compensation of Rs. 3300 crores. But later on, they agreed to accept just Rs. 715 crores which is rupee equivalent of 470 million dollars. This would naturally create doubts in the minds of people. What could be the reasons that made the Government agree to an amount of just 470 million dollars in settlement? Anyway, I shall not go into the hows and whys of this matter. Being an administrator, I neither look for a political angle nor doubt anybody's intentions until it has been proved. I would like to say that as mentioned in the President's Address, an interim relief has been paid but we shall take this matter to court again. As an administrator, I am familiar with certain laws and I would like to caution the Central Government that if it files a petition in the Supreme Court, the Union Carbide will again have the right to back-out without honouring their side of the agreement. Sir, I would ask the Government to beware of it. The Government should hold a dialogue with Union Carbide and pressurise them to agree that it would be better if they pay a higher amount as compensation. If Union Carbide moves out of the settlement, the case will reopen and then its fate would be hard to determine. The decisions regarding interim relief were taken by the District court, the High Court and the Supreme Court. The issues as such have not been framed as yet. The process in the civil court has not yet been set in motion. If that process starts it will take at least 20-30 years to arrive at a settlement. Sir, these are some of the points that I would like the Government to take note of. We are not interested in distributing a beggarly sum of Rs. 200 to each victim and then ask them to remain content with that. What is more important is that we rehabilitate the affected families. The point is what we propose to do in the case of 3600 people who have already died and in case of another 2000 casualties about whom information has been received and on behalf of whom claims have been filed. We have to think of ways to augment their income on a permanent basis. Secondly, what is surprising is that when the affected people were

asked to file their claims, 5 to 5.5 lakh people filed their claims. So this is really a problem of gigantic proportions. When these people were subjected to a respiratory test, over 2 lakh people were found to be suffering from an acute health disorder. I have seen with my own eyes that even the progeny of those affected in the gas leak are suffering from physical disorders. Just 3-4 days back, I saw a new-born child who did not have eyesight. People even go to the extent of saying that this was much like the after-effects of chemical warfare by which the present as well as the future generations are adversely affected. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy was as serious as the dropping of the atom-bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan or the use of poisonous gas in the Iran-Iraq war. All these points have to be taken into consideration, otherwise, the people of Bhopal will hold a grudge not only against the Government but the entire nation for their miseries. Nobody had asked for a factory to be set up over there. It was the Central Government that granted approval. The plant was set up and the leakage of gas from it killed thousands and maimed many others for life. Many families were wiped out and incalculable destruction was caused. These were the points I wanted to mention.

Another matter relates to the grant of one rank-one pension as mentioned in the President's Address. This was in the context of service personnel. But what is not understandable is why this cannot be applied to civilian officers. There are 2-3 decisions of the Supreme Court on this subject. The judges of the Supreme Court themselves took the initiative and in their case the Supreme Court decided that those who had retired prior to 1.1.1986 would get the same amount of pension as those retiring after that date. The formula of one rank-one pension should be applicable to other services also. Pension is given to those who attain the age of superannuation. It would be desirable to let the old people live their lives peacefully without feeling the pressures of inflation. Does price-rise pinch those who retire before 1.1.1986 and those who retire later

[Sh. S.C. Varma]

differently? This is the second point that I wanted to raise.

I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I express my support for the Motion of Thanks.

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Hari Kishore Singh with regard to the Address made by the President to both Houses of Parliament.

During the discussion in the House about the last Address to the joint sitting of Parliament by the President, I have made it categorically clear—not just as the Member of Parliament belonging to the Congress party, but also as a young Member—that youth of this nation are not happy with mere words or platitudes or just commitments. We want real action and real proof on the ground. At that time, the alibis that was presented was that—we just come to know, we just got it—give us a chance in the Government for a few days and we will show you a record of progress. Hundred days were glorified and hundred days of progress was established. But one thing is clear. The Government has been very efficient in appointing committees, councils and collective decision making bodies. But whether any real decisions have come out or whether there has been any real improvement on the ground, that is not there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I as a child recollect one joke or Committees, especially Government Committees. It has often been said that Committees to Government are very akin to a stomach ailment known as diarrhoea. In both cases, there are always sittings. In both cases there are reports and in both cases the matter is dropped. The situation is like that. So, I only wish that in this particular instance this does not happen.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Please expunge this.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Why? This is very very parliamentary. I did not use wrong words. If you don't understand the joke, I cannot help it.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I understand the anathema or a feeling of animus that my—more loyal than the king—senior Member of this House Shri Somnath Chatterjee feels, because he knows that I am hitting very close to what he feels.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I said only for your benefit because it should not remain in your name like this.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Why do you feel that all the Committees will function like this?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the point which is very important is that in the very second paragraph of the Address. His Excellency the President, while Addressing both the Houses of Parliament, has gone on to make, what I consider a factual error. He has said that,

'by and large, reaffirmed the verdict of the people in the last Lok Sabha elections in favour of change'.

In fact, the present Government—though it is a minority Government—have enjoyed a certain percentage of votes and a certain amount of support in the States where the Assembly elections took place. But, today, the Assembly elections have proved that the Lok Sabha elections vis-a-vis the Assembly elections,—the Government have lost ground rather the National Front Government has lost ground and it is the BJP which has gathered ground. (*Interruptions*) I do not say that the Congress gathered ground. No. We accept the people's verdict. We never go against the people's verdict. I am just mentioning that a factual error is there and it is a point to be noted. What is important is that,

today in the last four months, the communal forces have become stronger not only in Parliament or not only in the Assemblies, but communalistic tendencies have really taken root and matters are going out of hand.

Kashmir is a serious problem. It is not just a problem. It is not just an issue. It is a crisis today. It has been admitted in this House that civilian administration has come to a nullity. It is admitted in this House that there is no law and order. It is admitted in this House by the Government that they are not able to manage this situation. All of us have got together and decided that this is a national crisis, not a debating point. But what one feels very unhappy about is that the President's Address is almost casual about it. Very inert statements have been made and that depth of the problem was not understood even at the time when the President's Address was given to both the Houses of Parliament. It is most unfortunate.

But what has really affected all of us is that Kashmir is not just one of the States of our Union. Kashmir is also a symbol of secularism of India. If Kashmir breaks away, it would have far-flung reaction not just in terms of one State segregating or just a matter of secessionism.

It is relevant to this point that if one takes up the statement that the Governor made to the all-party delegation that met him, the objective of the Government as well as that Governor seems to be to render whatever little political force that existed in Jammu and Kashmir, which was nationalistic in character, to nullity. The objective was to say that the National Conference and the Congress were a write-off and that there is no other political force except the JKLF in Kashmir. Is this exactly what a nationalistic Government should do? That Governor was sent all the way from Delhi to Kashmir—a Governor against whom the then Chief Minister said categorically, if he was appointed as Governor, he would resign. Knowing very well that the Chief Minister would resign, that the elected Government would not remain, the Government was sent in order that the res-

ignation could be obtained, in order that the National Conference and the Congress could be made a non-entity.

And ultimately for what purpose? Is that JKLF, which is giving the slogan of separatism, going to succumb and work within the Constitution? They know very well that would not help.

The situation in Kashmir is not one to be just discussed. We need action. I would like to plead on this occasion, let everyone of us, who is interested in it, be given the opportunity. I have my little influence among the Central Government employees in Kashmir. Let us be given the opportunity to go to Kashmir to move among the people. I would. I have asked the hon. Home Minister for curfew passes. Even if he does not give these, we would go as the trade unionists know how to do it. We will go, if necessary, at the cost of violation because Kashmir to us is not just a mere problem. It is the whole nation's very fundamental symbol of secularism being destroyed.

I would like to say one last word about Kashmir. It is not as simple as it looks. There is a very serious sinister plan behind this. It is obvious that an attempt is being made in a planned, manner to alienate the people, the administration, the bureaucracy of Kashmir from India as a whole in order to justify a communal campaign that is on all over India. The very next step would be to say that these people belong to another religion—the Muslims, a minority—they show no loyalty, and, therefore, they must be taught a different lesson. It is these communal elements who are behind the scene. That's why one sees them supporting even the State terrorism being let loose by the Governor, Mr. Jagmohan. What is unfortunate is to see that this Government, which claims to be secular, which in its words speaks of secularism with the highest respect, actually stands on a communal crutch which is becoming stronger and stronger and one can see collusive action. They cannot pull wool over the eyes of Indians so easily. The people will realise what is the falsity behind every statement

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

they make. Of course, they are very apt in making statements. Words come up galore with lovely terminology to add.

If I may say, one more example would be relevant. One sees the manner in which the President has categorically stated in his Address that:

"My Government will fight those trends which have, in recent years, sapped our democratic institutions of their vitality and strength. Government is taking steps to ensure that our election system is rid of the debilitating effect of money and muscle power."

They say this on one side and on the other side, in Haryana one sees their own Chief Minister. *(Interruptions)*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: In Amethi. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: We are not saying anything. You have to realise something. This is your address and not ours. One must realise what one is doing. I wonder whether your value system is when one commits a crime, the other one can also commit. Is it that?... *(Interruptions)*... You have said louder than normal words that you stand up for all that is right and you are against muscle and money power. Why don't you get your Chief Minister in Haryana resign? Then, I will accept what you say. Mr. Chairman Sir, the issue is double-valued. They have exposed themselves. They are unable to enforce discipline in their party. That is not the only issue. One can go into the Address and find as to what is said about food production. They claim the credit for it. They have said that the procurement of rice has touched a new high at 9.32 million tonnes in the last year. I presume that this was not done within four months. It seems that they have procured 9.32 million tonnes in four months, i.e., ever since they came to power. They do not give credit where it is due. It is obvious that they are still in their

public relations phase. They may believe in saying that even the good monsoon was due to them. You forget that the monsoon took place when our Government was in power.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That monsoon was due to you.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, let me make it clear that at this present moment, I do not claim anything that had happened because of us. One can see the atmosphere of the House, i.e., hon. Members saying that everything that is bad is ours and everything that is good is theirs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: By and large yes.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I am grateful that at least by saying 'by and large' you are coming closer to us. They are incapable of even admitting their views which they claim that they can admit.

I would like to go into another matter which is very close to my heart. In my own State, Tamil Nadu, there is total breakdown of law and order in the constitutional machinery. Every Member of Parliament had been assaulted, insulted and dragged into jail and had been treated to the worst form of dignity. I myself have personally gone through it. I do not say 'off the record' for the sake of using words. We have been physically taken up and thrown into the gutters. It had happened to us. We have complaints. Is that how you treat the citizens?

[*Translation*]

SHRIPRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT (Baroda): How were we treated during the emergency?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: You are justifying it. You should say whether it is proper to do so.

[*English*]

Mr. Chairman, I am not contesting

what happened or what did not happen during emergency. But obviously, it is clear that they think that without announcing or proclaiming emergency under the Constitution, they can carry it out in Tamil Nadu. They do not have the support of the people. This has been established. In both the elections, the Lok Sabha elections as well as the by-elections, every form of booth capturing and other techniques like using money and muscle power were adopted. It was used in the Palani elections of Lok Sabha. Still, they could not win because the margin was so large. What is important today is that there are more than 30,000 political detainees in the jails of Tamil Nadu just because one day they said that they will do Rail Roko if the name of a particular station will not be changed to the name of a famous leader of India, Mr. Kamaraj. They just made a symbolic protest in each Railway.... (*Interruptions*) ...Many people have gone and come back and we know that many will come back.

18.00 hrs.

The problem here is that they are unwilling to even understand the situation. Such lack of sympathy, such lack of sensitivity is terrible to see it from those who form the crutches and becoming more loyal than the King. I do not find the treasury benches responding. The response is coming from the supporting crutches. Anyway after all, it is on the crutches they stand.

I would only like to say this much that never before except in British times—where *satyagrahis* or the people who participate in the democratic movement, treated in this manner... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Somnathji knows very well, how much he spoke and how much he spoke during the last Session. They talk of Panchayati Raj and genuine Panchayati Raj. Is genuine Panchayati Raj is that Panchayati Raj where Panchayati Presidents are the puppets of the State Governments? I wonder. I would like to have a clarification. What are these words 'genuine Panchayati Raj vis-a-vis Panchayati Raj? A clarification, I think is worth because after all, it is in a document... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): For twenty years, there have been no elections.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: We are asking for elections. You are not realising what the Panchayati Raj scheme is. You were there in Parliament. It is not that you do not know what it was.

Another unfortunate thing is this. They have been speaking from roof-tops about waiving loans upto Rs. 10,000. God knows how long they are talking about this. In the last two elections, they have been able to manage. But I would like to know what is this scheme. Is it going to be an immediate wiping out or is it another attempt to befool the people of India? It will be very interesting to see how much they will do and what they will do.

Another interesting thing is the manner in which they claimed to solve the problem of unemployment. After making the usual statements that they will strive to ensure for all citizens—this is an extract from the Directive Principles of State Policy. It is very clear, even the words are common—now they say that the Government will introduce a Constitution Amendment to enshrine, the right to work, as a fundamental right in the Constitution. I welcome it. The Congress had asked for this to be included, in the last Speech. We have requested for an Amendment. We welcome it and I fought for it even when I was in the treasury benches. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee knows about it. I may have failed but I fought for it. But the situation is simple. I would like to know whether it is going to come in this Session. Because it does not talk of this Session. I would plead with them that it is time ultimately that we youths at least have this—the fundamental right to work—and not the right to laze around.

Now, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government a very important point. The Government should make a note of it. I understand, quite reliably, that in the Meeting at Cairo from May 31st to June 3rd of the Organisation of Islamic States, the JKLF

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

Leader is slated to address. The hon. Minister may note this because, it is very important. They are going to raise a demand with more than 30 Islamic nations to take up the struggle for self-determination in Kashmir and not only in Kashmir but also in certain of the Republics of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. They are going to club all of them together and are planning to move it in the United Nations as a self-determination appeal of the people. One must use all diplomatic efforts one has to scuttle this.

We have supported the Arab world over and over again on many fundamental issues, including recognition of Palestine. We must use all our talents to ensure that this does not happen. If this does happen, it would queer the pitch in the international arena. Today, Pakistan is doing almost what exactly we did before the Bangladesh War took place. They are preparing the ground internationally to create an atmosphere allergic to us, which is animus to us. Let us do our best in the diplomatic lines. Let it not be just touch and go. Serious efforts are required on the diplomatic front.

In Sri Lanka, there is a very major issue which has happened. There has been a mention about the Sri Lanka Accord, and hopes and aspirations that the Accord would be implemented. But factually, that has not come up. On the contrary, we have reached a stage where there is almost total wipe-out of all Tamil militants in the East. Today, there is a buffer district in Sri Lanka, called Vellore. There is a situation where in a British frigate H.M.S. *Adelane* (*Interruptions*) has stayed for three weeks in Colombo, and 38 British Naval Intelligence officers have spent over four weeks in Trincomalee which was originally a British port. Today, at Trincomalee, at Plantation Point as it is called—or Plain Point, whichever way you may pronounce it—it is very clear that there are over ten senior Pakistani military officials posted there, training the Sri Lankan Army.

Another important fact is that every

single Army camp in Sri Lanka i.e. of Sinhalese Army, has moved back into its old barracks which they had occupied before they were caught; and I have myself with me informally a Plan of Action—which I can give the hon. Minister if he wishes—on how to wipe out not only just EPRLF but also the LTTE. Today, a situation has arisen when unless strong diplomatic efforts are taken, it is quite possible that we have a situation back to 1983, i.e. of Square One. It is a serious breakdown.

Lastly, I would make an appeal. Yes; all refugees are liabilities; not necessarily assets. But don't treat all of them as criminals. Let them not be thrown from pillar to post, to find a place to stay. They may be Tamilians, or any others; but the point is that they are refugees; they are accepted political refugees. I plead with the Government: please give them the respect the refugees deserve.

I would like to end with something which is very close to my constituency, if I can have half a minute. Salem Steel was a dream of every single person (*Interruptions*) belonging to Salem. Last year, during my Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's regime, Rs. 450 crores were sanctioned, allotted...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Only sanctioned

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: You check up the records. What has happened is terrible. It was sanctioned for being spent for a hot rolling plant for backward integration of Salem Steel. Unfortunately, that has been reconsidered. It has been stayed. Now an attempt is being made by my friends specially from Durgapur, to take that hot rolling stickle mill, and thereby destroy whatever dream there was of having an integrated steel plant in Salem. I would plead both with the supporting parties, and specially Basudev Acharia Ji—he is not here—that they may kindly be considerate; and I request the Government kindly to allow the dream.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We have not opposed it.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM. Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam was one time a member of your party.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is the misfortune.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: The other point which is very important is this: the airport at Salem has been awaiting implementation. I request the Government to take it up. Unfortunately, the President's Address to both the Houses is of such a nature that all that one can say is that it is a repeat of platitudes and niceties, with a little addition of committees and councils. I would only request this: let us move from it. The country has gone into a crisis in Jammu and Kashmir, it is likely to go into a crisis in the Punjab. Sri Lanka has become a terrible situation. And the *Nanna Munna Nepal*—I think my friend Arif had said it—is in a situation where problems are increasing. I think we should realise that it is no use making debating points. We all should put our heads together and solve these national problems. The Congress will always be willing

[*Translation*]

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay South Central) Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are having a discussion on the President's Address. I rise to welcome the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. Today the complexion of the House has undergone a change because the largest single party which scored 192 seats is sitting in the opposition whereas the party with a total number of 142 seats has formed the Government. Taking it as our national duty we have given a promise of extending our unconditional support to them. During the period of last 42 years, the people of this country found that the party they had voted to power with a thumping majority did not take care of welfare of the people. It is on that account that they chose to elect us to rule this country and to protect it with a sense of collective responsibility. The main factor which has been responsible for this change was the trust of the people negatively responded by

the Congress. Today, our enemy is keeping an evil eye on this country and it is waiting for an opportunity to attack to occupy a part of it. But we will make concerted efforts to face our enemy. India is a land of multiple cultures and a welfare State hence she should work for the welfare of all the people of this country. On the 9th August, 1942, the great leaders of Congress had assembled to resolve to work for the independence of their country and since we had achieved it, welfare of the poorest of the poor should have been the point of prime consideration but for that matter, a period of 42 years has proved inadequate. During that period it was only once that the people of this country did try a change. But later on, in view of a few difficulties the public again voted the Congress to power at the Centre. Now it is once again the people have given their verdict against the Congress and entrusted us with a collective responsibility to which we must positively respond. The President's Address has laid emphasis on security of the country and its people. No doubt priority should be given to it because our enemy is threatening us with regard to Kashmir, we must resist it. We took a number of steps in respect of Sri Lanka. That country might have been divided but to avert that situation, we sent our troops there and saved that country. So in case any foreign power tries to divide a country, our troops must go there to challenge and check that move with all our might in one way or the other by way of negotiation, agreement or the way of conflict. India shall have to go to their rescue. However, we must bear in our mind all the things such as name of the country, to whom that country belongs, which party is in power, try and who have shed their blood for it in the past. We will have to bring all of them together by making all out efforts.

A befitting reply will have to be given to our enemy, during the course of negotiations the issue of Kashmir and Punjab, wages a war on us. During the tenure of General Zia-ul-Haque as the President of Pakistan, there was a secret planning of that country to make a stealthy infiltration into Kashmir, to develop close relationship with

[Sh. Vamanrao Mahadik]

the local residents of the State and gradually take over the administrator in that part of the country. But ours is a secular State. Hindus and Muslims are equal. If Hindus leave their native villages to migrate to Jammu, Muslims too, in the same way, migrate from Jammu to other places. But if an outsider infiltrates we should present him. It is our bounden duty to fight against them. I remember that during our first war with Pakistan, our forces fought so bravely that they could easily occupy whole of the Kashmir valley. But Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru ordered not to proceed further and said that he would face the consequences. I don't want to repeat all those things. However, today we are facing the unfortunate situation. I, therefore would like to urge upon the leaders of all the political parties that

[*English*]

at any cost even of war, we will have to keep Kashmir with us.

[*Translation*]

There is no other way out except a war with Pakistan. Kashmir will have to be kept under the administrative control of India. Our friendly gestures towards Pakistan would prove detrimental to the interest of our people and Government of this country. Perhaps you agree with me on this point. Recently, a delegation of leaders of all the political parties headed by Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed visited the valley along with Shri George Fernandes who has been appointed as the Minister incharge of Kashmir affairs. Shri Jagmohan was already there. But leaders of all the political parties should sit together and review the situation on these lines that in case Kashmir slips out of our hands, we may lose Punjab also. For the solution of these problems, I would like to offer a few more suggestions.

Delhi is the capital city of this country but there is one more capital of this country we call it Bombay that is in Maharashtra. It is

also known as the commercial capital of the country all over the world. Nothing has been mentioned about that city in the Address. One of our former Prime Minister had given an assurance to sanction a sum of Rs. 100 crores for improvement in the slums of Bombay where in about 50 lakh people live at present. After all, who owns the responsibility of looking after them? That is the result of the political game we have played for the last 42 years. But we must find out some remedy to solve this problem. That is why all of us, irrespective of our association with the leftist or rightist ideology, extend our full and unconditional support to the new Government. We would like the present Government to take care of the welfare of the poor and weaker sections of the country and share their sufferings. They should leave no stone unturned in this regard. We were expecting that at least one such scheme would be announced in the President's Address for welfare of the poor people of this country, so that they may have an adequate and proper supply of foodgrains from the ration shops to lead a comfortable life. The Government should take necessary steps for this purpose even if they have to bear losses and even if the Government has to give subsidy.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is limited for you. Please wind up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: I have spoken only for a little. However, I would not like to go against your direction. I would like the poor people to avail the facility of ration, the Government should make the provision in this regard. Had such commitment been made in the Address itself, it would have been in the interest of the poor people because food, water, cloth and shelter are the four prime and basic necessities of a man. During the last 40-42 years, we have heard a lot of 20-point programme or 25-point programme or 40-point programme which were meant for the welfare of the poor, but we are

not aware of the extent of bungling done in the name of these programmes. It was for that reason that the earlier government was thrown out of power. Now the new Government have taken over and if they too work on those very lines, they too won't stay. Our scheme should be framed with the sole objective of welfare of the poor people. They should aim at the redressal of grievances of these people, others may say whatever they like but we are here not to destabilise this Government but to encourage them for efficient functioning. We consider the Government as a medium of fulfilling of all our hopes and aspirations. The previous Government has its links with the affluent. The result is that while on one side, there are people who own vast stretches of land say 50, 100, 200 or even 500 acres on the other side there are people who are starving and cannot afford even two square meals. Hence, the Government should identify such people who have amassed huge wealth during the last 40 years. The other side of the picture is that a large number of people have been starving for want of employment. So the Government should conduct a survey as to how this disparity has permeated and who is responsible for this alarming situation and whether only the politicians are responsible for it. President's Address does not indicate as to what action is proposed to be taken by the Government against such people. Another thing which has not been made clear, is the line of action of the Government, they propose to take in respect of the youth to provide them incentives. Provision of unemployment allowance is no solution to the problem. Today, they have to face a number of difficulties in employment exchanges. Nothing has been mentioned about old age pension also in the President's Address. That is why old and helpless persons like me this Government could not have blessings of, rather they speak ill of them. We will have to pay attention to the poorest of the poor and particularly the poor children. Once when Mahatma Gandhi went to meet King George V, he was covering his body only with a piece of cloth. George V asked him as to why even he although a barrister was not in his full dress. At this, he replied that the British rule in India

had turned the Indians poor and they were not in a position to afford sufficient clothes to cover their body. Even today, if you observe the position with regard to average distribution of cloth, you will find that even today a large number of people live without a cloth on their body. We do not find a record on this aspect in the President's Address. Our country can face an attack from outside the country, but an uprising of the poor in this country will be a difficult situation to deal with. We hope that the Government would pay attention to wards this. That is why we have been extending our support and cooperation to the present Government.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The President has rightly highlighted the external threat to our country flowing from the developing crisis in Jammu & Kashmir. The reality on the ground is that the external forces are encouraging terrorism seeking to internationalise the issue and finally to organise intrusion across the border. At this very critical situation of our country, what is needed the most is the granite-like national unity, unfledgling resolve and determination to eliminate the external threat.

In the morning I did draw the attention of the Government and the House to the aggressive attitude of the Prime Minister of Pakistan, their aggressive stances and attitude which naturally give rise to the doubt of imminent danger. I am sorry I am constrained to mention that when the need of the hour is an all-cut unity in the country to defend the territorial integrity of the country, it is unfortunate that voices are being heard for reiterating the abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution of our country. This reiteration does not unite the people of India; rather it seeks to divide. Therefore, I take this opportunity to draw the attention of this House to the circumstances which are related to this article 370, and urge upon them to disabuse their minds. Instead of using my own words to explain the historical compulsion for article 370 and for its incorporation in the Constitution of our country, I prefer to rely on

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

the wise words of the framers of the Constitution. Permit me to quote what was said when article 370, as we see it today, was moved as article 306 of the Draft Constitution. Shri Gopaldaswami Ayyanger, while moving for the incorporation of that article in the Constitution, was pleased to remark:

"Sir, this matter, the matter of this particular motion, relates to the Jammu and Kashmir State. The House is fully aware of the fact that that State has acceded to the Dominion of India. The history of this accession is also well-known. The accession took place on the 26th October, 1947. Since then, the State has had a chequered history. Conditions are not yet normal in the State. The meaning of this accession is that at present that State is a unit of a federal State, namely, the Dominion of India. This Dominion is getting transformed into a Republic, which will be inaugurated on the 26th January, 1950. The Jammu and Kashmir State, therefore, has to become a unit of the new Republic of India'.

Sir, I do not further want to quote. Simply I want to quote another important paragraph wherein it is said:

"As the House is also aware, Instruments of Accession will be a thing of the past in the new Constitution. The States have been integrated with the Federal Republic in such a manner that they do not have to accede or execute a document of Accession for the purpose of becoming units of the Republic, but they are mentioned in the Constitution itself; and, in the case of practically all States other than the State of Jammu and Kashmir, their constitutions also have been embodied in the Constitution for the whole of India. All those other States have agreed to integrate themselves in that way and accept the Constitution provided."

Then it goes on to say. Some hon. Member of the Constituent Assembly asked why this discrimination, and it was ably answered by Gopaldaswami Ayyanger. I quote:

'The discrimination is due to the special conditions of Kashmir. That particular State is not yet ripe for this kind of integration. It is the hope of everybody here that in due course even Jammu and Kashmir will become ripe for the same sort of integration as has taken place in the case of other States. At present it is not possible to achieve that integration. There are various reasons why this is not possible now. I shall refer again to this a little later.'

The reason he has said is:

'The effect of this article is that the Jammu and Kashmir State which is now a part of India will continue to be a part of India, will be a unit of the future Federal Republic of India and the Union Legislature will get jurisdiction to enact laws on matters specified either in the Instrument of Accession or by later addition with the concurrence of the Government of the State. And steps have to be taken for the purpose of convening a Constituent Assembly in due course which will go into the matters I have already referred to. When it has come to a decision on the different matters it will make a recommendation to the President who will either abrogate article 306A or direct that it shall apply with such modifications and exceptions as the Constituent Assembly may recommend. That, Sir, is briefly a description of the effect of this article, and I hope the House will carry it'.

18.29 hrs

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

Now, herein is explained the historical compulsion for incorporation of the article

376 of our Constitution. Now, at this stage the House also should take note of two very historical facts. One is the Constituent Assembly was set up for the State of Jammu and Kashmir which worked till 1955 and in August 1954 Kashmir's Constituent Assembly approved this Article, that is, Article 370 which was a *sine qua non* for the enforcement of the article and the second fact which the House should bear in mind is that the root of this article did not lie in the Muslim demand but in the demand of Dogras and Pundits as a reaction to the British policy. Starting as late as in 1893 when the British was inviting the Muslim Zamindars and Jagirdars from Punjab to purchase lands in the Valley it was Dogras and Pundits who prevailed upon the then Maharaja who had State subject notification preventing the acquisition of land in the Valley by anyone who is not a subject of the State. Therefore, unfortunately, today the issue is being given as a communal colourisation. These are the points in my mind which I wanted to place before the hon. Members in this House and I have made the—efforts to quote from the Constituent Assembly debate and also to recall these two important historical facts.

Sir, at present, the Article 370 is the only legal window through which Government of India can extend its Governance over Jammu and Kashmir. Sir, if this whole house or anybody in his wisdom wants to scrap the Article 370, I want to remind the country through this House that we shall be inviting a greater disaster. Now let us also understand the meaning and significance of it. Once it is scrapped, Kashmir will revive back to instrument of accession. This is the legal position. If that is so, we are really helping the external forces to internationalise the issue. Thank you very much Mr. Chairman. I hope this small intervention by me and the two his of historical facts may be taken note of.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA (Rajahmundry)
Sir, this is my maiden speech. It is surprising that men have been advocating the case of women to bring them on the forefront. They

say 'ladies first' everywhere. But it is mere a show off and it is not so in the actual practice. Today itself I was meted out that sort of behaviour. Anyway, it does not matter. At last, Mr. Chairman gave me an opportunity to speak. I would like to thank him for that.

Now, I would like to speak on the President's Address. This Address does not say anything about the women in particular. It has not been clarified as to what steps are to be proposed to be taken by the Government for the welfare of woman. In the last year's President's Address it was stated that the Government would take interest in the welfare of women and give them full protection. But even after a span of three months, nothing has been done in this regard. It has been stated in the President's Address—

[*English*]

Government is considering legislation to set up a National Commission on Women."

[*Translation*]

The Government have also decided to appoint a commission in this regard. You all know that.

[*English*]

the crime against women is increasing now—a days especially the dowry deaths.

[*Translation*]

Nothing has been stated in regard to the dowry deaths. Even the number of incidents of atrocities against women have increased considerably. No action plan has been mooted to solve this problem. In this regard, I would like to give an example. Recently, I have received a letter

[*English*]

I have received a telegram two days back from one Shrimati Rita Gupta, whose marriage was over in 1978, but who is being still harassed to bring some more dowry by

[Smt. J. Jamuna]

her in-laws. The police did not do anything on her complaint and a representation was made to the hon. Prime Minister and so far no action was taken. She was very much depressed and I request immediate intervention in this matter and save her.

I also received a letter from one Mr. Gupta of Delhi about this. Like this so many atrocities are going on against women.

Sir, this year has been declared as International Women's Year marked to promote the status of woman by ushering in various developmental programmes. It is proposed to set up a National Commission on Women. But my feeling is that before the Commission sees the light of the day, the Government of India should declare immediately the measure that can be taken in the field of promoting the welfare of women and extend all possible assistance to the States to enable them to take up developmental schemes meant for the poor and oppressed women.

One more thing. Sometimes if I think of that, I am very much afraid. That is the most important thing. It is most horrifying that medical tests known as Amino Genticis are being conducted on pregnant women to detect the sex of the baby yet to be born.

The motive behind these tests can go against women. I came to know such tests were banned in some States on being opposed by women organisations while in other States they are in force. It is very much desirable to have a uniform policy and the Government of India should take initiative to impose a ban throughout the country. Therefore, I request the Government to take immediate action in this regard. Then, I would like to bring to your notice one more thing. I am mentioning this because this Government had promised that they are going to give lot of respect to women and give special protection to women. Recently, I had been to Orissa and Maharashtra for canvassing to our party during the Assembly elections. I

have toured more than 50 villages within two days and everywhere I used to draw a lot of people not only as a cinema star but also as a party worker. Thousands of people have attended my meetings. In some places like Gunupur, Raigarh, J.K. Paper Mills, Gudari, Gopalpur etc., some people disturbed my meetings. But I do not know whether they are Janata Dal party workers or arranged *goondas*. They have thrown stones against me and so many people were hurt including ladies. That is why I have my own doubts about this Government. If they are not able to protect a sitting Member of Parliament, how can this Government protect a poor lady? I am asking only one question. Is this the way to conduct elections and telling the people that we are conducting elections freely and fairly. Nobody need elaborate about the way they were conducted in Mahem. I request that such unlawful activities should be curbed. I hope sincerely that this will be taken note of. It has been mentioned in the President's Address that the problems of ex-servicemen will receive full consideration. In this connection, I have received a representation from a wife of an ex-serviceman who served for a period of 23 years. After retirement, he is receiving a meagre pension while a Subedar who worked under him and retired subsequently is receiving more pension.

He won the case in the law court but still the judgement is not being implemented. I wrote a letter to the hon. Prime Minister of India about this case. I request that instructions be given so that justice is done to the poor family.

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, that is a very good speech made by His Excellency, the President because it is good in colour. But I am doubtful that many of the realities have been overlooked.

I will first draw the attention of the House to one aspect where I feel that the concerned persons have misled the President which

they should not have done. In fact, the President has been told and it is found in his Address that after this Government took office, for the past three months, there is a regular reduction of the prices of essential commodities. It is specifically stated that in regard to rice and sugar, the price has come down and it is coming down. I am afraid, it is a wrong statement and I feel, it should not have been done. Instead the prices are going high and it is a great concern for all of us, because the prices of all the essential commodities are going up beyond control.

My second point is, with regard to import and export policy. The Government has stated that fair price will be ensured. But it is unfortunate that after this Government came to power, several imports have been made to satisfy certain vested interests, especially great business magnates and industry. I am referring to the import of rubber. After this Government came to power and after the first Address of the President wherein it was stated that it would be seen that agriculturists would be going to get fair price, the Government has imported 10,000 tonnes of rubber. This has caused very serious drawback in the price of rubber as far as the cultivators and planters are concerned.

There is a mention about environment protection. It is very good. But I would suggest that while protecting the environment as stated in the Address, due consideration should be given to certain aspects. I am referring to many persons in the nation, especially in Kerala who are holders of small plots of land, who have made the forest area into green plantation and who are going to earn very much for the nation. These persons are now facing a difficult situation because of one provision in the Forest Conservation Act. I would submit that unless some amendment is brought by this Government, it will be very difficult as far as the large number of agriculturists who are in possession of that land for a very long time, are concerned. They should be given registration on the land which they possess, as they are cultivating that land for a very long period, for many years. The Government of

Kerala has taken a decision that persons of such nature, who are in possession of such land as small holders, prior to 1.1.1977, will be given registration. But they are unable to do so because of the provisions in the Forest Conservation Act. I plead with the Government that some action must be taken by them in this respect.

Another point is about drinking water. A mention was made in the Address about irrigation.

But I would think that a very serious problem that is going to be faced by the people of India in the coming few months, especially I am referring to Kerala and, especially of my Constituency is that the difficulty is that usually the summer comes by April and the Government are taking action for giving drinking water facilities by that month. But the whole Kerala and many parts of India have become dry even in January. Urgent action is necessary in this respect. In fact, the Government has been moved and I am told the Government of Kerala have been given funds from the Centre but those funds have not been utilised. Drinking water problem is going to be a very very acute problem.

I may draw the attention of the House to another point .

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many new points have you got?

SHRIP.C. THOMAS: I am taking up the points. I am not going to elaborate them.

MR. CHAIRMAN :How many?

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Four more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot get so much time. Kindly select them because we have so many other speakers.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I limit to three points. I leave one point.

[Sh. P.C. Thomas]

A Bill is being brought regarding converted Buddhists but there are similarly affected other persons also.

Just because they believe in one religion and just because they have converted to that religion, for example Christianity, many persons who are entitled to the benefit of Scheduled Castes are not getting it only because they are converted to that religion. In secular India, this is not permissible. So, my submission in the present Bill is that the Government should take the initiative to bring a change including certain other classes especially the Christians.

Another point regarding environment. Shrimati Maneka Gandhi is the Minister. She is very much interested in environment. In fact, when she came to Kerala last time, there was some difficulty with the planting of a tree, because the environment is not good enough for the tree to grow, she refused to plant the tree. That is good. But I would like to bring to the notice of this Government one aspect. Several factories are there in India. I can show some examples also. The effluents of these factories are causing lot of difficulties to the farmers. For example, FACT is a big factory in Kerala. There is a Cochin Division. From there, the effluents are just sent to Chitrapura river. On the banks of the river, which is quite near to the factory, there are about 2,000 acres of land which have become uncultivable for the past several years.

I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister as well as the House to this and request that some action should be taken. I have a suggestion in this respect. Either the lands may be acquired. It is not difficult as far as the factory is concerned, that is necessary also. Secondly, I can also suggest that at least one person from one family having those portions of land must be given employment in such concerned factories.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give the facts. Don't give examples.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I am thankful to you for allowing me to put my last points. My last point is with regard to Jammu & Kashmir. In this connection, I have this point that now the President mentioned about the freedom of the press. There is so much of hue and cry with regard to this aspect. But, after this Government came I came to know that there are many instances where the press has been manhandled like anything. We have an instance of even the Chief Minister going to the extent of bullying a press man. Such types of instances are there and the President has stated that there should be freedom of press.

Finally I would like to submit that the Government should take a very serious note of these things. They should take immediate action to see that freedom of the Press is not only just spoken of but it is actually given and well entertained. That is all I wanted to say.

SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO (Aska): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to thank the President and Support the Motion. I thank the President for his having addressed both the Houses of Parliament. Before I go on to my speech I would like to point out to our hon. lady Member of Parliament from the other side that she has blamed this Government for some trouble that was created in her meetings. But she should have realised that in February the Government in Orissa was the Congress Government. It is only on the 5th of March that the Janata Dal Government came to power.

SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY (Cuddapah): She did not blame the Government.

SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: No, she has said that. She definitely said that when this Government has come to power, it should have seen to it that a VIP should be treated properly. So, it is up to that Government in Orissa to have seen to it.

SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: What she mentioned was that the attitude of the people should change. That is all.

SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: Please check up the proceedings. Anyway, it is a little bit of slip of facts. But I just want to correct the record. In February, when she was touring Orissa, it was the Congress Government which was in power there. Obviously when the Congress Government was in power these things happened. So, she cannot blame the present Government for that.

Sir, when we hear our friends on the opposite side, we always hear one thing. They always call this Government as a minority Government. Someone called this as a coalition Government. One friend called it a hybrid. I do not want to use vulgar term. There is a more vulgar term for hybrid Government. I do not want to mention it. Probably she has meant that. They always call this Government as a minority Government and so many other things they use. I want to bring it to your notice that this Government has been nominated by the President. Our Prime Minister has been invited by the President to form the Government knowing well that this is a majority Government. Our friends from the opposite side are sitting here. They are participating in this House knowing full well that it is not a minority Government but a majority Government. I would also like to say that if they have got the guts, instead of calling everytime it is a minority Government why don't they bring in a No Confidence Motion and throw out this minority Government. Do they have the guts to do that? They always go on harping on the same strings that this is a minority Government, coalition Government etc. They don't have the guts. I challenge them that when the Motion on the President's Address is put to vote, let them call for a division and see whether it is a minority Government or a majority Government. Let them test it on the floor of the House instead of harping on the same strings, which are not facts. Then, they talk of crutches. Do they have the guts to remove the crutches they have the power. Why should they say like that? Both the BJP and the Leftists have already said that they support this Government. When they support this Government there is no question of calling them crutches.

Sir, I would also like to bring facts here that it is the Congress Government which had full majority not once but twice. They got three-fourths majority. In 1971, Smt. Indira Gandhi got a three-fourths majority. What did they give to this country? They gave emergency where the whole Parliament was reduced to a farce, where the Constitution was amended to bring dictatorship in the country. The whole institution of judiciary and the democratic Government did then. That is what the majority Government gave to this country. They had got another majority in 1984—a big majority, much bigger than what Smt. Indira Gandhi had got. What had that majority Government done? The whole country faced this corruption for five years.

19 hrs.

It is the dereliction of democratic right; dereliction of the President itself. Mr. Zail Singh is an example for that. Where no one bothered about the parliamentary practice; no one bothered about the Parliament, no-one bothered about the President. That is the majority they want. That is the majority they want so that they can ride rough-shod over this country. They want to ride rough-shod over this democratic system. They want to ride rough-shod over our system. When they talk of minority Government, they should know what type of majority Government they gave to this country. People have thrown you out. People have thrown you out because of the brute majority. You have used this majority to ride rough-shod over this country, over these people and over this nation. That is why, they have thrown you out.

I want to bring to your notice that minority Government is not a sin. It happened in history also. When the British were facing Hitler just at the beginning of the Second World War, they had the coalition Government. The British people brought coalition Government and they could face the Hitler. So, there is a crisis worst than what was in Europe, what was in early 20th century. This crisis was created by our friends on the other side. Now they talk of minority Government, people want a consensus Government now.

[Sh. A.N. Singh Deo]

They do not want majority. They want things to be done in a more rational manner, in a more democratic manner, in a manner which people will accept, where every opinion must be taken up. That is a mandate of the people.

The Janata Dal, the BJP and the Leftists are going to fulfil that mandate what the people have given us. No matter, whether they call us minority Government or not. I would like to tell my friends not to talk of this minority, minority every time. We have come out of this crisis, through the silent resolution. That is why, they are so anxious, they are so frightened for everything they have done, over five or ten years which will come out in the open. Now all that corruption will be exposed to the nation. Now, they still think that they are in the majority or they have got the votes of the people. I will give you an example. What has happened in Orissa in the last election—both in the Parliament and also in the Assembly election? In the 1984 elections, the Congress won, out of 21 seats in Orissa, 20 seats. What is the result now? The Janata Dal and the associate Members have won 18 seats and they have won only three seats. They were rejected by the people. What happened in the Assembly elections? In 1985 elections you had got 117 seats. Where are those 117 MLAs? They are thrown in the Bay of Bengal. And you have won only ten seats where you do not even have an leader of opposition. That is the case in Orissa. The same is the case in U.P. and Bihar. Now we have a strong Government with Shri Biju Patnaik as our leader. Shri Biju Patnaik is a leader has led this Janata Dal to victory along with the associate parties, not only in the Parliament elections but also in the Assembly elections. Why has it happened? I would like to point out that in every elections the Prime Minister used to go to Orissa to declare that they would have second steel plant. In 1980 elections, Shrimati Indira Gandhi went to Orissa and declared in front of the masses that they would have the second steel plant.

She wrote in banners that this is the

present of Indira Gandhi to Orissa; but there was no steel plant. She said this on the condition that they should vote for the Congress and the people of Orissa voted for 20 Members of Parliament and 117 Members of Legislative Assembly.

Again in 1984 when, the elections came, the then Prime Minister went to Orissa and again said that there will be a steel plant in Orissa and the people again voted for the Congress. But nothing happened and no steel plant came. Now we expect our Government, our Shri Biju Patnaik to have the steel plant in Orissa. We are going to have it now.

SHRI KALPA NATH RAI: you will not have it.

SHRI A.N.SINGH DEO: You will see whether we will have it or not. (Interruptions)

We have been hearing about the Kashmir problem for two days. Whenever anyone speaks from that side, he talks of Kashmir problem. I agree this is a problem of the biggest magnitude. But I am reminded of a story. A patient is dying and we get a lot of doctors to come and examine him. They could not diagnose the disease. But our friend doctors get around the patient and they see a nurse who was with them earlier and who is not with them now. So they said this nurse is there and that is why the disease is there and she must be removed first. They cannot diagnose the disease and they say this! They have no suggestion to say what the disease is. They are always harping on the Governor Jagmohan. If they have constipation probably Jagmohan is responsible for that?

What did the Leader of the Opposition say? 'We will give this Government our constructive support'. Is this the constructive support? When Kashmir is burning you go there and the first statement you make is, why did not the Governor come to the Airport, why such and such a person is not sitting on the left side and such and such a person on the right side. Is this constructive

criticism? When the Kashmir is burning you talk of who is sitting on the left and who is sitting on the right! (Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES: You know the past history of Shri Jagmohan. He was installed there just to topple the Farooq Ministry. (Interruptions)

SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: Because you cannot diagnose the disease, you are blaming the nurse.

They have criticised whatever the Janata Dal has done.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have not done anything.

SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: We know what you have done. They say that the Indian National Congress has done everything. May I ask one question? Where is the Indian National Congress? Why is the (I) attached to it? Is this the Indian National Congress with the (I) after that? I remember, in my young days they had a symbol of 'Two bullocks'. Where is that 'Two bullocks' symbol now? Where is the 'Cow and Calf' symbol now? Now they have a 'Hand' which is also a cut-off hand! If you see that hand it does not have any *bhagya rekha*. If you see the poster of 'Hand', it does not have the *bhagya rekha* and that is why they have been overthrown by the people.

[Translation]

The poster published does not have '*bhagya rekha*'.

[English]

Now they talk of Indian National Congress with the (I). We respect Mahatma Gandhi. He is the father of the nation. But do they have the guts to talk of Mahatma Gandhi? In Orissa we call them the brandy congress and not the Gandhi Congress.

Every MLA in Orissa had ten liquor shops. So, it is called brandy congress. (Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we should realise what the Government now, is doing. The Government is trying its best to do good for the people. You go to Punjab and see it for yourself. Did Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shrimati Indira Gandhi have the guts to go in the streets of Punjab in open jeeps? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: SHRI KALP NATH RAI. Please listen to me. You have got seven speakers from your side to speak. If you interrupt, their chances will be zero.

SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO : The present Government is doing good for the people. But the opposition accuses that Committees are set up—organisations are set-up enquiry committees are set-up. You have upset everything and so we have to set up everything. You have upset the whole country. One hon. Member—I do not know his name, he is not here now—was talking about upsets. We are setting up because you have upset everything. (Interruptions) That is why we are setting up everything anew. (Interruptions)

SHRI KALP NATH RAI :
.....**.....There are CBI cases against him. (Interruptions)

SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO : We will appoint hundred Fairfax type enquiries, so that they will catch hold of**..... like you. It is no where said that it is anti-national. (Interruptions) You have thrown out our Prime Minister. It is our Prime Minister who brought the credibility. (Interruptions) That is why the whole nation has voted for him. They wanted him to be the Prime Minister so that he will catch hold of.....**..... like you and then teach you a lesson. That is why he has got the mandate from the people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring

[Sh. A.N. Singh Deo]

out a few other things also. We are taking steps at the top level. But unfortunately, the system that is in existence from the British times needs to be changed—the administrative system, the bureaucratic system and the police system. The people have to be taught, at the *thana*, the block, the tehsil and other levels, where the real problem lies. We must now take some steps to modify those things. We have not started approaching them. But we have taken steps at the top level. I would say that even the Criminal Procedure Code must be changed, because police are using them for harassing the people. It is a very common knowledge that if two people fight with each other and come to police, they will take complaints from both sides, file FIRs, take money from both sides, and finally harass both of them. That is what is happening. If our friends in the opposition say this, I will agree with them. But they did not do anything to rectify them.

Now, what is happening in the Supply Department? In our State what is the position? Every congressman was a supply dealer. He used to stock sugar and rice and sell them in the black-market. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. BASHEER(Chirayinkil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Are you going to allow this to go on record? He is making an allegation. This is bad. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this should not form part of the record. There is an allegation that every congressman collect rice and sugar and sell them in the black-market. It is a disgrace. We have strong objection to this. (*Interruptions*)

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: In general, charges can be made. I mean, they can be discussed here. But there was a reference to the Chief Minister of Orissa. That should be expunged. Such references should not be there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO : Now, I want to say a few words about the Kashmir problem. You must realise that Pakistanis are definitely indulging in nefarious activities in that State. It is their direct involvement into the affairs of our country. We thought that when Mrs. Bhutto came to power, she would behave like any other elected leader in a democracy. But unfortunately that lady has followed the policies of her father, Mr. Bhutto, who said that Pakistan would fight with India for 1,000 years. We must be very careful of the present Prime Minister of Pakistan who is his daughter. Our Prime Minister should never hesitate to tell her in no uncertain terms that if she interferes in the affairs of India, we will march against Pakistan and teach a lesson to that country. With these words, I conclude supporting the motion of thanks to the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I will call the Members from the opposite side. There is a long list. I have been requested that they should be called with an assurance that not more than five minutes would be taken by the young Members. Please remember that. Now, Shri Ramesh Chennithala.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kotayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this President's Address, I could not find anything new and concrete. It does not give any indication about the Government's performance. Actually, this Government is a symbol of non-performance. There is a total confusion prevailing in the Government, and the administrative set-up is not moving. They have no policies. No programmes have been formulated as yet. Hundred days are over. One-point programme of the Janata Dal is to criticise Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and the previous Government. For how many days can these people go on like this? They have given a lot of promises to the people of India. Their electoral promises are here. During the last hundred days, they have been blaming the previous Government. But how long will you go on like this? This is the question.

We are hearing colourful speeches of the Prime Minister. We are hearing colourful

speeches of the Ministers. But no result is produced. No programmes or policies have been announced as yet. My colleagues have rightly pointed out that this Government is interested only in formulating committees.

In this Address, there is a mention about the education policy which was formulated by the previous Government. What is its approach towards the new education policy approved by this Parliament, has not been mentioned.

We are all aware of the major problem—unemployment—confronting the nation. The previous Government had taken a lot of measures, like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, to eradicate unemployment. In the President's Address, it is mentioned that the Constitution of India is going to be amended in regard to right to work. It is good. But simply by amending the Constitution, can we eradicate unemployment in India? Is there any programme? Is there any policy? This problem cannot be solved simply by amending the Constitution of India by incorporating the right to work in the fundamental rights.

The problems of the people of India cannot be solved by these rosy, colourful and emotional speeches. Is there any constructive approach from the Government? We are watching them very closely for the last 100 days. I could not find any single constructive approach from the Government. What about terrorism? This House discussed the situation in Jammu and Kashmir for two days. What is the attitude of the Government towards terrorism? The situation in Jammu and Kashmir is very worse. Law and order has been disturbed. Divisive and communal forces are very active there. Is there any firm action taken by the Government? Without any firm action, can we suppress the communal and divisive forces? This is showing the weakness of the Government. If the Government is strong enough, they can stop these activities of terrorists and communal forces. But the Government is weak and it showed its weakness by releasing five terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir. If this situation continues, this will encourage the

communal and divisive forces in other parts of the country also. Then, it will be a disaster for the nation. They are preaching value-based politics. Are they practising the value-based politics preached by our hon. Prime Minister? Democracy was assassinated in Meham. We are hearing the different opinions of the Ruling Party regarding this. They are not ashamed of Meham incident. Jammu and Kashmir Assembly was dissolved. Is it the value-based politics which is preached by the Prime Minister? Government is destroying the secular character of our country. This is the charge which I want to make against them. Government is promoting the majority fundamentalism which is a danger for our country. Minorities in this country are feeling insecure. In a Press Conference, the Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Devi Lal said that the Christians in this country must go to Europe and America. It had come in the papers. (*Interruptions*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: It has not been denied yet. If the Deputy Prime Minister is denying it, I am ready to withdraw my statement. I myself read in the papers that the Deputy Prime Minister of India had said that the Christians must go to Europe and America. Is this Government protecting the interests of the minorities? And the BJP is demanding the scrapping of Article 370 of the Constitution. It has been rightly pointed out by Mr. Chitta Basu that it will damage the secular image of India. The majority is thinking about their own security. This is the unfortunate part which we can see in the Indian political scenario. The BJP and the Shiv Sena are speaking only about the majority section and its insecurity in this country. If so, who will protect the minorities? Minorities are feeling though they are left out and insecure. The duty of the majority community is to protect the minority communities. Only then, secularism will flourish in India. I am very proud to say that the Congress has always been protecting the interests of all communities. The BJP, joining hands with Shiv Sena and Vishwa Hindu Parishad, is preaching the majority funda-

[Sh. Ramesh Chennithala]

mentalism openly. Is the Government protecting the rights of the minorities? It is the duty of every Government to give confidence to the minorities of this country. In this situation, I want to know the stand of our hon. Prime Minister and the Left Parties in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you also want to protect the interests of your colleagues from *your side*?

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Definitely Sir. I am a responsible Member and I will definitely protect the interests of my colleagues.

I want to know the stand of the Left Parties and also the stand of the Prime Minister, Mr. V.P. Singh. I want to ask a question whether he is promoting the majority fundamentalism by destroying the fabric of secular of India.

In the streets of Kerala, the CPI (M) workers are butchered by the RSS cadres. Here, they are joining hands. Now, I want to know from the CPI (M) benches, whether they are promoting the majority fundamentalism. If so, you have to repent one day. Now, the majority fundamentalism is flourishing in the country. The minorities are feeling insecure. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee was very happy when he was delivering his speech. He said: "The Congress is defeated." Of course, Congress is defeated in the Parliamentary election and in some of the Assembly elections. We are accepting it. But, who won the elections? Are you happy about the BJP's victory. The CPI (M) people must tell the people why Mr. Namboodripad was silenced by your party. He was preaching communalism for the last so many years. Now, he is silenced by your party.

Under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Congress will fight against these divisive forces. The Congress is here. The Congress will be here. One of the Leaders from the Left Parties, during the discus-

sion on the Jammu and Kashmir, said, Congress will not remain for ever, the Congress is destroyed. But under the Leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Congress is here and it will continue to be here. We will fight against the communal and divisive forces and we will promote the interests of this great nation.

SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO : The hon. Member has just mentioned that the Deputy Prime Minister had said that all Christians should go to Europe. This is a wrong statement. I would request the Chairman to verify it and expunge it, if it is there in the record. Otherwise, all such statements will be permanently there in the record.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: I have seen it in the newspaper.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttak) : This is a planted story of the Congress people. He has never said so.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: But till now, the Deputy Prime Minister has not denied the newspaper report. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: This is a totally planted story of the Congress people.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please remember that there are other speakers from the major parties also. So, please don't go beyond five minutes. I will have to be very strict and call the next speaker at the end of five minutes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard the hon. President's Address and also the views of the different hon. Members on the same. According to some hon. Members, the Congress Government has done a lot for the development of the country during the last 40 years. Definitely, there has been development. But where has been that development? In fact, that development has multi-

plied the assets of Tatas and Birlas whereas the villager and agricultural labourers are still working on daily wages of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 and one kilogram of foodgrains. Women are exploited and humiliated and they cannot afford even two square meals. It is in this ratio that this country has developed. Even more the report of the Auditor-General has revealed that the amount of D.A. paid to the subordinate staff has been slashed whereas the amount payable to the high ups has registered a higher increase. The President's Address also seems to be carrying the impact of the congress which ruled the country during the last 40 years. It does not have any proposals for the alleviation of poverty in rural areas, for solving the problems of the workers and for increasing agricultural production. In the recent elections particularly in Bihar and in Meham in Haryana, where a lot of violence took place, the democracy and the people's aspirations were totally crushed by the unholy alliance of the money power and the administration. The President's Address also does not speak of the way the Government proposes to adopt to avert such a situation. However, I welcome the Government's resolution seeking the participation of workers in the management, but it lacks in the expression of their concern regarding the all round development and welfare of the labourers. System of child labour and inhuman exploitation of women still continues. The President's Address does not contain any proposal to check the exploitation of women. Also, nothing has been said in the President's Address about those one and fifty lakh factories, which are lying either sick or closed. The Address does not contain any resolve to remove the backwardness of Bihar. The steps to be taken for the industrial development of that State should have been mentioned in it. Besides, no mention has been made about the concrete steps to be taken to bring an end to the menace of widespread feudal exploitation, atrocities and suppression in Bihar. One of the important issues for the development of Bihar is to make the Dalmia Nagar Industrial Complex operational. Justice should also be done with Bihar regarding the sharing of water of Som Canal. Arah-Sasaram railway line and

Fatuah-Islampur railway line which were in operation since the British period, are lying closed. The President's Address should have contained steps to get these lines re-operated. For the promotion of tourism in Bihar, provision of train facilities between Raigir and Bodhgaya and in North Bihar should have also been mentioned in the Address. The issue of political prisoners is also of great significance, particularly in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab. The new Government should have mentioned the step to be taken by them to rectify the mistakes of the previous Government. The multinational companies have penetrated into the non-priority sector. Pepsi Cola is one such concrete example of it. Money is being deposited in foreign countries by the big people of this country. Instead, it should be utilised for the development of this country.

The President's Address does not speak of the wrong policies of the previous Government which have been mainly responsible for the creation of Kashmir problem. It is necessary that we should admit our previous mistakes without any reservation and make an honest resolution to rectify them and solve the problem. The President's Address should have also contained guarantee of social and cultural identity and economic and political rights of the people of Kashmir. It should have contained a firm resolve to retain Article 370 of the Constitution in respect of Kashmir.

A mention should have also be made in the Address about the formation of an anti-riot special force to check the menace of communal riots and with a greater participation of the minorities and the downtrodden in it. An anti-riot volunteer force should be constituted with the active participation of left-democratic and secular organisations and work under the supervisions of Governments.

The provision of a precise, concrete and effective plan should also have been included in it for improving our relations with the neighbouring countries. The President's Address is silent on the issue of violation of

[Sh. Rameshwar Prasad]

human rights in Nepal which is our neighbouring country, inspite of the fact that both India and Nepal are the signatories to the Geneva Charter on human rights. Hence, the Address should reflect the concern of India about such a state of affairs in Nepal.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria): Will this debate be over by 8 O, clock?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is how we have decided unless you choose to sit upto 9 O, clock.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khujuraho): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the time to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. This is my maiden speech in the House. The people of my constituency has elected me with the expectation that I will represent them and give an expression to the sentiments of the people of Bundelkhand region in the House whenever I get an opportunity for the same.

Though my saffron clothes give an impression to the people that I will speak particularly on religion or on God. In the beginning, when I entered this House, some hon. Members thought that I might start Akhand-Kirtan in the House. But later on, I had to dispel all their doubts. No doubt, I am a devotee of the Lord and if necessary, I may make a mention of the same, but primarily, as I am a farmer's daughter, I am here to voice the grievances of the farmers and particularly the grievances of the farmers of Bundelkhand region.

The President's Address is really meaningful, explicit and well knit and it has evoked a lot of expectations. It also kindles a ray of hope with the mention of steps proposed to be taken for the solution of the problem of

Jammu-Kashmir which like the problem of Punjab we have inherited from the Congress Government.

The steps so far taken to solve the Kashmir problem have been in the right direction. But one thing is certain that as and when any step is taken to find a permanent solution to the Kashmir problem, Article 370 will have to be taken into consideration. When Article 370 was placed before the Constituent Assembly by Shri Gopal Swami lyenger. Hazrat Muani Saheb, an hon'ble Member of the said Assembly had raised his voice against the proposal and had said that by introducing Article 370 a kind of discrimination was being done against the State. Over the last few years our friends from the Congress created such a psyche that as and whenever it is proposed to abrogate Article 370, a feeling is developed that discrimination is being done against the State. With the passage of time Article 370 has assumed great importance. I understand that under the prevailing circumstances as and when the question of abrogating of Article 370 is taken up, people think that a problem like that of the Ram Janambhoomi and Babri Masjid has germinated. Some people, especially our colleagues of the Congress Party have time and again spread these misgivings among people. But one thing is certain that due to the operation of Article 370 in Kashmir, the people of Kashmir have developed a feeling over the years that their case still remains unsolved. This phenomenon encouraged the secessionist elements in Kashmir to give weightage to the issue suiting to their needs and exploit the situation. Hence, I would like to say that as long as due thought is not given to the Kashmir problem, there can be no permanent solution. It requires total allegiance and courage. I am fully confident that due thought will be given with regard to abrogation of Article 370 and efforts will be made to find out a permanent solution. As I am speaking for the first time, it is possible that I might commit mistakes. Hence I would require the able guidance of my senior and experienced colleagues sitting on the other side. This is what I thought at the time of entering the Lok Sabha. Be-

cause, we are quite young and lack legislative experience, we had expected that being the senior and experienced persons they will share their knowledge and experience with us so that we could play a meaningful role. But on the contrary, when I look to their behaviour I feel that it is not we, but the Members of the Congress Party should be asked to undergo refreshers' course. This feeling in my mind gained ground when I heard Shri Vasant Sathe and Shri Kalp Nath Rai using derogatory language. They were sitting on the treasury benches for a pretty long time. It is their misfortune that these days they are sitting in the opposition. So they should learn the decorum to be maintained while sitting in the opposition.

In the course of his Address, the President has made a mention of the steps being taken by the Government to solve the Ram Janambhoomi problem. The steps proposed are, no doubt, commendable, but I feel that a solution to the problem should be found out at the earliest. During the last 4-5 years they have made the issue more complicated. It is just like the rider riding a camel or an elephant makes a wound on the animal's back and beat, the animal at the wound when he want, to make him run fast. The Congress (I) also left the Ram Janambhoomi issue as a wound so that they could exploit the situation as and when required. I feel that whatever steps will be taken in solving the Ram Janambhoomi issue, these will be exemplary for the future generation. I want that this issue should be solved on the same line as Sardar Vallabhai Patel solved the Somnath Temple problem. I am hopeful that our honest, sincere and capable Prime Minister will take suitable steps in this regard. Just now Shri Kalp Nath Rai was telling that the present Prime Minister used to call Rajiv Gandhi as a jewel, a diamond and what not. In day to day life we fall victim to so many misgivings. If by mistake the Prime Minister had said that somebody was a diamond, and later deserted him, he did not do any wrong. When one comes to know that the coin he considers to be diamond, is a fake coin, he has to throw it away. How long he will keep it in safe custody. The hon. Member made a second

charge against the Prime Minister. At that moment I thought of speaking against such a remark, but had to keep quite as I am new to this House. (*Interruptions*) I am not going to yield to your pressure. His charge was that there was a time when Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh called the Congress (I), the Pandavas and the opposition as Kauravas and this was the reason he took the side of the Congress (I). The fact is that at times we are guided by some misgivings. Similarly, when Shri Singh came to know that the Congress (I) party is the real Kauravas, he was disillusioned and he left the party. It was a good thing what he did. Because he is honest and moralist. He viewed Rajiv Gandhi as a garland studded with diamond. When he came to know that Rajiv Gandhi is a fake diamond, he disassociated with him. I am hopeful that our honest and moralist Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh will take steps to find a solution to the construction of the temple at the birth place of Lord Rama with the same courage as Sardar Patel had constructed the Somnath temple. Though it was decided by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad to start construction of the temple on 14 February, it was postponed. This is what we learnt from the life of Lord Rama Lord Rama spent 14 long years in exile in the forests in view of the situation then prevailing in Ayodhya. He thought it proper to go to the forests at that time. Several of our colleagues from the Congress (I) party are critical of the fact as to why the foundation laying was not postponed on 9 November whereas the construction of temple from 14 February was postponed. The Congressmen who wished to postpone the foundation laying on 9 November had an ulterior motives in their minds. They had a desire to linger on the problem. But the organisations involved in the constructions of temple are very responsible and patriotic. When the Prime Minister made an appeal to think about the prevailing critical situation in the country, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh responded to his call. They accorded priority to country's interests over religious sentiments and agreed to change the date of construction from 14 February. It does not mean that we have totally changed

[Kumair Uma Bharti]

our stand in the matter of construction of the temple. There can be no other thought than to construct the temple. Construction of temple is its permanent solution. If some other measure than to construct the temple is taken, it will be a temporary measure and not the permanent solution to the problem.

One thing that I would like to submit is that the Ram Janambhoomi issue has been given a communal touch. Whosoever this mistake might be, it is very painful. The Ram Janambhoomi issue is on no account a communal one. It is an issue concerning the self-pride, the dignity and the identity of the nation. How the country is to be recognised. Should this country be recognised by the name of a foreign invader, Babar's name or by Lord Ram's name. Even today crores of people in the country are influenced by the character of Lord Ram I, therefore, call upon the people of my country to view the Ram Janambhoomi issue not from a communal angle but from an historical and national angle. If Lord Ram's name is communal how is it that these people sang their favourite song "Ishwar tero name, Allah tero nam," at the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi. They are the people who did not find any difference between Ram and Rahim. It may also please be noted that "He Ram" has been inscribed on the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi. It denotes that the Ram Janambhoomi issue is on no account a communal issue. I am, therefore, confident that the solution will be in the right direction and Shri Ram Temple will be constructed at the site of Ram Janambhoomi.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already submitted that I am a devotee of God as well as a daughter of a farmer. A great injustice is being done to the farmers of Madhya Pradesh, especially in Bundelkhand. There are no means of irrigation in that region. The villagers experience all sorts of difficulties. Exploitation of rural population has been continuing since the time of Britishers and even before that by the 'Rajas'. When the

Britishers left, the feudalistic elements took over and they started exploiting and harassing the farmers in many ways upto this day. People of Bundelkhand particularly living in villages are facing three type of difficulties. First, they have to face those feudalistic elements who have not forgotten so far that they had been kings of the area at some point of time. Second are the local officials. Even a patwari thinks himself to be a collector and a constable of a police station thinks himself to be an S.P. when they go to a village in Bundelkhand. The third difficulty is a Congress agent who sucks the blood of the farmers like a leech. He acts as a broker for officers, legislations and even the Members of Parliament and exploits the people of villages. A very interesting thing happened in the recent Lok Sabha elections held in 1989. An interesting illusion of the people was shattered. So far priests and Maulavis were deceiving the people in the name of religion for their selfish interests. They had ingrained in the minds of the people, particularly the rural folk that the root cause of their sufferings and injustice that they were facing was the result of their past deeds (Karma). But during the 1989 elections the country's voter came to know that the exploitation, injustice and suppression which they were facing was not the result of their past deeds but the result of casting their vote wrongly. That is the reason why he had to suffer. It was for the first time that the Indian electorate recognised their power. They brought about this change but still much remains to be done for the people of Bundelkhand, without which they will not feel the essence of Freedom. 6-7 districts in the region do not have even railway lines. People face lot of difficulty because of lack of transportation facilities. There is no industry in the area. Absence of industry is the greatest problem. As there are no railway lines there is no industry and people are facing lot of hardships. A proposal of laying Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line was formulated between 1977 and 1980. But nobody knows what happened to that proposal. Had that railway line been constructed there, the area would have witnessed a sea change. Neither a Government industrial unit nor any private industry

has come up there in the absence of railway lines.

It has been mentioned in the President's Address that efforts would be made to provide equal rights to women. I would like to submit that illiterate women living in villages do not even have an idea that they have same rights. I would like to draw your attention to their plight. When they go to find work they are discriminated upon and exploited. The wives of farmers and labourers do twice the work of their husbands. I do not know much about other places but the wives, daughters and sisters of the farmers of Bundelkhand live the worst life. They never go to bed before their husband and never get up after their husband rises. They serve the meal to other members of the family first and then eat the left over if there is any otherwise they drink a glass of water and go to bed. This is the plight of women there. On the one hand we talk of providing them equal rights but on the other hand their plight is deteriorating.

So far as the question of educated women is concerned, I would like to submit that 25% women are educated in the country whereas in Madhya Pradesh their percentage is about 15 per cent or even less than that. Now if women are not educated, how will they come to know about their right of equality. There are no schools in villages at present. There are no schools for them in villages. In Chattarpur district of Bundelkhand there is neither a school nor an Inter College within a radius of 15-20 kms. Boys can go to far of cities for education where they can hire a room on rent but how can women go to study there.

The working of post offices is worst there. If a letter is sent informing about the serious illness of a person, it reaches the addressee when 'Terahvi' (Thirteenth day after the death) is being performed. When the addressee goes there to enquire about the welfare of the sick, he participates in the 'Bhoj, ceremony' (community lunch) which is organised on the 'Terahvi' of that person. This is the condition of the post offices and

roads there. Bundelkhand is not only my constituency but other areas and districts also fall under it. So far people of these areas were living in darkness. Now I hope that efforts would be made for the development of that area. Schools and hospitals will be opened there and roads would be constructed there. The people of the area would enjoy a new type of freedom.

Besides this, providing remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce has also been mentioned in the President's Address. The farmer has to toil day and night in the field and so does his wife and children. He has to mortgage even his land and then he is able to produce the crop. I think all these things would be borne in mind when we discuss the question of providing remunerative prices to farmers. In fact, due to illiteracy, the farmer is not aware of his rights and consequently he has to suffer. I am sure that with the opening of schools, education will spread in villages. The women and farmers of the country will be benefited. The farmers will definitely move towards progress and prosperity with the new Government.

Along with this, the point about Mandal Commission report has also been mentioned. There has been a long standing demand to implement it. I hope that efforts will be made to implement it effectively so that the people who are actually backward and are in a pitiable condition will be benefited.

The new Government is only 100 days old. The steps which have been taken by the new Government during these 100 days are really effective. The masses have heaved a sigh of relief.

Besides I have full faith that this Government will successfully deal with corruption which is deep rooted in our system. Our former Prime Minister and the present leader of the opposition Shri Rajiv Gandhi used to say that if Rs. 100 are sent from Delhi as an assistance to villages, by the time it reaches the villages only Rs. 15 are left. This is what he used to say himself. All this happened

[Kumari Uma Bharati]

[English]

with the knowledge of that Government. I feel that corruption and brokers have also been a cause for their party's defeat. The people felt that if Rs. 100 become Rs. 15 by the time it reaches the village and the Government is helpless why not give an opportunity to another party to form a Government which would be more effective. We should have such Prime Minister who could at least check Rs. 100 from becoming Rs. 15 by the time it reached the villages and thus eradicate this corruption. I believe that there are many such schemes which could not be completed due to corruption. I have been in politics for the last 5 years only and I do not have much experience of politics, but whatever I have observed during my visits to Bundelkhand, I feel that many problems of villages can be solved if these schemes are implemented properly and effectively. Only thing which needs to be checked effectively is corruption which has increased over the years. The Congress could not effectively deal with it because as it is said in Kathopani-
ished.

'Andhenaiva Neeyamana Yathaandha'

A blind cannot show the way to others. So they failed in checking corruption. But our Prime Minister came out of that checking atmosphere of corruption as he did not like it. I believe that he would take effective steps in checking corruption and improving the working of administration. I hope that he would come down with a heavy hand on those people who indulged in corruption, took bribes and created hurdles in implementing the schemes for the farmers, poor, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I am grateful to you for granting me an opportunity to speak. I must have made thousands of mistakes because I have no experience of debating. I want to be excused for that and I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banatwalla, will you be able to finish your speech by 8 O'clock?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA(Ponnani): How can I say even before starting to speak? If I am not able to finish by 8 O'clock, I will continue tomorrow. That has been the procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That much of time cannot be allowed.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: In protest I will not speak. I have not yet started. I do not know how much ground I will cover in the matter of two minutes. Before I begin I am not in a position to tell you how much time I will take. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can be afforded only five minutes of time. You can speak now.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I thank you very much for this type of directions and instructions that a party like mine is getting from you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is unavoidable.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: It is unfair on your part.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is the Committee which decided this.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You have taken two minutes in arguing with me. Let me start now. I will be on my legs.

I will continue tomorrow. Whoever is in the Chair will decide.

20.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry, that cannot be done. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You are deciding once for all. You are not permitting me to continue tomorrow. That is not a proper procedure, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, I learn from you. Right now, if you want to speak, you can get five minutes' time.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: It is not your wish that I speak. That is the situation. That is how you are treating me. I protest against that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is the House which has decided that way.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I will con-

tinue tomorrow. You may adjourn the House at any time that you like.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: You cannot ration it like this, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have requested him to speak. What do you mean? There is so much time. You tell him. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

20.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 16, 1990/Phalguna 25, 1911 (Saka)