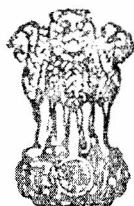


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LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES.

LOK SABHA

Monday, February 27, 1989/Phalguna 8,
1910 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM SPAIN

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Honourable Members of the House, I have great pleasure in extending our warm welcome to His Excellency Mr. Felix Pons Irazazabal, President of Congress of Deputies and Hon'ble Members of Spanish Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the delegation are:

1. Mr. Eduardo Martin Toval, Deputy
2. Mr. Jose Ramon Caso, Deputy
3. Mr. Inaki Anasagasti, Deputy
4. Mr. Carlos Ruiz de Soto, Deputy

The Delegation arrived Delhi on 24 February, 1989 morning. They are now seated in the special box. We wish them a

happy and fruitful stay in our country. We also convey our warm greetings and very best wishes through them to His Majesty the King, the Government, the Parliament, and the friendly people of Spain.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raj Kumar Rai — Absent.

Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik — Absent.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Ramoowaliaji, bad luck for you.

[*English*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Sir, I have a supplementary to ask. Can you allow it?

Air Traffic on Indian Airlines/Air India

*62. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to recent aircraft accidents, air traffic both of Indian Airlines and Air India has been adversely affected during the last three months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to promote air traffic in the country and on international routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There was no accident to Air India aircraft, but due to the incidents and accidents to Indian Airlines' aircraft, there was a loss of capacity, some loss of confidence in the employees and adverse publicity all of which affected the working of the airlines, punctuality of flights and the revenue earned by them.

(c) To make good the capacity shortage, aircraft have been inducted on lease. To restore confidence and improve their functioning, Indian Airlines have made special efforts to intensify training and maintenance and modernise their systems. There is also closer coordination between organisations within the Civil Aviation Sector.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Tulsiramji, please get on with your work.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, though the hon. Minister is a gentleman.....

MR. SPEAKER: Is he gentle only in one way and not in another?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The question should have been whether he is gentle or not?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: But ever since he has taken over the charge of this Ministry, there has been one trouble or the other. I do not know whether he is having a bad patch of luck, although he has proved himself a successful Minister in other portfolios. I am afraid that ever since he took over the charge of this Ministry, there is something wrong with him. Either he has spoiled himself or he has been spoiled by somebody else.

MR. SPEAKER: Since when did you become pessimis

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: There is no question of my becoming pessimist so long as

you are there in the Chair. He has admitted that accidents have occurred and delays have been there in the flights but I want to know as to what steps are being taken by the Government to check them? If there is delay of one hour, two hours, three hours or 5-6 hours in the flights, it causes inconvenience. Even hon. Speaker had to face such inconvenience. I was also present there. When we were returning to Delhi from Guwahati, both hon. Speaker as well as the Governor Shri Bhishma Narayan Singh had to wait there for about five and half hours. Mr. Speaker stands testimony to the fact that I was there. He himself had to face this delay. Therefore, I want to know as to what steps are being taken by the Government to improve this situation?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I want to thank the hon. Member for the sympathy he has shown to me. All of us are very sorry for the accidents. Unfortunately the number of air accidents this year has been very high in the world, for which we also express our deep concern. The hon. Member has asked a very good question as to what steps are being taken by the Government to remove these difficulties. I would like to state, in brief, that efforts are being made to increase the number of aircrafts. Firstly, we are increasing the number of aircrafts by inducting them on lease because a lot of delay takes place in their delivery if these are bought. Earlier, we had acquired aircrafts on lease. Recently, we have acquired three 737 aircrafts from the Boeing company. One 737 aeroplane of Swiss Air has already reached us and we are acquiring two more. Thus, we want to remove this difficulty at the earliest by augmenting the number of aeroplanes.

Secondly, we started air services for several places but it was seen that it did not find favour with the hon. Members and they made suggestions in the House as well as outside the House that it would not matter if frequencies were reduced, but punctuality should be adhered to at any cost. In view of the suggestions made by hon. Members, we reduced the frequencies on some routes. However, we have been maintaining status

quo in respect of air services for the places where air-service was already inadequate. Earlier we used to cover 7 places, now we are covering only 5 to 6 places. Thus we have tried to increase the capacity. But I would like to inform the House that though this has not brought about complete improvement, yet things have improved for the better.

Thirdly, we know it pretty well that there have been very good rains last year and they are highly beneficial for agriculture. It will no doubt result in increase in the agricultural production but rains cause hindrance in the operation of air-services. Thus, this has been affected by rains also.

I would also like to inform you that we have made efforts to restore the confidence of the people which was eroded due to these accidents and we have been successful on this score. The other problems have also been sorted out. We have reached settlement with six of the 8 unions of Indian Airlines and we hope that its functioning will improve and the inconvenience to the people will be reduced. I do not say that the hon. Members have not experienced inconvenience or there were no delays in the flights. But the Government is making efforts to reduce the difficulties of the partous of the Airlines and provide maximum facilities to them. But I would like to draw your attention to the point that the demand for the aircrafts is fast increasing but the question is whether we can induct that much number of aircrafts or not. I request the hon. Member to evaluate the performance of the Airlines keeping in view the above mentioned aspects.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the number of aircrafts will be increased. I want to know to what extent it will be increased? Is there any provision for Hyderabad? I want to bring one point to your notice that the whole House including Mr. Speaker and the Government know that telephone number of every ticket holder is written on the ticket in order to inform him of any delay in flights. But I want to know from the hon. Minister whether even

a single passenger has been informed by them on telephone? This is a very important issue. I do not want to blame them squarely but the fact is that these people never inform the passengers about delay in flights. I want to tell you about one incident. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope you will excuse me as I want to take some more time of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a lot of work.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: This is a very important point. What to talk of giving information on telephone, no response is given to the telephone calls made by passengers, as they simply put down the receiver. If the hon. Minister wants to see, he may please come with me. If he visits their offices alone, he will also say that everything is okay. But I tell you that they usually put down the receiver and no response is given to the calls.

MR. SPEAKER: They are the birds of the same feather.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Firstly we do not get their number and if by chance we get their number, no response is given to it. I want to bring it to his notice. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to narrate one incident. I was to go by the flight scheduled to leave at 6.20 p.m. At 5.25 I enquired from the Parliament computer and got the answer that the flight was on time. But on reaching the Airport the notice was put that it would leave at 2 A.M. in the night. Therefore, in the event of delay, they should at least inform about the time.....

MR. SPEAKER: There seems to be no end to your question on Indian Airlines?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: It is a very important problem. The Hon. Prime Minister is also present in the House. I want to bring this to his notice and once he assures me, I will not ask any more supplementary question...(Interruptions).....

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Sir, may I assume the hon.

Member means that he will not ask any more questions or is it that he will not ask any more questions only on this topic?

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: You have mentioned this earlier also in the same question... (Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: It is a very trivial issue and you are asking me to take its responsibility. I can take responsibility if there is some big issue.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to the second question of the hon. Member regarding provision of facilities to the passengers, I would like to inform that the auto informing machines are being used at some places and their number will be increased at some places. We are trying to give informations by increasing telephone connections also. I fully agree with the point that all these facilities should be provided to the passengers. We will try to correct the mistakes if committed at all. But I want to tell you that all efforts are being made to improve the functioning of Civil Aviation. We have received many important suggestions from the Hon. Prime Minister. These include imparting good training to other departments, maintenance, increase in the capacity and use of modernised and computer machines etc. You will see all these changes, but even if it is started immediately, it will at least take one year in modernising it, this being such a big task. I would like to assure you that we will try our best to improve its functioning. This is right that your demands and expectations are sky-high and we will make all efforts to fulfil them but I request the hon. Members that while putting forward demands, they should keep in view resources and funds at our disposal.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the aeroplanes are flown without check certificates. It has been reported in the Indian Express of 23rd February that the aeroplane going from Delhi to Trivandrum via Goa was detected by the engineer of Goa and certifi-

cate to fly further was not given to it. They had to come back to Delhi for taking it. How will the aircrafts function properly if the work is performed in such an irresponsible manner. (Interruptions)

[English]

Extension of Service of IAS/IPS Officers

*63. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Union Government not to give extension of service to IAS/IPS officers of the Central Government after the age of superannuation;

(b) if so, whether this decision has been uniformly applied;

(c) the number and details of cases where extensions have been given in 1987, 1988 and 1989 by the Union Government to such officers serving in different Ministries in Delhi or on deputation to the Government of India. and

(d) the rationale behind these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) There is no separate policy of the Central Government governing extension of Service after the age of superannuation of IAS/IPS officers. In this matter, they are governed by the criteria framed by the Central Government in respect of the Central Government employees. According to these criteria, extension in service can be granted in very rare and exceptional circumstances.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Statement is given below.

(d) Since these officers were engaged in matters of vital importance, extensions were given to enable them to complete

important items of work, in the public interest.

STATEMENT

Details of the Members of I.A.S./I.P.S. on Central Deputation who were granted extension in service beyond the age of Superannuation during 1987, 1988 and 1989

INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1987 | 1. Shri R.K. Shastry, IAS was given extension for a period of two months from 1.2.87 to 31.3.87 in the post of Sole Member of Commission of Enquiry on Assam-Nagaland Border conflict. |
| 1988 | Nil |
| 1989 | 1. Shri S. Venkitaramanan, Finance Secretary has been given extension in Service for a period of two months from 1.2.89 to 31.3.89. |

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1987 | 2. Shri J.F. Rebeiro was given extension in Service from 1.6.87 to 31.5.88 when he was holding the post of DG & IG of Police, Punjab.

Shri M.G. Katre, Director, CBI was given extension in service for a period of one year from 1.11.87 to 31.10.88. |
| 1988 | 3. Shri S. Anandram was given extension for 7 months from 1.1.88 to 31.7.88 as Special Commissioner of Special Investigation Team for |

investigations in the Indira Gandhi murder case.

Shri J.F. Rebeiro was given extension for one year from 1.6.88 to 31.5.89 and posted as Adviser to Governor of Punjab.

Shri M.G. Katre was given extension for one year from 1.11.88 to 31.10.89.

1989

Nil

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, as usual, the Minister has come out with an extraordinary statement. He says, there is no separate policy. I do not know, what he means exactly by saying; "There is no separate policy". There is only a policy. And then, he goes on to enumerate the criteria, the Conduct Rules, etc.

Sir, as far as I have understood and as stated on several occasions in this House, it is the public interest which governs such rare and exceptional cases and it is the public interest alone, as has been interpreted by courts also.

Now, I would like to know whether public interest continues to be the governing principle in interpreting these Central Government employees rules, particularly IAS and IPS rules in granting extension or whether there are any other principles like playing favouritism?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the question that has been asked in part (a) is whether there was any policy of granting extension for IAS and IPS officers. My answer is, there is no separate policy for IAS and IPS officers and it is the same criteria which are applied for granting extension to all Central Government employees belonging to various services. The thrust of the question was about the separateness of treatment for IAS and IPS officers. I said,

there is no separate policy; no separate treatment for IAS and IPS.

Extensions are granted only in public interest. In fact, they have been so few. I can say with fullest confidence that we do not grant extension except in public interest and there is no question of favouritism, no question of bias, no question of partiality.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Political interest.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: In the statement that he has laid on the Table of the House, he refers to the case of Indian Police Service officer, Mr. M.G. Katre, Director, CBI who was given extension first from 1-11-1987 to 31-10-1988 and then again from 1-11-1988 to 31-10-1989. I would like to know, what are the public interests. Moreover, when the Cabinet Sub-committee itself had chosen a successor and his appointment was held good, as far as I recall, till the last week of October, 1987, why was in the last three days, the principle of public interest invoked to grant an extension to this officer? What were the circumstances, I would like to know.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Katre was the Director of the CBI and when the question of his superannuation came up, Government considered the desirability of giving him an extension because of very sensitive matters which were under investigation at that time and also because CBI had, for the first time, been given the nodal role to deal with terrorist crimes in Punjab.

It is true that the number two in the organisation had been picked up for appointment and, in fact, he was appointed as Special Director of the CBI and he continued to work as Special Director for some months before he opted for voluntary retirement; he had completed almost 34-35 years service. Government accepted his request for retirement.

When again the question of continuing Mr. Katre on the 1st of November, 1988

came up. Government decided to extend him because the number two in the organisation at this point of time had joined the organisation and had been there only for a few months and we thought that it would be in the interest of the organisation, in public interest, to continue Mr. Katre for one more year while the officer who had joined the organisation and others gained certain experience in the work of the CBI and were ready to take over.

Both decisions were taken after careful consideration of the advantages of continuing an officer who had served CBI with great distinction for a long number of years and particularly in view of the fact that there were a few investigations which had reached a stage and which required monitoring and also because the CBI had been given the nodal responsibility for handling terrorist crimes and prosecution of such crimes in Punjab.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, are you satisfied? I have referred to the incumbent to be appointed as Director. Now he talks of Special Director and — subsequent developments. He is trying to conceal facts from the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is misleading the House. (*Interruptions*). Is he replying to him?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Professor.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would further clarify the reply that he has earlier given to Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan. He said that Mr. Katre was involved in the investigation of a very sensitive issue like the action of terrorists in Punjab.

I would also like to know whether it is a fact, as it has been widely felt, that he was given extension because he was connected in a very sensitive issue like the Fairfax inquiry. Do you feel that he had played a very sensitive role? Will you take the House into confidence and tell us the degree of sensitiv-

ity that he had exercised in that affair?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I do not know what Prof. Madhu Dandavate means by sensitive role. No one's service is extended because of one particular case, or one particular crime, or one particular investigation. As I said, let us not underestimate the fact that terrorist crime in Punjab is a serious problem and the nodal responsibility for that was given to the CBI. The CBI today is the nodal authority which deals with people indulging in terrorist crimes and with the prosecution of these crimes. Off-hand, I can tell you that there are about 12 or 15 serious terrorist crimes which are under investigation and prosecution in various courts. They are all at various stages.

Secondly, there are a number of cases entrusted to the CBI by Government which had reached various stages of investigation. Some of them are quite sensitive. For the sake of continuity, for the sake continuity in command and control and in order to use the experience of an officer, we decided to extend the services of the officer. It is not extended because of FAIRFAX or because of this and that but taking into account all the work which is now being handled by the CBI, we decided that Mr. Katre's services should be extended. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Does he say that nobody else could handle the terrorists' issue effectively? *(Interruptions)*

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Sir, I would like to reiterate that we feel that terrorist crime in Punjab is of utmost importance and primary importance. I would like to appreciate the feelings of the hon. Member because we know who his close friends are or who they are defending and why he is objecting to the extension. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the Prime Minister indicating? What is the Prime Minister's motive? *(Interruptions)* This is highly objectionable. Sir, you yourself should object. *(Interruptions)* Obliquely, the

Prime Minister is alleging that those of us who are raising this objection are in tune with the terrorists in Punjab. He is making this allegation. Let him say it directly. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP: What is he trying to say by that? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, I will say it. Members of the Opposition are supporting terrorists in Punjab.....yes. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, you must ask him to withdraw his allegation... *(Interruptions)* You must ask him to give an unqualified apology to the Opposition in this House for this. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP: What do you mean by this? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Has a Member of the Opposition of the other House, the Upper House, not called for a Khalistan? What does that mean? Sir, the Opposition should be ashamed of itself. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: This is very unfair.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, the truth can be very harsh sometimes. Face it. Why don't you face the truth? *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had gone to Jullundur and in the presence of the terrorist I condemned Khalistan. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, let me ask the hon. Members. . . Now, let me ask National Front or Janata Dal of which everyone seems to be a Member, I am not sure who is and who is not. But let me ask them. What action have they taken against the Member who has proposed a Khalistan? What action have you taken *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he has insulted the House. I have gone to

Punjab and in the presence of terrorists condemned Khalistan and I have demanded... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Dont' refer to the Upper House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, this should not be on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I want to dring to your notice the fact that when of the People's Representation Act (Amendment) Bill was discussed, I moved an amendment that those who are loyal to Khalistan, those who misuse the places of religious worship must be disqualified. I had moved that amendment. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, may I correct?... Basudeb-Ji, I will just correct. I did'nt quote anybody from the Upper House.

I said: 'A Member of the Opposition of the National Front, Janata Dal, I am not sure which Member, who he is....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It has been denied.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: It has not been denied; it has not been contradicted. But Sir, I would like to correct myself. I did lump the whole Opposition together. I would like to say that the CPM...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Basudeb-Ji, let me finish. I am saying that I made a mistake in lumping all the Opposition together. I would like to apologise and say that the CPM like the Congress has been putting up a strong fight in the Punjab. And I thank you for that. But, Sir, I do not retract my words regarding rest of the opposition. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had moved an amendment and that amendment

was accepted..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He must be reminded that nobody can refer to any Member of the Upper House..*(Interruptions)*
You should pull him up. Nobody refer to the Upper House or to its Member in this House. That has been the tradition.

MR. SPEAKER: That is clear.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He cannot refer to that.

MR. SPEAKER: He has just said it. He has said it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Are they willing to expel their member from Parliament? Are they willing to ask him to resign from Parliament, the man who suggested that there should be Khalistan?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Who suggested that? Nobody has suggested.

SHRI. RAJIV GANDHI: Yes,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why does he not quote that? I had moved an amendment in this House that anyone who preaches Khalistan, who preaches Hindu communalism who preaches against the abolition of sati system he should be disqualified from the Parliament..

MR. SPEAKER: That is on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My amendment had been accepted. Why is he making a blanket charge against all the Members of the opposition? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down.

Shri Thampan Thomas Absent

Shri Sambhajirao Kakade Absent

Shri V. Krishna Rao Absent

Shri Basudeb Acharya Absent

Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary Absent

All right. Sit down.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You ask him to withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do now?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Leader of the House making such an irresponsible statement in the House....(Interruptions)

11.32 hrs

At this stage, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Some other hon. Members left the House

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): They are walking out in favour, in support of somebody who has supported Khalistan. This is a most serious matter and we condemn it.

National Tourism Board

*67. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a National Tourism Board on the pattern of Railway Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its location; and

(c) the scope of its functions in giving a boost to the tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details are being worked out.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: We have fixed a target of 205 million unit by 1990. We feel also to bring about Rs. 8,000 crores of foreign exchange. Taking the present scarcity of accommodation and the chaos situation of the air travel which the hon. Minister has just replied, may I know from the hon. Minister what infrastructural steps are they taking in order to reach this target?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It is to be understood that tourism is the responsibility of the Central Government, State Government and the private sector also. The infrastructure which is required for tourism has to be developed by the private sector industry, by the State Government and the Central Government also. We have a short-term, medium-term and long-term plans for this purpose. We are giving incentives to the private sector. We are extending help to the State Governments and we are planning on a large scale to provide the necessary infrastructure for this purpose. We hope that we will be able to achieve the targets which are set for ourselves.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: May I know from the Hon. Minister whether they feel the need for a separate cadre at all India level to create an all India tourism service and also a special cadre of specialists at all levels?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The National Committees on Tourism has made a suggestion to that effect. That suggestion is being examined and being discussed. That suggestion will come up before the Cabinet also and after a decision is taken in this respect some firm opinion can be expressed on this point. But at this point of time I would not say this way or that way. But the suggestion has been made.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ.: I feel there is a need for an all India survey so far as tourism is concerned so that the Ministry appreciates the needs of various States. Recently the Government of India received a grant of Rs. 250 crores for promotion of Buddhist centres. This amount of money was required to have culverts, gardens huts, etc., I understand that the Ministry decided to allocate all the Rs. 250 crores to tourism departments of UP and Bihar.

I want to ask the minister whether he understands and appreciates that the J & K States have the oldest and the richest relics of Buddhists not only in the district Leh but in Kargil district also; Baramulla district which is my home constituency is the place where the great Kanishka held the 4th international Buddhist conference about 2000 years ago where Huan Tsang, the world famous Chinese traveller attended the conference. His shoes were stolen at that time. He mentioned it in the travelogue also that when he went to the Vihara, his shoes were stolen away.

In Ushkar and Parihaspur we have the richest Buddhist relic. Why could not J & K State get 1/3 of the total grant received from the Japanese Government? It is because there is no survey and no concerted effort to promote tourism throughout India. I want to know about Rs.250 crores received by way of grant for promotion of Buddhist centres so that the Japanese tourists who are very rich tourists will be attracted to India.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I agree that Kashmir is very beautiful. It is historical and it has Buddhist relics also. But the amount of money which has come to the Government of India is asked to be spent in the areas where actually Mahatma Gautam Buddha lived and went. That is the desire expressed by them. Initially we are spending that amount at the places where he reached and where he preached. Later on if some more money is available we can look into this aspect and we can provide this money.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I have re-

ceived hundreds of telegrams for Leh. I want him to look into this matter. It is a wrong advice from the Ministry to the Japanese delegation. They want only promotion of Buddhist centres- not the only places where Mahatma Buddha reached.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: They do want; but they don't want this amount to be spent in a scattered manner. They would take up certain areas, and they would develop them. Later on if the money remains then that amount of money can be utilised for other places.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I want to present my case to him personally.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I would be very happy to discuss this matter with him. I am ready to discuss this. If we can give this money to Kashmir or to any other State also we will be very happy. Initially we are spending this amount of money at the places where he did go and preached.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir the important religious centres of Buddhists i.e. Gompas are situated in Kaza and Lahaul Spiti. As you are saying that some money will be allocated for Kashmir, I would like to say that some money should also be sanctioned to *Gampas* situated in Himachal Pradesh which has common border with Tibet.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have not given any assurance about Kashmir. I have stated that in the beginning this amount would be spent in U.P. and Bihar only and the remaining amount, if any, would be spent at other places if agreed to by all concerned.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. P.J.Kurien-Absent. Shri Ajoy Biswas Absent. Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan-Absent. Shri Bala-saheb Vikhe Patil-Absent. Shri Chitta Mahata-Absent. Shri Bhadreswar Tanti-

Absent. Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy-Absent. Shri Vakkom Purushothaman-Absent. Shri Indrajit Gupta-Absent. Shri Mullappally Ramachandran-Absent. Shri P.M. Sayeed...Is it a windfall?

SHRI. P.M.SAYEED: Yes, it is a windfall.

Indian Airlines and Air India Plane Accidents

*79. SHRI P.M. SAYEED†:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of planes belonging to the Indian Airlines and Air India, separately which were involved in accidents since November, 1988;

(b) the main reasons in each case;

(c) whether enquiries were instituted;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the numbers of planes grounded during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No aircraft belonging to Indian Airlines and Air India was involved in any accident since November, 1988.

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

(e) No aircraft belonging to Indian Airlines and Air India was grounded due to accident since November, 1988

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Mr., Speaker, Sir, from this answer I do not think there is any scope for me to ask any supplementary but I will try to ask a supplementary and, I think, the hon. Minister will oblige me by giving the reply. Day before yesterday it was reported in the Indian Express that the mandatory

checks that are to be done before necessary certificate is issued for clearing the flight are not done strictly and they are not strictly adhering to them. Is it a true fact? It came in the press day before yesterday and earlier also that they gave the instance that in Goa ground staff refused to issue a certificate and Indian Airlines then asked Bombay ground engineers which went over to Goa and then issued the certificates. If it is so then will he kindly look into it and see that it is adhered to?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The mandatory checks are necessary and as far as my information goes the mandatory checks are being done. But now that the hon. Member has suggested, we will look into it more minutely and in details and if there are any lacunae we would like to make it up.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Whenever aircrafts meet with accidents, obviously inquiry of one nature or the other is instituted and normally the statements come from the Minister or other officials that until the inquiry is complete they are not able to state the causes as to why the accident took place and the inquiry normally takes at least six months to complete. Till then no official version or whatever comes. I would like to know at one stage whether it is not a fact that whenever an inspection is made of the accident site and *prima facie* comes to a certain conclusion. What is the harm in letting the country know that *prima facie* they think that this is the cause of accident subject to the findings of the inquiry commission so that officially one version is told to the public, otherwise newspapers give tens of reasons and everyday one reason comes which creates apprehensions in the minds of the people and creates mis-understanding. Therefore, would he give thought to this and say something on it.?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: If any incident or accident happens, then it is looked into and the officers who examine the accident or the incident come to certain conclusions. The conclusions arrived at by them are utilised to take corrective measures but

if a judicial inquiry is instituted and any opinion is expressed before the judicial inquiry is concluded then the judicial inquiry is likely to be prejudiced and as per the law we are not expected to disclose the reasons until and unless the entire gamut is examined and final conclusion is arrived at. As a lawyer, he will appreciate that we do not pre-judge. If the judgement is to be issued we do not pre-judge. It is necessary that we do not disclose the things on the basis of cursory examination. So, the entirety is looked into. Then, we come to the conclusion and then it is disclosed.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Apart from the accidents which have occurred during the last six months—it is a matter of grave concern—the working of the Indian Airlines has gone astray. Planes are not reaching in time. Information is not given to the passengers. There have been long waitings and all sorts of inconvenience. Perhaps the reasons may be the shortage of the aircraft.

May I know from the Minister whether he is able to give us an assurance that the working of the Airlines would be streamlined and the passengers would not be faced with the difficulties which they are facing? Can he also give us an assurance about the time by which these things can be remedied?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have already replied to a question of this nature while replying to question number two in the list today. But I would like to say without giving any assurance that we would do our best to see that the passengers and the customers are provided with better services. We have taken certain steps. We feel sure that those steps will yield results.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: By what time?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: More aircrafts, better training, better maintenance facilities, modernisation and settlement of the trade union disputes will certainly help us to provide better service to the customers.

But you will agree with me that with limited resources and with limited machines, we have been running these Airlines throughout the country of our size. The demand is also growing by leaps and bounds.

So, in face of the growing demand and in face of the expectation of the people, we shall have to stretch ourselves and the machines to such an extent that sometimes difficulties do arise. What I am trying to say is: please understand our difficulties, understand the limitations and the constraints under which the Airlines and other facilities of this nature have to work. Please give us your cooperation and give us your advice also.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Sir, there is little that can be asked after the Minister has replied. But as we have time, I hope you will give me the permission to ask an allied question.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: You can also make a speech if you want.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: The hon. Minister has said that passenger amenities have been improved. I would like to point out about just one amenity which existed during the old days. Many people who go to receive passengers, have to stand outside in the freezing cold where there is a little shed. People are told by the security people not even to stand there. I know the terrorists may have their say in Punjab. But surely the Minister can have some control or some funds for the passengers' relatives or people who are there at the airport to receive their relatives or friends and have to stand out in the bitter cold and cannot even get near that shed or terminal.

Secondly, the Minister said that there have been no aircraft that have been grounded. We keep on hearing of aircraft that have been grounded because of bird-hits. Bird-hits in the vicinity of Palam specially, have been increasing because of slaughter-houses and the MCD and the DDA refuse dumps. What has the Ministry

done regarding these dumps?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, we are expanding our terminal buildings at the airports. With the expansion of these buildings, it should be possible for us to accommodate more passengers and those who come to see them off. I do realise that in the cold season, sometimes the people for security reasons have to stand or sit at places where all the facilities are not available.

We will certainly keep these things in mind. I do not know when they happen and in what fashion all these things can be done. But our efforts will be to see that more facilities are provided to the passengers. As far as bird hits are concerned, this is something which has to be done by the people living in the vicinity of the airports. Firstly, rubbish is not to be thrown in the open. Secondly, the local self-Government has to look into these aspects and not the State Governments even. The Central Government does not come into the picture as also the State Governments. Airlines have given some amount of money to Bombay and Delhi and also to other corporations. This is a problem which has to be solved with the help and assistance of the local self-Governments and there has to be realisation in the minds of the people living in the vicinity who are throwing rubbish in the open causing difficulties to the passengers who are flying from there. Some sort of education, some sort of system is; required which we are trying develop and make use of.

[Translation]

Shifting of Super Computer From Weather Forecasting Centre

*80. **SHRI SHARAD DIGHE†:**
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to shift the super computer procured from America and at present installed

at Mausam Bhavan in New Delhi to Pune;

(b) if so, the amount likely to be spent in shifting the computer from New Delhi to Pune;

(c) whether this shifting is being done due to experts' opinion; and

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

[English]

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Even though the reply is that the Government have not taken a decision to shift the super computer from New Delhi to Pune, I would like to know whether it is a fact that a technical five-Member-Committee was appointed by the Ministry to examine this question and the Committee had come to the conclusion unanimously that a long term interest of the centre would be better served if it was located in Pune rather than in New Delhi.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: The Committee which was appointed to pronounce on the question did express the view from a long term point of view that Pune would be slightly better than New Delhi. What the Report of the Committee did was that it gave there pros and cons. the advantages in New Delhi and Pune then ended by saying that by shifting it to Pune it would be better in the long term. But it would cast a substantial amount for the Government about Rs. 2.6. crores as against Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 lakhs if the computer centre was situated in Delhi. This was a decisive thing because Rs. 2.6. crores is a sizeable amount and the counter-vailing arguments produced by the Committee were not strong enough for the

Government to decide that it should be shifted from Delhi to Pune.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Sir, is it also true that the Committee had noted that considering the long tropical meteorological research at Pune and also considering that all major scientific institutions should be away from Delhi, this should be shifted to Pune? Whether all these factors have been considered by the Ministry or not?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Yes, Sir. They have been considered. There is, of course, a tropical meteorological centre in Pune but the main meteorological centre is in Delhi. In fact, if the computer is shifted to Bombay we have to relay through satellite by installing an earth station in Delhi and another earth-station in Pune, we would have to transfer all the information from here to Pune and then re-transfer them through agencies like the ICAR which is the one serving all the field stations by meteorological data. The main objective of this system is really to provide the farmers with the information about weather conditions. And that is done by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which is situated in Delhi. They have about 127 field stations. They are the ones who have to feed these stations with this information. We considered that it would be highly complicated to send all the information to Poona and then to retransmit that back to Delhi and then send it to these field stations, apart from the additional substantial amount involved in terms of expenditure for the Government.

One thing more. In case of any type of failures of telecommunication system between Delhi and Poona at any time, which can happen in our situation, then there would be crisis in the system itself.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the committee which was appointed by the Ministry, has collected any information about setting up of

Super Computer in Delhi or Pune? If so, whether the farmers will get correct forecast about the weather or rain etc. From this super computer?

[English]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : The committee said that more or less, both Delhi and Pune are suitable. But they said that for quiet academic atmosphere, it would be good to have it in Pune so that the scientists can walk in at any time of the day or night and interest with each other etc. The Government felt that it is possible to create an academic atmosphere in Delhi also. In fact, we have a number of scientific institutions and academic institutions in Delhi also. But they thought that it would create a nice atmosphere if it is situated in Pune. We did not disagree with them. But we feel that with much less expenditure, we can provide a similar atmosphere in Delhi itself and achieve our objective. (Interruptions).

[Translation]

Mr R. SPEAKER: Shri Ayus Khan was telling that Sikar is the most appropriate place for it.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I would like to know whether there was a scheme for developing some cities as computer cities with a view to establish computers in a phased manner. If so, what is the progress made so far.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: It is an entirely different question, not related to it, but I can answer the hon. Member. We are developing science cities, but not for weather forecasting only. We are creating many science cities, where there would be computer facilities. We do not have any specific proposal for developing science cities as computers cities, we have export zones where electronic computers would be used.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Terrorist Activities in Punjab

*61. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and injured and estimated value of property damaged or lost as a result of terrorist activities in Punjab and Union Territory of Chandigarh during the last three months, month-wise;

(b) the number of terrorists, killed/ar-

rested/ released during the same period;

(c) the details of arms and ammunitions seized from the terrorists;

(d) the details of incidents of looting during the same period; and

(e) the steps taken to end terrorism in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). The month-wise break-up of number of persons killed and injured in incidents due to terrorist activities, number of terrorists, killed, arrested and details of arms and ammunition recovered in action against terrorists in Punjab during the period November, 1988 to January, 1989, is as follows:—

<i>I. Month</i>	<i>No of persons killed due to terrorist activities.</i>	<i>No of persons injured due to terrorist activities.</i>	<i>No. of terrorists killed - arrested</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
November 1988	137	70	44	313
December, 1988	86	60	32	451
January, 1989.	105	51	46	292
Total:	328	181	122	1056

II. Number of illicit arms and ammunition recovered:

<i>Item</i>	<i>November, 1988</i>	<i>December, 1988</i>	<i>January, 1989</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1. Pistols	61	71	68

	1	2	3	4
2. Revolvers		27	27	15
3. AK-47 rifles		37	21	24
4. Other rifles		5	8	11
5. Guns		18	19	21
6. Stenguns		—	1	1
7. Carbines		3	1	—
8. LMG/SMG/MG		—	1	2
9. Rockets		40	4	8
10. Rocket launchers		2	4	2
11. Hand grenades		3	15	5
12. Bombs		50	5	1
13. Mousers		1	—	1
14. Cartridges		4569	15390	3462

The information regarding value of property damaged/lost as a result of terrorist activities, number of terrorists released and details in incidents of looting in Punjab during the period November, 1988 to January, 1989 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

In the Union Territory of Chandigarh one incidents of terrorist violence occurred in the month of November, 1985, resulting in the death of one person and injuries to 2 persons. There was no incident of terrorist violence in the Union territory of Chandigarh during the months of December, 1988 and January, 1989. No terrorist has been killed' arrested or released during this period No-

vember, 1988- January, 1989. No arms and ammunition has been recovered during this period . There was no case of looting or damage to property as a result of terrorist activities during that period.

(e) The steps taken to curb terrorism in Punjab include erection of fence in the most vulnerable stretches of border, strengthening of security forces and supply of modern weapons and equipment to them to detect intruders/border crossers, strict checking of passengers at the border, creation of additional police districts, conducting of raids on the hideouts of terrorists to arrest them and their harborers and to flush out illicit arms and ammunition, setting up of village protec-

tion force pickets and involvement of ex-servicemen and villagers in Village Protection Groups.

[English]

Arrests under Official Secrets Act

*64. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS
SHRI SAMBHAJIRAO
KAKADE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some arrests have recently been made in Delhi under the Official Secrets Act, 1923;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present stage of the case?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). In the recent months, two important cases were registered by the CBI in Delhi under the Official Secrets Acts, 1923.

2. Lt. Gen. (Retd). Nirmal Puri and Shri Vinod Kumar Khanna, Chairman, M/s. Concord International Private Ltd. were arrested under section 3 and 5 of the Official Secrets Act, 1923 on 6.1.1989 and 25.10.88, respectively. A complaint has been filed in the court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi on 8.2. 1989 for the prosecution of the above named persons under Section 120 (b) IPC read with section 3 and 5 of the Official Secrets Act, 1923.

3. In another case Subhash Chander Dutt and Abdul Wahid Delhvi were arrested on 30.11.88 and 2.12. 88 respectively, for contravening the provisions of the Official Secrets Act, 1923. A complaint is being filed in the Court of chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi, for prosecuting these above named

gentlemen under sections 3,4 and 9 of the official Secrets Act, 1923 read with section 120 (b) I.P.C.

Kaiga Atomic Power Plant

*65. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up of the Nuclear Power Plant at Kaiga, Karnataka;

(b) the amount spent for this purpose during the year 1988-89; and

(c) the other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Setting up of site infrastructure, main plant civil works and manufacture of equipment and components are in various stages of progress for the Kaiga Atomic Power Project Units 1 & 2.

As on 31st January 1989 total cumulative expenditure on the Project is Rs. 94.76 crores. The expenditure from 1st April, 1988 to 31st January, 1988 is Rs 24. 35 crores.

Village Level computerisation

66. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce village level computerisation scheme to monitor rural development programmes;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report on

World Bank's pressure for computers in rural sector as appearing in the Times of India dated 11th October, 1988; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme for use of computers at village level and the reaction of the Government to the reported World Bank pressure in that regard?

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

STATEMENT

(a) No, Sir. At present Government has no plans for installing computers at the village level. However, a project called CRISP (Computerised Rural Information Systems Project) under the Department of Electronics is monitoring programmes of the Department of Rural Development like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, at the district level through DRDA's (District Rural Development Agencies). A wider coverage, also at the district level, through a 27 sector data-base, is being created under the NICNET project of the National Informatics Centre, Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). The Government have seen the report in the Times of India. The World Bank has prepared a pilot project report to test application of information technology at village level. There is no formal proposal from the World Bank for the Government to consider it.

[Translation]

Labour-Oriented Schemes

*68. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unemployed youth has been increasing despite the implementation of developmental schemes;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to formulate future schemes in a manner that these generate more employment but with less capital and without affecting the net benefits; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) As per data from employment exchanges, the number of job seekers on the live register increased from 26.27 million at the end of 1985 to 30.05 million at the end of 1988. It is estimated that Job seekers in the age-group 15 to 34 constitute about 95% of the total job-seekers. During this period, the population in this age group is estimated to have increased by 15.6 million. Data specifically on unemployed youth in the country are not available. It may be added that these figures of Job-Seekers at employment exchanges are subject to certain limitation and need to be interpreted with caution.

(b) and (c). The planning strategy in general is to promote generation of employment in all sectors through various development programmes. This is supplemented by special employment-oriented programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), the Khadi and Village Industries Programme, Scheme for providing Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) and Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP). Programmes such as Training of Rural Youth for Self-

Employment (TRYSEM) are designed to improve the skills and productivity of unemployed youth. These efforts will be continued and intensified in the Eight Plan.

[English]

Development of Golden Triangle Tourism In South

*69. PROF.P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared to develop the 'Golden Triangle' in respect of tourism in the South;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of places proposed to be developed in Kerala Under this scheme; and

(d) the details of the developmental works planned to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Central Department of Tourism has taken effective steps to develop infrastructure at major tourist centres in the Southern States. However, there is no specific proposal to develop a "Golden Triangle" in the South.

(b) to (d). Do not arise

Papers Missing From Goa Shipyard Ltd. Office

*70. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that some very

important papers relating to indigenous ship building projects are missing from Goa Shipyard Limited Office:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the agencies to whom the matter has been referred for investigation; and

(d) the details of any breakthrough made in the case?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. When allegations that Capt S.K. Kapur formerly General Manager (Technical Services) GSL, had taken documents away from the Shipyard were received, the Managing Director, GSL, constituted a Board of Enquiry to look into the matter. The Board of Enquiry's findings were that while certain photocopies of documents are missing, there was no conclusive evidence to show that such documents were taken out of the Shipyard.

(c) and (d). Since the Enquiry Board did not rule out the possibility of the documents having been taken out, it was decided to request the CBI to look into the case further. They are still investigating the case.

Pak Spies In J & K.

*71. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the reports regarding large scale infiltration of Pak spies in the State of Jammu & Kashmir for espionage activities; and

(b) if so, facts in that regard and the action taken by Government in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). There were

reports that J & K liberation front planned to induct a large quantity of arms and ammunition into the valley for sabotage activities. There were also reports that Pakistan/Pakistan Occupied Kashmir were imparting training to Muslim youths of Kashmir region. These reports were followed by series of sabotage acts. Concerted action by security agencies led to arrest of some youths who on interrogation have confirmed these reports. The State Police arrested 97 youths who had received training across the border. A large quantity of arms and ammunition and explosive material have also been recovered from them. Security agencies are making every effort to apprehend the imagining trained youths and arms and ammunition which have infiltrated in the valley from across the border. Security agencies have been alerted to ensure maximum vigil on the borders for effectively preventing illegal border crossing as also tightening of the security arrangements on the vital installations in the State. The State administration have opened certain new police posts in the border region of the Kashmir valley for the above purpose. In order to facilitate the above, night curfew has also been imposed along 2 kms belt of the line of control in the Kashmir valley.

French Help for setting up Nuclear Power Plants

*72. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of France have offered the Necessary help for setting up of nuclear power plants in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the safeguards prescribed by the IAEA will be adhered to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) (a) to (c). France has indicated its willingness to cooperate in the setting up of nuclear power reactors in India. The terms of cooperations are being negotiated between the two countries.

Committee on Delhi set up

*73. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA
REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed for re-organisation of the administrative set up of Delhi have finalised its report.

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S. BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The terms of reference of the Committee are such as to required detailed examination of a number of complex issues. The volume of work involved is also very large.

The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of June, 1989.

Population Below Poverty Line

*74. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the national average percentage of

population living below poverty line;

(b) State-wise average percentage of population living below poverty line; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to lift the poor and bring the population above line.?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b). Statement containing the number and percentage of population living below poverty line at All-India level and by States for they year 1983-84 is given below:-

(c) A number of steps have been taken to alleviate poverty. In addition to normal growth processes with emphasis on increasing agricultural production and productivity and managing the food supply through public distribution syste, investments in direct poverty alleviation programme have been intensified. These programmes include Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREGP), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Special Programme are also being implemented for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as well as for Hilly land backward areas.

STATEMENT

Number and Percentage of Population below the poverty line by States separately for rural and Urban areas : 1983-84 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Number (lakhs)	%age	Number (lakhs)	%age	Number (lakhs)	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	164.4	38.7	40.7	29.5	205.1	36.4
2.	Assam	44.9	23.8	4.9	21.6	49.8	23.5
3.	Bihar	329.4	51.4	36.1	37.0	365.5	49.5
4.	Gujarat	67.7	27.6	19.9	17.3	87.6	24.3
5.	Haryana	16.2	15.2	5.5	16.9	21.7	15.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.8	14.0	0.3	8.0	6.1	13.5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.1	16.4	2.2	15.8	10.3	16.3
8.	Karnataka	102.9	37.5	34.7	29.2	137.6	35.0
9.	Kerala	55.9	26.1	15.6	30.1	71.5	26.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	218.0	50.3	36.9	31.1	254.9	46.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Maharashtra	176.1	41.5	55.9	23.3	232.0	34.9
12.	Manipur	1.3	11.7	0.6	13.8	1.9	12.3
13.	Meghalaya	3.9	33.7	0.1	4.0	4.0	28.0
14.	Orissa	107.7	44.8	10.4	29.3	118.1	42.8
15.	Punjab	13.7	10.9	10.7	21.0	24.4	13.8
16.	Rajasthan	105.0	36.6	21.2	26.1	126.2	34.3
17.	Tamil Nadu	147.6	44.1	52.6	30.9	200.2	39.6
18.	Tripura	4.6	23.5	0.5	19.6	5.1	23.0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	440.0	46.5	90.6	40.3	530.6	45.3
20.	West Bengal	183.9	43.8	41.2	26.5	225.1	39.2
21.	Nagaland, Sikkim and All Union Territories	17.9	47.4	14.4	17.7	32.3	27.1
	All India	2215.0	40.4	495.0	28.1	2710.0	37.4

Secessionist Activities in J & K.

*75. SHRI E. AYYAPUREDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Secessionist Organisations in Kashmir gave a call to observe the Republic Day as black day;

(b) whether Union Government are aware of the activities of such organisations which pose a constant threat to the integrity of the country; and

(c) if so, what steps Union Government have taken or propose to take to eliminate secessionist elements in the State?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Some organisations made a call to observe Republic Day as "Black Day."

(b) The Government are aware of the the activities of anti-national elements affecting law and order situation.

(c) "Public order" being a State subject, it is primarily for the State Government to take appropriate action against the anti-national and disruptive elements under the criminal laws prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir.

The State Government were also requested to take necessary preventive and precautionary measures to thwart any untoward incidents on the Republic Day.

Expansion of Cochin Airport

*76. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to expand the existing aerdrome in Cochin; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The proposal to expand and re-orient the secondary runway at Cochin Airport, is under consideration of Government. The project will also involve diversion of the National Highway, diversion of the railway line, rehabilitation of a Village and reclamation of land from the sea.

Babri Masjid—Ram Janma Bhoomi dispute

*77. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have held several rounds of talks with concerned organisations and individuals in an effort to resolve the Babri Masjid-Ram Janma Bhoomi dispute;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(c) further action proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). In the absence of any common ground for settlement, the Union Government has advised the Government of Uttar Pradesh to expedite the legal process. The State Government has moved the High Court for taking over and expeditious disposal of four suits pending with the Civil Judge Faizabad.

Expansion of Calicut Airport

*78. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand Calicut Airport during 1989; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to connect more places/stations to Calicut Airport during 1989;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government are considering introducing daily flight between Calicut and Bombay; and

(e) the average number of passengers on the waiting list per flight during the past three months, on the Bombay-Calicut Bombay route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). During 1989, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Calicut with Cochin, Coimbatore and Agatti.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The average number of passengers per flight waitlisted on the Bombay-Calicut flight IC-197 during the last three months (November, December, 1988 and January, 1989) was 121 and on the Calicut-Bombay flight IC-198, 42.

Projects for Tribal Development Agencies

567. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will

the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the State Governments to prepare projects for Tribal Area Development Agencies to continue the programmes started in Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, whether States have submitted the project reports for consideration of the Union government so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof:

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) All the programmes in the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies/Projects under the Tribal sub-plan strategy started during the Seventh plan are being continued for the remainder of the Plan period.

(b) and (c). The Tribal sub-plan of all the 19 tribal sub-plan States and Union Territories for the year 1989-90 containing various sectoral programmes on agriculture, horticulture, veterinary & animal husbandry, forestry, co-operation, manor irrigation, cottage industry, education, health, etc., have been discussed and approved by the Ministry of Welfare and Planning Commission.

Language for Computer Training

568. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to introduce computer training in Indian languages other than English and Hindi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when the computer training in other languages is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). It is proposed that based on the progress made in the institutions where computer training in Hindi is being conducted, a plan for introducing computer training in other languages will be drawn up.

Intruders on Indo-Pak Border

569. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Pak intruders is on increase year after year;

(b) if so, the number of Pakistani intruders killed and arrested by security forces during the year 1988 on the Indo-Pak border; and

(c) the steps being taken to tighten security on Indo-Pak border to check the entry of intruders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Information about the number of intruders killed and arrested during the year 1988 in respect of Indo-Pak border is given in statement below:

(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.

STATEMENT

Number of intruders coming from Pakistan side apprehended and killed on Indo-Pakistan border during the year 1989.

<i>Sector of the border</i>	<i>Apprehended at the border</i>	<i>Pushed back</i>	<i>Handed over to State Police for necessary action</i>	<i>Number of persons killed.</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1. Jammu & Kashmir	119	48	71	49
2. Punjab	2129	1934	195	201
3. Rajasthan	1207	1027	180	179
4. Gujarat	21	—	21	2

Note: It is not possible to say how many persons out of those apprehended and killed were Pakistani nationals.

Removal of Ship-Workers from the Sea Beds

570. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are a large number of ship-wrecks along India's Coastline;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this respect;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any steps are being taken for the removal of such wrecks from the seabed;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). No systematic survey of ship-wrecks has been conducted.

(d) and (e). No, Sir,

(f) The surveys could not be undertaken due to paucity of resources and non-availability of the necessary experts.

Framing of Fresh Association Recognition Rules

571. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Administrative Tri-

bunal Bangalore Bench have directed the Government to frame fresh Association Recognition Rules in the case of Indian National N.G. Os Association v/s Union of Indian; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the recognition rules has been reframed which were struck down by the Supreme Court earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The relevant portion of the CAT's order is as under:-

"The Respondents will consider the case of the applicant association for recognition, if and be by framing fresh rules and convey their decision on the matter to the applicant association within six months of the date of receipt of this order".

(b) The Recognition rules have not been reframed. However, it may be mentioned that the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1959 were not struck down by the Supreme Court. Actually, these Rules were framed in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 and Clause (5) of Article 148 of the Constitution and also with reference to rule 4 (B) of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955. In 1962, the Supreme Court had struck down rule 4 (B) of the said conduct Rules, It is only on this account that the Recognition Rules, 1959 are treated by the Central Government *suo-moto* as 'Inoperative'.

Vayudoot Service in Kerala

572. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on extending Vayudoot to any cities of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Vayudoot has plans to airlink Calicut with Cochin in Kerala, subject to availability of additional aircraft capacity.

Purchase of Aircraft for Air Taxi Service

573. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air Taxi operations are restricted to twin English Aircraft only;

(b) if so, whether single engine Aircraft can also be permitted for such operations as most of the Airports in India are open for operations during day only; and

(c) whether Government propose to earmark finance from World Bank Aid for purchase of Aircraft for taxi operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). As per the guidelines for operation of Air Taxi Services, issued on 14.11.86, Air Taxi operations are restricted to twin Engine Aircraft only.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Deployment of Army to Tackle Law and Order Problem

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

state:

(a) how many times the army was deployed to control the law and order problems in the country during the last four years; and

(b) what were its effects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). In case of immediate non-availability of paramilitary forces, the personnel of armed forces were used 89 times during the last 4 years (1985-88). As a result, law and order and peace was maintained in the affected areas.

Gap Between Urban and Rural Poor

575. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between the rural poor and the urban rich is widening due to non-remunerative agricultural prices as per the results published by Research Organisations who monitor the economy;

(b) whether social tensions in the rural areas are growing in view of this wide gap; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to rectify this imbalance in the rural and urban earnings?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) It is not known which studies the Hon'ble M.P. is referring to but it is not correct to say that gap between the rural poor and the urban rich is widening due to non-remunerative agricultural prices. Agricultural prices are fixed by the Government after consider-

ing the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices which take into account the need to provide incentives to the farmers for adopting improved technology, to ensure rational utilisation of land, water and other inputs and likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, particularly the cost of living, level of wages and industrial cost structure. Therefore, agricultural prices are not unremunerative.

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

Rehabilitation of War Widows

576. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of war widows in different States and Union Territories;

(b) the number of widows and their dependents who are without proper means of livelihood and without an earning hand; and

(c) the details of the schemes to rehabilitate these families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) As per information available the estimated number of war widows of 1962, 1965 and 1971 operations residing in different States and Union Territories is 7,550. State-wise details are given in the Statement below.

(b) As on 1st January 1989, 2016 dependents were registered for employment with the Director General Employment and Training for employment under Priority IIA category.

(c) In addition to the facility relating to compassionate employment in suitable Group 'C' and Group 'D' civil posts subject fulfilment of standards prescribed for the post, war widows are entitled to the following benefits:-

- (a) Liberalised Pensionary Award.
- (b) Priority in the matter of allotment of Oil Product Agencies against reserved quota.
- (c) Priority IIA for employment in Group C and D posts filled through Employment Exchanges.
- (d) Complete exemption from tuition and other fee for children upto and inclusive of the first degree course.
- (e) War widows can also avail of new self-employment schemes, SEMFEX-I and SEMFEX-II to set up small scale industries, transport service and also ventures in the farm sector etc.
- (f) Travel concession e.g. 75% concession in 2nd Class Railway Fare with effect from 1.4.1987.

Other schemes for self-employment include Jai Jawan Stalls/Kiosks, Mother Dairy/D.M.S. Milk Booths, vending and catering contracts at the Railway platforms, allotment of army surplus vehicles and tractors, agency for Unit Trust of India and LPG, transportation as and when available.

The State Government have also extended facilities/concessions like grant of plots of land, houses/house sites, loans for house building, ex-gratia grant, free bus travel facility etc. The nature and quantum of concessions varies from State to State.

STATEMENT*Number of war Widows (1962, 1965 and 1971 Operations) Statewise details*

<i>Name of State/U.Ts.</i>	<i>No. of war widows</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	77
2. Assam	6
3. Arunachal Pradesh	NA
4. Bihar	381
5. Goa	6
6. Gujarat	3
7. Haryana	980
8. Himachal Pradesh	508
9. Jammu and Kashmir	407
10. Karnataka	68
11. Kerala	204
12. Madhya Pradesh	122
13. Maharashtra	542
14. Manipur	2
15. Meghalaya	1
16. Mizoram	7
17. Nagaland	—
18. Orissa	23
19. Punjab	1546
20. Rajasthan	574

1	2
21. Sikkim	1
22. Tamilnadu	171
23. Tripura	2
24. Uttar Pradesh	1727
25. West Bengal	110
Union Territories	
26. Andamand & Nicobar	NA
27. Daman & Diu	—
28. Chandigarh	6
29. Delhi	76
30. Pondicherry	NA
<i>Total</i>	7550

Figures are provisional

Babri Masjid Issue

577. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in his negotiations with the Babri Masjid Movement Coordination Committee and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad for a negotiated settlement of the Ayodhya dispute over Babri Masjid in pursuance of his announcement of 30 July, 1988;

(b) the decision taken by Government on accelerating the judicial process in case negotiations have failed to find common ground for settlement;

(c) the modalities of the adjudication as agreed to and conveyed to the State Gov-

ernment ; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union and State Governments to stop the proposed demolition of the Babri Masjid and the Hindu Manch being organised for the purpose by the VHP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). In the absence of any common ground for settlement, the Union Government has advised the State Government of U.P. to expedite the legal process for adjudication of the dispute by the High Court. The State Government has moved the High Court for taking over all the four pending

suits pertaining to the dispute, their consolidation and expeditious disposal.

(d) The State Government has been requested to take all appropriate steps to defuse the situation and for strict enforcement of law and order.

[Translation]

Licences for Catering Van

578. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several persons have applied for licence for catering-van in Delhi last year;

(b) if so, the number of such applications received upto 31 January, 1989, month-wise and the main conditions prescribed for giving such licences;

(c) whether complaints about irregularities in granting the licences have been received;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in the matter; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken against the officials found guilty?

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

(b) 20 applications were received by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi during the period 1-4-1988 to 31.1.1989. A statement indicating the month-wise applications received and the conditions prescribed given below.

No such applications was received by the New Delhi Municipal Committee during this period. The conditions prescribed for grant of licence in the N.D.M.C. area for plying catering van are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No, Sir.

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

STATEMENT

Health Department New Delhi Municipal Committee Town Hall, New Delhi

Condition prescribed for grant of licence for plying Catering Van in NDMC area by the M.O.H. licence authority.

1. The van shall be parked at a site, duly approved by NDMC, traffic police and shall not cause obstruction or insanitation in any manner.
2. The tops of the racks, fitted in the van, shall be provided with aluminium/stainless steel or sunmica sheets.
3. Proper water storage arrangements to ensure potable water supply shall be provided.
4. The van shall be fully protected to ensure the safety of food from dust and flies.
5. Proper arrangements for the storage and sale of cooked food shall be made to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health and Licencing Authority.
6. Cooking/preparation of any type of food or use of necked fire shall

not be permitted in the van.

7. Disposable cups and plates shall be used for the service of cooked/prepared food.
8. A swill bin of appropriate size shall be provided for the collection of waste. The driver's cabin shall be properly and safety separated from the main body of the van.
9. Only Prepared tea, coffee, snacks, biscuits and carbonated water shall be sold through a fly and dust proof counter.
10. The source from where the cooked/prepared food articles are purchased shall be an approved/duly approved under PFA Act) Establishment. The name of address of such source/sources shall have to be disclosed.
11. All the workers shall be medically examined and immunised against the infections diseases from time to time.
12. The parking site and surroundings shall always be kept clean and the van shall not be parked after 8 p.m. and before 8 A.M.
13. It shall be obligatory on the part of licence to comply with the requirements of all departments of NDMC and Traffic Police.
14. The valid registration documents of the vehicle.
15. An attested photostate copy N.O.C. from traffic police.
16. To comply with all other require-

ments as prescribed under PFA Act and the rules made there under.

Licence Conditions for Mobile Catering Van (Sale of Food Stuffs in Mobile Van)

1. The site where the Van is to be parked will be selected so as to avoid traffic hazard.
2. Mobile Van will be allowed to be parked only as sites, which have been approved by the Traffic Police authorities.

No. cooking of preparation of eatables will be carried out in the open. All eatables served through the Mobile Van will be prepared at approved licence place.
3. Adequates arrangement for potable water will be made for the preparation of Tea and Coffee.
4. Proper arrangements for collection and storage of waster water will have to be made till its disposal at convenient place.
5. The portion of the van used for preparation of Coffee, tea and storage of snackass etc. will be completely fly proof.
6. Proper arrangement for collection waster material including refuse and the paper wastes will be made.
7. Arrangements for hot/boiled water will be made for washing and sterilisting the crockerly and cutlery.

8. Food handlers attached to the mobile Van will be protected against common communicable diseases like Cholera, typhoid etc.
9. All workers will wear clean and neat uniforms and they will be periodically examined medically so as to exclude presence of infection contagious diseases.
10. The licence will be liable to be revoked at any time for non-compliance of any of the conditions of licences or infringement of any bye-laws, rules or regulations made in this behalf.
11. Minimum height of the van from floor of the van should not be less than 6 ft.
12. The ownership of the van should vest in the name of licensee.

The number of applications received month-wise by the MCD w.e.f. 1.4. 88 to 31.1.89

Months	No. of application received
1	2
April, 1988	2
May, 1988	2
June, 1988	4
July, 1988	4
August, 1988	6
September, 1988	2
October, 1988	2
November, 1988	2

1	2
December, 1988	2
January, 1989	3
Total:	29

[English]

Inclusion of Nadialas, Gaans and Moulgis In Scheduled Castes List

579. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Jammu & Kashmir have recommended to the Union Government that Nadialas, Gaans and Moulgis sub castes residing in district Udhampur, Doda and Rajouri of Jammu and Kashmir be included in the list of Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely time by which these castes are likely to be included in Scheduled Castes list?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). The information cannot be disclosed in public interest.

(c) No time limit can be specified since inclusion of any community in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only by an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations In Orissa

580. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the

Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving grants -in-aid to voluntary organisations in the backward States;

(b) whether such grant-in-aid is being given for improvement of educational and socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) if so, the names of such organisations in Orissa receiving grants-in-aid and the total amount of grants in-aid received by those organisations during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) There were two voluntary organisations in Orissa, namely; Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Puri and Thakkar Bapa Ashram, Nimakhandi, District Ganjam, which were sanctioned grant-in-aid under the Central scheme of Aid to Voluntary Organisations for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The total amount of grant-in-aid given to these organisations during the last three years was Rs. 8,61,722.

Inclusion of Tarkhan In Scheduled Castes List

581. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government for adding the word 'Tarkhan' in the list of Scheduled Castes in Himachal Pradesh as this Pahari language word is the equivalent of Hindi word 'Barahi' the equivalent of word 'Lohar; an allied caste, stands included in the list ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Govern-

ment on the demand and the likely date by which the word 'Tarkhan' would be included in the list; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which any decision would be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). All the proposals for amendment of lists are being considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution. As such no time limit can, therefore, be specified at this stage.

Bullets Found in IA Plane

582. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether bullets had been found on the seat of a plane which left Delhi for Bombay on 22 January, 1989; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Some bullets of 22 bore were recovered under the seat of an Airbus aircraft which arrived at Bombay from Delhi on 21.1.89 . Upon investigation, these were traced to a passenger who has a licence for .22 bore weapon. During house search, conducted by police, the concerned passenger produced four live cartridges and two empty cartridges of .22 bore. The cartridges found in the aircraft and those recovered from the passenger are being sent to experts for comparison.

Protection to Linguistic Minorities

583. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up programme to safeguard the interest of the linguistic minorities;

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

(c) the specific guidelines sent to the State Governments to protect the linguistic minorities living in different parts of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). In addition to the Constitutional safeguards for the Linguistic Minorities, other safeguards agreed to at the National level as also the guidelines to protect the interests of the linguistic minorities are contained in the following documents:—

(i) Memorandum of 1956 drawn up in consultation with the Chief Ministers of the States,

(ii) Decisions reached at the meeting of the Ministerial Committee of the Southern Zonal Council held in 1959, and

(iii) Statement issued by meeting of Chief Ministers of States and Central Ministers held in August, 1961.

These additional safeguards as also the guidelines have been incorporated in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities laid on the Table of the House in August, 1987. Copies of the Report have also been sent to all State Governments for necessary action.

Schemes under Tribal Sub Plan in Maharashtra

584. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes undertaken under Tribal Sub-Plan in Maharashtra to augment employment opportunities of the tribals during the last three years;

(b) the results achieved so far and the amount spent during the last three years:

(c) whether regular monitoring is done to ensure that money earmarked for this purpose is spent fully; and

(d) if so, in how many cases diversion of funds could be traced, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Amount Earmarked for Modernisation of Navy

585. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps for the modernisation of Navy; and

(b) if so, the amount earmarked in Seventh Plan for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Necessary steps are being taken to modernise the Navy and the requisite funds are provided for the purpose.

New Proposals under Indo-US VAP

586. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-US Joint Working group has initiated several new proposals on vaccine action programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the said proposals are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, under Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme (VAP), a joint format for submission of research proposals was approved by the Joint Working Group and the same was circulated to about large number of scientists/institutions, including, national laboratories, medical colleges, universities, etc. So far about 25 joint research project proposals have been received on the Indian side and these were examined by the Apex Committee specially constituted by the Govt. of India for implementation of VAP. Four projects are under examination. Six projects were rejected since they were outside the priority identified under the VAP. Remaining fifteen projects have been returned to the investigators for modification, as per instructions of the Apex Committee.

Pradesh Council for A & N Islands

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

(a) whether Government propose to make any alterations in the functions, powers and constitution of the Pradesh Council

of the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide for elected Pradesh Council, specially in view of the fact that the local self bodies which are in fact a lower tier of administration are constituted through process of election whereas the highest body still happens to be a nominated one; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Facilities at Imphal Airport

588. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in improvement of prevailing facilities of catering, general, reserved lounges and delivery counter etc. at the Terminal Building, Imphal Airport;

(b) whether night landing facility is available at Imphal Airport; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which it will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Catering facilities have already been provided in the Terminal Building at Imphal airport. During the 8th Five Year Plan, further improvement at a cost of Rs. 2.00 crores, is likely to be taken up to provide more facilities like air-conditioning of departure holding

area, provision of conveyor belts, etc.

(b) and (c). At present, there is a ban on the operation of scheduled services east of Bagdogra after sunset. Therefore, there is no immediate proposal to provide night landing facilities at Imphal airport.

Visit of Foreign Tourists to Kerala

589. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state the number of foreign tourists who visited Kerala during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): As per the statistics made available by the Government of Kerala, the total foreign tourist visits to Kovalam, Trivandrum, Cochin and Thekkady during the last three years are as given below:—

1986	95,567
1987	88,842
1988 (upto Sept.)	59,044

Complete statistics in respect of all the centres are not available from the State.

Schemes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh

590. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes presently under implementation in Andhra Pradesh for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe families benefited under the

schemes during 1988-89;

(c) the target set to provide different kinds of benefits to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh during 1988-89 and 1989-1990; and

(d) the amount earmarked therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Relaxation in Norms for Construction of Tourist Resorts

591. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have relaxed norms for construction of tourist resorts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of locations earmarked for the purpose, and

(d) by when the construction of tourist resorts will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). The Central Department of Tourism has not prescribed any norms for construction of tourist resorts in the country except for selected beaches where construction is permitted between 500 and 200 metres of the high tide line subject to certain guidelines and safeguards. The Department neither identifies nor earmarks locations for construction of tourist resorts. Identification of tourist centres for development of tourism infrastructure and formulation of proposals

for Central financial assistance, are the responsibilities of the State Governments. Completion of tourism projects varies from State to State and project to project depending upon the executing agency, size and location of the project, etc.

Recommendations of Task Force on Electronics for Health Care

592. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task force on electronics for health care set up in August, 1988 has recommended the launching of a Technology mission with a sense of excellence;

(b) if so, whether the same has been accepted by the Union Government; and

(c) the main features of the missions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Task Force on Electronics for Health Care recommended institution of a Technology Development Mission.

(b) The report of the Task Force has been submitted and recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

(c) The main objective envisaged of the Technology Development Mission is to develop market and establish indigenous systems of health care programme at primary, community and district health centres, teaching and R&D institutions, and technology upgradation of specific medical electronic equipment.

[Translation]

Indo-Pak talk on Siachen Glacier

593. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any official level talks have been held between India and Pakistan on the question of Siachen Glacier in January-February, 1989 and whether Pakistan has agreed to India's point of view;

(b) if so, whether there is complete peace now in Siachen Glacier; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The last round of official level talks to discuss the Siachen issue was held in September, 1988 in New Delhi. No date has been fixed for the next round of talks.

(b) and (c). Specific exchange of fire in the area continues.

[English]

Annual Plan of States for 1989-90

595. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP:
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay on annual plans approved for different States/Union Territories for the year 1989-90; and

(b) the increase in their plan outlay as compared to last year?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-

TATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):
(a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Increase in outlay under Annual Plan 1989-90 — States/UTs

<i>States</i>	<i>1988-89 Approved Outlay</i>	<i>1989-90 Outlay finally agreed</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Andhra Pradesh	1250.00	1300.00
Arunachal Pradesh	126.00	150.00
Assam	610.00	635.00
Bihar	1600.00	1800.00
Goa	92.00	110.00
Gujarat	1275.00	1400.00
Haryana	600.00	676.00
Himachal Pradesh	260.00	300.00
Jammu & Kashmir	450.00	520.00
Karnataka	900.00	1040.00
Kerala	500.00	526.00
Madhya Pradesh	1702.00	1840.00
Maharashtra	2430.00	2640.00
Manipur	122.50	142.00
Meghalaya	130.00	150.00

1	2	3
Mizoram	85.00	102.00
Nagaland	110.00	132.00
Orissa	835.00	925.00
Punjab	700.00*	@
Rajasthan	710.00	795.00
Sikkim	63.00	71.00
Tamil Nadu	1457.00	@
Tripura	144.00	167.00
Uttar Pradesh	2540.00	2800.00
West Bengal	951.00	1115.00
<i>Union Territories</i>		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	71.00	80.00
Chandigarh	46.60	51.50
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.90	11.06
Daman & Diu	12.00	12.34
Delhi	558.00	620.00
Lakshadweep	17.50	21.00
Pondicherry	55.00	63.00

@ Plan not yet finalised.

* Outlay as indicated by Ministry of Finance.

Improvement In Air Traffic Service

596. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Airports Authority has drawn up a phased programme for the modernisation of air traffic service system;

(b) if so, whether the recommendations made by the Planning Group of Civil Aviation were also considered in updating the air traffic service; and

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Planning Group and how many of them have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Plan for 1990-2000 has been based on the recommendations of the Planning Group. The Plan for 1987 to 1990 has also been modified suitably in accordance with the recommendations.

Recommendations implemented:

(a) Air Routes Surveillance Radar (ARSR) Nagpur — installed.

(b) ASR — Guwahati, Hyderabad — planned for 1989-90.

(c) ILS completed — Agartala, Amritsar, Ahmedabad, Dibrugarh, Imphal, Patna.

(d) ILS under Installation or partly completed — Bhopal, Jaipur, Lucknow, Varanasi.

(e) Remote Control Air Ground VHF

(RCAG) — 8 systems installed.

(e) Automatic Message Switching System (AMSS) — 2 completed and orders placed for 7

(f) High Intensity Runway Lights (HIRL) Systems — 4 installed.

(g) Pavement strengthening of Runways — 4 aerodromes completed.

(h) Passenger Terminal — 5 aerodromes completed.

Indian Troops In Maldives

597. SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian troops sent to Maldives have returned;

(b) the number of Indian troops still in Maldives; and

(c) how long they will remain there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). Most of the Indian forces sent to Maldives have already been withdrawn, except for a small contingent retained at the specific request of the Government of Maldives. They will be brought back as soon as the Government of Maldives are satisfied about their security situation.

International Convention for Crew of Jumbo Aircraft

598. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minis-

ter of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of international convention for a set of crew in each Jumbo aircraft;

(b) the standard set by Air India for this type of aircrafts; and

(c) whether the standard set conforms to the international convention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The number of cockpit crew and cabin crew to be carried on board of a passenger aircraft is laid down in the Flight Manual of the aircraft manufacturer with the concurrence of the regulatory authority of the country of manufacture. The same is reflected in the Certificate of Airworthiness issued by the Director General of Civil Aviation. According to the stipulations, a Boeing 747 aircraft is operated by a flight crew of pilot, co-pilot and flight engineer.

(b) Air India operate their Boeing 747 aircraft with the following crew:—

(i) Pilot, Co-pilot, Flight Engineer.

(ii) 19 Cabin Crew for full complement of passengers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Development of Jaugada as a Tourist Spot

599. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop Jaugada, a historical and tourist important place in Ganjam district, Orissa as a tourist spot; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to States for development of tourism infrastructure on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. The Department has not received any proposal from the Government of Orissa for Central financial assistance for development of Jaugada.

Filling up of Post of Director in INSDOC

600. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC), a major institute of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has been without a Director for the last two decades; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The Governing Body of the CSIR in its meeting held on 25.11.1967 approved the establishment of Central Institute of Scientific Information and Publication (CISIP) by merging Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre with Publications & Information Directorate another organisation of the CSIR, for the effective integration of the common activities of these two organisations. After the post of Director, INSDOC fell vacant on 10.5.1969, a post of Officer on Special duty was advertised for the CISIP

but no candidate was selected for the post. Subsequently the post of Director, INSDOC was also advertised for CISIP, though the person selected did not join. The question of merger of INSDOC with PID remained the subject matter of various Committees, including CSIR Review Committee, which also recommended the same in its report submitted on 31-12-1986. CSIR Society however, did not agree to this recommendation and as per its decision the INSDOC is to now function as an independent unit. Accordingly selection of the Director for INSDOC has already been made and the incumbent of the post is expected to join shortly. A Scientist-in-Charge with powers of Director has been working at INSDOC all along these years and this arrangement in no way affected the normal functioning of the Institute.

Indo-Bangla Conference

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Bangladesh conference was held recently at Dhaka, to strengthen measures to check border crimes, smuggling and trafficking drugs and women;

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

(c) whether any concrete steps have been taken to solve this alarming problem; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MIN-

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

(b) Discussions was held from 9th to 13th January, 1989 between Director General Border Security Force from Indian side and Director General Bangladesh Rifles on the Bangladesh side. Both delegations were assisted by a team of Senior officers drawn from various Departments of the two countries. The discussions are an annual feature.

(c) and (d). Brief details of the discussions are furnished in the Statement given below.

STATEMENT

The annual border coordination meeting between the BSF and BDR was held in Dhaka from 9th to 13th January, 1989. The Indian delegation was led by Shri H.P. Bhatnagar, DG, BSF and the Bangladesh delegation was headed by Major General Sa-diqur Rehman Chowdhury, DG Bangladesh Rifles. Both the delegations were assisted by a team of senior officers not only from the BSF and BDR, but also from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, JRC and Department of Survey. The meeting took place in the atmosphere of cordiality and friendship and free and frank discussions were held. The following relevant issues were discussed in the meeting:—

- (i) Illegal crossing of Bangladesh national into India.
- (ii) Trans-border smuggling particularly drug trafficking.
- (iii) Trans-border crimes.
- (iv) Return of Chakmas refugees.
- (v) Repair and maintenance of boundary pillars.

(vi) Land problems.

Development Boards In Maharashtra

602. DR. DATTA SAMANT:
SHRI D.B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Maharashtra Government for formation of Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathawada and Konkan during the last six months;

(b) if so, when the proposal was received and the various points stated in the proposal; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). A draft scheme for giving effect to the provisions of article 371 (2) of the Constitution including establishment of Regional Development Boards in Maharashtra has been received from the Govt. of Maharashtra just a few days back.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Development of Different Places In Jammu and Kashmir as Tourist Spots

603. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop Mansor and Sruinsar in Jammu, Tattapani, Kotranka and Tannamandi in Rajouri and Noorichhamb and other places in Poonch as tourist spots for promotion of tourism in the Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed for the development of these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to States for development of tourism infrastructure at tourist centres on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. On the basis of a proposal received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the Department has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 4.54 lakhs for wayside facilities at Mansar. For other places, the Department has not received any proposal from the State Government.

Unsubstantiated Complaints received by Anti Dowry Cell

604. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by DCP Anti Dowry Cell, Delhi during the period 1st May, 1985 to November, 1985 regarding dowry demand and harassment relating to South District of Delhi Police;

(b) the number of complaints in which after enquiries by Anti Dowry Cell, the charge of dowry demand and harassment was not found substantiated;

(c) whether in some of such cases the police have registered cases and filed challans in the court ignoring the findings of the Anti Dowry Cell; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MIN-

ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) 166.

(b) 104.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

C.B.I. Investigation In Bofors Gun Deal

605. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the talks entrusted to CBI for investigation in connection with the documents published by 'The Hindu' about the Howitzer gun deal with Bofors; and

(b) the details of the findings and the follow-up action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) The following tasks were entrusted to the CBI in the matter:—

- (i) To investigate the authenticity of documents published in The Hindu.
- (ii) To establish the identities of recipients of the alleged payments.
- (iii) To ascertain whether any Indian received any part of these alleged payments and, if so, the services for which these payments were made.
- (iv) To determine whether any Indian laws have been violated.

(b) The enquiries by the CBI have not so far been completed.

Extra-Work Allowance

606. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the modalities for implementing the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission about grant of extra-work allowance in lieu of over-time allowance have been worked out;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for such inordinate delay and when the same are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Modalities are in the process of finalisation. The matter required prior consultation with the Staff Side of the JCM National Council and also the Ministries/Departments employing operational staff.

Technology Parks

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

(a) whether the Department of Electronics has a proposal to create autonomous bodies for operating the 100 percent software export oriented Technology Parks;

(b) if so, the places identified for the location of such Technology Parks; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to create the autonomous bodies for each park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRON-

ICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three Technology Parks are proposed to be set up one each at Bhubaneswar, Pune and Bangalore.

(c) A committee had been set up with representatives from the concerned State Governments, Electronics & Computer Software Export Promotion Council, and Software Association to draw up the draft Memorandum of Association with Rules & Regulations for the autonomous bodies. This Committee has submitted the draft Memorandum of Association with Rules & Regulations. This is being processed.

15-Point Programme for Minorities

608. **SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give wider publicity to the 15-Point Programme for the welfare of minorities;

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

(c) the languages in which the publicity is being and proposed to be given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Sufficient number of copies of a Brochure in English giving details of the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities have been sent to all State Governments for circulation. Hindi and Urdu versions of the Brochure are being brought out soon.

Strategy to Curb Unproductive Outlays

609. **SHRI VJAY N. PATIL:** Will the

Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted any strategy to generate the required resources for the plan keeping in view the inflationary pressure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have also explored the possibilities of curbing unproductive outlays both in plan and non-plan areas; and

(d) if so, the areas where unproductive outlays can be curbed?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As already indicated in the Seventh Plan document, the strategy includes, inter-alia, reformation and strengthening of the tax structure, improvement in tax administration and its proper enforcement to make it buoyant and responsive to growth in income, formulation and adoption of an adequate expenditure policy, maintenance of fiscal discipline particularly pursuance of a non-inflationary fiscal policy and formulation of policy for the public sector enterprises to improve their performance and generation of adequate internal resources.

(c) and (d). The possibilities of curbing unproductive outlays both in Plan and non-Plan areas are constantly under review of the Government. Some of the steps contemplated to curb unproductive outlay in Plan and non-Plan areas include adoption of the system of Zero Based Budgeting; review of various subsidies; prioritisation of expenditure; examination of ongoing programmes; priority in favour completing ongoing programmes, etc.

Insurgent Groups Operating In North East

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

(a) the names of the insurgent groups operating from neighbouring states of the North East region; and

(b) the steps taken to stop the terrorist activities of these groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The extremist groups operating in the North Eastern Region are: (i) National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) (ii) Meitei Extremist Organisations namely People's Liberation Army (PLA), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PRE-PAK), United National Liberation Front (UNLF), Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) and their allied bodies and (iii) United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA). They either operate or get inspiration and assistance from across the border.

(b) Meitei extremist organisations viz. People's Liberation Army, People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak etc., in Manipur have been declared as 'Unlawful associations' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The entire state of Manipur has been declared as 'disturbed area'. In addition, a 5 km belt along the Indo-Burma border in Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh has also been declared as 'disturbed area'. Arrangements for better coordination between different agencies involved in the operations against the extremists have been made. A close watch is being maintained on the activities of various extremist organisations operating in the N.E. region.

Additional flights to Nagpur

611. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide additional flights to Nagpur;

(b) whether the state Government of Maharashtra has also urged Union Government to provide additional flight to Nagpur; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines is facing acute capacity constraint due to recent accidents and incidents and arrival of leased aircraft later than planned.

Indian Airlines, therefore, has had to reduce the frequency of the Bombay/Nagpur/Bombay/daily Boeing 737 services to six days a week. However, keeping in view the request of the Maharashtra Government, the frequency of this service has been restored with effect from the 9th of December, 1988. There is at present no proposal to provide additional flights to Nagpur.

Deployment of Army In J & K

612. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether army was deployed to curb recent disturbances and to maintain law and order in J&K; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Army was deployed from 13.1.1989 to 2.2.1989 for aid to civil authorities for maintenance of law and order in Jammu, Udhampur, Akhnoor, Samba, Kathua, Poonch and Doda of Jammu and Kashmir.

From 13.2.1989 to 19.2.1989 Army was also kept as standby in some parts of Srinagar, Baramulla and Anantnag.

Survey conducted in Tamil Nadu for Ocean Development

613. SHRIP.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in Tamil Nadu coast for ocean development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to implement ocean development projects in

Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) For conducting the survey along the Tamil Nadu Coast the Department of Ocean Development deployed sophisticated oceanographic research vessels like Sagar Sampada and Sagar Kanya. The survey has yielded useful information in regard to living and non-living resources.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of the Projects are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Institutes executing the project	Project titles
1	2	3
1.	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	Study of Wave Climate, Wave Regulation and Power.
2.	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	Computer Software Development for processing Ocean Wave data for N.R.S.A. at I.I.T., Madras.
3.	Department of Ancient Industries, Tamil University	Marine Underwater Archaeological survey work.
4.	— do —	Beach Placer Mineral Exploration along coast between Mandapam & Kanyakumari
5.	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	Analysis Design & Development of Buoy Cable Systems.

1	2	3
6.	Annamalai University	Effect of Environmental Pollution around Cuddalore Coasts.
7.	Bharathi Dasan University	Marine Bio-Technology cyanobacterial Biomass production and application.
8.	University of Madras	Phytoplankton organism of the Indian Ocean and connected Sea
9.	— do —	Microbiological Study of Madras Coast.
10.	Annamalai University	Biological Monitoring of Heavy Metals in the Bay of Bengal.
11.	V.O. Chidambaram College, Tuticorin.	Near Shore Sediment Dynamics and Landform Evaluation in Tuticorin Coastline.

[Translation]

Establishment of Hotels in China

614. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has requested for Indian expertise in the establishment of hotels; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). During the Hon'ble Prime Minister's visit to China in December, 1988, it was mentioned that for closer economic cooperation between India and China one of the areas was hotel industry. The Chinese side noted the above and agreed to explore the possibility of using Indian expertise in Hotel

industry. As discussions took place only in December, 1988, no developments in the matter have so far taken place.

[English]

Threat to Indian Naval Training Vessels from Micro-Organisms in Chilka Lake

615. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the presence of micro-organisms in the Chilka lake waters on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal has been posing a threat to the vessels of Indian Naval Training Centre; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION & SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF

DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI): (a) and (b). Micro-organisms are normally present in tropical waters. The vessels are adequately protected through periodic coating of the hull.

[*Translation*]

Pension to Freedom Fighters of Bihar

616. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters from Bihar who have not been sanctioned freedom fighters pension even after the receipt of the recommendation from the State Government;

(b) the number of those freedom fighter, whose pension was discontinued on receipt of some complaints but the recommendation to restore the pension has been received from the State Government;

(c) the time by which they will get the pension; and

(d) the reasons for delay in granting them pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) As on 21.2.1989 State Government recommendations pending for action — 738.

(b) State Government recommendations for restoration of pension pending for action — 6.

(c) The cases are receiving attention. It is not possible to indicate any definite time limit. Effort is being made to dispose of them quickly.

(d) State Government reports have been sent late.

[*English*]

Change In Service Condition of Doctors of Army Medical Corps

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

(a) the details regarding the initial rank, initial starting pay and the number of years of service required for the first promotion prior to and after 1987 in the case of doctors of Army Medical Corps;

(b) the reasons for the change in these aspects of their service conditions; and

(c) whether Government propose to restore the pre-1988 position with regard to their starting salary, rank and promotion period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI): (a) and (b). The service conditions and pay structures of doctors in the Army Medical Corps were changed effective from 1.1.86 pursuant to the recommendations made by the Fourth Pay Commission, and the Cadre Review of the Corps finalised in 1985. Induction into the Army Medical Corps is done at the level of Lieutenant and Captain. In case of Lieutenant, promotion to the rank of Captain is on completion of the stipulated period of Internship.

The details of initial starting pay and the number of years of service required for the first promotion is as under:—

Rank	Initial starting pay		Years of service required for first promotion	
	Prior to 1986	After 1986	Prior to 4.4.85	After 4.4.85
Lt	900	2600	On completion of internship	On completion of internship
Captain	1150	2700	Entry (Post-internship)	Entry (Post-internship)
Major	1520	3400	6 yrs	6 yrs

(c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Refugees from Bangladesh

618. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Bangladeshi refugees of minority communities in the country till 31st January, 1989;

(b) whether some negotiations have taken place with Bangladesh Government for their repatriation; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) 44584 refugees from Bangladesh were staying in the country as on 31.1.1989.

(b) and (c). Government have been in

touch with the Bangladesh Government since the influx of refugees started in April 1986 and have been trying to persuade that Government to take the necessary action to create conditions which would give the refugees the confidence to return.

[English]

Annual Plan Outlays for Rajasthan

619. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay for the annual plans of Rajasthan during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) whether these outlays were fully utilized; if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) the outlay fixed for 1989-90; and

(d) whether necessary funds for providing drinking water for problem villages of the States which have no such facilities so far and for generating additional power have been earmarked in the outlay of the State for 1989-90 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b). The outlays approved for Rajasthan's annual plan 1987-88 and 1988-89 were Rs. 645 crores and Rs. 710 crores respectively. The actual expenditure as reported by the State Govt. was Rs. 644.84 crores for the year 1987-88. The expenditure figures for 1988-89 would be available after the financial year is over.

(c) and (d). The outlay agreed for 1989-90 is Rs. 795 crores. The sectoral break up will be finalised in due course in consultation with the State Government.

Flights from Belgaum

620. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a regular flight from Bangalore to Belgaum was cancelled;

(b) if so, when and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is great demand for re-introducing flights connecting Belgaum with Bangalore, Goa and Bombay; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Govt. to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Belgaum airport is at present used for turbo-prop operations. Indian Airlines is in the process of handing over turbo-prop aircraft to Vayudoot. With the few HS-748 aircraft in its fleet, Indian Airlines is not in a position to maintain the airlink between Belgaum and Bangalore.

(c) No, Sir. Indian Airlines is, however, operating a daily HS-748 service between Bombay and Belgaum.

(d) Does not arise.

Indo-French Accord in Biotechnology

621. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have signed accords with France in the field of biotechnology, vaccinology and biomedical science;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the new areas identified for collaboration with France; and

(d) whether any collaboration is proposed to be made in the field of Satellite communication?

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

(b) and (c). Replies are given in the Statement below.

(d) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

b. The following Agreement/memorandum of Understanding have been signed between India and France:

(i) "Agreement between India and France for Scientific and Technical Cooperation in Biotechnology" signed by the Minister of State for Science and Technology, Govt. of India and

the Minister for Research and Technology, Govt. of France, on February 1, 1989 in New Delhi.

(ii) "Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM) on Cooperation for Research in Biomedical Sciences" signed by the Director General, ICMR on the Indian side and the Director General, INSERM on the French side, on February 1, 1989 in New Delhi.

- c. (i) Through the Agreement at (i), the two countries have agreed to promote scientific and technical cooperation in the field of biotechnology related to human health among their scientific and technical institutes, especially those dealing with the improvement of preventive vaccines against communicable diseases, diagnostics and other immunologicals and biologicals. The Agreement also provides for exchange of scientists, research scholars and technologists for the implementation of projects arising out of the Agreement and also transfer of technologies in the areas of Biotechnology of mutual interest.

(ii) The Memorandum of Understanding as at b (ii) above provides for developing cooperation for fertility control and human reproductive biology; communicable and non-communicable diseases, virology and immunology; ophthalmology; biomedical engineering; nutrition; epi-

demiology; and public health. The cooperation is proposed to be carried out through exchange of scientists, technical data, documents and publications and such other forms of cooperation as may be jointly defined in writing by the parties.

(iii) Besides, the following thrust areas have been identified for being supported by Indo-French Centre for the promotion of Advanced Research (IFCPAR) during the period 1988-90:

- Pure and Applied Mathematics.
- Cellular and Molecular Biology/Genetics; Genetic Engineering; Biotechnology — Applications to Medicine and Agronomy.
- Medical Sciences: Epidemiology; Immunology; Virology; Development of new vaccines and new drugs; Bio-medical Engineering (e.e. design of artificial aids); etc.
- Chemistry of natural products with special reference to biologically active compounds; Agrochemicals.
- Catalysis-Science and Engineering.
- Liquid Interface science.
- Material Science and Engineering — Advanced Ceramics; Com-

- posites; Polymers; etc.
- Rare Earths.
- Astro-Physics and Radio Astronomy.
- Seismic Data Processing.
- Remote Sensing Applications (Ground water prospecting; forestry; etc.).
- Water treatment and distribution.

Naxalites Problem in Andhra Pradesh

622. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to make available latest arms and other equipment to tackle the Naxalite menace in some districts of Andhra Pradesh; and

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

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

(b) Keeping in view the demand and availability of weapons, adequate quantities of weapons have been released to Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

Regularity in Delhi-Gorakhpur Flights

623. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the

Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines Delhi-Lucknow-Gorakhpur air service operating four times a week has been curtailed to twice a week;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Vayudoot service from Gorakhpur has been discontinued,

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and by what time regular service of Indian Airlines/Vayudoot between Delhi-Gorakhpur will be provided;

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The frequency of flights was reduced due to inadequate traffic between Delhi and Gorakhpur and also due to the grounding of one B-737 aircraft.

(c) to (e). Vayudoot discontinued its operations to Gorakhpur with effect from the 28th January, 1987 due to the poor land factor.

Increase in the frequency of air services to Gorakhpur by Indian Airlines and re-introduction of the service by Vayudoot will depend upon adequate traffic potential and availability of the capacity.

[English]

Applications for Jobs from Army Widows

624. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rules for giving jobs to widows of soldiers and Defence employees who die on duty;

(b) the number of applications for jobs from army widows still pending; and

(c) the number of applications from army widows rejected in the last five years so far and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Under the Office Memorandum of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms No. 14024/6/77-Est(D) dated 31-12-1979, it has been provided that for the purpose of appointment to Group C and D posts under the Central Government filled through the employment exchange, upto 2 Members each of the families of defence services personnel killed in service or severely disabled (with over 50% disability and who have become unfit for employment, disability being attributable to military service) whether during war time or peace time are given priority IIA. Such requests of dependents are to be registered with the Ex-servicemen cell, Director General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour which has to provide the necessary sponsorship and employment assistance. The death or disability has to be attributable to military service.

When a Government servant (including personnel serving in Armed Forces) dies in harness leaving his family in immediate need of assistance, when there is no other earning member in the family, a son/daughter/near relative of the deceased is eligible for compassionate appointment to a Group 'C' or 'D' post against direct recruitment quota, in relaxation of Employment Exchange/Staff Selection Commission recruitment procedures. The death need not

be attributable to service. The orders in this regard issued from time to time have been consolidated and issued by the Department of Personnel and Training in their Office Memorandum No. 14014/6/86-Est(D) dated 30th June, 1987. Other main principles to be followed in making such compassionate appointments as given in these instructions are as follows:—

- (i) The family is in immediate need of assistance and there is no other earning member in the family.
- (ii) The applicant should be eligible and suitable for the post in all respects under the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules. Age limit can be relaxed, wherever necessary, subject to the lower age limit being 18 years of age. The educational qualifications may be relaxed temporarily upto a period of two years in the case of appointment at the lowest level, that is Group D or LDC post in exceptional circumstances when the condition of the family is very hard. If the applicant does not qualify in this period, his/her service is liable to be terminated. Where a widow is appointed to a Group D post, she will be exempted from the requirement of the educational qualification of middle standard, provided the duties of the post can be satisfactorily performed without the prescribed qualification. A widow appointed on compassionate grounds can continue in service even after remarriage.
- (iii) In deserving cases, even where there is an earning member in the family left by the deceased in

distress, compassionate appointment can be considered with the prior approval of the Secretary of the Department concerned, who should satisfy himself that it is justified having regard to the number of dependents, the assets and liabilities left behind by the deceased Government servant, the income of the earning member as also his liabilities, including the fact whether the earning member is residing with the family of the deceased and whether he should not be a source of support to the other members of the family.

- (iv) The total reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Physically handicapped persons and ex-servicemen, including carry forward reservation, together with compassionate appointments should not exceed 50% of the vacancies available on any particular occasion.
- (v) Belated requests for compassionate appointment, where the death took place long ago, say five years or so, should be examined with great circumspection, as the concept of compassionate appointment is largely related to the need for immediate assistance to the family on the passing away of the Government servant in harness.
- (vi) A selective approach may be adopted to providing compassionate appointment to the more deserving. The appointments should be done in such a way that persons appointed do have the essential educational and

technical qualifications and experience required for the post consistent with the requirements of maintenance of efficiency of administration. Besides taking into account efficiency of administration. Besides taking into account the liabilities, number of dependents of the deceased Government servant and if there are earning members, whether they are living together or separately, the assets also should be taken into account, keeping in view various improved benefits accruing to the family of the deceased, such as under the Employees Insurance Scheme, encashment of leave, GPF balance, Life Insurance policies, death gratuity, family pension and assistance from Compassionate Fund, if any.

The responsibility of considering compassionate appointment to the dependents of Defence Service Personnel dying in harness is with the Parent Unit/Corps/Directorate.

(b) The number of applications pending with the various formations of Army Headquarters for appointment on compassionate grounds is 80.

(c) The information is not readily available. It will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

Installation of Radar at Tirupati

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

(a) whether Government propose to instal MST radar at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Mesosphere, Stratosphere and Troposphere (MST) Radar Project is being located at Gadanki near Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh. The MST Radar Project has been taken up for establishing a MST Radar as a major national facility for atmospheric research in the country. The MST Radar provides high resolution data on atmospheric winds on a continuous basis, which is essential for the study of different dynamic processes of the atmosphere. This information helps in the understanding of the climatic and weather variation especially those due to transport of minor constituents, generation of gravity waves, cyclones, storms and monsoon circulation. The estimated total cost of the Project is Rs. 730 lakhs with a foreign exchange content of Rs. 155 lakhs. The Project is jointly funded by the Department of Electronics, Defence Research and Development Organisation, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Environment, Department of Space and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Decentralisation of Electronics Industry

626. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) which item have been transferred from Central list to the State Directorates of Industries to be approved by them from January, 1987 to December, 1988 in regard to decentralisation of approvals for setting up of Electronics Industry; and

(b) how many such approvals have been given for setting up Electronic Indus-

tries by State Directorates of Industries during the above mentioned period?

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

1. Solid State Relays
2. Analogue/digital converters
3. Microprocessor development kits

(b) As per the record available with Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries, 4700 approvals were granted by State Directorates of Industries during the above period for all such electronic products for which approvals are decentralised.

Projects under M.E.S. Cochin

627. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct houses for the Military Engineering Service personnel at Cochin;

(b) whether well-known charitable institutions which are registered hospitals in Cochin will be approved as hospitals for treatment of M.E.S. personnel at Cochin;

(c) what are the ongoing projects under M.E.S. at Cochin; and

(d) what are the new projects proposed under M.E.S. at Cochin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUC-

TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Four projects for the construction of married accommodation for the M.E.S. personnel at Cochin have been sanctioned.

(b) As adequate arrangements for the treatment of M.E.S. personnel are already available in the Service Hospital at Cochin, provision for treatment at any private charitable hospital is not considered necessary.

(c) and (d). In addition to the 4 projects referred to under (a) above, 80 other works are being undertaken by the MES at Cochin.

Discovery of Buildings relating to Mahabharata Period in Dwarka

628. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether during exploration in the Arabian Sea under ancient port city of Dwarka certain massive stone buildings relating to Mahabharata period have been discovered;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study of these discoveries has since been conducted; and

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

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

(b) The inner and outer fortification walls, jetty and bastions of the city on the right bank of river Gomati and structures on

its left have been traced.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Two submerged in-situ walls of massive stone blocks assignable to 1500 B.C. have been discovered at 8 mt water depth. Besides, five perforated stone anchors, a shipwreck, copper vessel stone blades and shell bangles have also been found. The stone anchors are reported to be of the designs of 14th and 12th century B.C.

Separate Department for Rehabilitation of War-Widows and Ex-Servicemen

629. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate department for the rehabilitation of War Widows and for the welfare of Ex-Servicemen, and

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be constituted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Charter service by Vayudoot for Foreign Tourists

630. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vayudoot has a proposal to set up charter service for foreign tourist groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the revenue earned in 1988-89 from

the charter services introduced for these groups; and

(d) the other measures taken by Vayudoot to earn more revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Vayudoot, at present, operates charters under 'Rent-a-Plane Scheme' and 'Dornier Air Safari' which cater to the foreign tourists also.

(c) The 'Dornier Air Safari' has given Vayudoot a revenue of Rs. 6.40 lakhs.

(d) Vayudoot has launched the following schemes also to increase its revenue:—

1. Himalayan Airtreck Charter
2. Package Tours
3. Vayudoot Ultra Fast Courier

Vayudoot service to Ratnagiri

631. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) when the Vayudoot service to Ratnagiri and Sholapur was started;

(b) the reasons for the suspension of these services; and

(c) when these services are likely to be re-started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Vayudoot started its operation to Ratnagiri and Sholapur on 5/2/1985 and 7/3/1987 respectively.

(b) and (c). Due to shortage of aircraft capacity with Vayudoot the services to Ratnagiri and Sholapur could not be restored after the monsoon. Vayudoot has plans to resume operations to these stations immediately after availability of additional aircraft capacity.

Unemployment and Underemployment In Rural and Urban Areas

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

(a) the latest figures of unemployment and underemployment in rural areas and urban areas, Statewise;

(b) the estimated figures of backlog of unemployment and the new entrants into the labour market by the end of the Seventh plan and by the turn of the century; and

(c) the latest figures of persons below the poverty line and whether the norms for computation of such figures has been revised recently and if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Statewise incidence of unemployment by sex and residence and by Usual Status, Current Weekly Status and Current Daily Status as per the report of N.S.S.O. (Revised No. 341) on the latest quinquennial survey on employment-unemployment during its 38th Round (January-December, 1983) is given in the Statement I below.

(b) The Seventh Five Year Plan document has estimated the backlog of unemployment at the outset of the Seventh Plan at 9.20 million for the age group 5+ and the labour force aged 5+ to increase from 305.40 million in March, 1985 to 344.78 million in March, 1990 and to 427.98 million

in March, 2000 A.D. The Seventh Plan document also estimates that additional employment of the order of 40.36 million standard person years would be generated during the Seventh Plan and of the order of 91 million standard person year during 1990-2000.

(c) The latest estimate of persons below the poverty line are available for the year 1983-84. Statement II showing persons below poverty line at All-India and State level is given below. The methodology for computation of these figures is not revised so far.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11. Maharashtra	1.27	0.14	5.92	4.52	3.14	2.67	7.20	7.15	6.25	7.23	9.05	10.44	
12. Manipur	0.65	—	0.47	0.15	0.74	—	0.47	0.15	0.96	0.53	0.48	0.16	
13. Meghalaya	0.77	0.12	8.49	10.09	0.98	1.82	8.09	13.22	3.20	4.10	9.08	14.60	
14. Orissa	1.84	1.25	5.43	6.32	3.60	5.92	6.22	8.25	7.82	11.79	8.47	10.85	
15. Punjab	3.15	11.68	3.95	9.55	3.87	5.71	4.94	8.10	6.97	9.25	7.07	9.38	
16. Rajasthan	0.75	0.13	4.22	1.32	2.59	0.88	4.53	20.5	3.50	1.55	5.54	4.13	
17. Sikkim	1.63	0.86	9.60	6.28	1.78	0.83	11.24	8.26	2.81	2.01	12.90	9.77	
18. Tamil Nadu	3.32	2.85	7.86	8.33	8.12	8.48	9.83	10.07	17.59	20.53	15.06	16.06	
19. Tripura	1.69	18.63	7.89	28.24	2.27	19.57	6.48	29.02	3.77	22.45	7.75	19.02	
20. U.P.	1.31	0.12	4.54	3.58	1.97	1.42	5.26	3.51	3.65	2.46	7.44	5.56	
21. West Bengal	3.85	4.52	9.80	18.43	6.37	14.74	9.96	14.98	14.36	24.01	12.72	17.81	
22. A & N Islands	3.84	4.63	6.47	28.02	3.69	4.31	8.15	28.69	4.89	5.02	9.23	31.05	
23. Chandigarh	5.75	—	8.19	17.46	5.69	3.92	8.73	21.40	5.69	6.81	8.76	23.47	
24. D & N Haveli	1.06	0.47	—	—	3.60	3.34	—	—	12.84	7.81	—	—	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25. Delhi	3.69	3.69	—	3.30	4.92	9.05	—	3.17	4.38	11.17	—	4.11	5.66
26. Goa, Daman & Diu	1.83	1.83	4.91	6.26	17.12	3.01	2.62	9.61	11.51	5.92	12.41	12.42	14.22
27. Mizoram	0.06	0.06	—	1.22	1.20	0.06	0.15	1.27	1.15	0.25	0.28	1.26	1.08
28. Pondicherry	2.43	2.43	3.30	10.11	8.40	12.63	11.79	14.02	6.64	18.11	35.87	18.00	14.70
29. Nagaland	—	—	—	0.38	—	—	—	0.38	—	—	—	0.38	—
All India	2.12	2.12	1.41	5.86	6.90	3.72	4.26	8.69	7.46	7.52	8.98	9.23	10.99

Source: Report on the Third Quinquennial Survey on Employment and Unemployment (revised No. 341) NSS 38th Round (Jan.-Dec. 1988)-
Table No. 25

Note: RM : Rural Male; RF : Rural Female; UM : Urban Male; UF: Urban Female

* Rates of Unemployment with respect to labour force.

STATEMENT-II

Number and Percentage of Population below the poverty line by States separately for Rural and Urban Areas: 1983-84 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Number (lakhs)	%age	Number (lakhs)	%age	Number (lakhs)	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	164.4	38.7	40.7	29.05	205.1	36.4
2.	Assam	44.9	23.8	4.9	21.6	49.8	23.5
3.	Bihar	329.4	51.4	36.1	37.0	365.5	49.5
4.	Gujarat	67.7	27.6	19.9	17.3	87.6	24.3
5.	Haryana	16.2	15.2	5.5	16.9	21.7	15.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.8	14.0	0.3	8.0	6.1	13.5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.1	16.4	2.2	15.8	10.3	16.3
8.	Karnataka	102.9	37.5	34.7	29.2	137.6	35.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Kerala	55.9	26.1	15.6	30.1	71.5	26.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	218.0	50.3	36.9	31.1	254.9	46.2
11.	Maharashtra	176.1	41.5	55.9	23.3	232.0	34.9
12.	Manipur	1.3	11.7	0.6	13.8	1.9	12.3
13.	Meghalaya	3.9	33.7	0.1	4.0	4.0	28.0
14.	Orissa	107.7	44.8	10.4	29.3	118.1	42.8
15.	Punjab	13.7	10.9	10.7	21.0	24.4	13.8
16.	Rajasthan	105.0	36.6	21.2	26.1	126.2	34.3
17.	Tamil Nadu	147.6	44.1	52.6	30.9	200.2	39.6
18.	Tripura	4.6	23.5	0.5	19.6	5.1	23.0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	440.0	46.5	90.6	40.3	530.6	45.3
20.	West Bengal	183.9	43.8	41.2	26.5	225.1	39.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Nagaland, Sikkim and All Union Territories	17.9	47.4	14.4	17.7	32.3	27.1
	All India	2215.0	40.4	495.0	28.1	2710.0	37.4

Note : 1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calories requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 in urban areas.

2) For up-dating the poverty line for 1983-84, C.S.O., Private Consumption deflator has been used.

3) These results are based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the NSS on household consumer expenditure on 38th Round (Jan. 1983 to Dec. 1983).

4) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been protata adjusted among the different States and Union Territories in the absence of any information to allocate this difference among the States and U.T.'s.

5) The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1984.

Pending Atomic Power Plant Projects

633. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the pending proposals for setting up Atomic Power Plants that have not been cleared by the union government so far; and

(b) the reasons for not clearing these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). In the context of the 10000 MWe Nuclear Power Profile, the Government have yet to take a decision regarding setting up of atomic power plants for a total capacity of about 3000 MWe. Many States, including Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bihar & Haryana, have requested setting up of atomic power plants. A decision will be taken regarding siting of the remaining atomic power units after considering all relevant aspects.

Complaints against Air hostesses of IA/AI

634. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some complaints of rude behaviour of air hostesses have been reported during 1988 on Indian Airlines and Air India flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures adopted to ensure courteous behaviour on the part of air hostesses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). During 1988, 14 complaints regarding rude behaviour of airhostesses were received by Indian Airlines. Information in respect of Air India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Complaints received against the airhostesses for rude behaviour are investigated and action is taken against the guilty airhostesses under the rules. Besides, instructions have also been issued requiring the cabin crew to be courteous, polite and helpful while dealing with the passengers. Importance of good behaviour is emphasised during the initial training and also in the refresher training programmes.

Creches in Government Office Premises

635. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has requested all Ministries/Departments to set up creches in their respective office premises; and

(b) if so the Ministries/Departments which have set up the creches so far?

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

(b) None so far.

Fire Incidents in Delhi

636. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of

cases of major fire incidents in high rise building reported in the capital during 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): No incident of major fire in the high rise buildings was reported in 1988.

Ocean areas given to Foreign Countries for Exploration of Ocean Wealth

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

(a) whether some ocean areas are given to foreign countries for exploration of ocean wealth;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the number of cases, names of the foreign companies and terms and conditions thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Union Government to explore ocean wealth; and

(d) whether any experiment has been made recently, if so, the details thereof and the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). As far as the Department of Ocean Development is concerned, no ocean area is being explored with the help of any foreign country. Some contracts have been signed by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd. with foreign oil companies for oil exploration, in order to supplement the indigenous exploration activities. The details about the number of cases, names of foreign companies, terms and conditions thereof are given in the Statement below.

(c) Government have been exploring ocean wealth through its various agencies like the Department of Ocean Development, Department of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Department of Mines, Ministry of Agriculture, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, central Electricity Authority, Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, etc.

(d) As a result of R&D work on harnessing of wave energy from the sea, the Department of Ocean Development has sponsored a pilot plant which is being set up at Vizhinjam which is likely to have an installed capacity of 150 KW at peak level.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of foreign oil Companies with whom contract signed</i>	<i>Name of block for which contract signed</i>
1	2
1. Chevron International Ltd. & Texaco Exploration India Inc.	KG-OS-I
2. — do —	KG-OS-VII
3. — do —	P-OS-II

1

2

4.	— do —	MN-OS-I
5.	International Petroleum (Bermuda) Ltd.	KG-OS-IV
6.	BHP Petroleum (India) Inc.	KK-OS-VI
7.	Shell India Production Development B.V.	KK-OS-II
8.	— do —	KK-OS-IV
9.	Amoco India Petroleum Co.	KG-OS-V

The salient features of these contracts are:

1. Foreign oil company will explore for petroleum at its own risk and cost.
2. If there is a commercial discovery, ONGC/OIL will have the option to participate forty percent in development and production of the discovery.
3. If ONGC/OIL decides to participate, it will contribute 40% of development and production costs and remaining 60% will be borne by the foreign oil company.
4. ONGC/OIL will be entitled to the corresponding share of oil produced for its participation.
5. The foreign oil company's share of oil will be available to the Government at international market price till India reaches self-sufficiency.
6. After recovery of costs, the contractor will share petroleum with the Government on a sliding scale basis. Government's share of petroleum will increase as the economics of the project improves.
7. The contractor will pay tax at the rate of 50% on its profits.
8. ONGC/OIL will not contribute to exploration costs but it will be associated with the foreign company's work right from the beginning.
9. The entire data acquired by the foreign company will be available to ONGC/OIL.
10. The assets acquired for permanent use in petroleum operations would become ONGC's/OIL's property once the cost recovery for such assets is claimed by the foreign oil company, without any further payment by ONGC/OIL.

Atomic Power Plants with Soviet Assistance

638. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the USSR offer to set up Atomic Power Plant in our country;

(b) by when the said proposal will be finalised;

(c) the details of terms and conditions for establishing Atomic Power Plant with the help of Soviet Union;

(d) whether any other foreign country has offered their assistance in regard to setting up of Atomic Power Plant in our country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). An inter-Governmental Agreement between India and USSR for Cooperation in construction of a nuclear power station, consisting of two units each of 100 MW pressurised light water reactors was signed on November 20, 1988 and a copy of the agreement was laid on the Table of the House on November 21, 1988. Details regarding time schedule will be finalised in due course of time.

(d) and (e). France has indicated its willingness to cooperate in the setting up of nuclear power reactors in India. However, terms for such cooperation are yet to be

agreed upon.

Compassionate Employment to Wards of Deceased Employees

639. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications are pending in the Armed Forces Headquarters and the Ministry of Defence and in the Service Headquarters for giving compassionate employment to the wards of the deceased Government Servants;

(b) if so, details thereof; since when are they pending and the reasons for delay in giving compassionate employment; and

(c) the details of steps taken to clear the pending applications within the next three months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). As per instructions, a limited number of vacancies are reserved for providing employment on compassionate grounds to dependents of deceased government servants dying in harness or medically boarded out. Due to the number of casualties being large, the number of applicants is in excess of the available vacancies, resulting in applicants having to wait for some time. After screening of applications, a waiting list of deserving applicants is prepared and appointments offered as and when vacancies arise. Suitable instruction have been issued to accord priority in dealing with such applications.

Construction of Yatri Niwas in Kerala

640. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the name of places in Kerala selected for construction of Yatri Niwas;

(b) the projects under construction with their estimated cost; and

(c) the details of other proposals in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned the following Yatri Niwasas in Kerala:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount released</i>
Trivandrum	25.43	8.00
Quilon	35.35	8.00
Cochin	35.00	10.00
Trichur	29.75	7.00

(c) The State Government has submitted another proposal for construction of a Yatri Niwas at Cannanore. The proposal is incomplete and the Department will take necessary action for sanctioning the financial assistance after the required information/documents are received from the State Government.

Trained Personnel In Tribal Development Schemes

641. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of trained personnel is the greatest single factor responsible for inadequate progress of the tribal development schemes;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) No, Sir,

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

Radiation Leakage From Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

642. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any radiation leakage from the Tarapur Atomic Power Station in the first week of October, 1988;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the effects of radiation leakage on the people in the vicinity of the reactor?

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

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

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen**Self-Employment**

643. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

1986

1976

(a) the number of ex-service officers and other ranks still to be rehabilitated;

1987

1759

(b) the details of the schemes to help rehabilitate them; and

1988

3470

(c) how many of them have been provided with suitable employment, including self employment, and housing facility in the last three years?

In addition, 21 ex-servicemen-run transport companies are operating with Coal India and its subsidiaries.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The number of ex-servicemen on the live registers in the Rajya Zila Sainik Boards seeking employment is about 2.56 lakhs. In addition, 3315 officers have registered their names with the Directorate General of Resettlement for employment assistance.

Housing Facility: The provision of housing facility to ex-servicemen is a matter under the administration of State Governments. Most of the States and Union Territories have reserved certain percentage of house/house sites for allotment to war widows, ex-servicemen and their dependents. The war widows are given priority over other entitled categories.

STATEMENT*Rehabilitation of Ex-Serviceman*

(b) A statement is given below.

The various schemes for the resettlement of ex-servicemen and the steps taken to improve their rehabilitation are given below:-

(c) The following number of ex-servicemen is reported to have been provided employment (including in the private sector) and self-employment during the last three years:

Employment

1986 24800

1987 19742

1988 8460

- (i) There is reservation for ex-servicemen in recruitment to Group C and D posts in Central Government, Central Public Sector Undertakings and most of the State Governments. Orders have been issued by the Department of Personnel and Training for pooling of vacancies, special recruitment drives, intimation of vacancies to Director General of Resettlement (DGR) three months in advance of recruitment, giving 30 days clear notice to DGR before de-reservation and carry forward of unutilised vacancies for one year.

(Upto June 1988)

- (ii) Periodic reviews are held for monitoring implementation of these orders and fuller utilisation of reserved vacancies.
- (iii) Training courses are organised in various disciplines in the Government and private institutions to improve the employability of ex-servicemen so that they can seek jobs or take to self-employment. The scheme PEXSEM (Preparing Ex-servicemen for Self Employment) has been introduced in 29 districts.
- (iv) Several States have provided for reservation/priority in allotment of industrial plots/sheds. There is also reservation/priority in allotment of fertiliser agencies, oil products agencies, Mother Dairy/DMS Milk Booths, Fruit and Vegetable Shops, fair price shops, Jai Jawan stalls, UTI agencies, 3-wheeler Scooters, tractors and army surplus vehicles.
- (v) Ex-servicemen Association/Companies are sponsored for taking up security service, transportation of coal and oil products and communication services.
- (vi) Ordnance Factories give preference for ex-servicemen enterprises for supply of items off loaded to civil sector and for setting up ancillary industries. Ex-servicemen cooperatives are encouraged for supply of items bought by the Army Purchase Organisation.
- (vii) Interest subsidy is available on bank loans upto Rs 50,000/- for a

period of 3 years for self employment ventures. Price subsidy of 10% is available for 5 years for ex-servicemen units for items supplied to Ministry of Defence.

- (viii) The scheme Self-Employment for Ex-servicemen, SEMFEX-I has been started from 1.4. 1987 in collaboration with IDBI for taking up small scale industries, transport services etc. upto a project cost of Rs 12 lakhs. Another Scheme, SEMFEX -II has been started from 15.1.1988 with the help of NABARD for providing loans for agriculture and allied activities as well as for non-farm activities in the rural areas.

Narora Atomic Power Plant

644. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first unit of the Narora Atomic Power Plant has been commissioned;

(b) if so, when, and at what cost, and if not, when it is likely to be commissioned; and

(c) the power generation capacity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Unit-I of Narora Atomic Power Station is expected to achieve criticality in March, 1989. The estimated cost for the two units at Narora is Rs. 532.85 crores.

(c) The power generation capacity is

235 MWe (gross) per unit aggregating to a total of 470 MWe (gross), when both units are operational.

Reports of Minorities Commission and Linguistic Minorities

645. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the Annual Reports of the Minorities Commission and of the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities which have been submitted to Government and are under consideration with the periods of coverage and the

dates of submission;

(b) the level at which they are presently under consideration; and

(c) the likely date of their being tabled in the House with action taken on Memoranda?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) and (c). The Reports are under consideration and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

STATEMENT

	<i>Report</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Date of submission</i>
A. <i>Minorities Commission</i>	5th	1.4.82 to 31.3.83	7.2.1985
	6th	1.4.83 to 31.3.84	1.10.1985
	7th	1.4.84 to 31.3.85	9.9.1987
	8th	1.4.85 to 31.3.86	30.3.1983
	9th	1.4.86 to 31.3.87	30.3.1988
B. <i>Deputy Commissioner/ Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities</i>	26th (DCLM)	July 85 to June 86	9.4.87
	27th (CLM)	July 86 - June 87	20.7.88

Manufacture of Picture Tubes In Foreign Collaboration

646. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any private or public sector undertaking has ever asked for any foreign collaboration or assistance for making picture tubes for the colour television sets and

their kits in the country itself; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

and (b). Foreign collaboration has been sought by both public & private sector units to manufacture CTV picture tubes. The details are given in the Statement below.

However, no foreign technical collaboration has been sought by the private or public sector in regard to manufacture of CTV kits in the country.

STATEMENT

Details of Foreign Collaboration Approvals Sought in the Area of Colour Picture Tubes Are given below

Sl.No.	Name of the applicant	Name of the Collaborator	Remarks
1.	M/s. JCT Electronics Ltd.	M/s. Hitachi Ltd., Japan & M/s. TEBA Finland.	Approved
2.	M/s. Uptron Colour Picture Tubes Ltd.	M/s. Toshiba Corpn. & M/s Mitsubishi Corpn. Japan.	Approved
3.	M/s. Samtel Colour Ltd.	M/s. Mitsubishi Electric Co. Ltd., Japan.	Approved
4.	Shri Ragnu Sudon	M/s. Daewoo Electronics Co. Ltd. S. Korea	Rejected
5.	M/s. Andhra Pradesh Electronics Dev. Corpn Ltd. (APEDC)	M/s. Philips, Holland	Rejected
6.	M/s. Jammu & Kashmir State Industrial Dev. Corpn. Ltd., (J & K SIDC)	M/s. Videocolour S.A. France	Decision not yet taken
7.	M/s. Rajasthan Industrial Investment Corpn. Ltd. (RIICO)	M/s. Polkolor, Poland	Rejected

Indo-US Sub-Commission

647. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the project under the Indo-United States Sub-Commission on Science and Technology, the steel absorber plates being provided are of mild steel and

this variety of steel has gone out of production in the United States;

(b) whether U.S. Agency needs to import this type of steel from India;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for going in for such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) No steel absorber plates were purchased and sent to USA under the project

(b) Government is not aware.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The project is broadly in the area of High Energy Physics. The objective of the project is also to expose the scientific community to the high technology areas like high energy accelerators, fast electronics data acquisition system, cryogenics and advanced computer programme multiprocessor system.

Family Pension to Jawans who Marry after Retirement

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to sanction family pension in case where the Jawans marry after retirement;

(b) if so, the details of the decision and the date on which it has been taken; and

(c) if not, whether any early decision would be taken and the likely date thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). Government have recently taken a decision to recognise marriage after retirement in respect of Armed

Forces personnel for the purpose of grant of ordinary family pension subject to certain conditions.

Adoption of Villages of Winners of Gallantry Awards

649. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 5th August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2247 regarding suggestion for adoption of villages of winners of Victoria-Cross/ Param Vir Chakra winners and M.V.C. award as Model Villages and state;

(a) whether the matter regarding the adoption of the villages of top gallantry award winners as the 'Model villages' would be taken up again with the State Governments;

(b) if so, whether Union Government would bear the cost of the development of all such villages as Model Villages as a gesture of goodwill for the brave sons of the motherland; and

(c) the likely date by which the matter would be taken up with the State Governments on this pattern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Plan Expenditure in 1987-88

650. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of actual plan expenditure in respect of various States/Union Ter-

ritories for the year 1987-88;

(b) whether there are some States which have not fully utilised plan allocation for 1987-88 and if so, the names thereof; and

(c) if so, whether any monitoring evaluation by the Planning Commission would be initiated to identify the reasons therefor and the likely date by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):
(a) and (b). A Statement indicating State-wise outlay and expenditure for the Annual

Plan, 1987-88 is given below. It would be seen from this Statement that practically all the States have utilised their respective outlay excepting the States of Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

(c) The monitoring of progress of expenditure against earmarked and unearmarked outlays is being done by the Planning Commission on the basis of quarterly returns received from States/Union Territories since 1986-87. Attention of the States/Union Territories is drawn in respect of areas of considerable shortfalls. This is a continuous process.

STATEMENT

Plan Expenditure in 1987-88- States/UTs

(Rs. Crores)

<i>States</i>	<i>Revised Outlay</i>	<i>Actual Expdr</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Andhra Pradesh	1112.43	1123.21
Arunachal Pradesh	110.00	111.78
Assam	575.00	572.40
Bihar	1400.00	1194.84
Goa	79.75	88.72
Gujarat	890.51	1101.60
Haryana	430.28	463.84
Himachal Pradesh	235.00	276.96
J & K	387.50	405.18@
Karnataka	769.45	702.10
Kerala	380.60	390.43

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	1516.11	1412.90
Maharashtra	2100.00	2190.47
Manipur	105.00	105.33
Meghalaya	110.00	110.35
Mizoram	70.00	71.66
Nagaland	94.75	95.25
Orissa	742.02	701.39
Punjab	650.00*	790.32
Rajasthan	606.00	644.84
Sikkim	54.10	57.93
Tamil Nadu	1250.00	1276.58
Tripura	125.00	138.24
Uttar Pradesh	2009.78	2214.93
West Bengal	871.25	782.93
UNION TERRITORIES		
A & N Islands	48.00	43.94
Chandigarh	44.00	43.37
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.00	9.00
Daman & Diu	10.74	10.68
Delhi	541.34	538.55
Lakshadweep	16.40	15.99
Pondicherry	47.00	46.81

@ Anticipated Expenditure

* Revision not made, outlay as indicated by Ministry of Finance.

**Inclusion of More Areas In Hill Areas
Development Programme**

651. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given on 27th July, 1988 to the Unstarred Question No. 8 regarding inclusion of more areas in Hill Areas Development Programme and state:

(a) the names of 163 Talukas of Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Goa which have been covered by the Western Ghats Hill Areas Development Programme;

(b) the names and other details of the hill areas of Orissa identified by the Expert Group on delineation of new hill areas and whether they have been approved by the National Development Council for coverage under Hill Areas Development Programme; and

(c) the annual plan outlays for 1988-89 for all the hill areas covered by the Hill Area Development Programme separately for each area?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):
(a) A list is given below in the Statement -I.

(b) The release of list of new hill areas depends on approval of the National Development Council (NDC). The NDC has not met since the Planning Commission recommended (May, 1988) the new hill areas identified by the Expert Group.

(c) A statement-II is given below.

STATEMENT-I

*Western Ghats Development Programme
(WGDP) List of Taluks Included in the
Western Ghats Region*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>District/Taluk</i>
1	2
<i>I. MAHARASHTRA</i>	
	<i>I- Dhule</i>
1.	Sakri
2.	Nawapur
	<i>II-Nasik</i>
3.	Baglam
4.	Kalwan
5.	Surgana
6.	Dindori
7.	Peint
8.	Nasik
9.	Igatpuri
10.	Sinnar
	<i>III-Thane</i>
11.	Mukhada
12.	Shahapur
13.	Murbad
14.	Jawahar
15.	Wada

I. MAHARASHTRA

I- Dhule

1. Sakri

2. Nawapur

II-Nasik

3. Baglam

4. Kalwan

5. Surgana

6. Dindori

7. Peint

8. Nasik

9. Igatpuri

10. Sinnar

III-Thane

11. Mukhada

12. Shahapur

13. Murbad

14. Jawahar

15. Wada

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>IV-Pune</i>	35.	Jaoli
16.	Junnar	36.	Khatav
17.	Ambagaon	37.	Patan
18.	Khed	38.	Khandala
19.	Maval	39.	Koregaon
20.	Haveli		<i>VII-Ratnagiri (North)</i>
21.	Mulshi	40.	Khed
22.	Velho	41.	Chiplum
23.	Bhor	42.	Sangameshwar
24.	Purandar	43.	Rajapur
	<i>V-Raigad</i>	44.	Lenja
25.	Karjat		<i>VIII-Ratnagiri (South)</i>
26.	Sudhagad	45.	Kankawali
27.	Khalapur	46.	Kudal
28.	Mahad	47.	Deogad
29.	Roha	48.	Sawant Wadi
30.	Poladpur	49.	Vabhav Wadi
31.	Mangaon		<i>IX-Sangli</i>
	<i>VI-Satara</i>	50.	Shirala
32.	Wai		<i>X-Kolapur</i>
33.	Mahabaleshwar	51.	Shahuwadi
34.	Satara	52.	Panhala Mahal
		53.	Karveer

1	2
54.	Bawada
55.	Radhanegari
56.	Bhudargad
57.	Ajara
58.	Chandgad
59.	Kagal
60.	Qadhinalaj
	<i>XI-Ahmednagar</i>
61.	Akola
62.	Sangamner
<i>II.</i>	<i>KARNATAKA</i>
	<i>I- Belgaum</i>
1.	Hukkeri
2.	Belgaum
3.	Khanapur
4.	Bailbongul
5.	Soundatti
	<i>II-Dharwad</i>
6.	Dharwad
	<i>III-North Kannada</i>
7.	Ankola
8.	Bhatkal
9.	Kiimta

1	2
10.	Honnavar
11.	Sirsi
12.	Siddapur
13.	Supa
14.	Yallapur
15.	Karwar
	<i>IV-Shimoga</i>
16.	Hosangar
17.	Sagar
18.	Shikaripur
19.	Shimoga
20.	Thirthahalli
	<i>V-Chikmagalur</i>
21.	Koppa
22.	Sringeri
23.	Mudigere
24.	Chikmagalur
25.	N.B. Pura
	<i>VI-Hassan</i>
26.	Alur
27.	Belur
28.	Hassan
29.	Sakaleshour

1	2
	<i>VII-Kannada</i>
30.	Belthangady
31.	Coondapur
32.	Karkal
33.	Udipi
34.	Puttur
35.	Sullia
	<i>VIII -Kodagu</i>
36.	Mercara
37.	Somwarper
38.	Virajpet
	<i>IX-Mysore</i>
39.	H.D. Kote
40.	Gundlupet
<i>III.</i>	<i>TAMIL NADU</i>
	<i>I- Nilgiri</i>
1.	Gudalur
2.	Udhagamandalam
3.	Coonoor
4.	Kothagiri
	<i>II. Coimbatore</i>
5.	Mettuplayam

1	2
6.	Coimbatore
7.	Avinashi
8.	Udumalpet
9.	Pollachi
	<i>III-Periyar</i>
10.	Dharapuram
	<i>IV-Madurai</i>
11.	Palani
12.	Kodaikanal
13.	Dindugul
14.	Periyakulam
15.	Usilamputti
16.	Uthammapalayam
	<i>V. Ramanathapuram</i>
17.	Srivilliputhur
18.	Rajapalayam
19.	Sthur
	<i>VI-Tirunelveli</i>
20.	Sarkarankoil
21.	Sivagiri
22.	Tonkasi
23.	Shenkottah

1	2
	<i>VI-Tirunelveli</i>
24.	Ambasamudram
25.	Nangunori
	<i>VII-Kanniyakumari</i>
26.	Thovala
27.	Vilavanoda
28.	Kalkulam
29.	Agastheeswaram
IV.	<i>KERALA</i>
	<i>I- Cannanore</i>
1.	Taliparamba
2.	Tellicherry
3.	Hosdurg
	<i>II. Wynad</i>
4.	Mananavadi
5.	Vythiri
6.	Sultan's Batery
	<i>III-Kozhikode</i>
7.	Koshimode
8.	Badagara
9.	Quilandy
	<i>IV-Malappuram</i>
10.	Ernadu

1	2
	<i>V-Palghat</i>
11.	Mannarghat
12.	Palghat
13.	Chittoor
	<i>VI-Irichur</i>
14.	Mukundapuram
	<i>VII-Ernakulam</i>
15.	Kothamangalam
16.	Muvatpuzha
17.	Kunnathunad
	<i>VIII-Idukki</i>
18.	Thodupuzha
19.	Deviculam
20.	Udubanchola
21.	Peermade
	<i>IX-Kottayam</i>
22.	Meenachil
23.	Kanjirapally
	<i>X-Quilon</i>
24.	Kottarakkara
25.	Pathanapuram
26.	Pathanamthitta
27.	Kunnathur

1	2	1	2
	XI-Trivandrum	V.	GOA
28.	Nayyattinkara	1.	Satari
		2.	Sanguem
29.	Nedumangad	3.	Canacona

STATEMENT-II

Allocation of Special Central Assistance (Revised) under Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) in reply to part (c) of the L.S. USQ. No. 651. for answer on 27.2.89

(Rs. Crores)

		Annual Plan 1988-89
A.	HILL AREAS IN THE STATE OF	
	Assam	32.19
	Tamil Nadu	9.19
	Uttar Pradesh	150.75
	West Bengal	12.14
	Surveys and Studies	0.50
	Sub-Total (A)	204.77
B.	WESTERN GHATS REGION (WGDP)*	
	Kerala	5.11
	Maharashtra	11.39
	Tamil Nadu	6.06
	Karnataka	8.00
	Goa	1.35
	Surveys and Studies	0.26
	Western Ghats Sectt.	0.05
	Sub-Total (B)	32.22
	Grand Total (A+B)	236.99

* Western Ghats Development Programme

Allocation for Backward Areas

652. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation earmarked for the development of the backward areas, tribal areas and weaker sections of the society during 1987-88, State-wise ; and

(b) the special scheme proposed for the development of these areas/sections?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b). Development of the State and weaker sections including the backward areas within it is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. In the State Plans there are many schemes/programmes which benefit the backward areas and vulnerable groups. State-wise break up not available.

Electronic Units In Orissa

654. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of electronics units set up in Orissa are microscopic;

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal to set up some more electronic units in Orissa; and

(c) the number of electronic units proposed to be set up in that State during 1989-90 together with their locations?

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

issued to 11 electronic units, Letters of Intent to 30 units and 23 registrations.

(b) and (c). Orissa is being covered under various activities of the Department of Electronics like setting up of a Software Technology Park and LSI/VLSI Design Centre at Bhubaneswar. Electronics Test and Development Centre Bhubaneswar is in operation. It provides test and calibration facilities to small and medium scale electronics industry in the region. In the organised sector one unit in the field of electronics components is expected to come up during 1989-90.

Rehabilitation of Migrants in Orissa

655. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sought reports from the State of Orissa regarding the migration of fishermen families who were rehabilitated in the State;

(b) whether some displaced families from East Pakistan were also rehabilitated in the State;

(c) whether in the last few years many Bangladesh nationals migrated and settled in that State;

(d) if so, the details regarding their number; and

(e) the details regarding the financial assistance provided by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 19, 836 families of displaced persons from former East Pakistan were settled in Orissa.

(c) There are no reports in this regard.

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

[Translation]

Joint Patrolling by India and Pakistan on Borders

656. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision for joint security arrangements on Indo-Pak border had been taken during the past;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the defence authorities of both the countries had taken a decision for undertaking joint patrolling;

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard so far; and

(d) the time by which this plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). A decision for joint patrolling on Indo-Pak border was taken in a meeting held at New Delhi from 14th to 16th May 1988 between delegations led by the Interior Secretary of Pakistan and Home Secretary of Government of India.

(c) and (d). Several meetings have been held between officers of the BSF and the Pak Rangers to decide on the modalities of joint patrolling. The last such meeting was

held on 6 February 1989 between DG BSF and DG Pak Rangers. Since no agreement could be reached so far, the joint patrolling has not yet commenced.

[English]

Earthquake Possibility

657. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a possibility of a major earthquake in the Northern belt of India in the near future according to Seismologists; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) It is not possible to predict occurrence of earthquakes with the present state of knowledge.

(b) The question does not arise.

Steering Committee for Planning Industrial Exports

658. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a high level steering committee for planning industrial exports during the eighth five year plan;

(b) if so, the terms of reference and the details of this committee; and

(c) by what time the panel is likely to

submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) In the context of the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has set up a high level steering Committee on industries for the Eighth Plan. The Steering Committee, in its turn, has set up a number of Working Groups and one of the Groups is on Industrial Planning for Experts.

(b) A copy of the order on the Constitution of Working Group composition as well as terms of reference is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7433/89]

(c) The Working Group is expected to submit its report by 30.4. 1989.

Increase In States Annual Plan.

660. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States annual plans for 1989-90 have registered considerable increase compared to 1988-89;

(b) the percentage increase to the State of Karnataka; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 15.6%.

(c) The Annual Plan for Karnataka State for the year 1988-89 is of the order of Rs. 900 crores. The Plan for 1989-90 has been fixed at Rs. 1040 crores.

Damage to Railway Tracks by Terrorists in Punjab

661. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:
SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the damage caused by the terrorists by blowing up the Railway tracks in Punjab during 1988; and

(b) the precautionary measures taken by Government in this regard?

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

Grant of Anticipatory Bail

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

(a) the names of the States in which there is no legal provision for granting anticipatory bail, under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973; and

(b) the main reasons advanced by such States where innocent persons cannot avail of the facility of anticipatory bail which is stated to be the basic principle of the code?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The requisite information

is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

According to information available so far the provision of section 438 of the Code of Criminal procedure, 1973 relating to anticipatory bail was deleted in its application to the State of Uttar Pradesh.

The reasons given by the Government of Uttar Pradesh were:-

- (i) The provisions was taken undue advantage of by accused persons;
- (ii) The High Court passed orders in certain cases that the warrant of arrest, if issued shall not be executed; and
- (iii) The provision has given a handle to the undeserving persons to avail of anticipatory bail almost as a matter of routine.

[Translation]

Visit of Union Ministers to U.P. Districts

663. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Union Ministers who visited Azamgarh, Ballia, Gazipur, Maunath Bhanjan and Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh during the past two years;

(b) the amount spend on the visit of each Union Minister; and

(c) the amount of travelling allowance and daily allowances received by each Union Minister?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Repatriation of Sri Lankan Refugees

664. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sri Lankan refugees in India at present;

(b) the steps being taken to repatriate them; and

(c) the time by which all the refugees are likely to be sent back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) 89-407 Sri Lankan refugees are still in India.

(b) and (c). As planned, in 48 batches, 25,065 refugees have been returned to Sri Lanka from 24. 12. 87 to 17.10.88. Due to rough sea the process of sending back the refugees had to be stopped after 17.10.88. About 900 refugees, who are presently lodged in the Mandapam camp are proposed to be sent back sometime next month. Further repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees back to Sri Lanka would depend upon factors like the availability of more registered non-camp refugees and the convenience of the Sri Lankan Government for receiving them. Under the circumstances, no firm programme is contemplated at present for sending back the remaining refugees.

Transfer of SC/ST Employees

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

(a) whether there is any specific provision in the rules governing the transfers of Central Government employees regarding transfer of Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees and for employees declared surplus; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Instructions have been issued to the effect that Govt. servants should desist from any act of discrimination against members of SC/ST communities on grounds of their social origin. Instructions have also been issued to the effect that the Staff required to be surrendered as surplus against reduced cadre strength should be strictly in the reverse order of seniority in the cadre affected. While declaring surplus in a particular grade in a cadre the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in that grade should not be included so long as the total number of SC/ST candidates in that grade has not reached the prescribed percentage of reservations for SC/ST respectively in the concerned grade in a cadre. Copies of the relevant instructions are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in the Library See No. LT-7434/89]

[English]

News Items "Science Campaign In Prime Minister's Constituency next Month"

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

(a) whether Government have seen a news item in the 'Economic Times' dated 28 January, 1989 under heading "Science campaign in P.M.'s constituency next month";

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon;

(c) whether there is some proposal under consideration of Government to intro-

duce such campaigns in Andhra Pradesh also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A voluntary agency dedicated to rural development is organizing an exhibition-cum-science demonstration campaign in Gauriganj to motivate people in rural areas towards development through S & T. Several S & T institutions and organisations in the public and private sectors and taking part in this exhibition-cum-demonstration campaign.

(c) and (d). Government would encourage and assist voluntary agencies in different parts of India for organising such programmes for extension of S & T toward rural development.

President's Assent to State Bills

668. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
SHRI D.B.PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of names of Bills passed by different State Legislatures and forwarded, State-wise to the President of India for his assent under Article 201 of the Constitution of India, since January, 1985, and dates on which they were received by Union Government;

(b) cases State-wise in which assent was given by the President and dates of giving such assent;

(c) the names of Bills, State-wise, where assent was delayed for more than three months and reasons for delay;

(d) the names of Bills where such assent has been refused, State wise and dates of communicating such decisions to the State Governments concerned; and

(e) cases of assent pending with the Union Government as on 31 January, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). From 1.1.1985 upto 31.1.1989, 369 Bills passed by different State Legislatures were received from President's assent under Article 201 of the Constitution. State-wise details are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in the Library See No. LT-7435/89].

(d) Assent has not been refused to any Bill received from 1.1.1985 upto 31.1.89.

(e) Details are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in the Library See No. LT-7435/89].

Compilation of Linguistic Census of India

669. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will

the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether linguistic census of India and classification of population on language/ religion has been compiled and completed after 1981 census; and

(b) if so, details of population speaking different languages as specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The data based on information on language mainly spoken in the household and religion of the head of the household, collected through the Household Schedule of the 1981 Census have been compiled and published.

(b) The numbers of speakers of different languages as specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, based on the data on language mainly spoken in the household collected through the Household Scheduled in 1981 Census are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Number of Speakers by Language Mainly spoken in the Household (inclusive of Variants Grouped Under Each) Specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India According to 1981 census

<i>Language</i>	<i>No. of Speakers</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1. Assamese	70,525
2. Bengali	51,503,085
3. Gujarati	33,189,039

1	2
4. Hindi	264,189,057
5. Kannada	26,887,837
6. Kashmiri	3,174,684
7. Malayalam	25,952,966
8. Marathi	49,624,847
9. Oriya	22,881,053
10. Punjabi	18,588,400
11. Sanskrit	2,946
12. Sindhi	1,946,278
13. Tamil	44,730,389
14. Telugu	54,226,227
15. Urdu	35,323,282

1. The figures include those in houseless households but exclude those in institutional households.

2. The figures exclude Assam State as 1981 Census was not conducted there due to disturbed conditions prevailing then.

3. The data are based on the information on language mainly spoken in the household collected through the Households Schedule in 1981 Census.

[*Translation*]

Expenditure Incurred on IPKF

incurred by Government on the Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka upto January 1989?

670. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the total expenditure in-

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): The additional expenditure over and above the normal Pay & Allowances, incurred on IPKF upto 31 January 1989 is Rs. 173.79 crores.

[English]

Irregularity of Flights Between Trivandrum and Gulf Sector

671. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the irregularity of flights from Trivandrum to Gulf Countries causing great inconvenience to the passengers;

(b) whether any memoranda have been received in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Representations have been received regarding cancellations of /delays to flights from Trivandrum. These delays/cancellations were due to agitation by a section of the employees. The regularity of flights has improved. To minimise the inconvenience to passengers, Air India took all possible steps to bring the passengers to Bombay from Trivandrum and to connect to other flights. Passengers were also looked after by providing hotel accommodation, transport etc. as necessary.

Tourism Development in Kerala

672. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI SURESH KURUP:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tourism developmental work done in Kerala during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of Kerala's potential utilised;

(c) whether Government propose to give priority to States like Kerala in tourism development;

(d) the total Central Assistance given to Kerala last year and during the current year; and

(e) the Central assistance proposed to be given during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a). With a view to developing tourist infrastructure in Kerala, the Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned financial assistance to the State for various projects. These include Yatri Niwases, beach resorts, luxury cruisers, wayside amenities, equipment for water sport, etc.

(b) Assessment of potential of tourist centres is the responsibility of the State Government.

(c) The Central Department of Tourism provide financial assistance to State for development of tourism infrastructure at tourist centres on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. Financial assistance is sanctioned subject to potential of the place, existing infrastructure, existing and projected tourist traffic, overall merits of the proposal, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

(d) During 1987-88 and 1988-89 so far, the Department has sanctioned Rs 342.56 lakhs and Rs. 166.54 lakhs respectively for tourism projects in Kerala.

(e) The Department does not allocate funds State-wise but scheme-wise.

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen In Kerala

673. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ex-servicemen in Kerala yet to be rehabilitated; and

(b) the steps taken to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The total number of ex-servicemen seeking employment as per the live registers of various Zila Sainik Boards in Kerala was 32912 as at the end of December, 1988.

(b) Details of the steps taken for rehabilitation of the Ex-servicemen have been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4370 answered on 23rd March, 1988.

Freedom Fighters Pension Cases from Kerala

674. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI A. CHARLES

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of freedom fighters from Kerala whose applications for pensions are pending as on 31.12.88;

(b) whether any steps are being taken for speedy clearance of these applications:

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of cases disposed of in 1988; and

(e) the number of cases in which pension was granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Only one application was pending as on 31.12.88 for want of certain clarifications from the State Government.

(b) and (c). The State Government is being reminded periodically to expedite their report.

(d) and (e). In 1988, pension has been sanctioned in 55 cases (including cases of delayed applications in which delay was condoned and pension sanctioned). However, no separate record has been maintained about the rejected cases.

Promotion of Army Officers

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

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the time limit, if any, fixed for promoting the army officers to the next higher rank;

(b) to what extent their promotional chances depend upon the confidential reports by the superior officers;

(c) whether Government have made any critical review of the promotional prospects of the army officers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The time limit for promotion upto

the rank of Lt Col (time Scale) is as under:-

Lieutenant 2 years

Captain 5 years

Major 11 years

Lt. Co. 21 years

(time Scale)

The promotion is subject to passing the mandatory promotion examinations by the officer. The promotion to the higher acting ranks of Col. and above is by selection. For promotion to the higher substantive ranks the following minimum service has been laid down:

(i) Lt. Co. (by selection) 16 years

(ii) Colonel 20 years

(iii) Brigadier 23 years

(iv) Maj. Gen 25 years

(v) Lt. Gen 28 years

(b) The promotion to selection ranks of Lt. Col. and above depends upon the performance of the officer as depicted in the Annual Confidential Reports by the superior officers, as also upon other factors like professional courses attended and honours and awards received.

(c) and (d). Two cadre reviews have been carried out to improve the promotional prospects of the Army Officers. Review of promotional avenues of Army Officers is a continuing process.

Alleged Misuse of C.S.I.R. Facilities by A Film Producer

676. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Indian Express dated 6 December, 1988 regarding misuse of the computer and other facilities of CSIR by a private film producer for production of a TV serial;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The facilities of Lounge/Lecture Hall attached to the CSIR Guest House (Science Centre), New Delhi, were permitted for shooting a part of a T.V. Serial on social theme. A few guest rooms were rented for the shooting of the film as prescribed for in the guidelines for use of such facilities laid down by the Management Committee of CSIR Science Centre. The rents paid were actually higher than those charged from the CSIR officials and officials of educational/research Institutes. Similarly, use of Auditorium on two occasions on holidays had been permitted at the prescribed higher rates. There has been no misuse of any facilities of CSIR such as Computer, Video Camera, Cameraman, etc. as mentioned in the News Item. The provision of the above facilities did not affect the normal functioning or the activities of the Science Centre.

(c) Does not arise.

Findings of the Inquiry of IA Boeing Crash at Ahmedabad

677. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry report on the Indian Airlines Boeing crash in Ahmedabad on October, 19, 1988 has been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the findings of the court of inquiry and the action taken/proposed by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is being examined by the Government.

Jharkhand Agitation

678. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jharkhand Co-ordination Committee (J.C.C) has a programme of Militant agitation for achieving a separate Jharkhand State for the Adivasis of Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal;

(b) whether the Naxalite groups are actively accentuating the Jharkhand Movement; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to contain the agitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Reports to this effect have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Public order being a state subject the concerned State Governments are taking appropriate steps to maintain law and order and even tempo of the life of the community in the affected areas. The Government considers that such demands arise on account of economic imbalances and such imbalances in a particular state or region should be tackled through the mechanism of planned development. The State Governments and the Central Ministries concerned have initiated action in this direction.

Value of Property Destroyed by Naxalites and Extremists

679. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naxalite movement and extremist groups have become very active in various States and whether they have acquired very effective modern arms;

(b) if so, the number of incidents of violence, number of people killed and the value of the property destroyed both belonging to the Central and State Government in 1988 and in January, 1989 as a result of their activities; and

(c) the number of Naxalites arrested so far and how many of them were subjected to trial for violent criminal activities during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The left wing extremist groups have become very active in some States notably in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. In

Andhra Pradesh, they are known to have acquired some modern arms.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Central Assistance for Purchase of Coaches and Motor Boats for Kerala Tourism Development Corporation

680. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala had forwarded a proposal for Central assistance for purchase of luxury coaches, mini coaches and motor boats for the Kerala Tourism Development Corporation;

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

(c) the final decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Kerala State Tourism Development Corporation had forwarded a proposal for Central financial assistance for purchase of luxury coaches, mini-coaches and motor boats at an estimated cost of Rs. 75.00 lakhs. the proposal of the Corporation was incomplete.

Conference of the Minorities Commission

681. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent Conference of the Minorities Commission has recommended for a Component Plan with separate funds for the welfare of the minorities;

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

(c) the action being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to have a separate Component Plan for the welfare of minorities.

Increase in Freedom Fighters' Pension

682. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the proposal to increase the amount of pension for the Freedom Fighters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir

(b) Question does not arise.

Reconstitution of Indian Airlines and Air India Boards

683. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experiment of involving

private sector personnel in the management of public sector airlines has proved to be a success;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to reconstitute the boards of Directors of Air India and Indian Airlines; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). In this respect, appropriate decision at appropriate time will be taken.

Indo-French Joint Venture in Nuclear Energy

684. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subject regarding supply of nuclear power plants and related material to India was discussed with the President of France during his recent visit to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether French Government have agreed to the proposal of having a joint in the venture in the field of nuclear energy; and

(d) if so, Government's view thereon and future programme in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Annual Plan of U.P. for 1989-90

686. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual plan of Uttar Pradesh for 1989-90 has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the total outlay, earmarked for the State for 1989-90, sector-wise;

(c) whether this outlay is equal to the amount asked for by the State Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons for reduction, if any?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). Overall size for the Annual Plan 1989-90 of Uttar Pradesh has been fixed at Rs. 2800 crores; sectorwise break-up of the outlays is yet to be finalised in consultation with the State Government.

(c) and (d). The State Government had come up with a plan aggregating to Rs. 3296.75 crores. This had to be pruned after consultation in light of the likely availability of resources for funding the plan.

[*English*]

Clearance to Sardar Sarovar Narmada Sagar Dam

687. SHRI SAMBHAJIRAO KAKADE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has adopted an integrated approach to Sardar Sarovar Dam and Narmada Sagar Dam in allocating finances to these two projects;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has taken into consideration the views of the World Bank in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the final decision taken in clearing these two projects?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The World Bank Group has committed a IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) loan of US\$ 200 million plus IDA (International Development Association) credit of SDRs (Special Drawing Rights) 249.20 million for the Sardar Sarovar Project. Narmada Sagar project is in the pipeline for World Bank assistance and no decision has yet been taken on the quantum of financial assistance to be given by the Bank.

(d) Planning Commission has accorded investment clearance on 5.10.1988 to the Sardar Sarovar project for its estimated cost of Rs. 6406.04 crores. As regards to Narmada Sagar Dam, investment clearance is still to be accorded by the Planning Commission.

Air India Calendar for the year 1989

688. SHRI SAMBHAJIRAO KAKADE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India had issued Calendar for the year 1989 with the theme "A Tribute to the traditional Indian Women";

(b) whether complaints have been received by Air India in regard to captions of some of the pictures therein;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Complaints received mainly related to the caption of the picture appearing for the month of November, 1989. The objections were regarding the use of the word "Goanese" instead of "Goan" and the description "Descendants of Portugeese" etc. As soon as the matter was brought to the notice of Air India, action was taken to apologize individually and publicly and also to withhold distribution of the calendar until the corrective action is completed.

Maharashtra Projects Pending Central Clearance

689. SHRI SAMBHAJIRAO KAKADE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the projects submitted by Government of Maharashtra since January, 1987 till 31 December, 1988;

(b) which of these projects have been disapproved by the Planning Commission and about which clarifications have been sought from Maharashtra Government; and

(c) the projects in respect of which clarifications have been received from Maharashtra Government?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). Maharashtra Govt. has reported that between January 1, 1987 to December 31, 1988, eighteen (18) projects/schemes were submitted by its various administrative departments to the administrative ministries/departments and other Central authorities in the Government of India. None of these projects was sent to the Planning Commission.

Of the eighteen projects/schemes indicated by the State Government, one power project viz. Koyna HEP stage IV (6 x 125 MW) was referred by Deptt. of Power/CEA to the Planning Commission for investment approval, which was given. The Koyna-Krishna Lift Irrigation Scheme was also cleared on 11-1-89 by the Advisory Committee subject to the State Government satisfying certain conditions, including obtaining Forest clearance. Further action will be taken up for investment clearance when once the conditions are satisfied.

Indo-Soviet Collaboration In Frontier Areas of Technology

690. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and USSR have set up several groups to look after possibilities and product-oriented programmes in frontier areas of technology relevant to both the countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreements have been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Specific projects have been formulated in the areas of Biotechnology and Immunology, Materials Science and Technology, Laser Science and Technology, Catalysis and other frontier areas of science and technology under an Integrated Long Term Programme of Scientific and Technological Cooperation between India and the USSR (ILTP), were signed on July 3, 1987 by the Prime Minister with Mr. Gorbachev, then General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Memoranda of understanding have been signed for technology consultancy cooperation between India and the USSR for setting up an R & D-cum-production unit of oral polio vaccine in Chola village of Bulandshahar district of UP and for setting up a joint centre for power metallurgy at Hyderabad.

Guidelines for Controlling Tourism in National Parks and Sanctuaries

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

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a set of guidelines for controlling tourism in national parks and sanctuaries has been prepared and placed before the Indian Board for Wildlife for ap-

proval;

(b) if so, whether any Committee has been set up to prepare tourism management plans for 12 identified wildlife reserves by the Department of Tourism; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Committee set up for this purpose consists of the following:

1. Shri S.K. Roy Chairman
2. Shri Tajveer Singh Member
3. Shri Nirmal Ghosh Member
4. Representatives of the
Tourism Department. Member
5. Shri D.S. Chavada Member
6. Shri Mohendra Vyas Member
7. Shri S.C. Sharma, JD(WL) Member
8. Shri R.L. Singh, Director Member
(Tiger Project).
9. CWLW of the concerned State Member
Ex-officio.

Recruitment to Para-Military Forces

692. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons recruited to CRPF, BSF, CISF, ITBP, Assam Rifles and National Security Guards during 1986, 1987 and 1988, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of persons likely to be recruited during 1989;

(c) whether the likely vacancies are distributed among various recruitment offices in proportion to the population of their respective zone of recruitment;

(d) whether Government propose to establish recruiting offices in other States and the Union Territories in order to ensure more balanced recruitment to these forces from all over the country; and

(e) the locations of the principal recruiting offices for each force and the names of districts with their total population covered by each office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The required information in respect of CRPF, BSF, CISF, ITBP and Assam Rifles, is given in the statement below. NSG is a force composed fully of deputationists drawn from the Army, other Central Police Organisations and State Police and no direct recruitment is done against any vacancies.

(b) The requisite information is as Under:—

<i>Name of the Organisation</i>	<i>Anticipated No. of vacancies for direct recruitment in 1989</i>
C.R.P.F.	4,320
B.S.F.	16,000
C.I.S.F.	7,400
I.T.B.P.	1,700
Assam Rifles	4,000

(c) to (e). The para-military forces have no permanent recruiting offices having any territorial jurisdiction. Government have no proposal to establish such permanent recruiting offices. Recruitment to the rank of Constables/Riflemen are done through open recruitment rallies conducted in various parts of the country by special recruitment teams deputed for this purpose after giving due publicity through the Press, Radio and T.V. Any person who is otherwise eli-

gible can appear in any of the recruitment rallies for enlistment. However, in order to ensure fair representation of each State/UT, vacancies are allotted taking into account the population ratio of the States/UTs. vis-a-vis the population of the country. Direct recruitment to the ranks of ASI, SI, Dy. SP/ Assistant Commandant and other specialised categories are done centrally on an all Indian basis through open competitive examinations.

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STATEMENT

The Number of Persons Recruited to CRPF, BSF, CISF, ITBP and Assam Rifles during 1986, 1987 and 1988

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	CRPF		BSF		CISF		ITBP		Assam Rifles						
		1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	141	275	1705	736	358	729	186	238	620	—	19	2	11	8	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	2	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	3	73
3.	Assam	126	126	246	1051	961	132	173	58	225	—	36	—	1419	418	161
4.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	—	—	11	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	126
5.	Bihar	322	60	1173	1179	1341	1572	302	181	404	13	158	88	716	395	80
6.	Chandigarh	1	10	9	—	3	1	—	—	2	1	16	266	—	—	—
7.	Delhi	70	171	508	482	459	1705	28	164	159	9	49	32	3	4	—
8.	Gujarat	61	147	1060	176	352	195	65	39	224	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24. Punjab	43	100	1819	825	1269	1530	211	125	603	27	103	114	128	68	55		
25. Rajasthan	237	353	1424	1813	2015	1156	179	221	489	27	215	46	284	106	162		
26. Sikkim	13	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	1		
27. Tripura	—	30	436	551	157	82	—	—	26	1	—	—	202	45	96		
28. Tamil Nadu	79	564	1370	50	396	350	90	169	310	1	9	—	40	30	2		
29. Uttar Pradesh	643	273	2023	1381	2446	3395	353	917	827	282	1629	773	2083	1136	521		
30. West Bengal	282	390	1212	1848	2322	1628	283	267	391	4	20	41	109	41	56		

Communal Riots

693. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of communal incidents in the country, State-wise between October and December, 1988 with the total number of lives lost, the number of persons injured and the estimated value of the property destroyed;

(b) the brief particulars of major incidents in which one or more human lives were lost; and

(c) the brief particulars of relief rendered to the riot-affected as well as the next-of-kin of those killed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Particulars of the number of communal incidents, persons killed and injured and loss of property between October and December, 1988 (State-wise) on the basis of the information available with the Central Government are given below:

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Incidents</i>	<i>No. of persons killed Injured</i>		<i>Estimated loss of property (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	5	—	18	—
Assam	3	—	11	—
Bihar	21	11	04	—
Gujarat	9	10	35	1.74
Karnataka	14	3	64	7.51
Madhya Pradesh	11	4	92	—
Maharashtra	17	2	78	1.85
Orissa	1	—	1	—
Rajasthan	4	1	3	—
Tamil Nadu	1	—	3	0.10
Uttar Pradesh	27	42	236	7.05
West Bengal	12	1	31	—

(b) and (c). Particulars of major communal incidents which occurred between October and December, 1988 and the quan-

tum of relief as furnished by the Government of Uttar Pradesh are given below:

<i>Name of the place & date</i>	<i>No. of persons killed</i>	<i>Ex-gratia relief sanctioned * (Position as on 18. 11. 1988)</i>	<i>Amount disbursed</i>
1	2	3	4
Aligarh (8 - 13 Oct.)	4	1.00 lakhs	0.75 lakh
Muzaffarnagar (8 - 13 Oct.)	26	10.00 lakhs	0.27 lakhs
Khatauli (8 - 13 Oct.)	2		0.53 lakh
Faizabad (21 - 24 Oct.)	5	1.50 lakhs	0.50 lakh

* The Govt. of U.P. have sanctioned ex-gratia relief to the next of the kin of each of the deceased in the above communal riots @ Rs. 20,000/-.

Memorandum from all Assam Bodo Students Union

694. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the All Assam Bodo Students Union or the Unified Tribal National Liberation Front of Assam demanding the establishment of a separate state or Union Territory for the plain tribals of Assam;

(b) if so, whether Government have discussed the grievances of the plain tribals with Government of Assam and their response thereto;

(c) whether all blocks in Assam with tribal majority been declared to be Tribal Blocks and if so, the number and names of such Blocks, district-wise;

(d) whether any parts of Assam has been designated as Scheduled Areas-Districts or Regions; if so, the particulars thereof; and

(e) whether any case of police atrocities against the tribals in Assam have come to the notice of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government of Assam been advised to initiate a dialogue with the representative bodies of the plain tribals with a view to remove genuine grievances of the tribals and to look into developmental needs of the tribal areas with a sense of urgency and the State Government have held discussions with the representatives of the Assam Bodo Students Union at different levels with regard to the genuine demands of the tribal people.

(c) Information is being collected.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Some complaints have been received in this Ministry alleging police atrocities against the tribals in Assam which have been referred to the State Government for necessary action.

Safety Inspection of Aircrafts

695. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce compulsory safety inspection of all aircrafts in the country to be operated by Indian Airlines and Air India on the lines of United States Federal Aviation Authority; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) All the mandatory inspection requirements called for by Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) are being complied with on the affected Indian Airlines and Air India aircraft.

(b) Such inspections are complied with for the safe operation of the aircraft.

Delay/Cancellation of IA Flights

696. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
DR. A. K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of flights delayed in each of the last six months of the Indian Airlines, Air India and Vayudoot; and

(b) the number of flights cancelled in

each of the last six months and the reasons for cancellation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The percentage of delayed flights of Indian Airlines during the last six months is as follows:—

Months	Percentage of Delays
August, 1988	38.47
September, 1988	34.66
October, 1988	37.39
November, 1988	38.49
December, 1988	47.05
January, 1989	45.13

Information in respect of Air India and Vayudoot is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) The number of flights of Indian Airlines that were cancelled during the last 6 months and the reasons for are given in the statement below. Information regarding Air India and Vayudoot is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Number of flights of I.A. Cancelled for the Period August' 88 to January' 89

Aug'88	Sep'88	Oct '88	Nov' 88	Dec' 88	Jan' 89	Reasons for cancellations
8656	8407	8391	7643	7974	8090	
Canc.	Canc.	Canc.	Canc.	Canc.	Canc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	4	5	5	12	1	Commercial
1	0	1	3	28	0	Operations
10	8	7	27	13	5	Engineering
0	0	1	0	0	0	Ground-Support
30	38	10	32	125	48	Weather
20	52	28	59	197	36	Airport Facilities
3	15	1	37	11	7	Miscellaneous
98	153	122	135	625	212	Consequential
167	270	175	298	1011	309	Grant Total

Approach paper to English Plan

697. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main objectives and strategies of the English Five Plan have been finalised; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the draft approach paper to the Eighth Plan is likely to seek a sharp increase in employment growth to match the rising population; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) to (c). The main objectives and strategies for the Eighth Five Year Plan will be set out in the Approach Paper which is being finalised and will be placed before the National Development Council for consideration.

The overall needs of the economy including increase in employment to match the rising population are being taken into account while finalising the Approach Paper.

Damage to Hyderabad Airport

698. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any damage was caused to the Hyderabad Airport in January, 1989 during the visit of some VIP;

(b) if some, the loss sustained and the amount spent by Indian Airlines to repair the damage;

(c) whether any case has been regis-

tered in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. some furniture and door suffered minor damage. Indian Airlines has not spent any money on repairs.

(c) and (d). A case has been registered at the Begumpet Police Station against S/ Shri Sudhir Kumar and S. Reddy under crime No. 18/89 under section No. 147 and 427 IPC.

Serving of Liquor In Delhi Restaurants

699. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has decided to permit open serving of liquor in restaurants in Delhi; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this is likely to result in increase in vandalism deterioration in law and order situation, and generally vitiating the atmosphere of the city; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

700. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of people living below the poverty line in Orissa at the time of

commencement of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the criteria for fixing the poverty line;

(c) the steps taken during the Seventh Five Year Plan to lift people above the poverty line and the details thereof; and

(d) whether any specific steps have been taken in this regard under the twenty Point Programme in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) At the time of commencement of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the estimates of persons living below poverty line were available for the year 1983-84. These estimates were prepared on the basis of the results of the 58th round of National Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure. According to these estimates 118.1 lakh persons were below poverty line in Orissa.

(b) the main criterion for determining the poverty line is calorie consumption. The Task Force on "Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand" constituted by Planning Commission (1979) defined the poverty line as per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices corresponding to per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. The poverty line defined this way covers the expenditure on food and non-food items and ensures adequacy of calorie consumption. The poverty line is updated using the implicit private consumption deflator as proxy for price rise in consumption basket.

(c) The Seventh Five Year Plan envisages a 5% annum growth in the economy through investments in agriculture, industry

and infrastructure in order to generate higher incomes and employment. Besides this, investments in poverty alleviation programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) have been considerably intensified during the Seventh Plan. Special Programmes are also being implemented for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as Hilly and backward areas.

(d) The 20 Point Programme is an integral part of the plan for removal of poverty, raising productivity and improving the quality of life. The programme was restructured in 1986 in the light of past achievements and objectives of the Seventh Plan, and the focus on eradication of poverty was sharpened. IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, Distribution of Ceiling surplus land, development of village and small industries, etc. will continue to be the main programmes for generating employment, strengthening the resource base of the poor and raising their incomes. For 1988-89, a scheme for constructing dug wells is being taken up as part of NREP/RLEGP so as to provide an irrigation source for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes people belonging to small and marginal farmers' categories. For promotion of village and small industries and their balanced dispersal, a new policy package has been initiated in 1988-89 which, inter-alia, envisages setting up of growth centres to be endowed with all infrastructural facilities.

Purchase of Soviet Planes

701. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI KALIPRASAD PANDEY:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to purchase planes from USSR under the Indo-Soviet Cooperation in the field of Civil Aviation;

(b) if so, the details of the planes to be obtained and other fields in which cooperation is proposed to be extended;

(c) whether the Soviet Planes consume more fuel as compared to other available planes; and

(d) if so, the reasons for going in for the Soviet planes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d): Offers for sale of aircraft to India have been received from the manufacturers of a number of countries. The Aviation Industry of Soviet Union has also offered to sell aircraft, like YAK-42, AN-28, TU-204 and IL-96. Consultations have been held with the manufacturers covering technical matters, like fuel consumption, carriage capacity, range of aircraft, terms and currency of payment etc. The acquisition of aircraft has not been finalised. The Soviet offer is considered for reasons of lower unit cost and payment in easy terms in Indian currency and good Technology.

[*Translation*]

Problems faced by Flying Clubs

702. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the difficulties being faced by flying clubs in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revive all the flying clubs in the country and to increase the number of flying hours;

(c) if so, the details of the scheme proposed/under consideration in this regard; and

(d) if not, the names of flying clubs which are proposed to be closed down by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The majority of the flying clubs are functioning satisfactorily. The Aero Club of India has been provided with 25 microlight aircraft for further strengthening the training programmes of these clubs. There is also a proposal to increase the subsidised flying hours.

(d) There is no proposal to close any of the flying clubs.

Scheme to Attract Indian Talents from Abroad

703. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any new plan to attract Indian talents in Science and Technology who during the past few years had gone to other countries to better their prospects; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan and the response to it from our scientists and technicians abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). A number of measures

have been taken from time to time in the past to attract Indian Scientists and Technologists settled abroad to come back to the country.

Some of these are:

- There is a provision for temporary placement of scientists and technologists under the scheme of Scientists Pool.
- A provision has also been made for creation of supernumerary posts.
- With a view to assisting non-resident Indians to secure expeditious clearance of their applications for setting up of industrial units in the country, a Special Cell has been created in the Ministry of Industry.
- New scientific departments/organisations such as Departments of Biotechnology, Ocean Development, Environment, Non-conventional Energy Sources, Centre for Development of Telematics (C— Dot) etc. have been set up and some of these are in high technology areas, which are likely to provide opportunities for scientists and technologists and attract them into the country.
- Total outlay for science and technology has been increased in the successive Five Year Plans.
- Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers has been made to scientific institutions to improve working conditions of scientists.

— Facilities to import equipment have been provided to the scientists and technologists returning from abroad.

- Programmes have been launched through which core groups of scientists are created in the country with all necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas of science.
- Indian origin professional men and women who have distinguished themselves in their fields of activity and are settled abroad are being invited for short term technical assignments to assist in our developmental efforts in frontier areas of technology and emerging areas of science through a UNDP sponsored programme known as TOKTEN (Transfer of knowhow through expatriate Nationals).

Direct Flights between Trivandrum to Jaddah

704. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION & TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long standing demand from Indians working in Gulf for a direct flight from Trivandrum to Jaddah; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to operate an Air India direct flight between Trivandrum and Jaddah?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Employment Provided to local people
by Medak Ordnance Factory**

705. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities and privileges provided by the management of Ordnance Factory, Medak to local people in the provision of employment;

(b) the number of local people offered employment at Ordnance Factory, Medak so far and at what levels; and

(c) the present procedure of recruitment for filling the vacancies at Ordnance Factory, Medak?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (c). Direct recruitment at the level of Group C and Group D is made only through local employment exchange. All vacancies are notified to the local district employment exchange at Sangareddy. The eligible candidates sponsored by the local employment exchange are interviewed by a Selection Board and those found suitable are offered appointment. In some cases where candidates fulfilling job requirement are not available, the local employment exchange notifies the vacancies to the neighbouring district employment exchanges at Hyderabad.

(b) So far 340 personnel in Group C and 828 personnel in Group D duly sponsored by the Employment Exchange Sangareddy have been appointed in the project. This includes 5 land displaced persons in Group C and 244 land displaced persons in Group D posts.

**Development of colour Televisions and
VCPS by ET & T**

706. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the recent advances made by the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation on the development of colour TVs and VCPs;

(b) whether ET & T is manufacturing or making available the portable Television kits for colour Televisions, if so, the details and price thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the companies or agencies receiving Television kits (B & W and Colour) from ET & T in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether ET & T imports any colour picture tubes and colour TV kits; and

(e) if so, from where, and the quantum received annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ET & T) has developed a Community Video System (Sanghamitra) for community viewing of both Doordarshan programmes as well as educational video programmes. The system consists of a 51 cms Colour TV (MTB Model) and a VCP housed in an integrated cabinet.

(b) ET & T is not making available kits for portable television sets as import of picture tubes for portable CTV is not allowed under the import policy, and the indigenous

production of such picture tubes is yet to commence.

(c) The names of the companies presently procuring B & W and colour TV kits in Andhra Pradesh is given below:

B & W AND CTV KITS

1. Novino Electronic Industry, Hyderabad.
2. Lunar Radios, Hyderabad.
3. Kalva Prakash Rao Enterprise, Hyderabad.
4. Infini Electronics, Hyderabad.
5. Suncore Electronics, Hyderabad.
6. Shilpavision, Vijayawada.
7. Samtha Electronics, Hyderabad.
8. Krishnaraya Electronics, Hyderabad.
9. Adarsh Electronics, Hyderabad.
10. Vimal Televisions, Guntur.
11. SSS Electronics, Vijayawada.
12. Setvis. Vizag.
13. Setwin, Hyderabad.
14. AP Electronics Dev. Coprn., Hyderabad.
15. Sidhartha Electronics, Vijayawada.
16. Sinclair Electronics, Hyderabad.
17. Pennar Electronics, Anantpur.

B & W KITS

1. Mita Electronics, Warangal
2. Chaitanya Electronics, Kakinada
3. Sumashita Electronics, Khamam
4. Spectronics Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.
5. Sangameshwari Trust, Sangamjagarlamudi, Guntur.
6. Panovision, Vizag.
7. Kiran Electronics, Tirupati
8. Circar Micro, Nellore.

(d) ET & T meets part of its business requirement of CPTs through imports and does not import colour TV kits. The import of kits are restricted as per the Import Policy.

(e) ET & T has imported CPTs during the last two years from South Korea, Japan and France. The quantities imported during 1986-87 and 1987-88 were 3,38,800 and 2,32,280 numbers, respectively.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisation in Andhra Pradesh

707. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of voluntary agencies in Andhra Pradesh receiving financial aid from Union Government during the last two years and the amount and purpose for grant-in-aid in each case, year-wise; and

(b) the procedure of granting grant-in-aid to the voluntary agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Details of the grants-

in-aid released by the Ministry of Welfare to voluntary organisations in Andhra Pradesh during 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given in the statement below.

(b) An organisation seeking assistance is required to apply through State Government concerned giving details of the project/purpose for which the grant-in-aid is sought along with certain documents such as Cer-

tificate of Registration, Annual Report, Audited Statement of Accounts, prospectus of the Organisation etc. In the case of organisations of all India Character, the Ministry may entertain an application directly from the Organisations and if felt necessary may obtain the recommendations of the State Govts. The applications are processed in the light of the specific conditions in respect of each scheme.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount released		Purpose
		1986-87 (in rupees)	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Council for Child Welfare, Hyderabad.	13,56,360	12,75,351	For services organised by Thaku Hari Prasad Institute for mentally retarded, purchase of equipments and construction work.
2.	Andhra Pradesh Federation of the Blind, Hyderabad.	33,055	18,750	Mobility Trg. Scheme, Music Teaching Sch., Adult Education classes and placement project.
3.	Rural Education Economic Development Society, Guntur.	25,380	—	Starting Vocational Training Centre.
4.	Radha Institute for Mentally Retarded, Secunderabad.	1,50,000	—	Construction of Hostel Building.
5.	Pamencap Centre, Secunderabad.	63,945	26,978	Establishment expenses and purchase of equipments.
6.	Hyderabad Special School for Children in need for Special Care, Secunderabad.	4,94,352	2,25,426	Establishment expenses and purchase of equipments.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Andhra Mahila Sabha Trust, Hyderabad.	—	66,488	Establishment expenses.
8.	Rayalaseema Seva Samithi, Tirupathi.	—	50,000	For supply of aids & appliances to the Disabled.
9.	A.P. Viklangula Co-operative Corporation, Hyderabad.	—	10,00,000 (Released in 88-89)	-do-
10.	Prakasham Institute of Development Studies, Hyderabad.	10,575	—	For education work for prohibition, counselling and rehabilitative work for Alcoholics, Drug Addicts and other Victims of Social Crime.
11.	Tribal Kanya Ashrama School, Narsampetta.	51,568	61,872	Establishment expenses.
12.	Oldage Welfare Centre, Hyderabad	96,120	85,320	Establishment expenses

World Bank Team Assaulted in Kerala

708. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four member World Bank team visited Greater Cochin Development Authority in Kerala during the January, 1989 which was assaulted by a pro-Naxalite group;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has since asked a detailed report in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and further action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) further steps Government proposed to take to provide safety to the members of such teams visiting different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Reports available with the Central Government indicate that an attempt was made by pro-naxalite group to assault a World Bank team visiting Cochin on 22.1.1989 which was, however, prevented by timely intervention of officials present on the spot.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government have not furnished any report in this context so far.

(d) It is hoped that the State Govern-

ment would take adequate precautionary measures to prevent such incidents in future.

Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary Dispute

709. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
DR. DATTA SAMANT:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI D.B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka remain unsolved since the last two decades;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra have requested the Union Government for holding opinion poll in the border areas of Maharashtra and Karnataka to solve the issue;

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

(d) the fresh initiative taken by Union Government to solve the border dispute between the two States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra have suggested holding of opinion poll as one of the alternatives to resolve the disputes.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have always been of the view that this dispute can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the State Governments con-

cerned. The Central Government remain in touch with both the State Governments in the matter. Central assistance as required for arriving at a mutually acceptable solution to this problem will be rendered.

Quitting of jobs by Airlines pilots

710. DR. DATTA SAMANT:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilots of Indian Airlines and Air India who have gone to other Airlines during the last one year;

(b) the reasons for their joining other Airlines;

(c) whether this has created a shortage of experienced pilots in these two Airlines;

(d) whether the salaries and other emoluments of pilots in Indian Airlines and Air India are lower as compared to other Airlines; and

(e) if so, whatever pilots in Indian Airlines and Air India will be given better salaries and other benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). 12 pilots of Indian Airlines and one pilot of Air India have resigned since January, 88. While one pilot of Indian Airlines has reportedly joined Air Malta before resigning from Indian Airlines, no official information in respect of other 11 pilots of Indian Airlines regarding their joining the foreign airlines is available. The pilot of Air India resigned on personal grounds.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No reliable data is available about of salaries of pilots of foreign airlines. Besides, the salary paid by the Airlines depends upon factors such as the local cost of living index prevalent in the respective country, etc.

(e) Indian Airlines has concluded wage settlement with the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association (ICPA) on 16.2.1989 which provides for upward revision of salaries and some allowances. Negotiations of wages between Air India and Indian Pilots' Guild (IPG), which represents the pilots in Air India, is in progress, and the understanding when reached is likely to increase the existing emoluments of pilots

Central Assistance to Jammu and Kashmir

711. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jammu and Kashmir State has been declared as a special category State for grant of central assistance;

(b) whether the central assistance to the State is given in the shape of 30 percent grant and 70 percent loan while to almost all other special category States the same is given in the shape of 90 percent grant and 10 percent loan; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Among the special category States, Jammu & Kashmir and Assam get central assistance by way of 30 percent grant and 70 percent loan except the Ladakh region in Jammu & Kashmir and hill areas of Assam for which the pattern is 90 percent grant and

10 percent loan as applicable to other special category States.

(c) The liberal pattern of central assistance i.e. 90 percent grant and 10 percent loan has been adopted only in the case of those special category States which were earlier either Union Territories or districts within a State and are primarily hilly regions with very weak resource base. Jammu & Kashmir and Assam were already established States and hence general pattern of central assistance is applicable to them except in the case of specific regions as mentioned under part (b) of the reply.

Increase in Flights between Jammu And Srinagar

712. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the existing number of daily flights between Jammu and Srinagar;

(b) whether there is any proposal to declare Srinagar airport as an international airport;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal.

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

Financial Assistance to Refugees from Pak occupied Areas of Jammu & Kashmir

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

(a) whether a large number of refugees from Pak-occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir State are settled in various parts of the State mainly Jammu, Kathua and Udhampur districts but their problems have not been solved so far; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give them financial help as a settlement of their claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Rehabilitation assistance has been provided to all these displaced persons in accordance with the prescribed scales, excepting in the case of 696 families, displaced from the Chhamb Niabat area during the 1971 Indo-Pak Conflict, who could not be allotted their full quota of land on account of non-availability of land in Jammu & Kashmir.

Allocation to Punjab for Backward Classes

714. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Punjab for upliftment of Backward classes during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the amount spent during 1987-88 and 1988-1989 (uptodate) by the Punjab Government on the upliftment of these classes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government of Punjab and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fencing on Indo-Pak Border

715. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of fencing on Indo-Pak border has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when the work is likely to restart;

(d) the progress so far made and the details of border area covered till date; and

(e) the areas likely to be covered with fencing along Indo-Pak border and when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e). The C.P.W.D. which is executing the project has indicated that, the work, which was held up due to unprecedented rains and floods, and since water did not recede in some areas, is now progressing. Upto February 15, 1989, out of a total length of 120 Kms taken up for fencing in Lassian, Dera Baba Nanak, Ajnala, Banian, Khemkaran and Mamdot sectors, work has been completed in 95.35 Kms. The remaining stretch is expected to be complete by March 31, 1989.

Price of Television Picture Tubes

716. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of B&W Television picture tube has been increased;

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

(c) its effect on the price of Televisions particularly on 14 inch size;

(d) whether any memorandum has been submitted by the Indian Television Manufacturers Association demanding control on the prices of picture tubes and also on other components; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

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

(b) The price without excise duty of 36 cms and 51 cms B&W picture tubes have increased by about 35% and 20% respectively over the last one year. The main reasons for increase in price of B&W picture tubes are following:—

(i) Substantial increase in prices of imported materials like Glass Shells.

(ii) Increase in exchange rate of foreign currencies.

(c) The prices of B&W TV sets have gone up including that of 14 inch size.

(d) Indian TV Manufacturers Association has represented against the increase in prices of B&W TV Picture Tubes and requested the Government to stop this tendency among component manufacturers.

(e) Bureau of Industrial Cost & Prices (BICP) has been asked to conduct a cost study for manufacture of B&W TV picture tubes.

Deaths of Drug Addicts

717. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the deaths in the metropolitan cities after consuming drugs smack, heroin, opium and other narcotic substances every year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken for their treatment in the metropolitan cities; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to create social awareness about the tragic consequences of drugs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI
SUMATI ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Facilities for treatment of drug addicts are available in hospitals and through counselling and de-addiction centres set up with assistance of Govt. A statement showing the number of counselling and de-addiction centres set up with assistance of Central Govt. in metropolitan cities is given below.

(c) Various media are being used to build up public awareness regarding ill effects of drugs. In addition voluntary organisations are also being encouraged and assisted to create social awareness through a variety of programmes which include workshops, seminars, debates, community level meetings, exhibitions, poster and essay competitions, cinema slides, pantomime shows etc. Such programmes are also being organised in schools, colleges and other educational institutions.

STATEMENT

Coverage about Counselling Centres, De-addiction Centres, After Care Centres sanctioned to Voluntary Organisations for Treatment, Follow-up and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts in Metropolitan Cities (As on 24.2.89)

S. No.	Name of Metropolitan City	No. of Counselling Centre sanctioned	No. of De-addiction Centres sanctioned	No. of after Centres sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	15	5	1
2.	Calcutta	5	2	—
3.	*Bombay (Greater)	8	—	1

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Madras	2	1	1
5.	Bangalore	2	1	—
6.	Ahmedabad	4	1	—
7.	Hyderabad	1	—	—
8.	Kanpur	—	—	—
9.	Nagpur	—	—	—
10.	Pune	1	1	—
11.	Jaipur	—	—	—
12.	Lucknow	—	—	—
		38	11	3

* Note:— Counselling centres and After care centre have been sanctioned for Bombay.

Jeepable Road along Indo-Bangla Border

718. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of jeepable road along the Indo-Bangladesh border has been delayed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work was initially taken up in April, 1984. The same had to be suspended following unprovoked firing by the Bangladesh Rifles personnel. The work could be

resumed only in June, 1986. The delay has also been on account of unprecedented floods and time taken by the State Governments in handing over land for construction of roads.

More flights from Bhubaneswar

719. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether direct flights available to Bhubaneswar from Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore and Madras are inadequate;

(b) whether the State Government of

Orissa have requested to provide direct flights to Bhubaneswar from these cities and also the State capitals; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to provide adequate air services from these cities to Bhubaneswar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) In the existing circumstances the capacity provided between Delhi and Bhubaneswar on Indian Airlines daily B-737 service via Varanasi, is considered adequate. Indian Airlines is not operating direct services between Bhubaneswar/Bombay and Bangalore and Madras.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Indian Airlines is at present facing an acute capacity constraint, so it will not be in a position to consider introducing services from Bhubaneswar to Bombay, Bangalore and Madras. Introduction of services on these sectors would depend on adequate capacity becoming available and their being adequate traffic potential.

Technology Missions

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

(a) the various Technology Missions under implementation in different States;

(b) the progress made in the implementation of the above programme in those States as on 31 December, 1988; and

(c) the details of the assistance provided by Technology Missions in implementing those programmes in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Technology Missions under implementation in different states are i) National Drinking Water Mission, ii) Technology Mission on Oilseeds, iii) National Literacy Mission, iv) Technology Mission on Vaccine and Immunization, v) National Mission on Telecommunication (Telecommunication Mission is implemented through telecom Circles/Districts, not demarcated State-wise), vi) Technology Mission on Dairy Development (This Mission has been recently launched).

(b) The progress made in the implementation of these Technology Missions upto 31.12.88, for each of the above technology missions, are given in the Statements I to V below.

(c) Details of the assistance provided in each of the Technology Missions are given in Statements VI to IX except for the Telecommunication Mission which is implemented directly by the Central Government.

STATEMENT—I

National Drinking Water Mission Progress of Problem Villages covered

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Problem villages as on 1.4.1985</i>	<i>Problem villages covered upto Dec. 1988</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15834	15761
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	391	391

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	9570	5517
4.	Bihar	9199	8095
5.	Goa	38	35
6.	Gujarat	4911	3928
7.	Haryana	2314	1740
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3539	2031
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2959	1541
10.	Karnataka	5410	5410
11.	Kerala	88	61
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14714	13884
13.	Maharashtra	5174	4029
14.	Manipur	862	573
15.	Meghalaya	3658	1421
16.	Mizoram	595	280
17.	Nagaland	623	338
18.	Orissa	14463	9943
19.	Punjab	2254	848
20.	Rajasthan	7310	5265
21.	Sikkim	121	85
22.	Tamil Nadu	4882	2211
23.	Tripura	2893	1717
24.	Uttar Pradesh	43906	37390
25.	West Bengal	5930	5930

1	2	3	4
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	40	40
28.	Lakshadweep	11	11
29.	Pondicherry	53	53
30.	Delhi	—	—
31.	Daman & Diu	—	—

STATEMENT—II

Technological Mission on Oilseeds

Area and Production of Oilseeds as on Dec. 1988

<i>States</i>	<i>Area (thousand hectares)</i>	<i>Production (thousand tonnes)</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	2002.9	1853.4
Arunachal Pradesh	13.5	15.5
Assam	363.8	179.9
Bihar	215.8	118.5
Gujarat	1398.3	401.2
Haryana	335.7	333.0
Himachal Pradesh	22.9	3.3
Jammu & Kashmir	48.9	39.7
Karnataka	2889.6	1570.6
Kerala	22.6	7.9
Madhya Pradesh	2830.6	1464.9

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Maharashtra	2381.9	1248.4
Manipur		2.42.9
Meghalaya	8.8	5.5
Mizoram		1.81.5
Nagaland	8.5	6.4
Orissa		1059.3849.6
Punjab		251.3235.9
Rajasthan	1944.5	1230.1
Sikkim		11.312.1
Tamil Nadu	1291.3	1324.4
Tripura		9.36.0
Uttar Pradesh	1888.2	955.6
West Bengal	590.5	506.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.3	0.1
Delhi		2.60.4
Pondicherry	3.6	5.3

STATEMENT-III

National Literacy Mission

Enrolment and Coverage of Target Under Adult Education Programmes as on 31.12.88

States/UTs	Centres	Target (in lakhs)	Enrolment Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	13630	5.00	4,08,693	81.74
Arunachal Pradesh	1013	0.41	30,392	74.13
Assam	10612	4.10	3,18,381	77.65
Bihar	33160	13.90	9,73,532	70.04
Goa	114	0.10	2,639	26.32
Gujarat	19070	4.88	5,75,050	117.83
Haryana	7017	2.12	2,12,953	100.45
Himachal Pradesh	1099	0.70	32,978	47.11
J & K	1764	2.10	43,412	20.67
Karnataka	11715	3.25	3,51,447	108.14

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(Nil Report Received)

	1	2	3	4	5
Kerala			1.92		
Madhya Pradesh	27218		9.33	8,14,266	87.27
Maharashtra	26311		8.45	7,89,026	93.38
Manipur	2482		0.79	64,164	81.22
Meghalaya	1450		0.48	28,093	58.53
Mizoram	500		0.15	10787	71.91
Nagaland	750		0.26	21,338	82.06
Orissa	8490		3.20	2,44,030	76.25
Punjab	4366		1.82	1,50,140	82.49
Rajasthan	13664		5.09	4,16,127	82.15
Sikkim	452		0.08	5,864	67.05
Tamilnadu	28058		10.00	9,38,897	93.89
Tripura	2457		0.93	39,636	42.61
Uttar Pradesh	33734		11.58	10,12,047	87.39

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	17591	6.72	5,27,750	78.53
A & N Islands	306	0.12	6,498	64.98
Chandigarh	240	0.06	6,205	103.11
D & N Haveli	150	0.04	4,500	112.50
Daman & Diu	16	0.03	292	9.76
Delhi	3144	1.32	99,404	75.30
Lakshadweep	50	0.03	773	25.77
Pondicherry	596	0.19	15,461	81.13

STATEMENT-IV

National Mission on Vaccination and Immunization Progress as on 31.12.1988

State/UT	Tetanus	DPT	Polio	BCG	Measles
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	848,116	713,230	675,089	846,661	582,165
Assam	80,620	116,408	101,514	127,502	57,418
Bihar	699,482	1,292,787	1,270,000	1,078,561	716,008
Gujarat	600,000	569,400	561,100	628,700	484,600
Haryana	259,932	321,567	319,218	319,050	218,818
Karnataka	617,287	589,303	520,284	742,967	443,661
Kerala	146,522	351,773	371,276	395,393	237,501
Madhya Pradesh	800,241	939,652	873,814	1,073,904	743,362
Maharashtra	1,057,352	968,234	9,514,284	1,100,032	614,176
Orissa	478,635	456,093	450,098	443,467	274,981
Punjab	274,055	314,697	307,008	319,368	233,381

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	521,907	634,859	646,514	646,514	538,624
Tamil Nadu	656,548	675,822	656,481	832,893	777,398
Uttar Pradesh	1,994,000	2,883,000	2,316,000	2,319,000	500,000
West Bengal	572,803	597,840	482,490	574,616	264,385
Himachal Pradesh	60,913	74,431	71,915	92,247	62,697
J & K	35,833	70,891	71,691	87,702	38,702
Manipur	16,993	21,421	20,338	27,093	17,407
Meghalaya	13,305	10,966	10,228	16,138	3,385
Nagaland	2,934	5,293	3,190	2,467	2,951
Sikkim	3,979	5,439	5,568	6,089	3,294
Tripura	8,562	10,237	10,051	17,356	5,817
A & N Islands	3,414	3,892	4,216	4,984	2,009
Arunachal Pradesh	4,973	5,829	5,721	8,292	3,630
Chandigarh	9,582	7,477	7,802	10,876	4,145

1	2	3	4	5	6
D & N Haveli	1,282	2,405	2,418	3,618	897
Delhi	72,425	91,206	92,381	101,296	62,269
Goa	6,346	11,607	12,634	14,961	8,874
Daman & Diu	578	1,074	1,105	1,501	1,260
Lakshadweep	519	639	533	805	102
Mizoram	5,636	9,853	9,449	8,299	6,452
Pondicherry	9,126	11,177	907	17,904	7,707

STATEMENT V

National Mission on Telecommunication

Performance Parameters (progress as on 31.12.88)

Unit	Call Success Rate		Fault rate/100 Stns. per month		Trunk efficiency (manual calls)
	Local	STD	Telephone	Telex	
1	2	3	4	5	6
i. Telecom Circles					
Andhra Pradesh	98.63	87.21	10.58	14.23	83.6
Assam	96.45	72.16	41.49	55.36	65.48
Bihar	96.7	74.1	18.67	32.6	72.1
Gujarat	95.17	82.52	21.5	34.09	81.42
Haryana	95.3	59.97	25.4	19.8	80.8
Himachal Pradesh	94.55	87.84	23.92	27.50	84.02
J & K	97.0	74.46	24.61	24.0	84.88
Karnataka	98.9	85.2	13.58	16.49	84.9
Kerala	96.84	85.53	15.04	21.54	75.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
M.P.	95.9	43.2	21.0	25.2	79.9
Maharashtra	95.23	75.42	19.39	28.4	81.31
North East	83.9	63.2	32.7	23.2	57.5
Orissa	96.2	69.7	19.5	33.7	78.6
Punjab	97.5	80.1	30.9	35.3	80.8
Rajasthan	94.5	54.3	25.1	30.4	79.4
Tamil Nadu	96.92	84.07	11.68	12.2	84.98
UP	93.7	74.0	27.4	30.4	69.6
West Bengal	87.22	43.03	30.94	63.29	71.49
<i>B. MTNL & Metro districts</i>					
Bombay	97.6	50.6	16.3	20.41	74.37
Delhi	99.6	75.6	21.9	20.9	72.9
Calcutta	96.15	58.04	19.39	48.7	62.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madras	99.1	54.4	26.1	36.7	74.7
<i>C. Major Districts</i>					
Ahmedabad	99.93	75.0	10.16	23.73	82.85
Bangalore	98.9	62.93	18.35	26.3	78.9
Hyderabad	99.94	62.96	13.4	17.79	79.26
Jaipur	98.85	52.0	16.92	24.0	75.2
Kanpur	98.0	74.0	17.0	31.0	67.0
Pune	97.73	66.37	12.53	22.93	75.0

STATEMENT-VI*National Drinking Water Mission**Details of Assistance provided by Drinking Water Mission upto Dec'88*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Rs. in crores</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71.130
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.618
3.	Assam	40.480
4.	Bihar	70.880
5.	Goa	1.830
6.	Gujarat	61.120
7.	Haryana	17.850
8.	Himachal Pradesh	29.570
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	65.010
10.	Karnataka	60.560
11.	Kerala	36.070
12.	Madhya Pradesh	96.770
13.	Maharashtra	87.420
14.	Manipur	10.740
15.	Meghalaya	10.910
16.	Mizoram	7.520
17.	Nagaland	13.140
18.	Orissa	40.880
19.	Punjab	20.511

1	2	3
20.	Rajasthan	105.640
21.	Sikkim	11.190
22.	Tamil Nadu	55.640
23.	Tripura	9.710
24.	Uttar Pradesh	120.230
25.	West Bengal	44.251
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.800
27.	Chandigarh	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.600
29.	Daman & Diu	0.140
30.	Delhi	0.065
31.	Lakshadweep	0.370
32.	Pondicherry	1.140

STATEMENT—VII

Technology Mission on Oilseeds

Statement showing Financial assistance to States under National Oilseeds Development Project (NDDP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) upto December' 1988

Sl. No.	States	Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1377.963
2.	Assam	176.946
3.	Bihar	197.117
4.	Gujarat	1285.558

1	2	3
5.	Haryana	128.700
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13.072
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.445
8.	Karnataka	1057.134
9.	Madhya Pradesh	926.488
10.	Maharashtra	911.295
11.	Orissa	495.481
12.	Punjab	258.562
13.	Rajasthan	746.446
14.	Sikkim	15.312
15.	Tamil Nadu	1001.894
16.	Uttar Pradesh	816.506
17.	West Bengal	138.139
18.	Tripura	6.0

STATEMENT—VIII

*National Literacy Mission**Statement of Expenditure under National Literacy Mission*

Figures of financial assistance provided to various states are not available. However the money spent on various schemes under this Mission are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount spent upon 31.12.88
1	2	3
1.	Rural Functional Literacy Project	2751.16
2.	Post-Literacy & Follow-up-JSNs	553.58

1	2	3
3.	Strengthening of Administrative Structures	341.50
4.	Mass Programme for Functional Literacy	37.90
5.	Technology Demonstration	394.32
6.	Voluntary Agencies	667.04
7.	Shramik Vidyapeeths	60.79
8.	Directorate of Adult Education	87.16

STATEMENT—IX

Statement of Cash & Kind assistance provided to States/UT for Vaccination & Immunisation Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Cash assistance	Kind assistance
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	82.63	239.40
Arunachal Pradesh	6.00	6.81
Assam	64.34	110.52
Bihar	79.61	257.77
Goa	1.38	7.52
Gujarat	59.50	216.36
Haryana	32.85	80.97
Himachal Pradesh	39.07	42.54
Jammu & Kashmir	24.64	43.66
Karnataka	72.94	209.59
Kerala	56.20	180.98

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	76.86	158.55
Maharashtra	135.86	221.56
Manipur	8.28	10.50
Meghalaya	7.58	16.04
Mizoram	3.72	8.32
Nagaland	0.64	11.80
Orissa	56.03	160.31
Punjab	110.44	108.43
Rajasthan	64.53	153.20
Sikkim	4.68	6.02
Tamil Nadu	71.90	224.69
Tripura	6.52	17.02
Uttar Pradesh	173.64	489.55
West Bengal	68.70	230.60
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	3.25
Chandigarh	—	2.28
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	1.08
Daman & Diu	—	—
Delhi	—	35.03
Lakshadweep	—	2.42
Pondicherry	2.48	7.07

Rehabilitation of Orphans

722. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States that are implementing schemes for the rehabilitation of orphans;

(b) whether some Centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced for their rehabilitation; and

(c) if not, the programme proposed to be drawn up by Government for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Welfare of Children in need of Care and Protection is in operation since 1974-75 with the objective of rehabilitation of orphaned and destitute children. The expenditure under this Scheme is shared by the Central and State Governments on a matching basis. The Scheme is applicable throughout the country. Under the Scheme grants are provided for maintenance of destitute children upto the age of 18 years. Grants are also provided for rent, purchase of furniture, utensils, vocational training equipments and for construction of cottages for children covered under the Scheme. During the last five years grants have been provided to all the States and Union Territories except the State of Jammu & Kashmir, U.T. of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Chandigarh as no proposal has been received from them. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has, however, discontinued the Scheme since 1st December, 1986.

(c) Does not arise.

Operation of Flying Clubs

723. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flying clubs operating in India at present;

(b) the number of flying clubs affiliated to Aero Club of India;

(c) whether some flying clubs have not done even five hundred hours of flying in the year inspite of sufficient number of planes allotted to them; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to withdraw planes from those flying clubs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) 25 flying clubs are operating in the country at present;

(b) 24 flying clubs are affiliated to Aero Club of India.

(c) and (d). Some of the clubs may not have completed even 500 hours for reasons of security, implement weather and non-availability of trained flying instructors. There is no proposal at present to withdraw planes from such flying clubs.

Job opportunities for Trained Pilots

724. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trained pilots who are unemployed after receiving training from flying clubs;

(b) the reasons of large number of pilots remaining unemployed;

(c) whether Government have schemes to employ those pilots;

(d) if so, the details of job opportunities created for pilots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The statistical data in respect of unemployed trained pilots is not maintained.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Airlines in the Country, from time to time issue advertisements and select suitable pilots, according to their requirements.

Export of Black and white TV sets

725. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide scope for TV export with the Japanese vacating the black and white TV picture tube and production; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to boost this trade and also to locate foreign markets to export black and white TV set?

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

(b) The following incentives are available for export of electronic items including B & W TV sets.

Cash compensatory support @ 15% of FOB price.

Replenishment licence @ 30%;

All industry duty drawback rates;

2. Industry duty drawback rates in case of CKD/SKD exports have been permitted.

3. A chain of Electronics Regional Test Laboratories (ERTLs) and Electronic Test and Development Centres (ETDCs) have been set up under the Standardisation Testing and Quality Control (STQC) programme of Department of Electronics (DOE) for providing test facilities.

4. To certify the quality of TV sets, a Certification Scheme has been started under the STQC programme of the DOE under the aegis of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

5. Industrial units have been exempted from obtaining fresh industrial licence for executing one time export orders.

6. A separate Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council has been set up.

7. International Electronics Exhibition was held in New Delhi during September 88, where Indian electronics products including B/W TV sets were displayed.

Computer Manpower

726. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to improve the availability of computer manpower in the country; and

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

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

(b) Government have initiated computer courses at a large number of institutions whereas the number of such institutions conducting computer courses in 1983 was only about 30 with annual output of about 1000 persons, the number of such institutions in 1988 was over 300 with output of about 10,000 persons and will increase to about 12,000 persons in 1992.

Installation of Instrument Landing system at Bangalore Airport

727. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangalore Airport lacks an instrument landing System (ILS);

(b) whether any preliminary work has been done to install the above instrument at Bangalore Airport; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when the above instrument is likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Instrument Landing System

for installation at Bangalore airport is being procured and is likely to be installed by March 1989.

Employment of Casual Labourers In HAL

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

(a) the total number of contract and casual labourers working in H.A.L. Complex, Bangalore;

(b) the number of years of service put in by them so far;

(c) whether they are demanding confirmation as permanent labourers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) As on 1.2.1989, 94 Casual Labourers and 437 Term Contract Labourers were working in HAL Bangalore Complex (including Design Complex at Bangalore).

(b) No. of years of service in HAL	Casual Labourers	Term Contract Labourers
1 Year	8	10
2 Year	29	33
3 Year	46	116
4 Year	7	58
5 Year	—	71
6 Year	1	41
7 Years & above	3	108

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Company has absorbed over 27 labourers in Bangalore Complex (Including Design Complex at Bangalore) during the last six years against its specific requirements. For the remaining labourers, the Company has formulated a scheme for their absorption in a phased manner keeping in view its man-power requirements and eligibility criteria.

Launch of INSAT-1D

729. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether INSAT-1D is to be launched, if so, when;

(b) the total of cost of INSAT-1D;

(c) whether INSAT-1C already launched is working properly; and

(d) whether there is any necessity to launch INSAT-1D immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The launch of INSAT-1D is tentatively scheduled for May 1989.

(b) The cost of INSAT-1D spacecraft is Rs. 79.58 crores. In addition the cost of launching is Rs. 61.55 crores.

(c) The INSAT-1C spacecraft, due to the failure of one of the two main power bus lines, is only working partially.

(d) The INSAT-1D is to replace INSAT-1B, which has been satisfactorily operating since 1983. The end-of-life of INSAT-1B is

expected to be around September 1989 prior to which INSAT-1D needs to be launched and made operational.

Review of self Employment Programmes

730. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made review of the implementation of self-employment programmes;

(b) if so, the achievement made in the implementation of self-employment programmes in different States during the last three years; and

(c) the suggestions given to different States for effective implementation of the self-employment programmes?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). The implementation of self-employment programmes is constantly reviewed and corrective steps taken. Three statements I, II and III showing the achievements in respect of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and Scheme for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth respectively in different States are given below.

Some of the steps taken/suggestions given to improve the implementation of I.R.D.P. and T.R.Y.S.E.M. are:

(i) States have been advised to have closer dialogue and coordination between D.R.D.A.'s and Employment Exchanges for employment opportunities;

- (ii) States have been advised to explore the possibility of setting up production groups for undertaking the manufacture of assembly of modern times of production where demand is not a problems.
- (iii) Identification of beneficiaries must involve the people's representatives much more closely;
- (iv) The administrative set up of blocks, district and State level should be streamlined and strengthened wherever necessary;
- (v) Creating a better climate of awareness of beneficiaries and their proper organisation;
- (vi) Qualitative monitoring of I.R.D.P. at D.R.D.A. and State level;
- (vii) Powers have been delegated from the State level coordination committee to the governing body of D.R.D.A. to approve Action Plans. The D.R.D.A.'s are required to do this by February and to start the implementation of the same from first April each year;
- (viii) Encouraging of nursery raising activities by small and marginal farmers, I.R.D.P. families as an input activity for the social forestry component for N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. has been suggested to the States;
- (ix) In the case of unbanked blocks, it has been decided that D. R.D.A.'s may get funds from banks and lend to the beneficiaries against State Government guarantee; and
- (x) To eliminate delay in adjustment of subsidy, the requirement of the bank giving 15 day's notice to the D.R.D.A. has been done away with and now, under no circumstances is the beneficiary to be charged any interest due to delay in adjustment of subsidy which has to be done immediately.

STATEMENT I

Number of families benefited under I.R.D.P.

S. No.	Name of the State/U. T.	No. of families benefited during				
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89*	1988-89	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	256944	263559	192491	192491	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13702	11683	2239	2239	
3.	Assam	68019	66144	33754	33754	
4.	Bihar	535155	657334	284172	284172	
5.	Goa	9050	5350	3598	3598	
6.	Gujarat	147527	154124	87931	87931	
7.	Haryana	50420	53197	34667	34667	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36955	32481	20115	20115	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	26718	29083	13484	13484	
10.	Karnataka	145275	160135	91130	91130	
11.	Kerala	143399	110684	64954	64954	

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	363582	404358	213972
13.	Maharashtra	239118	292603	170301
14.	Manipur	13673	6556	3118
15.	Meghalaya	11970	3606	3131
16.	Mizoram	8438	4495	3029
17.	Nagaland	4318	5719	1942
18.	Orissa	207872	304732	124474
19.	Punjab	99935	74367	30700
20.	Rajasthan	164472	214323	118526
21.	Sikkim	2728	2167	1042
22.	Tamil Nadu	258823	276415	216859
23.	Tripura	15779	20932	11805
24.	Uttar Pradesh	666474	793923	444769
25.	West Bengal	243921	288277	185253

1	2	3	4	5
26.	A & N Islands	2303	1588	1053
27.	Chandigarh	120	61	—
28.	D & N Haveli	1080	455	231
29.	Delhi	4380	3062	1173
30.	Daman & Diu	—	595	394
31.	Lakshadweep	444	459	309
32.	Pondicherry	5675	4829	1346
	Total	3747269	4247296	2361962

* Achievements upto December, 1988

STATEMENT II

Number of applications sanctioned by Banks Under the Scheme for Providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth

S.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of applications sanctioned during				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88		
		3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16518	14919	7421		
2.	Assam	4629	5837	3191		
3.	Bihar	26376	22560	12025		
4.	Gujarat	6522	4924	5293		
5.	Haryana	4782	4808	2450		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1591	1406	786		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1095	708	564		
8.	Karnataka	12837	12100	6175		
9.	Kerala	13033	19015	9407		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	17224	16679	8732		
11.	Maharashtra	13848	13466	8894		

	1	2	3	4	5
12.	Manipur		1491	1493	649
13.	Meghalaya		111	80	141
14.	Nagaland		166	129	83
15.	Orissa		8757	8620	4585
16.	Punjab		11677	15037	7672
17.	Rajasthan		10986	10736	5579
18.	Sikkim		49	33	25
19.	Tamil Nadu		18722	18362	9278
20.	Tripura		912	909	346
21.	Uttar Pradesh		26264	23197	14102
22.	West Bengal		21885	20468	12073
23.	A & N Islands		101	80	37
24.	Arunachal Pradesh		61	22	24
25.	Chandigarh		394	416	179

1	2	3	4	5
26.	D & N Haveli	40	19	12
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	84	220	160
28.	Mizoram	104	233	92
29.	Pondicherry	465	480	240
30.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	9
Total		220724	216956	120224

Note: 96.18% of the total targets set for the country was achieved during the year 1987-88.

STATEMENT III

Number of Youth Trained Under TRYSEM

S.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Total No. of Youth trained during					
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1	2	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7388	10394	11382	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	97	253	167			
3.	Assam	5492	4409	4672			
4.	Bihar	18517	15401	16083			
5.	Goa	2292	1639	1565			
6.	Gujarat	7614	10725	14540			
7.	Haryana	3317	2789	2531			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2647	2138	2461			
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3019	3793	3062			
10.	Karnataka	6685	5768	5092			
11.	Kerala	3717	4835	5849			

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14372	18258	14548
13.	Maharashtra	13150	14179	13056
14.	Manipur	497	1342	1340
15.	Meghalaya	28	24	95
16.	Mizoram	492	890	705
17.	Nagaland	422	263	349
18.	Orissa	6173	8286	13212
19.	Punjab	9030	7584	8206
20.	Rajasthan	13544	13039	17190
21.	Sikkim	298	303	185
22.	Tamil Nadu	12537	13177	12562
23.	Tripura	622	1446	2670
24.	Uttar Pradesh	36578	37542	38524
25.	West Bengal	8092	4943	5472

	1	2	3	4	5
26.	A & N Islands		47	29	26
27.	Chandigarh		NIL	135	NIL
28.	D & N Haveli		24	104	86
29.	Delhi		628	620	876
30.	Daman & Diu		—	—	80
31.	Lakshadweep		37	25	37
32.	Pondicherry		154	265	307
	Total		177510	184598	196930

Pakistani Spies in India

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

(a) whether Government are aware that many Pakistani spies are carrying on spying activities in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of Pakistani spies apprehended, areawise, during 1988-89 and action taken against them?

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

Creation on all India Services for Engineers, Doctors, Education, Agriculture and cooperation

732. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sarkaria Commission recommended creation of All India Services of Engineers, Doctors, Education, Agriculture and Cooperation;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendations;

(c) if so, the likely date by which it will be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The State Governments have been requested to give their views on the Commission's recommendations.

(c) It is not possible to indicate at this stage.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Resettlement of Ex-Army Medical Officers

733. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a scheme for resettlement of ex-Army Medical Officers;

(b) if so, the ways and modes open to such doctors to enter Central Government Health Scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that such doctors have to appear in the Indian Medical Service Examination as fresh enterants; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to absorb the ex-Army doctors into Central Health Scheme direct without going through the entrance examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) There is no special scheme operated by the Directorate General of Resettlement for resettlement of ex-Army Medical Officers. However, Short Service Commissioned Officers (SSCOS) of the Army Medical Corps on completion of ten Years' continued Commissioned service are granted rehabilitation assistance of Rs. 7,000/-.

To assist ex-Army Medical Officers in finding employment, bio-data of such officers are forwarded on request to hospitals and other employing agencies.

(b) and (c). The recruitment to the posts of Medical Officers (Rs. 2200-4000) in the Central Health Service is made by the direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission. The upper age limit of 30 years is relaxable for certain categories of Defence Personnel for periods ranging from 3 to 10 years.

(d) No, Sir.

Force Landing of AI Planes

734. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Air India Planes, one with 281 people abroad on way from Sydney, Australia to Singapore and other with 137 passengers from Kuala-Lumpur, Malaysia to Madras, had to forceland under threats of bombs aboard recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the findings of the inquiries and investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Flight AI-465 of 3rd January, coming from Sydney was diverted to Bali on receipt of a message through Bali control that there is likelihood of bomb on board the aircraft. Similar threat was received for flight AI-432 of 3rd January, 1989 operating on Kuala Lumpur-Singapore sector. The plane returned to Kuala Lumpur on receipt of the threat call.

(c) Thorough search was made of the aircraft in both cases but no explosive de-

vices were found.

[Translation]

Central Assistance for Development of Ramgarh Tal Pariyojana

735. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Uttar Pradesh have sought financial assistance for the development of 'Ramgarh Tal Pariyojana' as a tourist centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance provided so far for the development of said tourist centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Central Department of Tourism had received a proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for Central financial assistance for the development of 'Ramgarh Tal Pariyojana'. However, in consultation with the State Government, it was decided to shelve the project.

Old Age Homes

736. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether home for old people is being established in Delhi for providing housing, food and other facilities to old people and children;

(b) if so, by what time it will be established and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether such facilities are likely to

be provided in other cities of the country; and

(d) if so, by what time and the names of such cities in Uttar Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for a new Home being considered by Government for old people and children in Delhi. However, like many other States and UTs the Delhi Admin. has a Home for Destitute old men and women.

(c) and (d). State Governments and U.T. Administrations and Voluntary Organisations have set up old age homes for destitute old in various parts of the country.

Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Delhi

737. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 20 point programme has been fully implemented in Delhi;

(b) if so, the targets set and achievements made during the last three years point-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The targets set and achievements made by the Delhi Administration during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in Statement -I and during 1987-88 are given in Statement-II below.

(c) It has been observed, that over the last three years, (1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88), the performance in respect of certain items of the Programme has not been satisfactory. These are: (i) EWS Housing (ii) Distribution of Surplus Land (iii) Sterilisation. The reasons advanced for poor performance areas follows:

(i) *EWS Housing:* The achievement has been poor since a new programme for EWS Housing, suggested by the Delhi Administration has yet to be cleared by the Ministry of Urban Development.

(ii) *Distribution of Surplus Land:* Achievement under this item has been poor due to non-availability of land in Delhi.

(iii) *Sterilisation:* The Delhi Administration has given the reason that the targets fixed for this Programme are on higher side and need to be scaled down.

Cases where the performance has not been satisfactory are taken up with the authorities of the Delhi Administration from time to time to bring about improvement in the implementation.

STATEMENT-I

Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Delhi (TPP-1982)

Sl. No.	Point	Item	Units	1985-86		Percentage Achievement	1986-87		Percentage Achievement
				Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	IA	Irrigation	'000 ha.	7.0	6.4	91	7.0	7.36	105
2.	2A	Pulses Production	'000 tonnes	50	56.17	112	55	55	100
3.	3A	IRDP	'000 Fam.	2	2.1	105	5.1	4.3	85
4.	3B	NREP	'000 Mandays	60	28.3	47	28	33	118
5.	3C	RLEGP	'000 Mandays	58	31.8	55	24	36	150
6.	4	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	50	41.6	83	50	18	60
7.	5	Minimum Wages for Agri. Labour			Non Target Item				
8.	6	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation			Non Target Item				
9.	7A	S.C. Fam. Assisted	'000 Nos.	9	8.3	93	8	8.03	100

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

10.	7B	S.T. Fam Assisted	'000 Nos.							Not Implemented	
11.	8	Drinking Water Supply	No. of Villages.							All Problem villages have been covered	
12.	9A	House Site Allotment	'000 Nos.	4	4.6	115	4	3.8			95
13.	9B	Construction Assistance	'000 Nos.	1	1	100	1	1			100
14.	10A	Slum Pop. covered	-do-	130	192	148	166	175			105
15.	10B	EWS Houses	-do-	107	0	0	2.7	0.			0
16.	11A	Village Electrification	Numbers							All villages have been electrified	
17.	11B	Pumpset Energisation	Numbers	500	866	173	500	1050			210
18.	12A	Tree Plantation	Lakh Nos.	25	25.5	102	50	63			126
19.	12B	Biogas Plants	Numbers	100	112	112	60	60			100
20.	13	Sterilisation	000 Nos.	30	27.4	92	40	25.7			64
21.	14A	P.H.C.	Numbers							No targets were fixed	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

22.	14B	Sub-Centres	Numbers	-do-						
23	15	ICDS Blocks	Numbers		2	100	2	2	100	
24.	16A	Elementary Education	000 Nos.		54	133	58	48	83	
25.	16B	Adult Literacy	000 Nos.		72	80	80	102	127	
26.	17	Fair Price Shops Opened	Numbers		204	272	100	246	246	
27.	18f	Liberalise Investment Procedure and Streamline Industrial Policies								Non Target item
28.	18B	Small Scale Units Registered								
29.	19	Action against Smugglers, Hoarders and Tax Evaders								Non Target Item
30.	20	Improve the Working of the Public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal resources								Non Target Item

STATEMENT-II

Sl. No.	Point	Unit	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	IA	IRDP	Nos.	3038	3062	101
2.	IB	NREP	Nos.	100	100	100
3.	IC	RLEGP	Nos.	131	137	104
4.	1D	SSI Units	Nos.	4000	4376	109
5.	5	Surplus land distribution	Acres	70	24	34
6.	8D	Immunisation of Children	Nos.	209	99	47
7.	9A	F.P. Sterilisation	Nos.	40	28	70
8.	9B	EQ. Sterilisation	Nos.	47	34	72
9.	9C	ICDS Blocks (Cum.)	Nos.	19	21	111
10.	9D	Anganwadies	Nos.	2231	2495	112
11.	11A	SC Families assisted	Nos.	9000	10233	114
12.	14A	House sites allotted	Nos.	2000	2005	100

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	14B Construction assistance	Nos.	1000	213	21
14.	14D EWS Houses	Nos.	9000	00	0
15.	14E LIG Houses	Nos.	300	36	12
16.	15 Slum Improvement	000 Nos.	183	92	50
17.	16 Tree Plantation	Lakh Seedings	30.0	18.1	60
18.	18 Fair Price Shops	Nos.	100	174	174
19.	19B Pumpset Energisation	000 Nos.	500	1173	235
20.	19C Improved Chullahs	000 Nos.	10	12	120
21.	19D Bio-gas Plants	Nos.	100	100	100

[English]

Environmental Protection around Kaiga Atomic Power Plant

738. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mangalore University had submitted a detailed proposal to the Atomic Energy Commission for implementation of a project to protect the ecology and environment around Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to provide necessary grants to Mangalore University to implement the environmental protection programme around Kaiga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The Mangalore University has submitted a detailed proposal and indicating the methods of protecting the ecology and environment around Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant. The proposal envisages a detailed study on the existing species at the site and planting of the different species of trees over the next five years. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is being granted to the Mangalore University for the proposed work.

Indo-Soviet Research Programme on Antarctica

739. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

undertake joint research programme on Antarctica;

(b) whether Soviet Union has extended its offer therefor;

(c) if so, whether joint Indo-USSR study would be useful; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) There is no proposal to undertake joint research programme in Antarctica.

(b) The Government has seen the press reports to the effect that the USSR is ready to team up with India for joint research in Antarctica.

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

Plan for Development of Digha Tourist spot

740. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan under consideration to attract foreign tourists to the tourist spot at Digha in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, with a view to attracting foreign tourists to Digha in West Bengal, the Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 40.17

lakhs for construction of a Tourist Lodge and Cottages.

Purchase of Aircrafts from Soviet Union

741. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to purchase new aircrafts from Soviet Union;

(b) if so, the number of new Soviet aircrafts proposed to be purchased;

(c) the cost and quality of those aircrafts; and

(d) the steps taken to procure those aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (d). The Indian Air Force acquires different types of aircraft and helicopters from the Soviet Union.

Providing further details in this regard, however, would not be in the public interest.

Appointment of Chief Executives/Directors In Public Sector Undertakings

742. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending for decision in regard to the appointments of Chief Executives/Directors in various public sector undertakings at the end of 1988 stat-

ing the period of their pendency; and

(b) the reasons for delay in taking a decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) As per information available, as on 31.2. 1988 there were 28 posts of Chief Executives (Level-I) and 51 posts of Functional Directors (Level-II) which were vacant. Details regarding the date of vacancy of the posts are given in the statement below.

(b) The appointments to the posts of Chief Executives and Functional Directors in Central Public Enterprises are to be made by Government after following the prescribed procedure. Delay in making appointments arises on account of various stages of the selection and appointment processes such as the circulation of vacancies, short-listing of candidates, scheduling of interviews vigilance clearance, the verification of character and antecedents in individuals prior to their appointments and the process of approval within the Government. In a few cases, Press Advertisements are also given inviting applications for specific posts. This process takes more time than the circulation of vacancies to public enterprises. In some cases the response to the advertisement or circulation is poor, or several rounds of interviews have to be held before suitable persons can be found; such cases involving a repetition of the selection process twice or some times even more times inevitably get delayed. In a few cases delay occurs because of the persons appointed taking time to join or failing to accept the offer of appointment, resulting in fresh selections.

STATEMENT

Vacant posts of full time Chief Executives (Level-I) and Functional Directors (Level-II) in Central Public Enterprises as on 31.12.1988.

Chief Executives Level -I

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the post/Enterprise</i>	<i>Date of vacancy</i>
1.	CMD, NTC (W.BAB & D) (C)	16. 12. 1987
2.	MD, Indian Renewable Energy, Div. Corpn. (C)	New Post
3.	MD, Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Limited (C)	09.11.1987
4.	MD, Mandya National Paper Mills Limited (C)	10.02.1988
5.	MD, Indian Railways Finance Corporation (B)	New Post
6.	CMD, National Hydro Electric Power Corpn.(B)	18.04.1988
7.	CMD, Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited (A)	01.08.1988
8.	CMD, National Bicycle Corpn. Limited (C)	15.01.1988
9.	CMD, Projects & Equipment Corpn. of India Ltd. (B)	11.05.1988
10.	CMD, National News Prints and Paper Mills Limited (C)	27.07.1988
11.	CMD, Mica.Trading Corpn. (C)	27.05.1988
12.	CMD, Heavy Engg. Corpn. (A)	12.08.1988
13.	CMD, Tehri Hydro Electric Power Corpn. (B)	New Post
14.	MD, Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited (C)	16.04.1987
15.	CMD, Water and Power Consultancy Corpn. (C)	27.10.1988
16.	CMD, National Industrial Div. Corpn. (C)	12.03.1988
17.	CMD, NTC, UP Limited (C)	28.11.1985
18.	MD, Electronics Trade and Tech. Div. Corpn. (C)	24.04.1988
19.	CMD, Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Limited (B)	21.11.1988
20.	CMD, South Eastern Coal Field Limited (B)	14.04.1988

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the post/Enterprise</i>	<i>Date of vacancy</i>
21.	CMD Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Electric Power Corpn. (B)	New Post
22.	MD, UP Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (D)	07.04.1988
23.	MD, Modern Food Industries Limited (C)	29.09.1988
24.	CMD, Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited (A)	01.11.1988
25.	CMD, Hindustan Fertiliser Corpn. Limited (B)	19.12.1988
26.	MD Bharat Ophthalmica Glass Limited (C)	25.11.1988
27.	CMD, NTC (DPR) (C)	17.11.1988
28.	MD Container Corporation of India (B)	New Post

Functional Directors (Level-II)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the post/enterprise</i>	<i>Date of Vacancy (3)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Director (Fin), NEPA Mills Limited (D)	24-10-1988
2.	Director (Fin), NTC (WBB & O) Limited (D)	01-05-1988
3.	Director (Tech) Bharat Bhari Udyog Ltd., (B)	New post
4.	Director (Tech), Telecommunication Consultants India Ltd. (C)	New Post
5.	Director (Operations), Cochin Shipyard Limited (C)	New Post
6.	Director (Tech), NTC (DPR) (D)	22-11-1985
7.	Director (Per), National Hydro Electric Power Corpn. (C)	27-08-1988
8.	Director (Fin), National Thermal Power Corpn. (B)	08-06-1988
9.	Dir. (Fin Commercial) Hindustan Shipyard Limited (C)	10-06-1988
10.	Director (Fin), Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Limited (C)	02-05-1988
11.	Director (R&D), Computer Maintenance Corpn. (C)	New Post
12.	Director (Operations), Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd. (C)	New Post

1	2	3
13.	Member (Fin & Admn), International Airports Authority of India Limited (C)	31-07-1988
14.	Director (Per), Oil India Ltd. (C)	15-04-1988
15.	Director (Operations) & Projects, Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., (C)	16-10-1986
16.	Director (Per), Neyveli Lignite Corpn. (C)	30-03-1988
17.	Director (Pers), National Jute Mfg. Corpn. (C)	10-09-1988
18.	Director (Fin), National Jute Mfg. Corp. (C)	01-10-1988
19.	Joint Managing Director, Shipping Corpn. of India Ltd., (B)	03-09-1988
20.	Director (Fin), Hindustan Copper Limited (C)	17-08-1987
21.	Director (Operations), Hindustan Copper Limited (C)	02-12-1988
22.	Director (Marketing), Cement Corpn of India (C)	30-12-1988
23.	MD (Design & Dev), Hindustan Aeronatics Limited (B)	01-11-1986
24.	Director (Fin), Rural Electrification Corpn (C)	08-06-1988
25.	Director (Fin), Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited (D)	07-06-1988
26.	Director (Fin), Cotton Corpn of India (C)	21-09-1988
27.	Director (Commercial), Projects & Equipments Corpn (C)	01-11-1986
28.	Director (Per), GRSE (E)	New Post
29.	Dir. (Marketing), Jute Corpn. of India	28-09-1988
30.	Director (Marketing) IPCL (B)	25-10-1988
31.	Director (Finance), HUDCO (C)	New Post
32.	Director (Marketing and Operations) container Corpn. of India (C)	New Post
33.	Director (Customs), Container Corpn of India (C)	New Post
34.	Director (Finance), Container Corporation of India (C)	New Post

1	2	3
35	Director (Finance), Nathpa Jhakri Power Corpn Ltd. (C)	New Post
36.	Director (Personnel), Nathpa Jhakri Power Corpn. Ltd. (C)	New Post
37.	Director (Civil) Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation Ltd., (C)	New Post
38.	Director (Electrical) Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation Ltd., (C)	New Post
39.	Director (Finance) Tehri Hydro Development Power Corporation. (C)	New Post
40.	Director (Finance), Indian Railway Finance Corporation (C)	New Post
41.	Director (Technical), NTC, APKK	03-07-1986
42.	Director (Technical), NTC. MP	03-09-1986
43.	Director (Technical), NTC, TN&F	01-02-1987
44.	Director (Technical), NTC, MN	02-03-1988
45.	Director-(Technical), NTC, SM	17-07-1988
46.	Director (Technical), NTC, Gujarat	08-10-1988
47.	Director (Technical), NTC, UP	22-12-1988
48.	Director (Technical & Planning), Hindustan Cables Limited (C)	New Post
49.	Director (Works), Indian Railway Construction Company Limited (C)	New Post
50.	Director (Projects), Indian Railway Construction Company Ltd. (C)	New Post
51.	Director (Planning & Projects), Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd. (C)	New Post

List***Posts of Chief Executives/Functional Directors, In Central Public Sector Enterprises, Kept in Abeyance.***

1. CMD, Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.
2. MD, Scooters India Ltd.
3. MD, Rajasthan Electronics Ltd.
4. MD, Trade Fair Authority of India Ltd.
5. MD, Biecco Lawrie & Co.
6. MD, Hospital Services Consultancy Corpn.,
7. MD, Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
8. MD, Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.
9. Director (Marketing), Maruti Udyog Ltd.
10. Director (Finance, Engineering Projects) (I) Ltd.
11. Director (International Projects), Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.
12. Director (Home Projects), Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.
13. Director (Commercial), Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.
14. Director (Technical), Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.
15. Director (Finance), Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd.
16. Director (Machine Tools), HMT Ltd.
17. Director (Refractories), Burn Standard Co. Ltd.
18. Director (Medical), Hospital Services Consultancy Corpn.
19. Director (Film Festival), National Film Deve. Corpn. Ltd.
20. Director (Finance), Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.
21. Director (Marketing), Kudermukh Iron Ore co. Ltd.
22. Director (Overseas), National Building Construction Corpn.
23. Director (Finance), North Eastern Electric Power Corpn. Ltd.
24. Director (Technical), North Eastern Electric Power Corpn.
25. Director (Commercial), NTC (DPR)
26. Director (Commercial), NTC (MP)
27. Director (Commercial), NTC (TN&P)
28. Director (Commercial), NTC (Gujarat)
29. Director (Commercial), NTC (Maharashtra)
30. Director (Commercial), NTC (South Maharashtra)
31. Director (Commercial), NTC (UP)
32. Director (Personnel), NTC (DPR)
33. Director (Personnel), NTC (MP)
34. Director (Personnel) NTC (APKK)

35. Director (Personnel), NTC (Gujarat)

36. Director (Personnel), NTC (Maharashtra North)

37. Director (Personnel), NTC (WBO)

Economic Cooperation Between India and Hungary

743. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any dialogue on matters of common interest has been held with the Planning Experts of Hungary recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some areas for mutual economic cooperation between two countries have been identified;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) in what respect the outcome of dialogue is to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indo-Hungarian meeting took place in India between 7-9 February, 1989. The topics discussed were:

(a) Likely course of the world economy and its impact on national economic development;

(b) relationship between short and medium term plans; and

(c) energy sector planning.

(c) to (e). The group is essentially a forum for expert level exchanges on planning techniques and experience, and the major benefit derived by both Indian and Hungarian sides from its deliberations is that they help resolve conceptual and operational planning problems.

Inclusion of Fishermen Community In Scheduled Tribes List

744. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishermen community is being treated as Scheduled Tribes only in some States;

(b) if so, the reasons for discrimination in declaring fishermen community as Scheduled Tribes uniformly in all the States and Union Territories;

(c) whether Government propose to include fishermen community in the list of Scheduled Tribes; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). Although no community under the name 'Fishermen' has been declared as Scheduled Tribes in any State, the traditional occupation of some Scheduled Tribe Communities in some States happens to be fishing.

Article 342 of the constitution requires schedules to be made in relation to each State separately and any question of discrimination hence does not arise.

(c) and (d). The information cannot be disclosed in public interest.

Construction of Airports in Foreign Countries by IAAI

745. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION & TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Airports Authority of India (IAAI) has undertaken the programme of building some airports abroad;

(b) if so, the number of airports, country-wise being constructed by IAAI; and

(c) the cost of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The details of foreign projects so far undertaken by IAAI are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project and Country	Value of work
1.	New Ghat Airport Libya	84.38
2.	Brak Airport (Phase I) Libya	30.13
3.	Brak Airport (Phase II) Libya	44.87
4.	Riyan Airport, South Yemen	28.32
5.	Algaidha Airport, South Yemen	30.02
6.	Hulule Airport, Maldives	10.32

At present, there is no foreign project under execution.

Schemes to Eradicate Poverty

746. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring a package of schemes to eradicate poverty in the country;

(b) whether implementation of these schemes would be done on war footing basis in an effective manner;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d). Eradication of poverty is one of the main objectives of our overall development strategy. In order to reinforce the impact, a package of anti-poverty and employment promoting programme, which are specifically designed to raise incomes and productivity of the people below the poverty line, are already in operation. These will be intensified as appropriate in the coming years.

Disposal of Grievances

747. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of grievances of Government servants received upto date by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions since January, 1988;

(b) the number of grievances disposed of ; and

(c) the steps taken for disposing of the remaining grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). During the period from January, 1988 to January, 1989, Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances received 2719 grievances pertaining to service matters of Government servants. All these grievances were sent to the concerned Ministries/Departments/Offices with a request to take expeditious action thereon and to inform the complainants in the matter. The complainants were also advised about this position. This Department has recently impressed upon all Ministries/Departments the need to set up and institutionalised system for dealing with grievances of Government servants sympathetically and promptly.

Generation of Atomic Energy for Domestic Use

748. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for generation of atomic energy during the Seventh Plan period for domestic consumption;

(b) how much of it could be achieved with particular reference to the atomic plants located in Maharashtra;

(c) the atomic power made available to the city of Bombay neighbourhood during the last three years and likely to be made in 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Target generation of electricity from nuclear power plants during the seventh plan period was set at 28000 million kwh.

(b) As of 31st January, 1989, 19902 million Kwh of electricity has been generated from all the operating units during the seventh plan. Out of the total generation Tarapur Atomic Power Station Maharashtra contributed 7275 million Kwh during the seventh plan period.

(c) No separate figures are available for Bombay and neighbourhood, as supply from nuclear power units is fed into the state and regional grids.

Delay due to Mechanical Snags at Bombay

749. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state the number of mechanical snag during 1987 and 1988 in Bombay as a result of which the planes of Indian Airlines had to be forced landed or flights delayed or cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Due to technical reasons, during 1987 and 1988,

the number of flights delayed and cancelled in Bombay were 395 and 455 respectively. There was no case of forced landing in Bombay during 1987 and 1988 due to technical reasons.

State-wise Break-up of Electronic Units

750. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a phenomenal increase in the electronic industries in the small industrial sector in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise break up of the same;

(c) whether the production is mainly oriented for domestic market and if so, the reasons as to why the technology is not

being updated to ensure exports to foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Statewise break-up of units reporting production to the Department of Electronics given in the Statement below shows that there has been a significant increase in the electronic industries in the small scale sector.

(c) Both domestic and export production is increasing in the country. To update the technology base, liberal foreign collaborations are being permitted for manufacture of electronic components.

STATEMENT

Statewise break-up of Small Scale Units reporting production to Department of Electronics

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Units</i>	
	<i>1981</i>	<i>1987</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Maharashtra	191	426
Karnataka	60	139
Uttar Pradesh	29	79
Delhi	122	257
Andhra Pradesh	36	87
Tamilnadu	59	110
Gujarat	53	141
West Bengal	38	107

1	2	3
Kerala	14	34
Haryana	19	33
Rajasthan	13	27
Punjab	12	24
Madhya Pradesh	10	23
Orissa	1	3
Bihar	3	13
Jammu & Kashmir	1	3
Himachal Pradesh	2	7
Goa	3	5
Pondicherry	2	6
Chandigarh	5	10
Assam	—	3
TOTAL :	673	1537

[*Translation*]

**Expenditure Incurred by Danapur
Cantonment Board**

751. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to
state:

(a) the amount spent by Danapur
Cantonment Board on sanitation during the
period from January, 1987 to 31 December,
1988;

(b) the amount spent on the repairs of

trucks, tractors and staff cars and on diesel
and petrol since January, 1987 till date; and

(c) the amount spent by the Board on
telephones installed in office and residences
during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION
AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY
OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI): (a) Rs. 31,18,466.

(b) (i) Rs. 21,875. (on repairs)

(ii) Rs. 74,597. (on diesel and
petrol)

(c) Rs. 18, 771.

[English]

Electronics Industries in Manipur

752. SHRI TOMBI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state : the progress made in the implementation of the policy to establish electronic industries in the North Eastern States with special reference to Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): The State Governments endeavour to create climate conducive to set up electronic industry in the State, Department of Electronics (DOE) gives necessary guidance whenever required. The progressive licensing policies followed by Government are applicable to North Eastern Region also. M/s. Manipur Electronics Development Corporation is engaged in promotion of electronics industry in Manipur State. Letter of Intent (LOI) has been issued to them for manufacture of VHF Communication Equipment including Paging System. In the field of electronic components in the organised sector units, M/s. Meghalaya Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., Meghalaya has started commercial production for the manufacture of Tantalum capacitors.

DOE has set up a Centre for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDT) at Imphal in Manipur State. It will start functioning from July, 1989.

DOE propose to set up Electronic Test and Development Centres (ETDCs) at Agartala, Tripura and at Imphal, Manipur. ETDC at Guwahati under DOE is already in operation.

Central Assistance to Manipur for Development of Tourism

753. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to State Government of Manipur for development of tourism in the Seventh Five Year Plan and the principle items earmarked in this behalf;

(b) whether the State Government have submitted any proposal in this regard for approval of the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) During the Seventh Five Year Plan so far, the Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 75.08 lakhs for tourist projects in Manipur. The projects sanctioned include Tourism Homes, wayside facilities, water sports facilities, a cafeteria, etc. The Department does not allocate funds either State-wise or project-wise but scheme-wise.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposals forwarded by the State Government for Central financial assistance include Tourism Homes of various categories, wayside amenities, Yatri Niwases, Motels, Mobile restaurants, mini-buses, etc.

Special Protection to Manipuri Community

754. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce statutory measures to safeguard

the interest of Manipuri Community which is not included in the list of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the matter of employment and educational facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). The statutory benefits to Manipuri community in the State of Manipur can be extended only if the community is included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State. Further, amendment in the existing list of Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Article 342 (2) of the Constitution.

The details regarding inclusion of Manipuri community in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Manipur cannot be disclosed in public interest.

Implementation of 20-Point Programme

755. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified special and suitable items of the 20 point programme for the backward States of North East with particular reference to Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to conduct a comprehensive review of the implementation of 20 point programme in these States for a fresh and effective strategy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

Opening of an Institute for Tourism and Allied Subjects

756. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any scheme from State Government of Kerala for setting up of an Institute for Tourism and allied subjects in the State under Centrally assisted scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to States only for those projects which fall within the purview of the approved Plan Schemes of the Department. Financial assistance to states for setting up of Institutes, etc. is not an approved Plan Scheme of the Department.

Unsuccessful Candidates Recruited to the Army

757. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no correspondence between the lists of successful candidates for direct entry into the army prepared by the

Recruiting Centres and the Directorate of Recruiting, Army Headquarters consequent to which unsuccessful candidates have found way into the Army during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the modus operandi adopted in the case;

(c) whether some service officers have been court-martialled on account of the above after investigations have been carried out;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) how many persons have been so illegally recruited each year in the army and the details of steps taken as to how to deal with such persons; and

(f) the steps taken to tone up the administration of the Recruiting Centres of the three Services and the Recruiting Organisations in the Defence Headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (f). Selection by direct entry for Havildar Clerks is done by the Recruiting Directorate through an all-India Examination. While examination papers are centrally set by the Recruiting Directorate at Army Headquarters, the evaluation of answer books and preparation of merit list is entrusted to a selected Zonal Recruiting Office, on rotation basis.

There is full coordination between the Recruiting Directorate and the Zonal Recruiting Office responsible of evaluation and preparation of the merit list. The names of successful candidates appearing in the merit list are forwarded to the concerned Zonal Recruiting Offices for enrolment.

An indication of some irregularity came to notice for the first time on 26th August 1988 on a complaint received from a candidate that he had not been detailed for training. On not finding the name of this candidate in the merit list held by the Recruiting Directorate, the matter was checked with the concerned Recruiting Office and it was found that the name of this candidate was indeed included in the merit list held by that office. Consequently, the matter was enquired into and it was found that some candidates who were not in the merit list had been clandestinely inserted in the Select List after it had been approved, but before it was despatched to various ZROs/Centres for carrying out enrolment. Resultantly, persons had been able to secure unauthorised enrolment; the yearwise break up thereof is as under:—

1986	8
1987	16
1988	6
	30

Action has been taken to discharge the unauthorisedly enrolled persons. Involvement of any Service Officer has not been established. Involvement of one civilian officer has been established, and he has been placed under suspension pending further action.

Remedial measures have been taken and additional checks incorporated to prevent recurrence of such cases in future.

Sickness of Air India Pilots

758. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether pilots in Air India used to declare themselves as sick at the nick of time and thus disrupting flight services here and abroad;

(b) whether passengers have to face great difficulties due to such behaviour of pilots of Air India;

(c) whether Government have initiated any recent steps against those pilots who have declared themselves as sick at the nick of time; and

(d) the further steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Out of a total strength of 296 pilots in Air India 67 pilots have reported sick during the period 23.1.89 to 18.2.89.

(b) In the event of cancellation of flights, inconvenience is caused to the passengers. To minimise such inconvenience, passengers are transferred to other flights and provided with hotel accommodation, meals, refreshments, transport etc. where necessary.

(c) and (d). The agitation by pilots has been seized in conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act. Showcause notices have been issued to some pilots who have reported sick. Discussions are also in progress with the Indian Pilots Guild on their Charter of Demands to resolve pending issues.

Inquiry Into AI Flights

759. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION & TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding Air India Flight No.

121 Delhi-London and 120 London-Bombay on 17-18 December, 1988;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been initiated; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. A complaint was received from Indian Pilots Guild, representative body of Air-India pilots, stating that the Director, Air Safety, had operated flight Air India 120 on Sunday, the 17th December, 1988 in violation of the standing orders on the subject.

(b) and (c). Director General of Civil Aviation who is the regulatory authority has examined the matter and it has been found that there was no violation of stipulations on the subject. Indian Pilots Guild has been informed accordingly on 8.2.1989.

Recruitment Rules for Armed Forces Headquarters Stenographers Service

760. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received draft revised recruitment rules for Armed Forces Headquarters Stenographers Service for concurrence;

(b) if so, whether the said rules have been approved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). During 1987, the Department of Personnel and Training received a

proposal from the Ministry of Defence for a comprehensive review of the Armed Forces Headquarters Stenographers Service Rules, 1970. It was suggested to the Ministry of Defence that they might await the re-organisation of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service which was under active consideration of this Department. On a further reference from the Ministry of Defence, they were advised in December, 1988, to consider delinking the proposed amendment from the restructuring of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service. No proposal has been received thereafter in this Ministry for amendment of the AFHQ Stenographers Service Rules.

Inquiry into Rajghat Incident

761. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the incident on 2 October, 1986 at Rajghat when an attempt was made against the life of the Prime Minister, has been concluded;

(b) if so, what is the result of the enquiry;

(c) whether officials suspended due to that incident have been punished or reinstated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Report of the Enquiry Committee, apart from dealing with the strengthening of the security arrangements of VVIPs, has pointed out certain lapses on the part of Delhi Police personnel. Based on the find-

ings of the Enquiry Committee, departmental proceedings against some personnel of Delhi Police have been instituted.

(c) and (d). As per prescribed procedures, all the suspension cases have been reviewed and a decision to revoke suspension in one case has been taken.

Agni Missile

762. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's latest model of interim range missile 'Agni' is ready;

(b) if so, whether there had been a successful test of this Agni missile; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). The Defence Research and Development Organisation is developing and carrying out flight trials of a number of missiles. These trials are continuous in nature and it is not in national interest to give details of such launchings before they are carried out.

Supplementary Note on Report of Centre-State Relations

763. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the Members of the Commission on Centre-State Relations submitted a supplementary note;

(b) if so, whether it was desired by the Member to be circulated along with the main report of the Commission;

(c) if so, whether any supplementary note is being circulated; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not circulating the note?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) A unanimous report, signed by all the members, was submitted by the Commission on Centre-State Relations on 27th October, 1987. Subsequently, in June, 1988, Dr. S.R. Sen, one of the members of the Commission, submitted a note.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). With the submission of the report the Commission on Centre-State Relations stood wound up with effect from 27.10.1987. The note sent subsequently by Dr. S.R. Sen was not considered to be a part of the report of the Commission on Centre-State Relations. It was not, therefore, considered proper to circulate this note. The note has already appeared as an article in the *Economic & Political weekly* on 6.8.1988.

Science and Technology for Rural Development

764. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Science and Technology is being used for rural development; and

(b) if so, the details of science and technology inputs for rural development and the results achieved?

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

Government of India through its various Ministries/Departments/Agencies have initiated a number of S&T based Programmes which have contributed significantly to the development of the rural areas. Some examples are given below:

a. *Shelter:* Polymer coating for mud walls, fire-retardant treatment for roof material, improved construction techniques, etc.

b. *Health:* Iodized salt for goiter control, chlorine tablets for disinfecting water, Mass immunization, Carbon fibre braces for polio-afflicted.

c. *Energy:* Family-type and community biogas plants, Efficient Smokeless Chulas, Micro-hydro-turbines, etc; and

d. *Employment:* Improved techniques and products in rural industries including high-efficiency potter's wheel, improved pottery kilns, improved Sericulture practices, improved loom with automatic take up, etc.

[*Translation*]

Filling up of Posts In D.G.C.A.

765. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of posts lying vacant in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for filling these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). There are 58 Group 'A', 7 Group 'B', 41 Group 'C' and 20 Group 'D' posts vacant in

the Directorate General of Civil Aviation. The posts are to be filled through agencies like, the Union Public Service Commission, the Staff Selection Commission and the local Employment Exchanges. The process of advertising the posts, holding interviews/examinations and making selections takes time. There is also a ban on filling of vacancies by direct recruitment. For promotions, in some cases, no person in the feeder grade fulfils the requirements of the Recruitment Rules.

Recruitment action has already been initiated. Wherever absolutely necessary, adhoc arrangements have been made to man the vacant posts.

[English]

Increase in Annual Plans

766. SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether total increase in plan investment for 1989-90 is nearly 6.4 per cent or so compared to an annual increase of around 20 per cent in each of the last two Plans; if so, the details in this regard;

(b) with increase of prices by over 20 per cent this year, whether the Plans approved for 89-90 will indicate shrinkage of investments in real terms, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether budgetary support of the Centre to the States Plans from domestic resources has come down from 13000 crores during the current years to 12500 crores for 89-90; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) The Plan outlay for the year 1989-90 is yet to be finalised. Both the actual expenditure for the year 1987-88 and approved outlay for 1988-89 showed an increase of 11.5% over the previous year.

(b) During the first 10 months of 1988-89, the average wholesale Price Index increased by 7.3% over the same period of 1987-88. However, the position regarding shrinkage or otherwise in outlay could be known only after the final figures of outlay for 1989-90, is known.

(c) Information regarding Budgetary support of the Centre to the States Plans for 1989-90 is not yet available.

Rehabilitation Centres for Polio Affected People

767. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rehabilitation centres have been opened in any state for those affected by polio; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). Services for persons affected by polio are given through voluntary organisations and District Rehabilitation Centres working for the welfare of the orthopaedically handicapped. Besides these institutions assisted by the Ministry of Welfare, the State Governments and non governmental organisations also have their own schemes.

A list of Voluntary Organisations and D.R.C.'s funded with Central Assistance is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

List of Organisations for Orthopaedically Handicapped given grant-in-aid in 1987-88

Andhra Pradesh

1. Rayalaseema Seva Samithi
No. 9 Old Huzur Office
Buildings Tirupathi-517501
(A.P.)
2. A.P. Viklangula Co-operative
Corporation, 11-4-634
Venkataramana Apartments
'B' Block, A.C. Guards,
Hyderabad-500 004.

Assam

3. Supriti Nursing Home
Station Road
Karimganj-788710.

Bihar

4. Prakritik Arogyashram
Rajgir, Nalanda (Bihar).
5. Indian Red Cross Society
Bihar State Branch, Red Cross
Bhavan, North of Gandhi
Maidan,
Patna-800001.
6. Bihar Rehabilitation and
Welfare Institute, Jagdamba
Bhavan C/4 People's
Cooperative Colony
Kankarbagh, Patna-800020.

Gujarat

7. Hony, Secretary
Rotary Service Centre
'Mamta' Behind Laxmi
Talkies, Anand-388001.

8. Blind Men's Association
Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Road
Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-
380015.

9. Apang Manav Mandal
Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Road
Behind ATIRA, Ahmedabad-
380015.

10. V-One Society, Saraswati
Niwas Compound Opp.
Maharashi Garden
Fathganj, Vadodara-390002.

11. Indian Red Cross Society
Bhavnagar District Branch
Red Cross Bhavan, Divanpara
Road, Bhavnagar-364001.

12. Medical Care Centre Trust
Children Hospital, Kareli
Baug, Vadodara-390018.

13. Chamanlal Bhagat
Charitable Trust, Bhagat
Nursing Home Near Ayojan
Nagar Society New Sharda
Mandir Road, Ahmedabad-
380007.

Haryana

14. Distt. Red Cross Society
Ambala.
15. Indian Red Cross Society
Haryana State Branch
315, Sector 9-D Chandigarh.

Jammu and Kashmir

16. Jammu Red Cross Home for the
Handicapped (Udhoalla)
P.O. Akalpur, Jammu-180001.

Karnataka

17. The President
Bijapur Distt. P.H. Welfare
Association Industrial
Training Institute
Mathpathi Galli
Bijapur-536101.
18. Hony. Secretary
Mathru Mandali
Vanivilas Mohalla, Mysore.
19. President
Vishwa Dharma Mahila Mathu
Makkala Shikshana Seva
Ashram Samiti Veerapura
Oni Hubli Distt. Dharwad.
20. Kasturba Medical College
Manipal-576119.
21. The Association of the
Physically handicapped,
Hennur Road (Lengarapuram)
St. Thomas Town P.O.
Bangalore.

Kerala

22. Karthika Nair Samarak Samithi
Nair Mahal S.B. Marg, Bombay.
23. Samaritan Society Palai Karoor
P.O. 686590 (Kerala)
24. Santhi Bhavan Sacred Heart
Convent GH School, Chalakudy
East-680807, Trichur.
25. Cherupusham Industrial Insti-
tute,
Nalamchira Trivandrum.
26. Association for the Welfare of
the
Handicapped, Post Box No. 59
S.M. Street, Calcutta-6730001.

Madhya Pradesh

27. Sanjeevani Seva Sangam
13, Residency Area
Indore-452001.
28. M.P. Welfare Association for
the Blind 33, B/D Industrial
Estate Fort Area, Indore-
452006.
29. Kritrim Aung Kendra, Sheesh
Mahal, 51, Sir Kukum Chand
Marg
Indore-452002.
30. Welfare Association for the
Disabled, 8, Ram Baug,
Post Office building,
Indore-452004.

Maharashtra

31. National Society for Equal
Opportunities for the
Handicapped, Postal Colony
Road, Chembur. Bombay-
400071.
32. Artificial Limb Centre
P.B. No. 1506, Pune-4110140.
33. Fellowship for the Physically
Handicapped, FPH Building,
Lalalajpatrai Marg, Haji Ali
Bombay-400034.
34. Shikshan Prasarak Mandali,
Sharda S.P. College, Campus,
Tilak Road, Pune.
35. Spastics Society Upper Colaba
Road Opp. Afghan Church
Bombay-400005.
36. National Society for Equal
Opportunities for the
Handicapped Postal Colony

Road, Opposite to Beggar's Home Chembur Bombay-400071.

37. Community Aid & Sponsorship Programme A-2, Rasadhara Cooperative Housing Society Ltd.
S.V.P. Road, Bombay-400006.

38. ASTITVA, Plot No. 88 Phase 1, MIDC Dombivili Distt. Thane.

39. Society for the Rehabilitation of Crippled Children, Hazi Ali Park Opp. Willingdon Sports Club, Clerk Road Mahalaxmi Bombay.

40. Matru Seva Sangh Sitabuldi, Nagpur.

41. Rotary Welfare Trust
C/o Goverdhan Tarachand Bhora,
P.B. No. 80 Main Road,
Ichalkaranji Distt. Kolhapur.

42. Shree Trust Gurukripa Jivadani Road Virar Distt. Thane.

43. Kewalram G. Chainraj Hospital, Dadi Morbai Hingorani Marg Near Aman Talkies Ulhas Nagar (Maharashtra).

44. Apang Maitree 2/21, Devender Coop. Housing Society, Mith Bhinder Road Chendni, Thane (East).

Manipur

45. General Secretary Rural Development Organisa-

tion
Lamsang Bazar Manipur.

Orissa

46. Handicapped Welfare Organisation,
Compound Mission, Balasore Orissa.

47. National Instt. of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Olatpur, P.O. Bairoi, Cuttack-754010.

48. Vocational Centre for Handicapped S-I. R.D. Campus, Unit-VIII Bhubaneswar-751012.

49. Nevedac Prosthetic Centre, Nevedac Estate, Daulatsinghwal, 104, Sector 11 Chandigarh.

50. Dr. Satya Paul Khosla Charitable Memorial Trust, Shaheed Udham Singh Nagar, Opp. T.V. Studio, Jalandhar-144001.

Rajasthan

51. Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti, Sawai Mansingh Hospital, Jaipur.

52. Jeevan Nirman Sansthan Gali Bagh Road Bharatpur.

53. Indian Council of Social Welfare Jaipur.

Tamil Nadu

54. Spastics Society of Tamil Nadu, 9, Archbishop Mathias Avenue, Madras-600028.

55. Indian Council for Child Welfare 45, Taylore Estate 11, Street Kodambakkam, Madras-600024.
56. Cheshire Homes India 5-C, V.P. Rathina Samaj Road Madurai-635002 (T.N.)
57. Guild of Service (Central Seva Samajan 28, CASA Major Road Egmore, Madras.
58. Andhra Mahila Sabha Iswari Prasad Dattareys Orthopaedic Centre 10, Dr. Durgabai Desh Mukh Road, Madras.
59. Indian Red Cross Society 50, Monieth Road Egmore Madras-600028.
60. Worth Trust Workshop for Rehabilitation & Training of the Handicapped 48, New Thiruvallam Road Katpadi, Vellore-632007.
61. Punjab Association, Adarsh Kala Kendra, Complex, 1st floor, Rayapettah 4, V.M. Street, Balaji Nagar, Madras.
62. Tamil Nadu Association for the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped 23, Casa Major Road, Egmore, Madras.
63. Women's voluntary Services of Tamil Nadu, 19 East Spur Tank Road Chetpet, Madras
64. Madras Institute to Habilitate Retarded and Afflicted, 802 R.V. Nagar, Anna Nagar, Madras-600012.
65. Sacred Heart Leprosy Centre, Sakkothai Karakikar Road, Kumbakanam, Thanjavur-612401.
66. The Erode Arima Society Trust Sangodampalayam, Thindal, Erode-638009.
67. Akshay, 172, Luz Church Road Mylapore, Madras-600004.
68. Life Help Centre for Handicapped East Coast Road, Palavakkam Madras-600041.
69. German Leprosy Relief Association Rehabilitation Fund, 4 Gajapathy Street Shenoy Nagar, Madras-600000.
70. The Society for Aid Handicapped Children, Coimbatore.

Uttar Pradesh

71. Rotary Sponsored Crippled and Youth Welfare Society 13, Lukerganj, Allahabad
72. Netaji Subash Vidya Mandir, Mangoli Shahabad, Rampur (U.P.)
73. Shaheed Memorial Society Rajaji Puram Lucknow.
74. Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India G.T. Road, Kanpur-208016.
75. Mangalam, Mangalam Sadan, A-445 H.I.G. Indira Nagar, Lucknow-226016.
76. Viklang Kendra, 13 Lukerganj Allahabad-211001.

West Bengal

77. Bikash Bharti Welfare Society
20/I-B, Lal Bazar Street
Calcutta.
78. The Spastics Society of Eastern
Indian 15, Bellevedre Court
11 & 13 Alipore Road,
Calcutta-700027.
79. Ananda Bhavan, Jagatpur
P.O. Brindaonpur (Howrah)
West Bengal.
80. Bharat Scouts & Guides
(Guide Section) I, Place
Calcutta-700016.
81. National Instt. for the
Orthopaedically Handicapped,
B.T. Road, Bon-Hooghly
Calcutta-700090.
82. Rehabilitation Centres for
Children, 59, Moti Lal Gupta
Road, Barisha, Calcutta-
700008.

Chandigarh

83. Indian Council for Child
Welfare Chandigarh.
84. Indian Red Cross Society
Chandigarh U.T. Branch
Sector 15-D, Chandigarh

Delhi

85. Spastics Society of Northern
India Balbir Saxena Marg
Near General Raj's School
Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
86. Mahila Mangal
4, Sundar House, New Delhi.

87. Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust
N-192, Greater Kailash,
New Delhi.
88. Mangalam A-7, Swasthya Vikas
Vikas Marg, Delhi.
89. All India Institute of Medical
Sciences, Ansari Nagar,
New Delhi-110029.
90. Institute for the Physically
Handicapped, 4, Vishnu Digam-
ber
Marg, New Delhi-110002.
91. Laryngectomme Club of India
F-11 A (G-8 Area) Rajouri
Garden Near Hari Nagar Ghanta
Ghar New Delhi-110064.
92. Maulana Azad Medical College
and Hospital, New Delhi-
110002.

Goa, Daman & Diu

93. Institute of Public Assistance
(PROVEDROIAS) PANAJI
(GOA)
4030001.
94. Caritas Goa | Pago Partiarca
Altinho, Panaji-403001.

Madhya Pradesh

95. Indian Red Cross Society
Madhya Pradesh State Branch
Red Cross Bhavan,
Shivaji Nagar, Bhopal.

List of District Rehabilitation Centres:—

- i) Virar Distt. Thane (Maharashtra)
- ii) Bhubaneswar, Distt. Puri
(Orissa)

- iii) Kharagpur, Distt. Midnapore (West Bengal)
- iv) Sitapur, Distt. Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh)
- v) Chengalpattu, Distt. Chengalpattu (Tamil Nadu)
- vi) Mysore, Distt. Mysore (Karnataka)
- vii) Kota, Distt. Kota (Rajasthan)
- viii) Bhiwani, Distt. Bhiwani (Haryana)
- ix) Bilaspur, Distt. Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh)
- x) Vijayawada, Distt. Krishna (Andhra Pradesh)

11.59 hrs

[English]

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, today I want zero-hour chance for the opposition. I have to say a few words about the Civil Aviation Ministry. I want a direction from you. This is a very important matter. There is something wrong about this Ministry, although I have faith in Shri Shivraj Patil, whose record is very good.

I want to briefly mention that there have been stories in the press that most of the Boeing aircrafts are worn out and they have outlived their life. He must take the House into confidence on a few things.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You may speak to him

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You give it under Rule 377.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Kindly listen to me for a while... (Interruptions). Even computer is being defrauded... (Interruptions). I was told at the Palam Airport that an M.P. is not a V.I.P. I said: "Why don't you telephone us, when there is a delay?" I was told: "You are not a V.I.P."

When M.Ps are not informed, what about the common man and other passengers? Is it not their right? I want a direction from you on these points.

Why is the computer being defrauded? At Palam airport, I find, that many people are accommodated on recommendations. It should be done by computer.

And then, why don't they inform us on telephone if there is a delay? Whether it is a fact that M.Ps are not V.I.Ps, you must tell us.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is enough, now stop it.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, without any prior information, Eastern Railways cancelled all the Calcutta-Delhi and Delhi-Calcutta based trains resulting in thousands and thousands of people during stranded and harassed. Though I have total sympathy with the mill workers, we are also having this problem. If

all people do like that what will happen to the country? So, I would request that the Railway Minister should make a Statement and we should arrange special trains for the passengers who are stranded.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): This year Air India published a Calendar on which it was clearly written that the race of Goa is a mixed race. It is an insult to the people of Goa. When there was a total protest in Goa the Air India withdrew the calendar, I agree but, Sir, an enquiry has to be instituted. They have insulted the people of Goa. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister to institute an enquiry and see who are responsible for this. Mere withdrawal of calendar is not sufficient.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The matter has ended. Please stop it. Shri Panika, what do you want to say?

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The Minister owes some duty to us. Kindly let him make a statement that he is looking into the matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, though the crop production in the country has been good this year, it is ironical that two of the 35 meteorological Divisions in the country were hit by severe drought and Mirzapur district falls under one of them... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Buta Singh.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make a request. There have been reports from various states that Sanskrit is being removed from the syllabus in schools. It is very necessary to hold discussions with the Government on the question of Sanskrit. Sanskrit is being taken out from the syllabus.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Jaipur): I support Shri Balkavi Bairagi's view.

MR. SPEAKER: What will be left there, if Sanskrit is taken out.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please do something.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Both the Central schools and higher secondary schools have decided not to teach Sanskrit from coming July. I talk less. I was saying that my constituency was hit by severe drought this year. I have given Calling Attention notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Give it in writing.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: I have given a notice. Please accept it.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: You please give a direction to the Minister.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You may speak to him. You have been invited. You have tea and sweets also.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1989

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 70(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1989 under subsection (3) of section 13 of the Governors (Emoluments Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7326/89]

Annual Report on the Working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for 1987-88 (Vol. I to III) and Report of CAG of India for 1987, Union Govt. (Commercial)—Part IX—Audit Observations on Individual Topics

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): On behalf of SHRI VENGAL RAO: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for the year 1987-88 (Volumes-I to III). [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7327/89]

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1987—Union Government (Commercial) — Part IX—Audit Observations of

Individual Topics, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7328/89]

Review on and Annual Report of Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for 1987-88, Annual Report and Review on National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, for 1987-88 etc. and Statements for delay in laying these Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): I beg to lay on the table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the Year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7329/89]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government on the working of the National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, for the year 1987-88.

(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-7330/89]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, for the year 1987-88.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7331/89]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7332/89]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehra Dun, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehra Dun, for the year 1987-88 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7333/89]

Annual Report of Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi, for 1987-88 of Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology Applied Nutrition, Bombay for 1987-88 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (a) (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7334/89]

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering technology and Applied Nutrition, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7335/89]

(iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Madras, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in

Library. *See* No. LT-7336/89]

(iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7337/89]

(v) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Srinagar, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7338/89]

(vi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Ahmedabad, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7339/89]

(vii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7340/89]

(viii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhopal, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7341/89]

(ix) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and

Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1987-88 along with audited Accounts. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-7342/89]

(x) A copy of the Annual report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Goa, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-7343/89]

(xi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hyderabad, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7344/89]

(xii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Lucknow, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7345/89]

(xiii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Foodcraft Institute, Patna, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7346/89]

(xiv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Foodcraft Institute, Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-7347/89]

(xv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Foodcraft Institute, Aligarh, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-7348/89]

(vi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Foodcraft Institute, Gwalior, for the Year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7349/89]

(xvii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Foodcraft Institute, Guwahati, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7350/89]

(xviii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Foodcraft Institute, Shimla, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7351/89]

(xix) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Foodcraft Institute, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7352/89]

(xx) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7353/89]

(b) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institutes of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, New Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Srinagar, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Goa and Lucknow and Foodcraft Institutes, Aligarh, Delhi, Guwahati, Gwalior,

Patna, Shimla and Visakhapatnam for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7334/89 to 7352/89]

(2)

(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7354/89]

Border Roads (Medical Officers Group 'A') Recruitment Rules, 1988 Border Roads Engineering Service Group 'A' (Amendment) Rules, 1988 Border Roads Engineering Service Group 'B' (Amendment) Rules, 1988

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1)

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under proviso to article 309 of the Constitution:—

(i) The Border Roads (Medical Officers Group "A" Recruitment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 867 in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1988.

(ii) The Border Roads Engineering Service Group 'A' (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 868 in Gazette of India dated the 5th

November, 1988.

(iii) The Border Roads Engineering Service Group 'B' (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 914 in Gazette of India dated the 19th November 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7355/89]

(2) A copy of the Naval Ceremonial Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 363 in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1989, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7356/89]

(3) A copy of the Annual Administrative Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cantonment Boards, 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7357/89]

Notifications under Government Saving Banks Act, 1873

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: On behalf of Shri Eduardo Faleiro, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 15 of the Government Saving Banks Act, 1973:—

(i) The Post Office Savings Account (Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 5 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1989.

(ii) The National Savings Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 41(E) in Gazette of

India dated the 19th January, 1989.

(iii) The Post Office (Monthly Income Account) (Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. 46(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7358/89]

(2) A copy of the Kisan Vikas Patra (Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 81(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1989 under section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7359/89]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 30 of the Regional rural Banks Act, 1976:—

(i) The Netravati Grameena Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7360/89]

(ii) The Malwa Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7361/89]

(iii) The Godavari Grameena Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7362/89]

(iv) The Vallalar Grama Bank (Staff) Service Regulations. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7363/89]

(v) The Kanaka Durga Grameena Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7364/89]

(vi) The Thane Grameen Bank (staff) Service Regulations, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7365/89]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 29 of the Regional Rural Bank Act, 1976 :—

(i) A copy of the Hindon Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 10 in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1989.

(ii) A copy of the Godavari Grammeena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 11 in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7366/89]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Bombay, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7367/89]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay, for the year

1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of the Geomagnetism, Bombay, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7368/89]

Notifications under All India Service Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Service Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Police Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No.G.S.R. 58 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1989.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 59 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1989.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Selection) Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 60(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1989.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R 61(E) in

Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1989.

(v) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 62(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1989.

(vi) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 63(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1989.

(vii) The Indian Administrative Service, (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 77(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7369/89]

Notifications under Delhi Police Act, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978:—

(i) The Delhi Police (Punishment and Appeal) (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. F.5/132/81-Home (P)/Estt. in Delhi Gazette dated the 22nd July, 1988.

(ii) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. F.5/46/84-Home (P) Estt. in Delhi Gazette dated the 13th May 1988.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7370/89]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Punalur, for the Year 1987-88 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7371/89]

MATTERS UNDER RULES —377

[Translation]

(I) Demand for protecting the interests of potato cultivators of Uttar Pradesh

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ (Moradabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, many things are produced in our country on a large scale. Uttar Pradesh does not in any way lag behind other States in this matter. It leads in the production of potatoes and supplies it to different States. But there is no special arrangement for its storage due to which potato cultivators are deprived of remunerative price and potatoes rot.

Sir, I request the Central Government to save the potato cultivators from this loss by paying special attention to them.

[English]

(II) Demand for banning private tuitions in the form of classes by teachers

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar): Deteriorating trend in the quality of education and the discipline in educational institutions has been a cause of great concern for the people of the country and for the Government as well. Reforms in educational policy have been envisaged by the Government.

[Shri Jujhar Singh]

Navodaya Schools have been opened and students of talent amongst the poor sections of rural society have been provided facilities of good education in the Navodaya Schools. But this step is only like a drop in the ocean.

The fact is that discipline among students and teachers in Government schools is so low and their interest in teaching so casual that parents interested in imparting good education to their children prefer to send them to even sub-standard private schools, run and managed on commercial lines by business-minded adverturists all over the country. The teachers in these private schools are generally not paid well and they are not sufficiently trained for imparting good education to young children.

The outlook of the teachers of both the Government and private schools has become too much commercialised with the result that a majority of them are running private classes in the name of tuition everywhere.

In view of the above facts, I will request the Minister of Human Resource Development to make it obligatory for Government and private school teachers not to take private tuition in the form of classes in future.

[*Translation*]

(III) **Demand for measures to encourage the hand-woven carpet industry in Mirzapur-Bhadol (Uttar Pradesh)**

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mirzapur-Bhadoi-Gianpur, Orai and areas upto Varanasi fall under my constituency. This area of Uttar Pradesh is famous for carpet industry and exports. Every year, the hand-woven carpets of this area earn near about Rs. hundred fifty to Rs. two hundred crores of foreign exchange. This is a cottage and village industry and about ten lakh people of Mirzapur-Bhadoi and adjacent district earn their livelihood from it. At present the carpet industry is

facing a crisis due to the high price of wool yarn. To check the steep hike in wool-yarn and to ensure its availability it is necessary that wool should be imported from abroad at cheaper-rates and made available to the manufacturers at a fair price.

12.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Besides, production of wool yarn in the country and sheep-rearing should be encouraged. At least two woollen-yarn manufacturing factories should be set up in Mirzapur and Gianpur, either in Government sector or in private sector and strict action should be taken against those who indulge in blackmarketeering and hoarding of wool and woollen yarn.

[*English*]

(vi) **Demand for Construction of dams and reservoirs at the point of origin of rivers in Nepal in order to save Bihar from floods and to ensure generation of power for the benefit of the two countries**

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Floods in North Bihar are assuming serious proportion every year. It seems there is no respite from this problem unless the Centre makes it a national issue and takes effective steps to control it.

The devastation caused by floods in 1987 is still fresh in everybody's memory. According to Government admission, the total damage was more than Rs. 1400 crores. More than one thousand persons had lost their lives. More than 17 lakh houses were damaged. As against this, the relief given to the State of Bihar was only Rs. 54.325 crores. Unfortunately, this meagre relief too did not reach the needy.

No preventive measures have been taken since then. Most of the rivers causing floods in North Bihar originate in Nepal.

Unless an understanding is reached with the Government of Nepal to contain these rivers at the point of their origin, nothing worth while can be done.

It is, therefore, earnestly requested that the Government of India should enter into an agreement with the Government of Nepal to construct dams and reservoirs at the point of origin. Finance in this regard can be arranged from international agencies.

If these rivers are controlled enough electricity will be generated which will bring unprecedented economic development in both Nepal and India.

(v) Demand for reviewing implementation of poverty alleviation Schemes, particularly in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): The anti-poverty programmes launched in Uttar Pradesh have not made any significant dent in alleviating poverty. In 1983-84, 40.9% of State's population was below the poverty line and with the estimated 25 per cent increase in population in a decade, the figure is not likely to change. The implementation of NREP and RLEGP schemes has been left to the contractors who generally do not pay the workers even the minimum wage of Rs. 8/- per day. The implementation of land reforms has been far from satisfactory. The problem of bonded labour continues to exist in Mirzapur, Varanasi, Allahabad and several other districts. The extension of the IRD programme to far flung areas in the State where it is most needed has not made any significant progress. Even though the State has the largest network of rural banks, banking facilities are still not available to majority of the population. No doubt the problems of poverty are too intricate for an easy solution, the implementation of the programmes lacks dedication and political will which is pre-requisite for achieving the aims envisaged in the programmes.

Government should critically review the

implementation of the poverty alleviation schemes in the State of Uttar Pradesh to identify the shortcomings, to make them more meaningful in bringing the rural poor above the poverty line.

[Translation]

(vi) Demand for declaring the Kota-Shivpuri state Highway a National Highway and linking the National Highway No. 12 to the National Highway No. 25

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (KOTA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, State-highway No. 17 runs between Kota, the industrial capital of Rajasthan and Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh. At Shivpuri the State highway merges with Delhi-Agra-Bombay National Highway No. 3. Kota city is situated on Jaipur-Jabalpur national-highway No. 12. There is no railway link between Kota and Shivpuri. Kota and its near about districts like Bundi, Jhalawar, Chittor, Jhansi and Gwalior are not properly connected to Shivpuri by rail and road. The distance between Kota and Shivpuri is less than 200 kilometres. If the Central Government upgrades Kota-Shivpuri State highway No. 17 as National Highway and links National Highway No. 12 from Kota to National Highway No. 25 in Shivpuri it will not only help in the development of the entire area but also ensure smooth flow of traffic. Power station of NTPC, Aravali Fertilizer Factory and tribal areas like Anta nagar, Bara nagar, Kishanganj and Shahabad town are situated on Kota-Shivpuri road.

The upgradation of State Highway No-17, would link Jaipur with Lucknow and Kanpur and new paths of development will open.

I would like to request the Central Government and the Ministry of Surface Transport to declare the Kota-Shivpuri State highway as a National Highway and link the National Highway No-12 with the National Highway No-25.

(vii) Demand for financial assistance to Himachal Pradesh for development work

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the decision to bring the pay scales and pension rates of Himachal Government employees at par with their counterparts in Punjab was taken when some parts of Punjab were merged into Himachal Pradesh. On this very basis, when ever there is an increase in pay scales in Punjab, the pay scales in Himachal Pradesh also increase in the same ratio. The employees of Himachal Pradesh are being paid according to the Report of Pay Commission of Punjab. Besides, the State had to bear additional expenditure of providing relief for loss of crops, damage to roads and houses collapse in villages due to heavy rains. Due to this, the State Government is facing acute financial crisis and all the development works have stopped. So I would like the Central Government to provide Rs. 90 crores as immediate relief so that the development in the State is not hindered.

12.14 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri V.N. Gadgil and seconded by Shri R.L. Bhatia on the 23rd February, 1989:—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 21st February, 1989."

Dr. Phulrenu Guha.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no need to illustrate the achievements of the Government of India. We are surrounded by strong neighbours but the Government very tactfully handled the situation and improved the relations with the neighbouring countries. Our relations with all our neighbouring countries have improved, and there is a great achievement in the international arena. On the international front, Government have great achievements. The prestige of India has gone up because of our successful foreign policy. India was the first nation which accorded recognition to independent Palestine.

Our leaders have solved the issue of Gorkhaland. There is peace in Nagaland and Mizoram. The entire north-east region has joined the mainstream of the country.

As far as world peace and non-aligned movement are concerned, a beginning was made by the Government of India. Misuse of religious places has already been restrained through legislation. The public sector's performance has also improved. A proper stress has been laid on science and technology. We have solved the problem of food deficiency. But India is a country of villages. Small Scale industries, cottage industries etc. should be set up in all the villages, so that the people in the villages, particularly women, are not forced to migrate to other places in search of work.

The fundamental issue facing us is the integration and unity of the country. The first thing to do is to place emphasis on what unites us, rather than on what divides us. In spite of various achievements, the country is facing serious problem of rising prices and unemployment. Production should be increased, so that prices could be maintained.

The voting age has been reduced to 18 years, because the Congress and the Congress Government have great faith in the youth. In some places, during the time of

enumeration, the lists are not properly made. The personnel in charge are not able to correct the lists, because of pressures of the workers of the party in power. Booth-capturing cannot be stopped by law alone. So, I urge that during elections polling officers should be deputed from the other States.

To tackle unemployment, a well-thought-out programme should be formulated. More thought should be given to its implementation. There are a number of good programmes in our country, but unfortunately all the programmes are not implemented properly. I would like to make a point, viz. that there must be a Cell in the Planning Commission where all the reports on the working of the development programmes for women should be recorded regularly. Otherwise, there are so many programmes for women development, but we do not know how far those programmes are implemented

There is no mention in the President's Address regarding the undemocratic behaviour of the party in power in West Bengal. The Congress workers all over West Bengal, particularly in villages, are being killed and threatened, and their properties are looted. False cases are instituted against them. A Councillor of a corporation was murdered. Even the MPs are physically beaten up. Through you, Sir, I earnestly appeal to the Government of India to find some method by which the Congress workers in West Bengal can live in peace.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH (Bulandshahr); Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in his address, the Hon. President has thrown light on the achievements of the Government and the picture that he has drawn of the country and the society is not only satisfactory but also cheerful. But it is right that it is not all a rosy picture. This is natural also because in such a vast country with a number of problems and scarcity of resources, it is not possible that all the problems and griev-

ances of our citizens are solved and all the development works are undertaken immediately.

Yet the works we have undertaken and the achievements we have made in various fields are creditable. The figures given in President's Address as well as in the recently published Economic survey show that our country is steadily heading towards progress under the leadership of Congress Party and Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not have sufficient time to make a mention of all the achievements. Some information has already been given in the House and the hon. Members know about that. At this point I would like to draw the attention of the House about the things which I have termed hazy so that the Government's attention may be drawn to them and the drawbacks existing in our society as well as in our country may be removed.

First of all I would like to submit that the biggest problem in our country is that of increasing population. I am surprised that no mention in President's Address has been made to such a big problem due to which everything that is achieved in our country in 4-5 years gets finished. I regret to say and am surprised as to how this happened. This is a very important subject. Is it not an important subject for Government? I would like to stress on my point that the increasing population is hampering the progress of our country and we are not succeeding in our efforts in this regard. The Government should pay attention to this problem. In this connection I would like to suggest that besides the existing programmes the Government, should encourage the norm of "two children". In my view the Government should make such a provision that only such persons will be given employment and assistance by the Government who follow the norm of two children. I feel that this solve the problem of rising population to a great extent. The schemes already in operation may continue but this scheme will definitely give some results.

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

I would now like to say something about the rural areas. I am associated with the rural area and my constituency consists rural areas. Therefore in this connection my submission is that we are an agricultural country and 80 percent of our population lives in villages and engaged in agriculture. In my view, so long as the rural areas are not prosperous, we can not say in the true sense of the word that the problems of our country have been solved and that our country is heading towards progress.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the problems of the farmers and the agriculture labourers. The first of them is that the farmer does not get fair price for his produce. This question has been raised here many a times and we have been listening to its reply as well. The price paid to the farmer is a little higher than his cost of production. But the margin of profit is so low that the farmer finds himself unable to fulfil his needs. This will not remove the poverty of the farmers. He should get fair price of his produce and he should also be paid the same margin of profit which is admissible in other fields. Only then will the farmers prosper.

These days the problem of electricity ad power is critical. I would like to mention at this point that the farmers have to face harassment by the department of power. The farmers are annoyed with department of power the same way people were with the Department Family Planning during the emergency period. The farmers are being exploited and there is no one to hear their grievances. The Government claims that electricity is supplied for 10-12 hours but in fact it is not supplied for more than 4-5 hours a day. There are frequent breakdowns and it takes almost 3 months to replace the burnt transmitters. Due to all these things farmers face a lot of difficulties and their production is adversely affected. I hail from West Uttar Pradesh and can tell that the produce of well to do farmers, who possess all the irrigation facilities, who get water, seeds, fertilizers in

time, is twice as much as that of the ordinary farmers. The main reason is the lack of proper irrigation facilities with the ordinary farmer. The condition of the farmers can not improve unless the Government assures the supply of electricity to the farmers for 10-12 hours. If the supply is not adequate, then the Government should make deductions in his electricity Bill. In case the transformer gets out of order it should be got repaired or replaced within 10 days. Otherwise, the concerned department should be held responsible for the loss suffered by the farmer. This point needs to be paid special attention because the farmer has to face a lot of problem due to this.

Regarding the grant of loan, whether it is a crop loan or general loan, my submission is that the procedure is complicated due to which the farmer has to face a lot of trouble. The Government should simplify the procedure. The existing limit of loan of Rs. 500 per acre should be increased to Rs. one thousand per acre in view of the present day situation. The loan should be granted on the basis of the land records. The price of the land holding should be fixed in the presence of the farmer land loan should be granted to him accordingly. At present he has to run from pillar to post and a lot of time and money gets wasted. This problem should be removed.

Regarding distress sale my submission is that it is a very big problem. 90 percent farmers sell their produce at the time of harvest and get a very low price. In this regard I would like to say that at the time of harvest the price of wheat was Rs. 175 per quintal and at present its market price is Rs. 285 per quintal. The difference of Rs. 110 is being devoured by the middlemen. My suggestion is that the banks or the F.C.I. should maintain godowns where the farmer may keep his produce and loans upto 60-70 per cent of the produce should be made available at low rate of interests so that the farmer may meet his requirement. This will enable the farmer to sell his produce at a time when he gets good price for it. This facility should be available to all the farmers.

In its absence, barring 2-4 per cent, farmers have to suffer loss.

I would like to add that the number of educated youth in the rural areas who are not getting any job is very large. Some provision should certainly be made for them. In this regard my suggestion is that 20 per cent reservation should be made for the youths in rural areas in the subordinate services. This does not include the backward or tribal reservation. There should be separate reservation of 20 per cent for the rural areas.

Similarly licence for setting up small scale industries costing upto Rs. 10 lakh in the rural areas should be issued only to those people who are prepared to set up industries in rural areas or near a town at the block level. This will prove beneficial in the sense that the unemployed youth sitting idle will get a source of employment and the problem of unemployment will get solved to a certain extent. These days the farmer faces a great problem in getting timber. When he is in need of the babool or seesam timber, he is apprehended. There should be no ban on timber of such trees. The farmer should be free to cut timber for his need and he should not be harassed unnecessarily. He should certainly get this facility. The hon. Prime Minister has emphasised a lot on the *garibi hatoo* programmes and we welcome that. He is very much concerned that the population of our country should rise above the poverty line. The schemes under operation in this regard are not functioning properly. The hon. Prime Minister himself felt that the beneficiary is not getting the adequate benefit of the funds which are being spent on these schemes. The middlemen are swindling that money. Some way should be found out so that the beneficiary may be helped directly by this fund. He should be made direct payment. The farmer is granted loan for buying cattle and is directed to purchase it from a certain place. At that place he is exploited. He gets goods worth Rs. One thousand at Rs. three thousand and the margin money is pocketed by the middlemen. The Government has also introduced the "Indira Aawas Yojna" and the

poor people are being given Rs. 6 thousand for constructing houses. This is very good scheme but the amount of Rs. 6 thousand is inadequate. Many a houses have been constructed within the ceiling limit of expenditure of Rs. 6 thousand but they are so bad that they can not tolerate even a mild pressure. The houses which are being constructed under this scheme are not being constructed in the Villages. The persons for whose benefit these houses are being constructed are not prepared to settle outside villages. There are many such places in my constituency where such houses are lying vacant since the last 12-15 years. The expenditure incurred on them is a waste. The beneficiaries for whom this expenditure is being incurred should be allowed to construct their houses where they wish. The idea of constructing houses outside the village is not practical or feasible. Regarding the landless labourers my submission is that they do not get foodgrain for domestic needs at a fair price. There are no fair price shops for them from where they may get foodgrain at a fair price. My suggestion is that some fair price shops should be opened in the villages so that at least the poor population may get foodgrain for their domestic needs. The hon. Prime Minister has decided to strengthen the panchayat raj system and I heartily welcome this step. This is very appropriate step and many a problems of our rural areas will be solved with its help. When plans will be formulated at village level then, it is clear, villages will be paid proper attention. I hope that the farmers living in the villages will be able to build their career themselves. I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and with these words I support this motion.

[English]

DR. G.S. DHILLON (Ferozepur): The president in his Address has covered quite a wide field, but at the same time, he has just made a passing reference to the situation in Punjab.

We are quite happy that the country has made an all round progress in industrial and

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agricultural production. We are quite happy that in the wider field, coal, fertiliser, cement, steel, there has been good increase in production. Also the earning of foreign exchange was more. It was 25 per cent last year and again 25 per cent this year in ten months. So the increase was 50 per cent in less than two years. At the same time, there is an increase in Gross Domestic Product by 9 per cent.

I am quite happy that he has made a reference to the drought situation in the last two years. He has also mentioned that in spite of the serious drought conditions, there has been a growth rate of 3.5 per cent which is higher than the earlier eighties. I must say that the credit for meeting the challenge to face the present situation goes not to one Department but quite a few others. I am referring to it because I was brought in as the Minister of Agriculture at a time when drought started and when the rain started coming I was made to leave Department.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): But you did a tremendous job for the drought-prone areas.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Thank you very much.

I must give credit to the Planning Commission also which its own initiative and on the suggestions of the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance, helped, as a lot in implementing various plans. I must also give due credit to various Technology Missions—Technology Mission on Drinking Water, Oilseeds, etc.—because they also helped in increasing the production. The credit also goes to various voluntary organisations which handled the situation in Kutch Gujarat and Rajasthan by spending so much from their own resources. And then it is because of the great interest the Prime Minister himself took in the matter and my colleagues to whom we entrusted part of the work to go to the States and supervise the work. That is in no way less creditworthy. I am not a sy-

chophant by nature. But I must say that we are all grateful to the Prime Minister for his personal effort and the cooperation that we received from him. He gave topmost priority to it. I am quite happy that we did our best. Everybody, when he takes credit of it, whether it is Prime Minister's own speech, or the President's speech or our own experts, our own Ministry of Agriculture, refers to this as a great achievement. I am quite happy that the Government spent so much on drinking water, on fodder transport, in dealing with the starvation of the cattle. I am so happy that the President has recognised all the efforts.

About the other problems this is just passing reference—I think some friends, when they called may not as Minister of Agriculture at that time but as Minister of Drought, then being fair to them, I went along with them number of times to Barmer and Jaisalmer number of times to Gujarat and other places like Kutch. But I am so happy that I was known as Minister of Drought..(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): You came to Kerala as well.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Yes. At the same time, Dinesh Goswami ji yesterday mentioned about the floods. The Government did its utmost in facing the flood situation in Bihar and part of Bengal, Assam and repeated floods in Assam. That should have been mentioned here. The success and achievement is in no way less in this field also. The Government should be proud of that. I am sorry that when Dinesh Ji mentioned yesterday about the flood situation in Assam, I can mention that the floods cannot be compared with the drought. Droughts come only once in a time but the situation of floods in Bihar and Bengal and Assam is almost an annual phenomenon, a recurring phenomenon and, therefore, we should not deal with them on the level of drought, but there should be some long-range plans and projects to divert the water of the rivers and rivulets, to make some other arrangements so that this may not recur from year to year.

Now I come to Punjab. I have been expressing my views on Punjab situation from time to time. I expected that every time we go to Punjab there should be some improvement, and I feel that the Government has done its best to control it. My home is in district Amritsar and my constituency is Ferozepur, and both are border districts. But it is very disappointing to see that in spite of all their efforts—the efforts on the part of the police, the para-military forces and all that—whenever I visit my home, I feel the people keeping out of their mood. They are all depressed and sad. Every time I go there, I see them more and more in this frustration. The people's role is very much disappointing, I have to say. The President has mentioned in his Address: "We are determined to eliminate terrorism. We shall persist and persevere till terrorism is rooted out in Punjab." The most powerful weapon in the fight against terrorism is the people themselves. In the face of threats and provocation, the people of Punjab have stood firm against terrorist violence and maintained communal harmony. Everybody knows the role of the people. In spite of the persistent efforts on the parts of the terrorists, they have not been able to create a tinge of communal disharmony among the various communities. The problem is that in spite of our vigilance on the borders, in spite of some barbed wire fencing being done on the border, groups of terrorists moved about from village to village, openly in day light carrying the most sophisticated weapons to terrorise the people and demoralise the administration and the police. This is a phenomenon with which we are faced in Punjab. Now, only yesterday I was reading the newspaper 'Times of India', an item written by Shri Dinesh Kumar. He has made an overall assessment of the situation in these border areas. He says that top terrorist leaders like Shri Gurbachan Singh Manochahal and Shri Wassan Singh Zaffarwal continue to move about freely and they are taking shelter in Pakistan. Earlier also, he has mentioned that in the case of one group—there are many groups—the infiltration into the border States continues to take place and they smuggle arms into our country. Three other

couriers caught two weeks ago have confessed to having helped to smuggle in a total of 11 weapons including four AK-47s, three Thompson machine guns and four revolvers/pistols in addition to several hundred rounds of ammunition in the first week of this month. The news item also says that another group of terrorists has also brought into our country so many weapons. This is only a solitary case that has been brought to our notice. There are hundreds of cases in Rajasthan border, Kashmir border and in other borders of our country which are unmanned and unorganised at many points. We thought that after the elections in Pakistan, Mrs. Benazir Bhutto, as the Prime Minister of Pakistan, will be able to check these things. The only difference that we have now found is that whereas earlier the Pakistani rangers were directly involved now they just guide them. They take active part by guiding these terrorists. So, there is not much of improvement in preventing smuggling activities and arms infiltration into the country. The only difference is that they have been able to provide to some of the weapons smuggled into the country. This is given out by officials of the Police Department, after sustained interrogation of some terrorists. But the fact remained that the supply of weapons as well as intrusion by terrorists with the complicity of the Pakistan Rangers continues. There is no difference whether it was Zia's Government or Ms. Benazir Bhutto's Government in Pakistan. But so far as infiltration and smuggling of weapons into our country are concerned, there is not much of difference. You must have read here that since last a few weeks, they have been adopting other tactics.

Earlier, there was no police raj at night time. Now even in day time they openly go about in the villages in groups of 15 or 20 with the most sophisticated arms. Nobody checks them. Similarly, they have recently attacked many police stations. As you will see in today's paper, they attacked a police station of Chabhal under the jurisdiction of which my own village is situated. They attacked it not only once, but twice or thrice. So, what to do? The President has sug-

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gested that we can solve this problem by negotiations, by consultations. But negotiations with whom? There are many Akali Dal groups, each speaking on its own behalf. Recently, a unity move was made by some leaders, that has now completely failed. As per the statement of Mr. Barnala their unity is impossible. It came yesterday only in the press. What to do in such a situation? There are so many terrorist—groups Khalistan Commendo Force, Bhindranwale Tigers, Liberation Force and all of them. Though their aim is just killing and terrorism, yet they differ in the way of the control of their own groups, each have their own programme. So, with whom to talk to? Under such circumstances I think the Prime Minister's announcement in Jalandhar in last September that he would call a meeting of various Opposition parties, is the only course left, it should not have been delayed. Even now is not too late if he invites all the Opposition parties and I think when he meets them and lays down the situation before them, discusses what has happened and what is the latest position, there should be no complacency in our minds about the change of Government in Pakistan. So far as the border and terrorism are concerned, I don't feel any change. He should clearly mention it, he should lay the bare facts before them and consult them. Now, if all the Opposition parties unite and make a common front and appeal to the people to come forward and face this terrorism, something may come up. But if we say that as the President has said, we can go by accord, we can go by negotiations and discussion, it is impossible. With whom to negotiate? The alternative is, whether we are willing or not willing, we must face it. If you have read the history of terrorism—Sir, after this Punjab situation, I just read the history of various terrorist movements in other countries. In North Ireland, I have read that it has been coming for the last few decades. I read the history of Basque movement, the Basque terrorists in Spain, and then Kurds. Kurds are divided in four parts. They are a source of terrorism not only to Iraq and Iran, but to Turkey also. Some of

them are helping them and some of them are condemning them. But the history is quite long and I do feel that the terrorism as it is going on in Punjab may not stop immediately because as we say, terrorism has become a business with many people. They loot, the robberies are committed, and sometimes enmities result in result in murders. These things, in the nature of their arrangement, are continuing matters. The only alternative to that is to create confidence amongst the people, to protect them, to fight for them. They may differ on other policy matters, may be economic or political. But here all the parties should combine together and face terrorism. If at all, any time, the Akalis unite, if the Barnala and the UAD groups are united, it is very well. They should also be invited for consultations. But one thing should be made clear. Government should ask them, where do they stand. If they are within the Constitution and arms are fore-sworn, they should be invited. Let us know what they want whether it is United Akali Dal or Longowal group of Istri Dal or so many other Dals. We must know what do they want by remaining in the opposition. If they do not help terrorists, if they do not want anything else, then their minor or major grievance must be removed. They should be welcomed to join the consultations which the Prime Minister has proposed. It is already built-in. I was present in Jullunder when the Prime Minister spoke and said, "Within four or five days, we will invite them for consultations." I do not know what happened later on. It is better known to Mr. P. Chidambaram and his colleagues why there is delay. I know some problems arose after the P.M's speech. But the matter should not be left unattended. It is not a matter which should be decided keeping an eye on the future elections. All political parties should be consulted. The problem is immediate. In Punjab, everybody wants peace. Everybody on the street asks us, what will happen to Punjab; what is your solution; what is your Prime Minister thinking; what is your Government doing. So, Sir, we are trying to do our best to satisfy them. Steps are taken to control terrorism. The policy is to curb it. After all, practical steps should be taken so

that the people may think that there is something which is being done. There should not be complete lethargy or inaction in this matter. We should assure the people that we are with them. We are consulting each and every party. We are evolving a strategy which may help the people against terrorists.

About the panchayat elections, I am happy that age limit of the voters has been reduced to 18. It is done in many countries. We have to see how far it will be proper in our country. Already legislation is passed. The voters' list for the coming panchayat elections or the Assembly or Parliamentary elections should include all these youngmen so that they may be involved in the political process. In Punjab also, the Governor announced elections. The Prime Minister announced elections for the panchyats. But later on, they were postpend. All the parties were opposed to panchyat elections in Punjab. It is because, in the villages, the terrorists move from village to village and give a list to the villagers that these are their candidates. If we hold the elections, in my opinion, and if the terrorists are successful, they will have regular base at the local level, terrorists' base at Panchayat, Samiti and Zilla Parishad levels. But how long do we go on fearing this? That is the problem. Now I have changed my opinion. earlier I also thought that it would provide a base for the terrorists. But how long can we avoid it? Now it is time that we should entertain no such fears. We should straight-away go ahead with the elections. Let anybody come. But those people should not be in a position to say that they are holding the Government at ransom; they are not allowing the Panchayat elections. We should clearly face this challenge.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was listening very attentively to the speeches of the Members of both the ruling and the opposition parties for the last several days. Sir, we are very glad that in his Address the hon. President has almost

touched all those important factors which have greatly contributed to the development of the country and which brought prestige for the country and which is instrumental in uplifting the condition of the poor people of our country. At the very outset his reference to Pt. Nehru, who had laid the foundation stone of development of the country, is very timely and proper as this year is the centenary year of Pt. Nehru. After this, mention have been made about Smt. Gandhi and the ways she had shown to us. Therefore, it is but natural that this House express its gratitude to the hon. President.

I strongly support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri V.N. Gadgil and which has been also supported by other hon. members.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now adjourn for Lunch to reassemble at 14.00 hrs. You can continue your speech after Lunch.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was submitting that in his Address the hon. President has mentioned the basic policies of Government in the form of direction. There are 51 paragraphs in it and all subjects have been covered precisely in these paragraphs. As this is the year of Nehru Birth

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Centenary, therefore it was natural that in his Address he made a reference to late Shri Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, who laid the foundation stone of country's development. In course of his Address, he also referred to the achievements of Smt. Indira Gandhi. Therefore, it is natural that we should also pay our gratefulness to him for his Address he delivered before us.

It is a matter of great happiness that the world's all great economists, the World Bank, the Reserve Bank of India and the top most economists of our country have opined that during the last four years the country's economy has made unprecedented progress than ever before. It is more so that despite the unprecedented drought of this century our economy has shown a growth of 3.6 percent. Not only this we have been successful in carrying our economy even beyond those targets fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan. We have made achievements in agricultural and industrial fields which has definitely increased our enthusiasm and has strengthened us to formulate our Eighth Five Year Plan. I want to say that the way our Government and the Prime Minister have monitored the country's economy is commendable. Of course, it is a unique achievement. Despite general favourable condition during the last 40 years, our economy did not make much head way as it achieved during these four years. Therefore, it would be pertinent to compare our achievement with these of achieved during the period of 21/2 years of Janata Party's Government during which agricultural production had gone down by 5% and that of industrial production by -0.41 percent. As compared to that period, despite the unprecedented drought of the century, the industrial production has increased by 12 percent and average has also gone up by 8 percent. Even the production in agriculture sector has registered a tremendous growth. It is a high time that we should be proud of our achievements and I want to convey my thanks to the President for his Address in which he has presented a true picture of our country before the country

and the world. I want to say that resilience shown by our economy is a direct bearing of drought. We have shown to the world that our country can face every situation. You might be remembering that Sudan, Ethiopia and other countries were also suffered with such a severe drought. But our Government made such arrangements to deal with the problem of drought that no person starved to death. While in other countries, a number of people died of starvation due to drought but we can say with pride that even a single person was not allowed to die of hunger in our country. Today our Government deserves congratulations for the way it has managed to grow the economy of the country and we also thank the hon. President for mentioning Government's achievements in his Address.

Not only this we have made our marks at international front too for which credit should go to our foreign policy. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been successful in establishing good relations with its neighbouring countries and reducing tension, be it Pakistan or any other country, by treading the path of our basic principles and foreign policy which was framed by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and propagated by Indiraji and now by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. A new Government has been formed in Pakistan. The visit of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi to Pakistan has created a new atmosphere and after a gap of 34 years relations have now started improving. Our relations with China have also improved due to our friendly gesture to them. The decisions which our country had taken with regard to Afghanistan and Shri Lanka have been successfully implemented. You will see that a democratically elected Government has been established there. Definitely, these are the good achievements of our Government.

As far as our country is concerned, the hon. President rightly pointed out in his Address that during the last 4-5 years the atmosphere in North Eastern States like Mizoram, Nagaland has improved and with our efforts and policies these small states have been brought in the mainstream of our nation. We can say with pride that today in

these North Eastern States the Government of Congress party is functioning there. Is it a smaller achievement? Similarly, in the last four or five years the evil designs of all separatists forces to divide the country have been foiled by our Government and the problems of those states have been solved. Our Government have tried to solve all issues whether it is of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram or it is a matter of some parts of Kashmir.

Our Prime Minister as well as our President have visited a number of countries in order to improve our relations with foreign countries. They exchanged views with the leaders of several countries. As result of which our bilateral relations have improved and trade and commerce have also increased.

It is a matter of great happiness that despite this unprecedented drought, our export has increased during the last two years. Export has increased by 25 percent last year and this year also it has increased by another 25 percent over the last year. Thus exports have increased by 50 percent. Our leaders and our Government were concerned for not increasing our exports which was putting obstacles in our way. We have simplified our industrial policies and have been able to increase the agricultural production and we have got success therein. Still some people say that the economy of our country is not sound. I want to tell you that our Government and our leaders are very much concerned for the removal of bottlenecks and defects noticed in some sectors of our economy. The Government is seized of our critical balance of payment position and sustained efforts are being made to set it right by increasing export. Due to drought, inflation has increased in other developing countries also but our country has been successful in controlling it in a much better way than those adopted by those countries.

Sir, you may recall that last year when the country was in the grip of acute drought, the Hon. Prime Minister had given an assur-

ance in the House, as well as outside, that the Government would try its utmost to bring the rate of inflation below two digits. I am pleased to know, that because of the efforts of Government, rate of inflation has not crossed beyond two digits though it is true that during the last two months, it has increased a bit. India is a large country and there can numerous reasons for price rise. Would it be inappropriate to say that the Government has not succeeded in controlling inflation? Other countries in the world are impressed to see, how India, a developing economy has succeeded in controlling inflation.

Sir, the Hon. President has mentioned in his address the fundamental issues that concern the country. He has hinted at the main targets and suggested the ways of improving our economy. On one side, we are treading on the path of development while on the other side we continue our efforts to eliminate social disparity. The Government have spent a huge amount of money during the last four years to alleviate poverty. It is quite possible that there may have been some lapses. The hon. Members of the House have been drawing the attention of the House towards those lapses and shortcomings from time to time. I am glad that the poor in the country have benefited from the anti-poverty programmes. The entire house and the nation is happy to know that the Government have achieved the target of Seventh Five Year Plan within a period of four years and we are accelerating our efforts for crossing that target and reaching a new high.

Our Government does not claim to have removed social disparity completely. But it is our firm resolution to tackle the problem and we are going to fight for it.

Sir, the Government is engaged in finding out a solution to all the problems confronted by the country. But certain separatist forces are active in the country. The Hon. Prime Minister was not at all wrong when he said that some elements in the opposition parties support terrorism. Is it not true that an

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hon. Member of Janata Party in the Upper House has supported the Khalistan movement. There is nothing wrong on the part of the Hon. Prime Minister to apprise the people of the facts.

What is the policy of the Opposition parties? Sir, they have no specific policy or programme. Their only motive during the last four-five years has been to defame the Government. The achievements of Shri Rajiv Gandhi would be written in golden letters in the history. When he became Prime Minister, people had doubts about his ability because he had no experience. But under his leadership, the country has achieved great heights in national as well as international affairs. The effective launching of the programmes meant for removing social disparity and other evils, would glorify the historical events. The actual position of the opposition parties have become evident in the last four years. They do not have any principle. They intend to form a national front by organising communal and regional parties. They have been engaged for the last five years in uniting Telugu Desam of Andhra Pradesh, communist and other parties. I congratulate our leader for having welcomed the idea of creating a national alternative. But what is their basis? The activities of these opposition parties reveal that they have neither any issue nor any programme of their own. Their only purpose is to defame the Government which has taken the nation on the path of progress and development.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President's Address has 51 paras which mention various Government policies. It is just an indicator of Government's performance and besides making an analysis of the economic situation it does not hide any shortcoming. Prior to this the economic survey has already been released and detailed discussion on Budget shall follow. This Address provides an opportunity to evaluate national problems and discuss lapses in various projects. The problem of balance of payment and import and export

have also been mentioned in detail and nothing has been kept secret.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of national shame that the Members left the House during the discussion on President's Address. Nothing so serious had happened. Moreover the Hon. Prime Minister clarified his position later.

In the end, I express my full support to the Motion of thanks.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, we are very grateful to the President of India for having addressed both the Houses of Parliament on 21st February 1989. In the Address of the President, I find no important schemes coming forward in order to eliminate poverty and terrorism in this country. On page 2 of the Address given by the President, he has stated: "Our frontal assault has been on poverty." So far as poverty alleviation programmes are concerned, we are having the IRDP, and NREP and other programmes. But after 40 years of Independence, we are unable to eliminate poverty in this country. What concrete programmes is the Government having to eliminate poverty? That has not been mentioned in the Address.

Another very important thing on page 3 is: "We are actually determined to eliminate terrorism" From 1985 onwards, I have been going through each and every address given by the President of India. It talked about eliminating terrorism in this country. But for the last four years, the Government has been unable to eliminate terrorism in this country. The terrorism is growing like anything. We must have a time-bound programme for all these things whether it is poverty or terrorism. We have to eliminate these within a time-bound programme. Are you having any concrete proposals in order to eliminate poverty in this country? So far as poverty in this country is concerned, the number of people below the poverty line is increasing. The IRDP and the NREP are not

helping the poorest of the poor. Whether it is reaching the people who are below the poverty line, I would like to know. Of course, we are having the statistics that millions and millions of people are being helped: But even after helping the people below the poverty line, their number is increasing. That trend is always there.

Two or three other important things have been mentioned. With regard to reducing the voting age, I welcome the Bill which was brought before the Parliament. This was done much earlier—in 1982—in Tamil Nadu when my lamented Chief Minister MGR was there. We had reduced the age for the civic polls. Of course, the Government has come forward in order to reduce the voting age from 21 years to 18 years. It is a welcome feature. By this, the aspirations of the youth of the country would be met. It is the participation of the youth which the country must see. Actually, the aspirations of the youth are being fulfilled by means of reducing the voting age. Another welcome feature is the Electoral Reforms Bill which our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has brought in his tenure.

With regard to the drought and floods, they are repeating every year. Is there any permanent funding made by the Central Government in this regard? We are facing drought and floods repeatedly. By these two natural calamities, people are suffering and properties are being damaged. Even in the President's Address, I do not find any concrete proposal for drought and floods and no permanent funding has been created.

As far as the farmers are concerned, no assured prices have been given for the farm products. Farm products can be sold outside. Even then, the farmers are unable to get proper prices for their products according to the cost of production. This is a very important thing because we are mainly depending upon agriculture. Farmers are working hard the whole day but they are unable to get good prices for their products. There is no mention regarding that. There is a mention that the banks have been asked

to give credit upto Rs. 10,000/- . What is the use of giving Rs. 10,000 to those who are having ten to fifteen acres of land, those who are growing sugarcane and paddy in their land? I know that for sugarcane, the cost of production per acre will be Rs. 800 to Rs. 9000. But you are giving only Rs. 10,000. If I am holding a land of ten acres, at least, you must be able to give Rs. 1 lakh. Why can't it be possible? It is mentioned that the farmers are allowed to get loan only upto Rs. 10,000. So, with regard to loan, the amount should be raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 1 lakh.

Because of the indebtedness, most of the farmers are unable to grow their crops. Loans must be written off. What concrete proposals are there for writing off the loans? The Chief Minister Mr. Devi Lal of our neighbouring State, Haryana has come forward to write off the loans. Why can't you do it? You have to do it for the farming community who form the backbone of our country. Are we helping the farming community? No. We are not at all helping them. Therefore, I request the Government to come to the help of the farmers by writing off the loans.

Regarding unemployment, there are millions of educated people who are unemployed. There is no concrete proposal in this Address with regard to eradication of unemployment. You have not come forward to say as to how many jobs have been created for the educated and the illiterate. Even after the formation of the food processing industries, the Government has not assured the prices for farmers and the cost of production as also the inputs for the farmers are going up like anything. You have brought in a new seeds policy. Regarding the seeds policy, it is only on paper. There is a wide gap between the pronouncement of the policy and the implementation of it. That gap is always there. In order to implement your programmes, you must take concrete steps. Though everyday you are pronouncing so many policies to achieve your objectives, but those policies are not being implemented.

For economy, two things are very important. One is the prices and the other is the

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balance of payments. The prices are going up everyday and you are not able to contain them. The prices of essential commodities are increasing without any check. As regards balance of payments, we know how much money we have borrowed from other countries. We have borrowed thousands and thousands of crores of rupees. The position regarding balance of payments is very very poor.

According to the statistics, millions of farmers and agricultural labour are being helped under the IRDP and NREP. But that is only on paper. The benefits reach only a few of the people and not to all. These programmes and their implementation needs to be reviewed by the Government.

In the President's Address, a mention has been made of the National Housing Policy. However, this policy has not been discussed by the Lok Sabha so far; it was actually discussed in the Rajya Sabha only. It has not been accepted by the Lok Sabha as yet. You have mentioned about it as if it has been passed by the Parliament. It is not so. Only Rajya Sabha has accepted it; but the other House, Lok Sabha, has not accepted it. The mention of National Housing Policy in the President's Address is wrong. I request the Prime Minister to immediately take this paragraph out or amend it suitably.

Then, the National Policy on Education. You have mentioned that 256 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened so far. For the last few years, you have been able to open only these schools. What about others? You are following now three-language formula and most of the States are agitated over it. Tamil Nadu is following two-language formula of our late lamented Chief Minister and the founder of the Dravidian movement Anna. Unless, there is two-language formula, we will not accept the Education Policy. I request the Prime Minister to give an assurance that as long as the non-Hindi-Speaking areas want it, Hindi will not be imposed upon those people. That assur-

ance must be made constitutionally, and there should be an amendment in the Constitution itself.

You have mentioned about the preparation of Eighth Plan on page 11 and that the planning would be upwards from the district level. Even the Prime Minister was insisting about the district level planning I request him that we should have planning from the village level upwards, not only from the district level. That will help the poor farmers and the poorest of the poor. I request the hon. Prime Minister to act immediately and dynamically to make the country richer.

The President's Address also makes a mention of the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord. I am grateful to the Prime Minister for having brought about this agreement on July 29, 1987 between India and Sri Lanka in order to solve the problems of Tamilians in the north-eastern provinces of Sri Lanka. Elections have been held there and a new Chief Minister has come. Parliamentary elections have also been held. But at the same time, whatever the problems of the Tigers were, those have not been solved, even though a period of seven years has elapsed. LTTE problems have not been solved. Everyday 'Tigers' are being killed; IPKF men are also being killed. The problem is going on. This problem has to be solved. Since the initiative was taken by the Prime Minister, he has to solve this problem and he has to settle the issue immediately.

There was no mention at all with regard to the drinking water facilities to be provided in the rural areas. The President has not stated anything about it. It is a very important thing because we have lakhs and lakhs of villages where there is no drinking water facility. This problem has to be solved immediately. Immediate steps should be taken by the Government of India to solve this problem.

There are serious lapses between the policy pronouncement and its implementation. You are announcing a number of policies but whether these policies are being

implemented fully or not is the main thing. You are not implementing the policies with the same speed at which you are announcing them. I request the Government of India and the Prime Minister to come forward to fulfil the aspirations of the people. When he took over as the Prime Minister of India everybody thought that here is a young and dynamic Prime Minister who will fulfil all the aspirations within a short span of time. But they are not being fulfilled. You must go to the village level and help the poorest of the poor then only the problem can be solved.

With regard to the Congress Party, I would like to say that our Prime Minister happens to be the President of the Congress Party. I agree that it is a great party but let not the Congress Party come as a regional party. The infighting in the Congress is going on. Why don't you solve this problem?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): How are you concerned about it?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Yes, I am concerned with this because as the President of the Party and as a Prime Minister he has visited Tamil Nadu 13 times., of course as a well-wisher or as a friend. But in order to strengthen the party when you are misusing the fund or misusing the position, then I am concerned. As a common man, I object to it. That is what the Prime Minister has done. But what is the position of the Congress in Tamil Nadu? You wanted to re-establish the Kamraj rule in Tamil Nadu. At the time when the Bill with regard to reducing the voting age was introduced, I spoke here and I told the Prime Minister that not only in this century, even in the next century the Congress Party cannot become the ruling party in Tamil Nadu. So, what is the position of the Congress party in Tamil Nadu now? The Congress Party is in the third position.

SHRI A. CHARLES: We got 26 per cent votes.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Yes, but you are in the third position. In spite of the repeated visits of the Prime Minister to Tamil

Nadu, in spite of his addressing the public gatherings so many times there, what happened to the party. The Congress candidate lost the deposit. What do you have to say for this? That is the position of Congress in Tamil Nadu.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): How about your party there?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: My party is very strong. We are the main Opposition Party and we got about 50 lakh votes but you were able to get only about 40 lakh votes. You are in the third position. Well, I am not blaming this Government or the Prime Minister but the people who are around the Prime Minister are misleading him. That is what I would like to say. Umpteen times I have told that unless there is some alliance with other party, you cannot come to power in Tamil Nadu. Is it not a reflection in Madhya Pradesh? is it not a reflection in Gujarat? Is it not a reflection in Rajasthan? Please think over it. Congress is a very big party. You fought for the freedom of this country. At the same time, I would like to warn you that you will be nowhere if this infighting goes on. As far as the other party the Janata Dal or the National Front-is concerned, it is in chaos and confusion. I know fully well that there is no alternative to the Congress. But if this infighting in Congress is allowed to go on, the party will be nowhere. So, my sincere advice to the Congress is to put a stop to this infighting. I advise you because I was myself a Congressman once. I was in the Youth Congress in 1953-54. You must behave well before the people.

SHRI A. CHARLES: We are waiting for the return of the prodigal son.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I cannot, I am in the Dravidian Movement. Sir, this year happens to be the Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary Year. Before beginning the day's work, Pandit Nehru used to read four lines from a poem, written by a very good poet. Let me quote those lines:

[Sh. P. Kolandaivelu]

"The Words are lovely dark and deep
But I have promises to keep
And miles to go before I sleep
Miles to go before I sleep."

What does the poem mean? You have made so many promises to the people. We must meet the aspirations of the people and fulfil the promises that we have made. And this must be done immediately.

After the elections in Tamil Nadu, our wonderful Chief Minister, Shri Karunanidhi assumed office on 28.1.89. Soon after assuming the office, his first work was to wind up the inquiry commission, the Sadasivam Probe Panel. Just within three days after assuming the Chiefministership, our hon. Karunanidhi wound up the commission on 2nd February. This Commission was set up to examine a scandal in which the Chief Minister was involved during the years 1969-1976. There was yet another Commission set up in the year 1981, headed by one Mr. Ray, retired Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court. With the connivance of one of the M.P.s of the D.M.K., he appealed in the High Court. The High Court stated that the Commission set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu was valid. Afterwards, he made an appeal to the Supreme Court and the case is pending. Now, he has wound up the commission. I request the Government of India to appoint an Inquiry Commission against the Chief Minister immediately under Section 3 of the Inquiry Commissions Act.

What is Shri Karunanidhi doing? In order to strengthen his party....*.... Immediate steps have to be taken against the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu by appointing a commission to go into his**....during 1969 to 1976 in connection with the spirit scandal.

While winding up my speech, I request the hon. Prime Minister to make some concrete proposals for the benefit of the Commonman. It so happens that this year we

have to face the elections also. The Finance Minister is very much here. Tomorrow he is going to present the Budget. Please make it a poor man's budget and a farmer's budget. That is all I want to say.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Mr. deputy speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by my friend Shri V.N. Gadgil.

Ours is a vast country. We are inheritors of 5000 years of civilisation. there are a large number of problems in this country. There are so many religions. there is no religion on earth whose followers are not there in this country. there are as many as 2000 languages and dialects in this country. So, even in the midst of so much diversities we have been able to carry this country forward unitedly towards progress. We have been able to overcome all difficulties, all issues and the very fact that we stand united as a country of integrity is one of the marvels of modern history.

We were under colonial rule for 200 years. During that period our past glory ceased to shine. Our economy was totally destroyed and the masses of our country dehumanised. So, when we attained freedom we were faced with stupendous problems-an uphill task for development. Even then whatever we have achieved in the forty years of freedom is unique and there is no parallel in history. I would like to say that no country of comparable size or similar historical background has been able to achieve as much as India has achieved in the last forty years. This is a record of which we are all proud. The President rightly stated at the end of his speech and I quote:

"We will succeed, and succeed soon, because we build on firm principles, principles bequeathed to us by our millennial civilisation, principles steeled in the furnace of the freedom struggle, principles tried and tested in four decades of nation building."

He has correctly summed up the total achievements of this country. It is only

because the Congress has got a very clear out ideology, clear policies, well through-out programmes and a direction from leadership that we have been able to achieve so much in only 40 years of time. That is what I want to emphasise. Now they have combined this kind of unprincipled combination of forces and elements however powerful they may look outside, suffer from internal weakness of incoherence, instability and incompatibility and can achieve nothing. Everyday we are seeing what is happening in the Opposition camp. such an artificially patched up Front is bound to break down at the slightest touch of hard reality. We have not forgotten the experiment of 1977.

Some people try to run down the achievements of this nation under the congress rule. Those who ridicule the progress made so far actually insult our *Kisans*, working class, artisans, teachers, engineers, scientists and technologists whose toil and sweat have made what India is today. That was possible only because of the correct direction provided by the Government.

The President has given a detailed account of our progress and I do not want to repeat them. We have made great strides but still there are problems ahead. I do not deny that. The Government deserves congratulations for its great performance in drought management in 1986 and 1987 and for being able to raise the growth rate from 3.5 per cent to 9 per cent this year and to lower the rate of inflation from 10 per cent to 5 per cent on Wholesale Price Index and to 8 per cent on Consumer Price Index. The way the unprecedented drought situation was managed has established a record and has earned approbation from all over the world. There are no mean achievements. It is true that agricultural and food production have contributed most towards the rate of growth, mainly because of good monsoon. It is quite correct; but monsoon alone has not produced the result. Monsoon, coupled with correct Government policies, and the assistance given by Government to the farmers—all that has produced the result that we are seeing today. The policies of the Govern-

ment have played a major role in raising the level of production.

Some hon. Members have complained about price rise. My friend Mr. Kolandaivelu has just now spoken about it. Yes; it is true that the poorer sections of our society are suffering very much because of this; but it must be noted that inspite of so many difficulties and problems, as I said, the rate of inflation has come down from 10% to 8%—on the basis of the consumer price index, and this is no mean achievement. This is to be noted. As long as the rate of inflation can be kept within a single—digit level, there is not much to worry or cry about.

Still I submit that vigorous steps should be taken to control the price rise, at least in the case of essential commodities of mass consumption. The public distribution system should be strengthened; Government expenditure on non-Plan sectors should be kept down; conspicuous consumption should be strictly and strongly discouraged; income and expenditure should be put under a ceiling; the Budget deficit should be reduced. I do not know what the Finance Minister is going to do tomorrow. Fiscal and monetary policies should be directed towards price reduction and reducing the economic disparities in the society.

Above all, I would submit to the House, and mainly to our Finance Minister, that they should come forward with a comprehensive income, wage and price policy. I have been saying this for a long time, but nothing has been done in this regard. It should be done as early as possible.

While the overall economic situation in the country is quite bright and promising, the political situation also has more or less come under control. Accords signed by the Prime Minister have borne fruit, except in Punjab, in the sense that they have by and large brought about peace and normalcy in the disturbed areas concerned, and the democratic process has gained a fresh momentum in those areas—like Assam, Mizoram, Darjeeling and Tripura. The Prime Minister

[Sh. Bipin Pal Das]

deserved the congratulations and gratitude of the whole nation for his achievements in this regard. It was his sincerity and determination that brought these long-standing problems to the path of a peaceful solution.

The Punjab problem has not yet been solved, and terrorism continues. But it must be admitted that the situation has very much improved, and it is under control today. The terrorists may not be on the run, but certainly, they are now operating with their back to the wall. The occasional desperateness shown by them is a sure sign of their gradually weakening position. In any case, the policy pursued by the Prime Minister and the Government in regard to Punjab is the only practical and viable policy; and nobody else has suggested any alternative policy in this regard.

I need not go into the Shri Lanka Accord now; I will go into it later on. It has also borne fruit, and the three main objectives of the Agreement signed between India and Sri Lanka have been more or less fulfilled.

The only disturbing development that has taken place in recent months is the Bodo movement in Assam demanding a separate State. Some people are accusing the Home Minister and the Minister of State for Home Affairs, of inciting the Bodos. They have not been able to substantiate this charge. There is no basis whatsoever. The Intelligence Department of the Government of Assam has not been able to produce any evidence in support of their charges against Mr. Buta Singh and Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev. Shri Dinesh Goswami read out some news item from *Assam Tribune* of 23rd February in support of his allegations against our Ministers, but he did not read out the next column of the same paper where the government has categorically denied these allegations, because there is no truth. Uptill now, they have not been able to produce any single evidence in support of their allegations. There is no evidence, no ground for making a charge against our Ministers at the Centre.

The demand for a separate State for Bodos is not a new thing. The PTCA led the agitation before. The Central Government categorically rejected their demand. Their agitation was peaceful and PTCA leaders did not advocate violence. But why is it that the leadership has now passed into the hand ABSU (All Bodo Students Union) and that they have taken recourse to violence? Why? They have simply taken the cue—this is my assessment—from the extremist section of AGP and AASU and are imitating more or less the same method and technique in launching their agitation. What AASU did in the six years of the movement, the Bodos are exactly following the same path. The extremist section of AASU and AGP is still committing violence in Assam. They have committed as many as 12 political murders and the government have not been able to apprehend a single culprit. Why have they not been able to apprehend a single culprit in spite of the fact that they have committed 12 political murders in Assam, mainly against Congress? More than that, the Chief Minister has come out with a statement saying that he is not going to ban the extremist section of AGP & ASSU. Why do they not ban it? Why do they not answer this question? He has come out with a statement and thereby gets himself exposed. All of them are in league in committing these political murders against congress men. They are disrupting the meetings of the Congress; so far they have disrupted about 30 meetings of the Congress; they have announced that they will not allow any Congress Committee to hold any meeting. If that is their stand, if that is what they do, the Bodos have learnt this technique from them; the Bodos have drawn inspiration from them and are following the same line. You cannot accuse the Bodos as long as you follow the same policy. Therefore, it must be noted that this movement was never so violent; it has become violent today only because they have imitated the techniques and methods of AASU. Now they are simply imitating a technique of what AASU was doing. If they want to solve this problem let them first ban their extremist organisation first; let them stop all disruptive activities of AASU and AGP; only then they

will be able to meet the violence of the Bodo students.

It must be clearly understood that we are totally opposed to violence; and any further division of Assam will not be acceptable to the Central Government, to the Congress Party. Let me make this very clear. But it is for the Assam Government to control the situation and bring back peace and normalcy. They asked for 10 additional companies of CRPF and the Central Government readily acceded to the request. It is an irony that during the movement they hated CRPF; they said take away CRPF even the State quota. Now, they are at the feet of the Central Government requesting them to give 10 companies of CRPF. The Government of India has readily accepted it. We had given them whatever they wanted in the past. Now we have said that we will give them 10 additional companies of CRPF. We have also said that we will give them more if they want the situation must be controlled by them.

15.00 hrs.

"Do not go on accusing our Ministers of the Central Government. You are responsible for controlling the situation." They cannot blame the Centre for their failure and incompetence. But the Bodo problem is not a law and order problem. That is not a law and order problem. It cannot be solved by police action. The AGP Government's handling of the situation is entirely wrong. They should immediately convene an all-party conference in Assam and then collectively hold negotiations with the Bodo agitators. Peaceful negotiations have solved several intricate problems in this country. There is no reason why this problem cannot be solved peacefully.

Some people are gloating over the defeat of the Congress Party in Tamil Nadu and are trying to read too much into the significance of the result. Mind you, it was a victory of the DMK party alone and the so-called National front had absolutely no contribution to make whatsoever. For the last two dec-

ades, as everybody knows, the DMK or the ADMK originating from the same source, had held the field in Tamil Nadu. So, what is new about this result? If the DMK or ADMK has won, what is new about the result? For the last two decades they have been in power. That is nothing new, it has no significance at the national level. If it has any national significance then why not refer to Mizoram and Nagaland elections also? Why not? If the Tamil Nadu election has a national significance then the election of Mizoram and Nagaland also has a national significance. There a regional party has won the election against the national party. But in Mizoram and Nagaland it was Indian nationalism that has secured victory over regionalism. That is the difference. The victory of regionalism against nationalism in Tamil Nadu is not so important from the national point of view. But the victory of nationalism over regionalism in Nagaland and Mizoram and that too in a sensitive area has a very great significance. That must be understood.

The National Front is neither national, in my opinion, nor a front. It is not national because it is presided over by a regional party. A National Front presided over by a regional party, how can it be called a National party? To call it a Front also looks like an affront. There is no use discussing about the National Front because as time passes its real character will be unfolded and exposed step by step.

The major constituent of the National Front is the Janata Dal. This is another variety of the Janata Party of 1977. Babu Jagjivan Ram said, "The Janata Party is nothing but a conglomeration of parties". If that was what the Janata Party was, according to Babu Jagjivan Ram, the Janta Dal of today is much more a conglomeration of different parties. The way they are conducting their party affairs, as disclosed by the Press, has brought out the real character very clearly, every passing day.

15.04 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

[Sh. Bipin Pal Das]

What kind of a party it is, whose President had to walk out of a party meeting, which was being presided over by him? The President, who was presiding over the party, walks out of the meeting! I cannot understand it; I have been in politics for the last more than forty years. I have not seen any such phenomenon.

It is a party without a coherent ideology or policy, a party without a meaningful programme, without a leadership, without any direction. Can this country afford the luxury of being left in the hands of such a conglomeration of parties? Can this country afford it? India needs a strong Central Government with a clearcut ideology, policy and programmes led by a strong and effective leadership. Congress alone can provide such a Government and a club like the Janata Dal or the National Front may only lead the country to disaster.

Madam, the most astounding thing that is before us today is the Draft Foreign Policy of the Janata Dal. It has a clear pro-west tilt and a tendency to equate USA with USSR so far as foreign policy matters are concerned. The Draft talks about the need to reformulate the basic postulates of NAM, thereby trying to negate all the achievements of the Non-aligned Movement. It has also meant undermining the significant role the NAM and India have been playing for securing world peace and a just world economic order. The Janata Dal Draft wants to say that since *detente* has been accomplished, the NAM has lost much of its validity. The fact is that the *detente* and the multi-polar world have not solved the basic problems of the world like poverty, racism and unjust trade practices. It is absolutely wrong to equate US and USSR so far as their foreign policies vis-a-vis our policies and interests are concerned. The talk of regional disarmament indulged in by Dal's Draft Policy is preposterous. It will reduce India into a minor power of little consequence. We shall not allow our principled position regarding NPT and our strategic interests to be compromised in any

way. Janata Dal's proposition the India should formulate its nuclear policy only with reference to Pakistan can never be accepted by this country. Janata Dal wants India to take unilateral steps to remove suspicions in other South Asian countries. This has been a subtle western move to equate India with Pakistan. Janata Dal's suggestion to involve international agencies to increase power potential and solve river disputes between India, Nepal and Bangladesh is dangerous for our national interests. We can never allow bilateral issues to be inter-nationalised.

Madam, I do not want to discuss our foreign policy in detail today because we will have other opportunities to discuss it.

The Prime Minister has established a brilliant record of drives and initiatives he has taken in the last few years in various directions of our foreign policy. His initiatives in the forums of NAM, SAARC, commonwealth and UNO are all very laudable. His contribution towards disarmament and struggle against apartheid have been historically significant.

After 1976 when Indiraji took the initiative to break the ice regarding our relations with China and restore our diplomatic relations with China at the Ambassadorial level, there was a long gap of dull period. Several meetings took place in between at lower levels, but not much progress was made. It was Rajivji who has now broken the stalemate and his recent visit to China was a great success. A new atmosphere has been created and concrete steps taken to normalise our relationship with China.

There is one view that unless the border problem is resolved the overall relations with China cannot improve. There is the other view that unless the overall relations with China are improved and a new appropriate climate is created the border problem will not be solved. I subscribe to the second view. So I welcomed PM's visit to China. I am now happy that the visit has resulted in creating a new friendly atmosphere. There appears to

have taken place a meeting of hearts and minds between the PM and China's topmost leaders. Nothing spectacular can be expected in one single visit. But since this visit has opened the doors I hope and trust that both India and China will be able to march forward in friendship, take further positive steps and ultimately solve all mutual problems including the border problem. I congratulate the Prime Minister for his successful visit.

I conclude by saying one word about Pakistan. The restoration of the democratic process and election of Mrs. Benazir Bhutto as the Prime Minister was a great opportunity and a challenge to India's diplomacy. I am happy that the Prime Minister availed the opportunity almost immediately and took the advantage of the SAARC Conference to establish a bright and helpful equation with the newly elected leaders of Pakistan. I congratulate the Prime Minister for the same. My only submission is that everything possible should be done by us to strengthen the hands of Mrs. Bhutto and the democratic process in Pakistan irrespective of minor irritations now and then. This is my considered view because the alternative in Pakistan will never be in our national interest and the democratic process is the only hope. The problems cannot be solved overnight. But Mrs. Bhutto and the democratic process may perhaps help in finding a just and proper solution to all our problems.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Madam, Chairman, I approve the Motion of thanks on President's Address moved by Shri V.N. Gadgil and seconded by Shri Bhatia. The Hon. President has mentioned a number of important issues, while delivering his Address in this Nehru Centenary year, the most important being drought, which concerns not only my own constituency but the whole country. The determination with which Shri Rajiv Gandhi kept the drought situation in the country is unparalleled. My constituency in Rajasthan was in the grip of severe drought in the year 1965-

66 when late Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister. Even then the drought situation was not fought so effectively as it has been done today. Constructive Schemes have been launched to meet the challenge of drought in our constituency and now we have been able to find a permanent solution to the problem. Around six thousand irrigation wells were dug up in our desert area. Work on such a large scale has never taken place in the last forty or fifty years to fight the drought situation. As a result, there has been marked improvement in foodgrain production in that area and we are heaving good *Rabi* crop also. I am happy that there is tremendous change in the desert area. Water tanks were constructed in order to meet the challenge of drinking water. Twenty thousand tanks have been constructed in Barmer district while five thousand tanks have been constructed in Jaisalmer. The steps taken to meet the challenge of drought have improved the conditions of rural areas to a large extent. The steps taken by the Government to save cattle wealth in the districts of Barmer and Jodhpur and the way in which fodder was provided in abundance, is really a task worth appreciation.

The Rajasthan Government has not spent such a large amount to meet the challenge of drought in the last forty years. About Rs. 40 crores were spent for this purpose last year. Central Government, on their own, provided adequate financial assistance, though some lapses were there. The Rajasthan Government couldn't get the full amount due to bureaucratic wrangle. The favour which has been done to Gujarat Government was not done to Rajasthan. The minimum wages for relief work was Rs. 10.50p whereas we managed with Rs. 7/- only. Rajasthan should get its due share. An amount of Rs. 58 crores which was assured to Rajasthan, has not been paid so far. Besides, we have been deprived of Rs. 216 crores which were to be allocated after the High Court and Supreme Court gave the verdict, and the State Government had to pay Rs. 14 per day. Even this amount has not been paid by the Central Government.

[Sh. Virahi Chander Jain]

Even now, some parts of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur are in the grip of drought. Government of Rajasthan have not been able to launch relief programmes there. Report has been presented to the Central Government and the State Government has requested the Finance Minister to provide the relief at the earliest, for, margin-money has already been spent and we would be able to get it after April only. Drought creates famine conditions in these areas. These areas have been largely neglected and some effective measures should be taken in this regard.

The Central Government have launched a crop Insurance Scheme at *Taluka* level while the State Government wanted it to be launched at *Patwari* circle positively before the Budget session. Shri Bhajanlal had assured to launch it at *Patwari* circle. Government of Rajasthan have cancelled the scheme due to which the farmers in general have suffered great loss. Had the Crop Insurance Scheme been launched in our State, our farmers would have availed the maximum relief, of which they have been deprived at present.

When the Minister of Finance was holding the portfolio of Planning, he launched a Desert Development Programme estimated to be worth Rs. 247 crores under special Area Development Programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Rs. 100 crores have been spent so far and if the Government is sincerely interested in the effective implementation of the Desert Development Programme, then the outstanding amount of Rs. 150 crores must also be spent during the next two years that is during 1989-90 and 1990-91, so that the accelerated pace of development of the desert areas can be maintained.

The former Minister of Finance had allocated Rs. 40 crores for the Indira Gandhi Canal project and now an amount of Rs. 115 crores had been provided for the purpose but the demand of Rs. 123 crores made for

the year 1989-90 should be acceded. If this project is expedited, production will increase and the problems of the desert areas will be solved and these areas will also be able to contribute in making the country self-sufficient. There has been a record agricultural production this year and inspite of the drought situation last year, the gross national production registered an increase of 3.6 percent, and the fact that we are advancing towards achieving the growth-rate target of 5 percent during the current Five Year Plan period, is indicative of our progress. It has been resolved to achieve the target of 6 percent growth-rate during the Eighth Five Year Plan which we will certainly achieve. I want to thank the Central Government for these achievements.

I want to say a few words about Panchayati Raj as well. The steps which are being taken by the Government in this direction are commendable. The people have welcomed these measures and expect that the Constitution will be amended shortly for this purpose. The opposition has been opposing it but I cannot understand as to why they are doing so. The Central Government wants that there should be more devolution of power at the grass root level and Panchayat elections should be held in time. The Opposition are objecting on the grounds that powers of the State Government will be curtailed under it. We want to give more powers to the Gram Panchayats and give a higher representation to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also to the women. I cannot understand as to what objections the Opposition can have in this regard. In this connection, a conference was held at the behest of the Hon. Prime Minister and in which the heads of the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishads participated. Now another conference of the Sarpanchs of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be convened. My suggestion is that the proposed amendment in the Constitution should be brought during the current Budget Session itself as the people are waiting for it. The Cabinet should take an early decision in this regard so that the Panchayati Raj can be strengthened.

Until the Panchayati Raj is strengthened, no scheme can be implemented properly. Schemes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP etc. are implemented by the Panchayat Samitis. Therefore, unless and until these institutions are strengthened and their economic positions is given a solid base, an effective implementations of these schemes cannot be possible. This is necessary for the success of these programmes.

Regarding the Budget, I want to submit that the unemployment position is very grim today. In the economic resolution which was passed, it was decided to provide gainful employment to at least one member of every family and some or the other guiding principle must be given in the Budget itself in this regard. If at least one member of every family is given employment, it will be a great achievement on the part of the Government. It is necessary to take concrete steps in this direction. But the situation is this that the Government machinery is not prepared to adopt to the democratic process. The principles of the Constitution are not being followed and the pace of work is slow on account of red-tapism. The people belonging to the rural and the urban areas feel much aggrieved on this account. We have to take a decision as to what changes are to be brought in the Government machinery so that the democratic process can function properly and what training is to be imparted to these officials to ensure riddance from red-tapism. The I.C.D.S. or the Integrated Child Development Scheme is a laudable scheme. This programme has been formulated by the Central Government. But the officers who have been appointed for the implementation of this programme are worthless and inefficient. Crores of rupees are being wasted on it and the children are not benefiting at all. The funds earmarked for the welfare of women are being misused. In order to make this programme a success dedicated and honest officers should be entrusted the work of its implementation.

The districts of Barmer and Jaisalmer are the most backward areas in the field of education. I want that maximum number of

primary schools should be opened in those districts under the Border Area Education Programme. It is not possible for the Rajasthan Government to open the required number of schools. Central Government should take initiative to open primary schools in the backward areas in particular. Now we have made a provision for compulsory education in our constitution. Rs. 200 crores have been provided for Border Area Education Development Programme. Therefore, education should be given top priority. In the hilly and inaccessible areas, there is no teachers of certain subjects and headmasters in the schools for a successive period of 2 years and as a result, standards have gone down. Similarly, dispensaries are there but doctors and compounders do not go there. Until facilities for special allowances are provided, development will not take place and shall not be able to achieve our targets. I want that our nation should prosper, it should be united and poverty should be alleviated from the rural areas. With these words, I support the motion and conclude.

[English]

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Gadgil. The President in his Address was kind enough to remind us that we are in the last year of our mandate from the people. This is also a reminder of the first year of our mandate which was overwhelming, a mandate which was in my opinion, given not out of mere sympathy but convictions that under the dynamic leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi things would be done in a new manner. It was a mandate which marked a new dawn.

In many ways, 1985 and subsequent years mark a watershed for the first time all over the world. There is a recognition that our issues are global, that the issues before us are not one of ideology alone, but of efficiency, environment and enterprise. The final 15 years of this century may well be called the age of New Enlightenment. You all remember as soon as our Prime Minister took office, he declared that our concerns

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would be cleaning of the Ganga, reforestation of our wastelands, providing drinking water to all our people, immunising them against communicable disease, providing education to all, paying special attention to the development of child, providing special opportunities to women, and modernisation of every aspect of economy of this country. The President, in his Address has mentioned the gains in these directions. There are, of course, some shortfalls but I am quite sure that, as it will be seen, we have started in the right direction.

The other day, Mr. Ramphal, Secretary-General of the commonwealth, gave a lecture here on "Endangered Earth". He spoke of how poverty in the Third World countries is so well knit with the impoverishment of the environment, how the population growth and degradation of the environment were fuelling each other, how issues which appear to be national in fact, have cross-border implications and how in the absence of international action for all of us to pull together, our very habitat—the earth—would be doomed. He warned that the doom is not far away either.

Development perspectives have changed over the years. Today it is acknowledged that the best way to combat poverty and sustain growth would be through treating the biosphere as a renewable resource which should be skilfully tackled to yield the maximum consistent with its renewal. Besides, this could be done in a decentralised manner. So, when the President, in his Address, talks about decentralised planning, it means that Government is now seriously thinking of dovetailing planning with local resources and initiatives so that people feel that they are attempting to change their life style. These attempts have immediate impact on their lives. They also have the feeling of participating in the endeavours to change their living conditions. This participation is vital. Even though Panditji always emphasised the need for planning from below, the planning process has been seen as

an imposition from above and to that extent the frontal assault on poverty has produced inadequate results and given opportunity for the strong to exploit the weak. To that extent, it has failed to bridge the sense of alienation between the Government and the people. Our Prime Minister has emphasised the need to change this. It is to provide full opportunity to the people to prepare plans for their development and improvement in their living conditions that the Prime Minister has decided to give statutory status to Panchayat Raj institutions.

The President has also referred to panchayati raj institutions. This shows the seriousness and earnestness of Government to give full opportunity to people to manage their affairs. It is in accord with the views of Mahatma Gandhi and Panditji. The Centre should play the role of a friend, the financier, to some extent, a philosopher and guide.

The Centre cannot close its eyes to certain developments like the sub-regional movements in South Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Vidarbha, hill regions of U.P., Bodo agitation in Assam etc. These problems have to be analysed and solutions found. It may be that poverty and deprivation are not at the root of the problem. The level of destitution in State like Bihar, Eastern UP, Orissa, Eastern M.P. etc has to be taken into consideration. In Bihar in my constituency especially there are recurrent flood. This matter has been discussed in this House many times but nothing has been done so far. No permanent solution has been found out and it is causing untold suffering and misery to people. I think there is need for stimulating self-help in many cases with adequate assistance from Government in the form of grants and loans.

Decentralisation would, therefore, involve States committing part of the development funds to the panchayati raj institutions and involving the people of their region in their welfare. The greater this involvement, the less is the separatist movement likely to take roots. As for movements like Jharkhand, Bodo etc if a national principle is laid

down and the sub-regionalist sentiments are reassured on such-management, I am sure, they will lose much of their attraction.

While the sub-regional movements should be dealt with, with understanding and in a effort to bring about an amicable settlement, I would suggest that the Government should make it clear that violence being committed in some parts would not be tolerated. The happenings in Punjab, the constant eruption of sectarian violence in J&K on the most silly causes imaginable should be declared as anti-national movements and should be met with all force. In some ways, the 1985 mandate has also a directive to Government to refrain from showing any consideration to anti-national movements. The President has expressed Government's determination to attack terrorism relentlessly. Indeed the Government is determined to fight both communalism and terrorism.

In Punjab, unfortunately the political process was set in motion in 1986 after the Punjab accord failed to stand up to terrorism and religious blackmail. The search for a political solution has not yielded any result. Meanwhile, I am glad the Government have decided to held panchayat elections and it is hoped that this may create the necessary atmosphere for the people to come forward to resist terrorist violence. If responsible people at the head of religious bodies refuse to condemn violence and if instead they honour killers with saropas, they are only surrendering before these criminal elements. Akalis have been the worst victims of this. We admire courageous people like Umarangal. Everybody should realise that there cannot be an effective representative government as long as violence gets sanction. It is a matter of great satisfaction that due to the part played by our Prime Minister, the SAARC nations have declared their stand against terrorism. But we know from experience in Ireland that terrorism is not easily suppressed. It dies a natural death only when it find that all its attempts to debunk government authority fail to evoke the desired response from the people.

There is terrorism in the rural areas of Bihar and Andhra Pradesh in the from of Naxalism. The violence in his case may reflect, to some extent, the frustration over the living conditions of the poor which are not at all changing for the better. But it does not explain all: It does not explain why the poor are often the selected victims. There is need for a greater mass contact between the administration and the people. In addition, not only effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes but also good quality of education would change the scenario in the rural areas. Here I may mention that Operation Blackboard is not making headway due to lack of funds. The Centre might have sanctioned the funds but they are not released by the State Governments. Proper and honest implementation of the various programmes aimed at improving quality of life and outlook is imperative for dealing with the situation.

A five year review like this that the President has done in his Address point out large areas where life-styles are yet to change where poverty remains endemic. But I must congratulate the Government for having put the worst forms of starvation behind us. The idea of a food security system, the emphasis on agriculture, the technology mission approach in solving localised problem like provision of drinking water, immunisation against communicable diseases, edible-oils, literacy mission etc. have, for the first time, brought results. Above all, the Prime Minister and his Government would be known for using science and technology to solve age-old problems and for providing our people who are living abroad a role to pay in the country's development, opened out the economy with the resultant inflow of resources form the people to new enterprises and so on. Today, our farmers are able to see on their TV screen the weather report of the entire country; railway users do not have to queue up for hours to get a ticket, there is some improvement in telecommunications and more is in the pipeline.

The Government is a tackling the age-

[Smt. Kishori Sinha]

old problems of the country without being trapped into outdated theories, and with a sense of history and vision of future. It must go back to the people at the end of the year with that commitment. In doing that, I am sure, we will receive the endorsement of the people during the election time, this year.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): Madam, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks ably moved by Shri V.N. Gadgil and seconded by Shri R.L. Bhatia, I would like to say that the President has very aptly summed up the achievements of India in the post-Independence period and especially the achievements made under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It looks like a mosaic giving a very able description of the achievements of India in the national and international fields. It holds out promise for a better future for every Indian.

Madam, it has rightly been emphasised in the Address that there is greater appreciation of the foreign policy followed by India. When we visit outside India, we see an all round admiration and respect for the policies pursued by India. Only last month I had the privilege of visiting Syria, on behalf of our Parliament under the able leadership of our hon. Speaker, We say that in the Arab world, there is all-round appreciation for India's efforts especially for India's expression of solidarity for the PLO's efforts. The immediate recognition granted to the PLO by India has been welcomed all-around. However, I feel that there is scope for better exchange of views, exchange of delegation and joint economic efforts in the Arab World. The Arab world is one world where there is greater scope for expanding India's cooperation and of joint India activities with the Arab countries respectively.

I have seen that the Indian policy on Afghanistan has been vindicated. We were always advocating the withdrawal of the external forces from Afghanistan. Thanks to the imaginative policy pursued by the Soviet

Union. Afghanistan has now been given an opportunity to develop its own future without any external factors. We have also been given a pride of place in the matter of South-west Africa i.e. in the liberation of Namibia, India has been given a very important role. All this is due to the imaginative foreign policy, foundation of which was laid down by Pandit Nehru, developed by late Madam Indira Gandhi and has been very consistently pursued and developed further by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

On the national field also, several achievements have been rightly emphasised by the President in his Address. The president has also held out the promise on the question of unemployment. Of course, I wish that the same should have been more concretely dealt with. The Prime Minister has given a call in the course of his speech to the Congress Adhiveshan at Madras in Tamil Nadu that '*Bekari Hatao*' will be our call to be pursued. I wish the President's Address should have echoed this and laid out more concrete steps. Unemployment is a problem which we will have to face and so on and which we are facing it.

Only two days ago, I got a reply that so far as Ahmedabad is concerned, 24 cotton man-made fibre textile mills are closed with a labour complement of 42,538. Taking ancillary industries and others, 50,000 workers are unemployed in Ahmedabad alone. In order to get the mills problem solved in Ahmedabad, I myself had to go on an indefinite fast. Thanks to the interest taken by the High Command, formula was ultimately evolved where in the Gujarat Government which had treated closed mills issue almost as written off had to give an assurance that all steps for the revival of the mills would be considered by the Government. A High Level Committee has been appointed. Wherever it is not possible to revive the mills, a time bound programme for alternative employment would be taken up. The problem of closed textile mills and other close industrial units has to be solved. The Gujarat Government should have taken more initiative. I have welcomed the steps already

taken by the Gujarat Government. But many more things were required to be done. Therefore, in order to activate the Gujarat Government to solve the problem of textiles I, as the Member of Parliament from Ahmedabad had to go on an indefinite hunger strike. I hope, the problem will now be solved. I have always got a very good response from the Central Government in this respect. Unfortunately, it is the Gujarat Government who are required to take initiative. In 1985, the Chief Minister Shri Madhavsingh Solanki, as he then was made a proposal that the Gujarat Government will take over 12 textile closed mills and run as many of them as are viable. The Central Government approved the scheme and gave financial assistance. With the result, the problem was solved. Sixteen textile mills have been closed thereafter on account of irresponsible closure effected by mill-owners in clear violation of the Industrial Disputes Act. But they are going scot-free. Some prosecutions have been made. But they went to the High Court and no prosecution against them has not been pursued. Therefore, in order to bring home the urgent need for solving the textile mills problem, I had to resort to the action of fast. The entire working class of Ahmedabad has been mobilised around this and I am now hopeful that there will be a serious effort made to solve the problem.

The president rightly says that public sector has performed well. However, despite the good performance of the public sector, I must say that several of our public sector units are bureaucratised. In banks also, after nationalising them, we have not been able to democratise banks. More or less, they are bureaucratised the nationalised banks' management sometimes enjoy five-star luxury at the cost of the public Exchequer. Only on 24th February, I got a written answer from the Minister in charge of Banking that an amount of Rs. 36 lakhs was spent by a Dena bank in 1986-87 on securing a flat which is in occupation of the present Chairman. For that, the bank had to spend Rs. 36 lakhs for just securing a residential flat for the Chairman of the bank. If this is the

way banks are run, they will not be able to cater to the needs of the poor people. Therefore a lot of things are required to be done for improving the management of public sector by increasing the degree of workers' participation therein and by democratising the functioning of public sectors.

The question of unemployment has been dealt with by the President in one line: "The nation can be confident that we will eradicate poverty and banish unemployment" I share the confidence. But I want to alert the Government that really concrete actions will have to be taken; otherwise the problem of unemployment will not be solved. In fact, right to work is a Constitutional right though it figures in the chapter of Directive Principles. It should be the Government's duty to ensure the availability of employment. The Government will be more serious in the implementation of that right if the Parliament imposes on the Government a duty to pay unemployment allowance to all those who have failed to secure employment despite their best efforts.

A line on the farmers. Very good steps have been taken for the farmers and Kisans; but a lot of things remain to be done for agricultural labourers. In fact, I had suggested and I want to reiterate that suggestion that unless the farmer implements the minimum wage policy in favour of agricultural labourers, he should not be given the benefit of subsidies, grants and so many other benevolent actions of the Government. Payment of minimum wages to agricultural labourers must be insisted as a condition precedent for award of benefits by the Government to the farmers. Each farmer takes the advantage of subsidies; but the agricultural labourers are left without even the minimum wages. They have to fight a battle for life sometimes in order to claim the minimum wages.

The President has also referred to the two points of pressure in the economy; prices and the balance of payments. Balance of payments has been discussed by my good friends. As regards prices I want an

[Sh. Haroobhai Mehta,

assurance from the Government that at least some essential commodities must be permanently insulated against any price rise. The Government should make a pious declaration that commodities like food, clothing etc. for the common man will not suffer any price increase. That means the common people must be given full insulation against price rise in the matter of essential commodities. That is not difficult, that should be assured.

I also expected the President to spell out the implementation of certain steps of direct assault against poverty which have been spelt out by the All India Congress Committee in its New Delhi session like the subsidised food, mid-day meals, cheaper Dhotis and Sarees. In fact, I was a little disappointed by the President not making a clear reference to these anti-poverty direct assault programmes I am of course hopeful and looking forward to my good friend Mr. S.B. Chavan to make some announcement tomorrow in the Budget on these lines.

The question of housing also has been very well referred to. But so long as we are not able to provide housing to millions of slum dwellers, our housing policy cannot be deemed to be successful. In my city, Ahmedabad alone 37% of the people live in slums. In Bombay it is 40% and in other places it may be a little different. Since so far we are not able to provide houses to slum dwellers and improve their living conditions, I think many more things have to be done in this regard.

Exemptions under Urban Ceiling Act are lightly given in some States. I want the Central Government to monitor this so that exemptions under Urban Ceiling Act are not lightly given to those who want to build super commercial complexes at the cost of the housing needs of the poor. The Urban Ceiling law was enacted with a view to stemming racketing and speculation in land and controlling the land prices so that we get surplus land in order to provide housing for

the poor. We have not been able to achieve this purpose of Urban Ceiling Act. A part of it is due to the courts which did not clear the Urban Ceiling Legislation from the challenges of the people until 1973. Thereafter of course Government should have taken immediate measures; but our administrative machinery needs to be more serious about the implementation of the Urban Ceiling Legislation in order to provide housing for the poor.

The economy has developed on the right line. But I want to still ask a question. Have we been able, despite our efforts, to reverse the trend of rich becoming richer and the poor becoming poorer in this country? Unless and until we achieve that we shall not be able to rest content.

Sir, there are many Opposition parties who are attacking our economic policies but I only want to refer to one party in that connection and that is Mr. V.P. Singh's statement claiming to be President of Janata Dal. He has now opened his doors or the doors of his party's exchequer for the funds from big business. Quoting Times of India I may point out:

"The Janata Dal President, Mr. V.P. Singh today indicated that his party may take financial help from big business houses to fund party activities."

Members of the Janata Dal and potential supporters may kindly be beware of it. With Janata Dal opening its party coffers for businessmen's contributions means that they will have to surrender their economic policies. I shall not use a very bitter word like their being available for option to the big business but I would certainly say a party which really solicits funds from big business-funds from big business and wants to depend on it cannot pursue socialist economic policy.

Therefore, the nation must beware of the real design of the Janata Dal led by Mr. V.P. Singh, ex-Finance Minister who is otherwise criticising several things. He himself

now has invited business houses to help his party with the result that socialist policies will be bartered for the loyalty of Janata Dal towards the business houses.

With this warning and the observations that I have made I also share the sense of gratitude expressed to the President.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Madam Chairman, I would like to express a few words on the motion of thanks to the President's Address. The President has mentioned schemes about the provision of drinking water to rural households. I support the schemes particularly, in Tamil Nadu severe drought conditions are prevailing. There is problem of drinking water every where in the State. Since the South-eastern Monsoon has failed, the drinking water problem has become aggravated.

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

In my Parliamentary constituency, Sholingapuram, Arcot and Cheyyar are the most affected. Immediate steps must be taken to provide drinking water to the people of Tamil Nadu. When this is the condition, what to talk of agricultural operations. Let me not say too much about it. Everyone is aware that for the past two or three years the rains have failed. Agriculture has been affected badly and we in our district adopt the well irrigation system for agricultural purposes. The wells have dried up because the rains have failed. Electricity is also scarce in supply. The water problem and the electricity problem have combined together to wreck extensive damage on agricultural operations in the State. I urge upon the Prime Minister to provide generous assistance to all those affected by drought in the state after taking into account the extent of damage that may be ascertained by the State Government.

This is the country where Lord Budha and Mahatma Gandhi were born. Hon'ble

President has rightly pointed out in his Address that there is no place for violence and terrorism in India. I welcome these statements. However in a Part of Andhra the Naxalite problem is on the increase. One M.L.A. was murdered in Andhra in broad daylight. Consequent to the murder, there was arson and rioting. The situation exposed the inability of the Andhra Government to act in times of such crisis. Looting of property and killing of people went uncontrolled. Central Government must appoint an Enquiry Commission to probe into the murder as well as the rioting that followed. The rioting was purely due to the inability of the Andhra Government to control the situation. Therefore the Andhra Government must desist from looking forward to Central Government for financial assistance. It should provide relief to the victims of the riot by using the funds at the command of the State. The State Government should not wait for any financial relief in this regard from the Central Government. I would like to refer to the Plight of I.A.S. and I.P.S. personnel in the Andhra State. There are widespread rumours that the I.A.S. and I.P.S. people are not being treated with the respect they deserve. There is discontentment among the IAS and IPS personnel in Andhra Pradesh. This perhaps is one of the chief reasons the inability of the Andhra Pradesh Government to control the mob frenzy that immediately followed the MLAs murder. The grievances of the IAS and IPS persons must be attended to and the Government should in no time estrange its relationship with the bureaucracy. If the Government and the bureaucracy had gone in a cooperative manner the loot and arson that ensued the murder of the MLA could have been prevented. Even the murder of the MLA in daylight could have been avoided. The Central Government must examine this aspect also and issue necessary guidelines to the State for its future compliance.

I also take this opportunity to request the Government not to crowd industrial units in one particular place but to set them up evenly in all areas including villages. This

[Sh. R. Jeevarathinam]

would ensure the balanced development of economy. We would be able to tackle the problem of pollution in big cities.

The problem of Unemployment is rampant in villages. The unemployed youths in the villages must be absorbed in rural development employment programmes. Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Ministers concerned must make a note of this.

Presently the subsidy given for setting up of industries in various areas has been stopped. Many of the industries have already crossed the commissioning stage. Because of the sudden suspension of granting of subsidies, production has been affected. That has also rendered thousands of people unemployed. Hon. Finance Minister and the Industry Minister must take coordinated steps to restore the granting of subsidies to industries. I would like to point out the malpractices that are prevalent in the implementation of NREP and RLEGP programmes in the villages. The present Panchayat set up is not permitting the percolation of benefits to the rural beneficiaries. An expert Committee must be constituted to go into the implementation of NREP and RLEGP programmes. On the basis of the report, the set up of Panchayat institutions should be revamped. Under the NREP there is now provision to provide housing facilities only to a section of people. But there are economically weaker people even in other communities. Therefore the facility under NREP should be extended to the poor in other communities also. The poor people in the other communities are aggrieved over the exclusive application of the NREP to the persons belonging to one community. This has been reflected in the voting pattern in the recently held Tamil Nadu Assembly elections. Therefore the NREP should be extended to all those who are poor people. Hon. Minister may please examine this matter. I also thank the Hon. Prime Minister for the steps he is taking for strengthening the Panchayat raj institutions. I welcome his proposal to enact a law for devolving more

powers on the Panchayat Unions.

Mahatma Gandhi used to say that real democracy resides in villages. We must therefore concentrate on village development. If the economy in the villages improves then there will be overall economic development in the country. We must therefore take all efforts to strengthen the basic structure of the villages.

I also welcome the steps that are being taken by our hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for resolving the Punjab Problem. The steps will receive the support of all sections in the House. We must put faith in the steps taken by the Prime Minister find a solution to the Punjab problem. I once again reiterate that in this country there is no place for violence and terrorism. This is the same position with respect to parties that directly and indirectly support terrorism. They also have no place in the country. In Tamil Nadu anti-social activities like bank robberies, murder of innocent people and blasting of bridges etc. are continuously taking place. These are being committed by certain misguided Tamil Youth from Sri Lanka. The new Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Karunanidhi, I hope, would take appropriate steps to curb these activities. Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has handled the Sri Lankan Problem in an appreciable and diplomatic manner. Fresh elections have been held in Sri Lanka and a new President and Prime Minister are there in Sri Lanka. The welfare of the Tamil is ensured by the elections in the island. A notable political person from Tamil Nadu has recently visited Sri Lanka. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has categorically stated that there is no link between his visit and the party of which he belongs. I welcome his statement. I request that in future no such visits without informing the Central or the State Governments should be undertaken by any person. I hope the persons belonging to the party in power in the State would not bring disgrace to the Government of India as well as the Government of the State by such acts.

Now with the changed position in the

State, I am led to believe that in Kaveri there will be water all the time. The Chief Minister of Karnataka is in high sounding words stated that he would not close the K.R. Sagar dam. He is prepared to give water to the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister as and when he wanted. Therefore there will be no scarcity of water in Kaveri. In Palar river also there is no water now, I hope the Hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka will show the same gesture and release water from Peththamangalam lake in Karnataka. Both the Chief Ministers have thus I hope brought a situation in which there will be no dry river in Tamil Nadu. Kaveri and Palar rivers would be swelling with water all the time. I therefore think there would not be any need to appoint a tribunal to adjudicate the water dispute between the two States. The Chief Ministers have come together in a cordial manner to ensure water in both the rivers which I think will flow like honey and milk.

16.10 hrs.

STATEMENT RE ACCIDENTS INVOLVING 3—UP NAINPUR HOWBAGH JABALPUR NARROW GAUGE PASSENGER, TRAIN AND 413—UP MOKANAPATNA PASSENGER AND 328 DOWN DANAPUR-HOWRAH FAST PASSENGER TRAINS ON 26.2.1989.

[*Translation*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): I deeply regret to apprise the House of an unfortunate accident to train No. 3 UP Nainpur-Howbagh-Jabalpur Passenger at about 15.30 hrs. on 26.2.1989 on the Nainpur-Jabalpur Narrow Gauge single line non-controlled section of Nagpur Division of South Eastern Railway. While this train with 8 coaches was on run between Shikara and Sukrimangela stations, 5 coaches next to train engine derailed of which, 3 coaches 2nd, 3rd and 4th capsized at Km. 1180/2-4. As a result of this derailment, 24 passengers lost their lives and 90

passengers sustained injuries out of which 38 were grievous as per the available information.

Immediately on receipt of information about the accident, Medical Relief Van from Jabalpur with Medical Suptd., and Doctors was rushed to the site. Divisional Railway Manager, Jabalpur and divisional railway Manager, Nagpur alongwith their officer immediately left for the site of accident. Local Civil and Police officials also reached the accident spot.

General Manager, South Eastern Railway accompanied by other senior officers left from Howrah to oversee the relief arrangements.

Mr Senior Colleague, Shri Madhavrao Scindia who was at Gwalior has proceeded to the site from Gwalior by a Special plane arranged from Delhi. Member Traffic and Member Mechanical, Railway Board are also accompanying him.

Ex-gratia relief to the next of the kin of the identified dead and to those with grievous and simple injuries is being arranged. This will be in addition to the compensation payable to the injured and to the next of kin of the deceased by the Ad-hoc Claims Commissioner to be nominated by the Madhya Pradesh Government.

Commissioner of Railway Safety, Western Circle under the Ministry of Civil Aviation & Tourism will commence statutory inquiry into this accident from 1.3.1989 at Howbagh.

I have to also inform the House with deep regret of another accident which took place on Danapur Division of Eastern Railway at about 13.05 hrs. on 26.2.1989. In this accident, while train No. 413 UP Mokama-Patna Passenger was on run between Barh and Athmal Gola stations, its rearmost coach, a second class-cum-luggage brakevan derailed at Km. 486/2 infringing the Down line. Just at that time No. 328 Down Danapur-Howrah Fast Passenger

[Sh. Mahabir Prasad]

was passing the site and collided with the derailed second class-cum-luggage brake van of No. 413 Up Passenger train. As a result, 4 passengers died and 3 suffered injuries. Divisional Railway Manager, Danapur accompanied by his officers and doctors rushed to the site and necessary medical assistance was rendered to the injured passengers.

Ex-gratia relief to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured is being arranged.

Commissioner of Railway Safety, Eastern Circle will be holding a statutory inquiry into this accident.

I and my senior Colleague Shri Madhavrao Scindia and all the railway men and women extend our deep condolences to the kith and kin of those who lost their lives and sincere sympathies to the injured in these two unfortunate accidents. I am sure that the House joins us in extending heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

16.14 hrs.

STATEMENT CLARIFYING CERTAIN
REMARKS MADE BY PRIME MINISTER
DURING QUESTION HOUR ON 27-2-
1989.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): My Chairman, Sir, it is unfortunate that this morning, the opposition chose to walk out of this House on uncalled for grounds. While referring to the reported support of Khalistan by a leader of the opposition, the Prime Minister did not attack the entire opposition. In fact, he did mention and appreciate the role of several opposition parties in condemning and meeting the challenge of terrorism.

It seems that the opposition walk out was part of a politically motivated strategy.

I do hope that with this clarification the opposition Members will come back and join the proceedings of the House.

16.15 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Hon. Gadgilji. Sir, the President's Address no doubt is a customary thing. On the opening day of the first session of the Parliament in a calendar year, he addresses both the Houses, but it is of a great significance. His Address essentially is an overview or the summing up of Government's performance and it also aims at giving advice to the nation as a Head of the nation.

Sir, in his Address the President has made a very comprehensive assessment of different spheres of the national activity. He has particularly dealt with the economical, political and foreign affair aspect.

The President has rightly referred to Nehruism. This being the Nehru centenary year, not only we in our country but throughout the world the countries are celebrating the Nehru centenary year. Not only we, the entire world is proud of a son like Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. He is in fact one of the greatest sons of this country and of the entire world. We are really fortunate in having a stalwart like Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru as our first Prime Minister was a doer of deeds and a dreamer of dreams. He himself sacrificed enormously in the freedom movement. We are fortunate to have him as our first Prime Minister. After four decades of freedom, we cannot think for a moment as to what would have happened to India if we did not have a Prime Minister of his calibre or a

man of his statesmanship, who shook the destiny immediately after the achievement of independence. There were sinister attempts made to deviate from Nehru's policies; to depart from Nehruism in this country. During the Janta period from 1977 to 1980 there were some such attempts made but the result was disastrous. They just could not proceed further. You take for instance the industrial policy or the language policy and the policy of the non-Alignment. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru himself fathered it together with other two great leaders. It was his brain child. You know, how bold Pandit Nehru was in launching this foreign policy which we are proud of now?

Some spokesmen of the Big Powers used to call this non-aligned policy immoral. But this criticism did not deter Pandit Nehru to proceed ahead. He had a vision of his own. Now we see what a tremendous and big tree has grown from the seed that he had sown. Today, more than one hundred countries of the world are members of the Non-aligned Movement. This policy of Nehru's, which I precisely call 'Nehruism' has also given rise to a new phenomenon-democratic socialism, which is a new direction and a new contribution to world's political science as such. We knew democracy. We also knew socialism. In those countries which are democratic in nature, where democracy has full play, we do not see even a semblance of socialism. Similarly, in socialist countries, we do not see a semblance of democracy. What a wonderful idea it is to have **both** democracy and socialism! We have **democracy** integrated with socialism and this **democratic socialism** is a new philosophy and a new concept contributed by Pandit Nehru, whose centenary is being observed in this country this year. This policy was rightly pursued by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It is being pursued now by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. This Nehruism has placed India in the world map in a very prominent position and India has a leading place in the International Darbar. We all very well know our contribution. Rajivji is chairing the Committee on South Africa Fund and everybody knows the result which is crystal clear. Our

role in the Maldives in responding quickly to send rescue troops to that country when some mercenaries, hired *goondas* from Shri Lanka and elsewhere were trying to play havoc there, had received global tributes. I do not understand why the Opposition does not realise all these things. Of course, the character and role of Indian Opposition is different. They have only small things to think about just for their narrow political gains. This being an election year, they do not see anything in its right perspective.

The preceding year whose performance we are now reviewing was a difficult year. It was a difficult year on the homefront. The law and order situation in some parts was grim. The weather was not favourable. We did not have a good monsoon and we had to face one of the severest droughts of the century. But still what happened? In spite of these setbacks, what is the economic performance of this Government? I need not say much on this point because the Budget is coming tomorrow. Economic matters will be discussed in detail when we take up the Budget. So, I will not go into it now. I will just touch upon a point or two and be very precise. We have achieved a growth rate of 9 per cent. The country is poised for an all time high growth rate. Not only the developing countries, but even the developed countries have reasons to be envious and they do envy us. Some people have criticised the President's Address saying that it did not reflect the realities of the prevailing situation. I do not understand how they can substantiate this charge.

I will quote from the *Economic Survey* which has just been laid on the Table of the House. The Survey compliments the Government for managing the economy well. Is it a handout of Shri Rajiv Gandhi? This survey has been done by the Reserve Bank of India independently and it compliments the Government for managing the economy well. During a difficult period, despite poor rainfall the economy has shown 8 per cent growth in industry and 7 to 20 per cent growth in Agriculture. The Survey also says that this rate indicates the growing resilience of the Indian economy.

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

So, I need not quote other things. This is the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan and this is also the Nehru Centenary Year. You should see that over the last forty years what was our achievement in the field of industry. Earlier we were not even capable of producing a pin or a blade but by following a right type of policy under Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and later on rightly pursued by Indiraji and Rajivji, India is today recognised as a big and prominent industrial country in as much as it is one among the first ten industrially advanced countries of the world.

You know what has happened in the field of agriculture. What we were producing in 1950-51 if you compare that, now India is producing three times more than that.

You see our foreign policy. How fruitful it is! Today America is our biggest trading partner. You see our relationship with the Soviet Union. How intimate it is! We are very grateful to Shri Rajiv Gandhi for his bold initiatives which he had taken and also the amount of risk which he had taken in visiting China. By doing so he has marked a new beginning in our relationship with that country which was irritating over last more than two decades. We have made a very good progress in our relations with Pakistan. India is playing a very prominent role in the whole world by following the principles of Panchasheel, Delhi Declaration and Non-Alignment etc. It also brings at the same time laurels and pride for the people of this country.

The burning problems of today are violence and terrorism in one part of our country. That is very much disturbing. The President of India has expressed Government's resolve and also the determination of the Government to root out terrorism.

Last year we had passed a law to separate politics from religion. So many things are required to be done in this direction. Mr. Madhav Reddi—when he was initiating the

discussion—was regretting that they have not been consulted. The Prime Minister initiating the discussion -was regretting that they have not been consulted. The Prime Minister initially had several rounds of consultations with them. For everything they were called but it is the Opposition which thought that this was the weakness of the Government that they have been frequently consulted on important issues and they behaved differently. You know in the recently concluded Chief Ministers' Conference what type of objections some Chief Ministers raised. Some Chief Ministers were raising points by keeping politics in their minds.

Government of India are always open for dialogues. They are trying to find out a political solution to the Punjab problem. This could be done with the help of Opposition. It is time for them the opposition not to look at the problems on a narrow partisan consideration but they should see that unity and solidarity of the country should be the first consideration.

Next I want to deal with unemployment and price rise. In his Address the President has rightly said that in these two areas a lot has got to be done by the Government. We have to contain the prices. Of course during the years 1977-80, when there was a drought, it was of much less magnitude than the one which we have recently faced. At that time, the rate of inflation touched 22 per cent. But now it is less than 10% but there is no scope to feel complacent on the price front.

Again, the public sector is also another matter of satisfaction. It has started behaving well. their performance has been much better. It has attained commanding heights. But a new work culture has to be evolved, for the proper functioning of the public sector. That is our great hope. Since we are wedded to democratic socialism, the public sector ought to perform well, and we have got to strengthen our economy.

Again, there are questions of price rise

and a proper wage policy. I am just giving points; I do not have the time to elaborate them. We have different types of wage policy, for different sections of workers: the State and Central Government employees and others. Different States are vying with one another also. But there should be a comprehensive, well-thought-out policy having parity in respect of pay scales etc. in the public sector, private sector, Government organizations, urban bodies for primary teachers etc. There should be a comprehensive policy.

As you know, when the country was partitioned in 1947, the population was about 35 crores. It has more than doubled now. We have also to give attention to family welfare programmes. At the same time, we also have to further accelerate the drive for greater agricultural production. There also, some States are lagging behind. In the agricultural sector, the farmers and the rural masses feel neglected. We have to make a careful study of their discontent and their real problems, and also come out with solutions.

Our objective is growth. We are attending to it also—growth with social justice. No doubt the country has made a lot of stride economically, in the industrial and agricultural sectors, and everywhere. The national income has gone up admirably and creditably. The *per capita* income has also gone up. At the same time, some regions are staggering, and have been left behind. They have not yet developed as they ought to have developed. They are not on par, in terms of development, with some other States. So also about society. Ours is a complex society. Naturally, for the weaker sections of our people, we have so many programmes; but the programmes are not being properly implemented. We can find fault with the State machinery, etc.

Our aim, our objective is growth with social justice, and growth with a balanced development of all the regions of the country. In this connection, there are States like Orissa, and those in Eastern India where, in sectors like generation of power, education

and agriculture irrigation and communication including railways a lot more attention has got to be given—as also in fields like industry and infra-structure.

We are grateful to the President; and I support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Gadgil for the Address presented to both the Houses by the President of India. We have so many problems. The President has also sounded a note of caution in areas where some more action will have to be taken. It is time for all the parties and all the people to sink their differences. Of course, we may differ politically. But we should cooperate with the Government in its efforts aimed at fulfilling the needs of our people and the national objectives.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI (Rajkot): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri V.N. Gadgil on the President's Address and congratulate him for it. We are celebrating this year as the Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary year. The nation is proud of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who gave a new direction to movement of disarmament and world peace and it finds a mention in the President's Address. But I want to submit that late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the present Prime Minister have made considerable efforts to further the cause. I want to thank the Hon. Prime Minister for his achievements in the international field. During the last 4 years our relations with about 60 countries have improved and even one step further has been taken by extending a helping hand towards certain neighbouring countries like Maldives and Sri Lanka during their hour of crisis. This has been the most significant achievement. He is the first Prime Minister since independence to visit China and make efforts to settle certain important issues which stand in the way of our harmonious relationship with China and Pakistan. Secondly, the misuse of our religious places is a source of considerable distress. Hon. President has also expressed his concern in this regard and has

[Smt. Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai Mavani]

stated in his address that most stringent measures shall be taken to control this situation. I would like to urge upon the Government to take a follow up action in this regard. Our Hon. Prime Minister has entrusted the youth of this country with a new responsibility by providing them the opportunity to take part in the political process. It is essential to give more impetus to such opportunities. Alongwith it, some such schemes should be formulated even for the educated unemployed youth which may boost their morale and they are able to get employment and the problem of unemployment is solved. I think that to achieve this end, priority should be given to the setting up of new industries and initiating new recruitments, in every State which will enable the young people to get jobs and to get over the unemployment problem.

Hon. Prime Minister has taken laudable steps for the economic and industrial development of the country during the last 4 years. Considerable improvements have been made in the sphere of education but I think that a vocational course in computer science should be introduced at the secondary level so that our future generations may accelerate the pace of progress.

It has been stated in the President's address that outlines of long-term policy are being drawn for upliftment of Indian women, which is a praise-worthy step, but this policy should be implemented as soon as possible so that the women of this country should no longer remain a weaker sex and rather become capable of facing hardships with great courage. She should be trained in such a way that she may become self-reliant.

It is a matter of satisfaction that enough changes have been made in the National Forest Policy to ensure better protection of environments. In spite of this, destruction of the forests is still continuing. All of us are concerned about it. It may view, Forest Conservation Act should be made more

stringent. There is a need of proper maintenance of the forests. We should chalk out programme to develop and maintain forests in this country to the maximum extent.

The steps taken by our Prime Minister for clearing the Ganges under Anti-water pollution programme have been appreciated by the religious people of the whole country. It is great achievement and has a great significance for the people of this country. It is well known that people of our country are very sentimental. Our farmers have been facing vagaries of nature for the last three years. The people had to face severest drought of the century. Our Prime Minister visited many States to solve the drought problem and central Government provided enough relief to drought victims. The farmers will never forget the role played by the centre. In spite of good crop, farmers are facing the difficulty of getting reasonable rates for their produce. I want that the Central Government should take such steps right now so that our farmers may get remunerative price for their produce. We should also ponder as to how their production could be increased and how can they earn more profit.

In the end, I want to draw your attention towards my constituency where there has been incessant drought for 3 years in last 4 years. I want that a survey of such areas should be conducted all over the country which are drought prone and plans should be formulated to help the farmers of drought prone areas. We should give greater stress on research to find out such crops which can be grown in such areas. I want to thank the Prime Minister that he had once again initiated steps to strengthen the Panchayati Raj and has studied the problem of development of rural areas in depth. It will provide strength and maximum benefits to the farmers of rural areas and will go a long way in the establishment of Panchayati Raj. It is my submission that more and more efforts should be made by our Government to develop the country to prompt the farmers which will benefit the country greatly. With these words, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to express

my views.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the hon. Member, Shri V.N. Gadgil for his having moved the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

This is an year of prosperity, because what I feel is, there is going to be prosperity for another twenty years. I say, 'prosperity' because we have achieved so many things which we have not dreamt of before. This is the year of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Centenary and we are celebrating his centenary throughout the country. He was a great social reformer a statesman and a democrat.

As I said earlier, we have been facing severe drought conditions during the last three consecutive years. We have overcome them. There has been a good rainfall throughout the country and the crops are good. We are hopeful of achieving the targeted agricultural production and even more than that. Not only that; there is more safety as far as internal security is concerned.

Our Prime Minister has gone to China and the dialogue is being continued, the tension among the two countries has been reduced and some formulae have been worked out to see that cordial and peaceful relations are built, and friendship in the field of other activities.

So also, Maldives asked for our help and within no time our Prime Minister had asked the military to go to their rescue. Immediately our Jawans went and protected the democratically elected Government in Maldives. It shows the culture and heritage of our nation. Whenever people have come to us for help, whether they belonged to this country or that, we readily tried to protect them. That is why our Prime Minister has readily helped them in restoring their democratically elected Government.

So also, in Pakistan, Shrimati Benazir Bhutto has come to power and she is a democratically elected lady Prime Minister. Our Prime Minister met her when he went for the SAARC Conference and discussed mutual relations. Something is likely to come out shortly as a result of their talks and we will also try to consolidate the friendship. That is another achievement.

Similarly there is more security around our country, we have signed the Indo-Sri Lanka accord which we are trying to implement fully, and as a result of the elections an elected Government has come into existence in Shri Lanka also. That is another sign of our achievements.

In Punjab also we have tackled terrorism, though we cannot say that we have totally stopped it, efforts are being made and terrorism is going to be put down in Punjab and very soon normal democracy will continue there. That is another reformation during the year.

Another step we have taken is to give voting rights to those who have attained 18 years of age. This is a very bold step which our Prime Minister has taken. So many doubts have been expressed whether we should allow the youth to cast the vote and whether they would be able to understand the present political situation. The Prime Minister has repeatedly stated that we should take them into confidence and we should bring them into the mainstream, and that we would try to involve them in the all round development of this great nation before we go to the 21st century.

That is how their views will be taken into confidence and their problems will be understood by the Government.

As far as the unemployment problem is concerned, our Prime Minister has already stated in his various speeches that one day or the other he is going to give employment to all the youths. These are all the three achievements which we have made during the last year. Therefore, I still say that it is a

[Smt. Basavarajeswari]

year of compliments.

As far as agriculture is concerned, I have stated earlier that the production target for this year is 177 million tonnes. But there is every hope of increasing the production because our farmers have started using all the new methods and latest technologies that have been provided to them. Even at the time of the crisis also, the production was not as much less as it could be. The Government took a bold decision to overcome the drought and flood situations. All the Government Departments connected with it came to the rescue and fulfilled this challenge. We have not heard any news in the newspaper that people died for want of food or drinking water; and cattle died for want of fodder. We have not come across such news. This shows how the Government had acted efficiently to overcome the challenge at the time of scarcity, drought and floods.

As far as unemployment is concerned, there is unemployment throughout the country. One day or the other we have to overcome this problem. The President's Address has given some constructive suggestions as to how to give employment to the rural people.

Sir, I come from a rural area. Wherever irrigation is there, the labour is very much short and there is no dearth of employment for the labour in rural areas. The first and foremost thing will be that all the on-going irrigation projects should be completed as early as possible. Under no circumstances they should be delayed for technical reasons. They should not be delayed for want of funds. There are a number of disputes between one State and another. These disputes should be settled early. Wherever the projects are completed, digging of canals are not completed. Wherever there are canals, the field canals are not ready to use water and the lands are not developed. These are the things which are causing a lot of inconvenience as far as the irrigation potential is concerned. We should invest

money on irrigation potential. People must use water properly. Not only the farmers, but labour also will be benefited. The amount of wages paid in unirrigated areas is far less than the amount of wages paid in irrigated areas. So, what I mean to say is that we must provide irrigation facilities. During the Eighth Plan, we must see that all the on-going projects whether it is underground or lift irrigation, whatever it may be, should be given priority because whatever given to us by the nature should be explored. Iron, gold, steel, bauxite, and what not, everything is there is our country. We will have to explore these things. People are ready to do it, but the Government is not having resources. We have to go to the foreign countries to negotiate for export of our raw materials. We should explore the mineral resources. It will certainly give employment not only to the labour at the time of production and exploration of mineral resources but it will provide work to the transporters and so many other people. That is how we have to plan it in future and see that rural people are given employment.

I would like to make another suggestion that the farmers should be assured that they will be given remunerative price. Everywhere there is hue and cry. Most of the farmers, due to continuous floods and droughts, have become dejected and overburdened. They cannot pay the loan which they have taken for various purposes. It is not that they do not want to pay. They are willing to pay provided they get some help. They are not dishonest people. They are the unorganised sector. They would not cry for their rights. When such being the case, the Government should not keep quiet. Many of the States like Maharashtra have come forward to write off their loans. I am not for that. I am pleading that wherever the interest and penal interest is more than one principal amount, you try to recover the principal amount in bulk. They are ready to pay in bulk. In many of the States it has been done. Even in Karnataka, farmers who have borrowed loan money from the cooperative institutions, have come forward to pay the entire principal amount in bulk within a stipu-

lated period and their interest and penal interest is being written off. This may be treated as bad debt. Do not expect that it will be paid any day. It is going to accumulate on paper and remain on paper only. In fact, it is not possible to pay the with interest and penal interest. This has been said so many times on the floor of this House that wherever the interest and penal interest is more than the principal amount that should be written off and they should be freed from that burden. They should be allowed to grow. They should not be taxed. I am told that in other countries they are not being taxed for pump sets, power bills and so many other things. They should be given remunerative prices. The entire money of the farmers is being eaten away by middlemen. For instance, grapes in my garden are being sold at Rs. 6 a kg. but when it comes to Delhi it is being sold at Rs. 40 a kg. How is the farmer going to make up this gap? We have not been able to find the remedy for it. We have to eliminate the middlemen. I am glad that the Prime Minister has said that he is going to start so many agro-based industries. He has announced incentives and subsidies to all those who start agro based industries like fruit processing units, so that the farmers are benefited. These industries should be intensified and wherever raw materials are available, agro-based industries should be developed in those areas so that the farmers get benefit of that.

Regarding housing policy, a housing bank has been set up to give loan for construction of houses. As far as agricultural workers and persons who are living in slums are concerned, it is very difficult for them to get houses. We have been providing them foodstuffs through the fair price shops at the subsidised rates. We have been providing them drinking water. Most of the problem villages now get good water for drinking purposes. So the first and foremost problem is to provide them shelter. This we have already attempted. So many nationalised banks have come forward to finance for the construction of such houses. We have named this scheme after Mrs. Indira Gandhi. We have aimed that each poor people

should get a shelter. But the funds under Indira Awas Yojana are inadequate. More funds should be provided so that these poor people get houses as early as possible. Otherwise, during summer what will happen in that these poor people who are living in huts, most of their huts will be burnt away and they will become shelterless. They do not get any compensation even. When such being the case you must give more attention to the housing problem and more and more funds should be provided for that.

As far as as textile policy is concerned, many members have already spoken on that. I come to know from so many handloom weavers that they are short of raw material. Many of the handloom people, who are dependent on this industry, have stopped weaving and they are now in a great trouble. So my request is that the entire policy should be reviewed. The policy which we have now is helping only a few rich people and multi-nationals. The poor weaver, who is depending upon this industry, cannot get any other job because he is a craftsman. He has to do his own job. In that case, the entire textile policy should be reviewed.

There should be perfect family planning. Otherwise, whatever development we are making by way of opening more schools and hospitals, providing more doctors, will become meaningless. Whatever we are doing, we find it insufficient because we cannot become a developed country. We can become a developed country provided there is some control on population. But still, with all our incentives and so many things, we could not achieve that target. This should be given proper importance.

As far as the labour policy is concerned, this time I think the labour policy is a little bit fair. During this year, so much of labour unrest is not there. Many labour laws we have passed during this year but I am afraid whether these laws which we are passing for the welfare of the labour are going to reach the grass-root level. I do not think many of them have reached them. There is no proper publicity as far as labour laws are con-

[Smt. Basavarajeswari]

cerned. Many people do not even know what we have done for them here. So, those thing should be taught to them properly through the media the radio and the television—and they should know what the parliament or the State Legislatures have passed as far as labour welfare is concerned.

As far as industries are concerned, the small-scale industries are becoming sick in abundance. Most of the micro cement plants, mini cement plants and rolling mills have closed for want of raw material. On the one side, the production cost is becoming high and, on the other, they cannot compete with big multinationals. The cost of raw material is going up and up everyday. Therefore, many of the small-scale industries have either closed or are at the verge of closing. Because of the high tariff rate and because of the cost of raw material going up higher and higher, most of the small-scale industries are becoming sick. So, something has to be done in this direction. We should not always compare them with the big multinationals who have set up very big industries. Let them come up as very highly technical industries, but the industries which are set up in the remote corners, which will certainly create employment for the rural labour, those industries should be given proper protection. If such industries are not given protection, how are we going to decentralise our industrial policy? Once we have decided that decentralisation of industries should take place in this country, then we should try to see that as far as possible, the industries which have been set up in the remotest corners should be protected because they are catering to the needs of the rural labour. So they should be looked after properly.

With these words, once again I thank the hon. President for having given an elaborate Address to the joint session of the Parliament.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to support the

Motion moved by Shri V.N. Gadgil in the matter of the Address of the President given to the joint session of Parliament. Although the address is conventional, yet it is a very necessary convention. Here, I would like to make one non-conventional suggestion with respect to the Address and that non-conventional suggestion is that a thought is coming in my mind for the last one or two days that why not have this joint session of Parliament in a very public place so that the people of this country—those who are interested—come and participate—participate in the sense of watching or hearing the President addressing the joint session of Parliament which represents them in this country. If this is done, it will not make any difference as far as what comes to be known to the people but it will mean, in other words, that we are bringing people very close to parliament by making them sit very near from where the President is addressing both the Houses. So, why not have the first session, the joint session, in an open ground where the President of India addresses both the Houses of Parliament? I think, a thought can be given to this idea by the authorities in the Government and by others who are concerned. Secondly, Sir, it is unfortunate that while this Motion on President's Address is being discussed, the Members of the Opposition parties are absent, whatever may be the reasons.

17.00 hrs.

But it is very clear that when the Address made by the President of India in the joint session of Parliament is being discussed, they are boycotting the discussion which has to be noted by the hon. Members of this House. They sometimes take the things to their heart without going into the importance of the matter, whenever we align them with antinational forces. But certain things which we noticed, which we heard and which we read in the newspapers have been brought to the notice of the House. For instance, as it has been said, one of the Members in the other House was propagating 'Khalistan' when their ally, their friend, was removed from their party. Are we wrong

in asking about this anti-national activity? When the Ordinance, Bills, etc. are discussed in this House to curtail or curb terrorism, have they at any time supported these bills or ordinances moved in this House? When the Prime Minister visited various countries recently in order to tell the world what we are doing for curbing terrorism, what these people did was that they were trying to destabilise our position. These people were opposing even before the Prime Minister left for China. There was a criticism against his proposed visit. But after his visit, you have seen change. The people of China and the Chinese leaders have shown affection to the people of India and the Government of India. Wherever national interest is concerned, the leaders of the Opposition Parties have always been critical and they have sided with the anti-national forces. They have not come forth with positive suggestions. They have shown only their technical presence in this House, so to say. Although in a democratic country, it is very nice to see the Opposition Members taking part in the discussion but if they do not attend the remaining part of the Session, Heavens will not fall because the pulse of the people of this country can be felt by the Congressmen. We know what the requirements of the people of this country are and we will fulfil the requirements of the people of this country. We know how to solve the problems of every common man in this country. We know how to wipe out the tears from the eyes of the common man. We do not expect any help from the Opposition. Therefore, whether they are here or not here, it does not make much difference. But it would have been better had they not boycotted the discussion which has been taking place now in this House in respect of President's Address.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, one of the best things that is happening in this country is the decentralisation of power about which the Prime Minister is thinking now. In the matter of decentralisation, I do not know why the Opposition parties are opposing this move. Today, the districts in our country are the backbone of the administration and they

have not been recognised by the Constitution. So, we would like very much that these districts should be recognised by the Constitution. Every district has a Zila Parishad and those elections to the Zila Parishad are not held in time. When provisions to insert this subject are sought to be introduced in our Constitution, when during the course of the 8th Five Year Plan we propose to take up the districts with our concerned authority in the matter of allotment of funds, I do not know what sort of the thing the Opposition people have in mind particularly in regard to the process of decentralisation of powers which the Prime Minister is thinking of. In fact, I would say that we have got 3 lists in the Constitution, namely, the Concurrent List, the State List and the Union List and we should now have the Fourth List in the Constitution which may be called the District List whereby we can give powers to the Districts for the purpose of administering the districts in an effective manner as an independent unit of this country. Wherever I have gone to tour in my constituency, whenever I explained to the common people, they very much appreciated that these local bodies are going to get power. And therefore, the Opposition in itself has been exposed by way of their opposition to this idea. When voting age has been lowered, they have now started spreading rumour that people between the age group of 18 to 21 will not vote for the Congress. But the Prime Minister has stated time and again that he has full faith in the youth of this country. In fact, it is the Youth Congress, NSUI, which has been demanding this time and again. But when they realised that this Constitutional Amendment was coming, the law was being amended, it was going to be implemented, then they started, taking credit saying 'Oh, we have suggested it 10 years back'. But the other parties said, 'No, no, we have also suggested it and we have also passed the Resolution and so many other things.' When they saw that this was going to materialise, they started artificially taking credit, for which they had never given any thought earlier. Wherever we have regional parties in this country, they have no goals or they

[Sh. Shantaram Naik]

cannot contribute anything to the developmental process. My State, Goa, is a pioneer State with respect to regional parties. I will tell you, Sir, for 18 years a regional party ruled in my State on only one policy, namely, they wanted Goa to be merged into Maharashtra. There is only one political philosophy they carried it for 18 years. They never succeeded and ultimately this very party one fine morning changes its Party constitution and says, 'Oh, now we are also for an independent State for Goa.' We have never heard any political party just giving its basic policy overnight in such a fashion, and after the congress came into power in Goa for the last 8 years, comparing it with the development which the regional party made for 18 years, any person who sees the statistics and who verifies even their own party workers verified—finds that the progress they have achieved in 8 years is not only doubled, but trebled. This has been verified by the people. So, we have seen what regional parties are. In Andhra Pradesh, of course, Telugu Desam is there born out of emotionalism, these regional parties are not born out of any economic philosophy or political philosophy. They are based on some emotional feelings here and there. And now Mr. N.T. Rama Rao has made a statement that he is going to have a movie known as "Brahmarshi Vishwamitra" or something like that, and he told the pressmen that it is a mythological film etc. and in that film there are going to be so many kisses and all those things. whether he is going to kiss or the heroine is going to kiss the dust in Andhra Pradesh will be known very soon. And this is the level of governments that we are having, I need not say anything more.

In the President's Address one thing I wanted to point out. Of course, terrorism has been stressed and our commitment to remove terrorism etc. is there. But better things in this country also take place. When you speak of terrorism, why not speak of tourism? I am saying it because people are coming here. People are not afraid, they

know that terrorism is restricted to a particular area, it is a problem in a restricted area, but tourism is prospering. People are visiting our country, they go to Varanasi, they go to Goa, they go to Kashmir and so many places and tourism is blossoming. that means, people are attracted more and more towards it. Therefore, there should have been some mention about our tourism, our plans of tourism and all those things. Secondly, I wanted to know with respect to Union Territories. Of course, now I am in Goa, it is a State. But still I have some affection for Union Territories. since we are administering the Union Territories independently, directly by the Centre, so in the President's Address some mention specifically to the Union Territories, according to me, must be there.

As far as my State is concerned, our Minister of State for Agriculture, when he came to Goa and when I myself and another Minister suggested to him that we have got all sorts of colleges in Goa, but the only thing is that we do not have an Agricultural College, he was kind enough to immediately announce that we will sanction an Agricultural College as soon as a proposal from the State Government comes.'

Now, with respect to agriculture, industry and education, I would like to make one suggestion. At the national level, we have got agricultural policy, education policy and industrial policy. But with respect to the needs of the State Governments, we have never seen. We have never seen that they chalk out their independent policy within the framework of national policy. Sometimes they follow a point here and there or independently chalk out some scheme or the other. I would suggest that the Central Government should instruct or advise the State Governments that they should also have independent tourism policy, industrial policy, agricultural policy and education policy so that at the time of allocation of funds by the Central Government to the State Governments, a look can be had as to the needs of that particular State with respect to particular area.

17.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Lastly, I would like to mention one thing with respect to environment. Now, we are laying and we have to lay stress on the environment. But as has been said time and again, certain irrigation projects are pending because of environment. Same is the case with respect to Mandvi irrigation project in my constituency. It is lying pending for years together. The Central Government initially said that in case the Goa Government could give an assurance that they would cultivate forest twice the area of what is required to be cut, they would give sanction to the State Government. All sorts of undertakings were given by the State Government but the Centre has not cleared the Mandvi Irrigation project. In this respect, the Central Government has to see that irrigation needs of a new State—Goa State was born recently—are fulfilled. If these States are not able to meet the demands in terms of irrigation and industry, they will not be able to stand on their own legs and they will always be asking for funds from the Centre. In case this is to be avoided, then these things are to be seen.

Many hon. Members have said and referred to the policy enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I also appreciate that. In fact, Shri Gadgil has said that Marx has failed, others have failed but Jawaharlal Nehru has succeeded. Even the capitalist countries which were at one extreme are moving little towards the area of putting some control, with some attention towards commonmen, just like we are doing. In socialist countries, they are moving deeply towards freedom, free enterprise. Therefore, in some cases, both of them are coming in the middle, namely, they are coming on the path laid down by Jawaharlal Nehru. That is the path of democratic socialism. Therefore, although we as a country, are a developing country, it appears, everyone is coming on our line, as far as most of their policies are concerned. That is our success and that is the way we are going to take the country to march forward.

[Translation]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Gadgil. Encouraging points raised in the President's Address to the Members of both the Houses remind us late S. Radhakrishnan. While discussing the achievements of the Government of India, the President has put them in right perspective and appreciated them without any exaggeration. Our President has a dynamic personality and is a man of talent. Therefore, the sentiments expressed by him are very natural and practical. In this way, our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken the country forward after overcoming various difficulties. He took over the reins of Government at a time when the country was facing serious problem of terrorism and divisive forces were very much active in the country. The country was facing natural calamities. Many internal and external dangers hovered over the country. He handled situation boldly and steered the country forward. It should not only be appreciated but should be considered as a significant achievement.

The country faced a severe drought which was unprecedented. Government faced it with great courage. Not only this, there were floods in the country. There was earthquake too. Not only in the north Bihar, but it occurred in many other parts of the country. We had expected that poverty would increase in the country owing to all these calamities but in spite of all this growth rate has been 6.3 percent. Production of foodgrains, cotton and many other commodities has increased in our country. Under such circumstances, we may achieve the growth rate of five percent in the country. Our target is 6 percent growth rate and we hope that we will pass that target.

There has been 8 percent growth in our industries which is the result of our various plans. Industries are making continuous progress in our country.

When our Prime Minister took over the

[Sh. Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]

reins of the country, there was great tension in and out-side the country. Our Prime Minister handled it very tactfully. There was an atmosphere of suspicion against India prevailing in Pakistan, Diago-Garacia, China and Sri Lanka etc. in 1985. We did not have friendly relation with China and Pakistan at that time. Even small countries kept on changing their stand. They felt that if and when help would be required it will be forthcoming from China, Pakistan and other neighbouring countries. But it is owing to dynamic personality of Shri Rajiv Gandhi that he created such impression is Sri Lanka and other neighbouring countries in such a short period that the atmosphere of suspicion which existed in these countries, withered away. Because Shri Rajiv Gandhi has proved that India is not an expansionist country, India does not want to pursue any colonial policy and while protecting its unity and sovereignty it is a country which protects the unity and sovernity of other countries of the world. As a result of this policy, the roots of democracy have become strong in Sri Lanka where terrorism was expanding. The part played by the Indian forces and the Government is well known to the world. Owing to India's foreign policy democracy is flourishing in the neighbouring countries. Democracy came into Pakistan because of India's approach. Dictator like Gen. Zia perished in Pakistan and Government based on democratic principles come into power. The people of Pakistan got inspiration from India and we have no hesitation to admit it. The people of Pakistan know it fully well that people of India and Indian Government wish them success in achieving democratic set up in Pakistan. Shrimati Benazir Bhutto became Prime Minister of Pakistan based on the same democratic system as in India. I can say that similar atmosphere in other countries has been created as a result of good wishes of India. I got on opportunity to talk to the people coming from Pakistan and I asked them about their views about Shri Rajiv Gandhi. They told me that whenever they see Shri Rajiv Gandhi on television, they say that here is a Prime Minister of

a country under whose leadership the country has prospered but all these things will not be appreciated by the members of our opposition parties. They only know to level charges and indulge in character assasination. The opposition parties have always been indulging in character-assasination of the leaders, such things can never be termed as constructive work. The opposition parties leave no stone unturned in maligning the Prime Minister, all types of charges are levelled but the people have started believing that the charges of opposition parties are baseless, they have no moral values and they are indulging in cheap propaganda. The much talked about Janata Dal has been formed after merging many parties. The Chairman of this party dictates terms. If this is the discipline of the party, how can such a party provide a good administration to the country. An atmosphere of suspicion has been created in our neighbouring countries a result of a statement issued on foreign policy of this party. We have very old friendship with U.S.S.R., we are establishing friendship with other countries also and we have also established friendly relations with those countries with whom we had not friendly relations in the past but these people want to disturb this atmosphere. Shri Haroobhai has correctly pointed out a little while ago that what Shri Vishwa Nath Pratap Singh has talked about seeking cooperation and donations from the capitalists, it is nothing but asking the capitalists indirectly to give donations to them. In this manner Fascist forces are being created. What is fascism, it is a process or revenge. Such parties who have no agreement on principles, such forces can be capitalists, reactionary, or imperialist forces and these forces come together to take revenge. Charges are levelled against the persons whom they want to malign. There can be dialogue between the fascist forces and the reactionary forces to take revenge, they are in collusion and the leader who cannot be defeated by good deeds fascists ways are adopted to malign him. The first step in this direction is to spread rumours and indulge in character assasination of this powerful leader. For this, their intelligentsia needs

money and they purchase the intelligentsia and the news media by using money power and they approach the capitalists for this purpose. I want to say that fascist forces, imperialist forces and capitalist forces want to make a new party but this will not be possible. India has got a new direction under the leadership of the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, we are developing democracy and we are committed to socialist ideology. In the interest of the people, Indiraji had given the slogan to eradicate poverty to save the country. It was a revolutionary slogan in the direction of eradicating poverty but these fascist, capitalist and imperialist forces, who are trying to come together, have nothing to do with them.

In the end I want to say something about the Panchayati Raj. The Opposition parties allege that in this way, powers of the States are being curtailed and the Centre is dominating over them. They should understand that this is not a new thing. The ideals cherished by us were placed before the Congress by Mahatma Gandhi in its session in 1935 as to the kind of policies we would adopt. One of the policies was that all natural resources like minerals would be public property. Today we are following the same path. Keeping in view these fundamental principles Mahatma Gandhi used to say that the real India exists in its villages. Now our villages are a reflection of an India which is sad, naked, destitute, illiterate and poor. We are fighting for the same ideals for which the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi resisted dissipated tendencies. Through the system of Panchayati Raj we are granting farmers their legitimate rights. For small schemes such as levelling of 50-100 yards of land for pond, well, canal, minor irrigation or plateau area, funds are not available. To implement such schemes in a proper manner and to solve basic problems we need to follow the system of Panchayati Raj. For this purpose farmers and the poor should be associated with the process of formulating plan. The people who till the land are the people whose sweat and toil strengthens the nation its democratic structure and its economy. To conclude I shall recite a line in praise of hon. Shri Rajiv

Gandhi:

[English]

This is from Mr. Longfellow:

Sail on O ship of a State
Sail on O Union Strong and great.

[Translation]

In praise of hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi I wanted to say that India is following the path of progress. With these words I conclude and support this proposal.

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu):
Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I rise to support the proposal introduced by hon. Shri Gadgil on the Presidential Address. The Presidential Address very nicely describes our Government's policies and the steps taken by it in the poverty alleviation programme. It has been observed that programmes of the Government like the I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., Self-Employment Schemes on the Indira Awas Yojana have greatly benefited the farmers and poor living in villages. For this I thank our young leader hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi for proper implementation of these schemes. In order to derive full benefits from them, the Government machinery must be very efficient. Banks should function in such a way that masses may not face any difficulty in dealing with them. So cumbersome are banking procedures that the poor are forced to abandon their cases midway and are deprived of the benefits of various schemes. The most important point is that our hon. Prime Minister wants to introduce the system of Panchayati Raj, giving more powers to Panchayats which will ultimately benefit the poor. While giving more power to Panchayats it should be ensured that Panchayats do not misuse their powers. The benefits should reach the poor. Panditji said that Co-operative societies should be strengthened for poverty alleviation. It is true that Co-operative societies are functioning smoothly in some States. But in some States vested interests are dominating the

[Sh. Janak Raj Gupta]

Co-operative movement depriving the general public of all benefits. The Co-operative movement should be so strengthened that it may become beneficial for farmers and poor people. Some of my hon. colleagues said that the most crucial problem facing our country is that of unemployment. My State Jammu and Kashmir is quite backward in this respect. This problem is so serious that it has been stated in the President's Address that the Government wants to take certain steps to solve this problem. A rash programme should be chalked out for this purpose. There is a scheme to provide employment to at least one member of a family in which no one is employed. Talking from personal experience I can say that this will not benefit any family. In a family of 5-7 members a young man is offered employment. Later when the young man marries he and his spouse make a separate unit and the rest of the family members return to their original position. So there should be an alternative for the remaining family members like the self-employment scheme. If a youngster passes the matric examination and pursues further studies, it is difficult to convince him of the merits of the self-employment programme. Efforts should be made to persuade our youth by highlighting the merits of working for oneself and working for someone else. Camps should be organised to educate people on these aspects and to get them interested in the field of self-employment. I want to give a suggestion in this context. Two years ago boys who were under-matric used to join the army, B.S.F. on para-military forces. At present only matriculates are taken even though the other youngmen are also fit to join the services. This is also increasing unemployment. The Government should reconsider this matter and provide them employments our Government's foreign policy, is universally acclaimed as a successful one. On my several visits abroad I have observed that foreigners appreciate our foreign policy. No other country has made so much effort to bring about peace in the world. It is our policy which has influenced the two superpowers

and they decided to solve all the problem through negotiations. It is a great achievement and our hon. Prime Minister deserves praise for his remarkable efforts towards diffusing global tension. The whole world has praised India for its exemplary attitude in helping Maldives, Sri Lanka and Some Gulf nations in their hour of need. My learned colleague Shri Kabuli spoke about the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. No doubt, the situation in the State is a cause for concern. I think this is the first time in the history that a problem such as this has arisen in Jammu. We should not try to make political capital from the disturbed atmosphere in Kashmir. The antinational and secessionist forces became active in Kashmir and cause embarrassment to the Government. Such forces should be dealt with firmly on a political plane. The Government should take strict measures to suppress these elements. There is a coalition Government of the Congress (I) and the National Conference in Jammu and Kashmir. Under the leadership of hon. Shri Farooq Abdullah this Government is trying its utmost to stop the emergence of such forces. Both parties are putting up stiff political resistance against these forces. There are only two major parties over there—the Congress(I) and the National Conference. Therefore the Centre should extend all possible help to the State Government in dealing with those forces.

As such, the Hon. Prime Minister has repeatedly stated and it has mentioned in the President's Address as well that maximum relief has been provided to the flood and drought affected areas and the Hon. Prime Minister has taken personal and special interest in solving these problems which no Government has done so far. The Hon. Prime Minister himself went to the affected areas and extended all possible assistance to the victims and for which I think he deserves to be congratulated. This has benefited a large number of people.

Now-a-days, there is an acute power crisis in Jammu & Kashmir. Power supply remains cut off for 3 to 4 days at a stretch due to shortage of electricity. It is true that

Government has extended considerable assistance in making the Salal project operational. The other projects like Dulhasti and Uri will also provide considerable relief but the situation prevailing for the last 4 to 5 years has been such that we are not able to finalise any agreement by which those projects could be made operational. I want to request the Government that in view of the fact that Jammu & Kashmir is a border state and attracts a large number of tourists besides being a backward state with uncertain weather conditions, maximum power should be supplied to that State from the Central Grid so that people do not face any difficulties.

So far as our hon. friends in the opposition are concerned, they are not present in the House today and few days ago when hon. Shri R.L. Bhatia, was making his submission, objections were raised when he said that the opposition parties will destroy themselves quarrelling with each other. I also share the same view that the opposition parties neither have any clear cut programme nor any policy as such for the development of the country and its people. Apart from attacking the congress party and Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi at the personal level and hurling baseless allegations at him at the party, they have no other programme of action. People have tested their capability once in 1977 and they do not think it necessary to test them again. Therefore, their infighting to grab positions is enough for their dissolution. They will themselves bring their political death. Therefore, I want to tell my hon. friends and convince them that the people of the country are tired of their attitude. They do not have any definite policy or programme for the betterment of the country. That is why they will die their own death.

At present, the nation's interest and its future are safe only in the hands of our youthful leader Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi. If our country's unity and integrity is safe in anyone's hands it is so only in the hands of our young Prime Minister and the Congress party.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the President's Address. At the same time, I also welcome the celebration of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary Year in different parts of the world. The foundation which he laid of our country was based on the concepts of non-alignment, democracy, and socialism all of which were new political philosophies at that time. They have proved to be successful. Pandit Nehru's and Shri-mati Indira Gandhi's policies can be seen to be successful today. The doctrine of non-alignment, under which the country would keep itself aloof from the super-powers, has been adopted by more than 100 countries of the world. There is peace in the world today. Initiatives for disarmament, development and peace are being taken for which the Non-aligned Movement had played the most crucial role. It is because of this that U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. are holding peace talks. Today Delhi Declaration is giving a new direction to world peace. All this is the result of the freedom movement, the work done by Congress Party and the non-Aligned foreign policy of Pandit Nehru.

Secondly, it was being felt 4 years ago that India was under threat from the neighbouring countries of China, Pakistan and Bangladesh as each one of them was in different power bloc. The foreign tours of the Hon. Prime Minister has contributed in the improvement of this situation. In view of the position in Diego Garcia and Sri Lanka, it seemed that India will not be able to make its presence felt in the international field but today an account of the foreign policy of Pandit Nehru and its sincere adoption by Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi who has a dynamic and practical approach, our relationship with China has improved and a new direction has been given to it. As a result thereof, the crisis which was created in Sri Lanka has been resolved and democracy is being restored there.

We admit that the situation that has arisen in Punjab today is the handiwork of some of our neighbours, the colonial forces of the world and fundamentalist forces. But

[Sh. Jagannath Pattnaik]

the Central Government is determined and the steps which the Government is taking makes us hope that a solution to the Punjab problem will surely be found.

As regards Nagaland, Assam and Mizoram which are our sensitive states and where separatist forces were at work, the crisis is over, and for this too, credit goes to Pandit Nehru's policy and Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi's leadership. The international forces which are bent upon destroying the country is not receiving support in these areas. On the other hand, the policies of Shri Rajiv Gandhi are receiving support and the North-East has entered the national mainstream. Minor irritants always exist but if there is a uniform policy, a determined Government and a unified leadership, problems will definitely be solved. However, regarding the problems of the country, certain international forces which do not like India becoming self-reliant in the economic field and be in the forefront of the international peace movements are behind them. Similarly, the fundamentalist, capitalist, and federal forces are behind the backwardness of the country and are encouraging regionalism and fundamentalism in a land where the characteristic feature is of unity in diversity and if the congress party had not been in power today the situation could have been worse. We can well imagine what would have been the situation if a party like the Janata Dal had been in power. We have not forgotten the experience of 1977 so far. Janata Dal does not have a definite foreign policy and, therefore, it is a matter of concern for the country. The Janata Dal does not have a economic policy and no guiding principles as such, and as regards the leaders you may be aware that there are charges against most of them and commissions of enquiry have been constituted to look into them. In addition, there are prima-facie cases and the High Court has passed strictures as well. In spite of all this, these people are talking of clean politics today. There is an alliance which has no ideology and there is no unity among them. They do not have a

clear-cut foreign policy. If a corrupt party like this one, which does not have a view of its own and no clear-cut policy in the international field, takes the reigns of power of this country, it will have disastrous results. It will be same as happened in 1977 when we regressed by 30 years. Therefore, the Indian people know that bringing these people to power will not be in the interest of the country. The prestige which India enjoys in the international field will be lowered. Therefore the people will never bring the Janata Dal to power and we have full faith the people in this regard.

As regards the economic sphere, I do not want to go into the figures because of time constraints but the Indian economy is so strong today that in spite of the century's worst drought having hit the country last year, there was little effect on the economy. If a similar drought had hit some other country, it would have affected agricultural and industrial production and acute scarcity of raw material would have been created. But the century's worst drought made little impact on our economy and the growth rate went up instead of falling. We remained self-reliant. The industrial growth rate was 7.7 percent. Today, even in China the rate of inflation is 20 per cent but we have been able to control inflation. This proves the resilience of our economy and it is so because of our stable Government and dynamic leadership.

We are committed to democratic socialism. A new start has been given to democracy by emphasising the real power of the people in its functioning. Today seminars are being held all over the country in this regard. A seminar on Panchayati Raj is going on in Delhi as well. There will be devolution of power at the district, Tehsil and Panchayat levels. The biggest hurdle in the implementation of the policies is the bureaucratic attitude which will be curbed. Not only that, the Congress Party and Shri Rajiv Gandhi fulfilled the promises made at the time of elections. Shri Rajiv Gandhi had said that if the Congress Party came to power it will make electoral reforms. Accordingly a

Bill was introduced in the House. He had also said that the New Education Policy will be shortly announced. The promise was kept and a Bill to this effect was introduced. We have fulfilled all the promises that we have made. The Congress Party had made a commitment that it will bring forward the Anti-Defection Bill. The Bill was introduced and passed here. The people know that the Government will implement and fulfil all those promises that it has made. Everybody knows that it is the bureaucracy which puts impediments in the process of implementation. They have been dealt with sternly. We are making more efforts in this direction.

Today the country is threatened by the forces which are causing damage to the unity of the country. We are dealing with them sternly. Not only that, the communal forces are raising their heads in the country today and casteism and regionalism is growing. We have to fight these forces. There is no doubt about the fact that. We are fighting them. Our efforts to provide social and economic justice to the poor people of this country is continuing. We have launched a number of programmes for their upliftment.

When the prices of essential commodities which are used by common man increases, it affects them. We should take some new measures in this direction. In this regard, I would like to make a suggestion that we should formulate a policy to ensure that prices of essential commodities such as rice, kerosene, sugar etc. do not rise for five years.

Today unemployment problem is one of the biggest problems confronting the youth of our country. Our Prime Minister has launched a number of programmes to provide employment to the youth. These should be further accelerated. Shri Rajiv Gandhi gave a call of "Bekari Hatao" in the Congress Session in Madras. He has also taken steps in this regard. We are confident that this will solve the problem of unemployment.

Besides, we will have to implement the Land Reforms Act. This will help in the

upliftment of the poor people. We should also take steps to remove the regional imbalance in our country. If this is not done a state like Orissa, though rich in natural resources, will remain backward for ever. It is a matter of regret that the attitude of the railway has not changed in respect of Orissa. The Planning Commission as well as the Finance Commission should pay more attention to states like Orissa in order to ensure development of the State. Similarly, it should be given the same status as has been given to Jammu and Kashmir. In Orissa, Kalahandi is a place which experienced severe drought this year. Though the crop were very good in other parts of the country, Kalahandi was hit by the worst drought. With a view to deal with the drought situation and develop the States like Orissa, we should provide financial and technical assistance to these States under the provision of article 371 of the Constitution. This will remove regional imbalance. If regional imbalance is not removed it will not be possible to bring socialism in the true sense.

With these words I thank you.

SHRI SHANKARLAL (Pali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, it is a fact and the Hon. President has also admitted in his Address that India occupies a prestigious position in the world today.

Our relations with super powers in the world, whether it is the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A. or China and Pakistan has improved. What I mean to say is that India has emerged to the front line. We are adopting the same principles in the SAARC and also in our foreign relations, which were followed by our late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had emerged as the apostle of peace in the world. As a tribute to him, we are celebrating his birth centenary this year.

Whether it was the problem of Sri Lanka or Maldives, our leader followed such a policy, that India is now being held in high

[Sh. Shankarlal]

esteem. The Hon. President has rightly said in his Address, that the country which believes in the unflinching adherence to the great principles of democracy can become strong. The reforms brought by the Government, whether it is regarding giving voting right to young people of 18 years age or checking those forces from not accepting the established principles of secularism, unity, integrity and socialism in the Constitution, will now make these forces give in writing to the Election Commission that they have confidence in the provisions of the Constitution.

We saw the opposition trying to negate the principles of socialism. But it was a historic step when sanctity was established by enacting the Anti-defection Act. We have also enacted a law to prevent the misuse of religious institutions. We focussed our attention towards the economic development of the country. There are no two opinions and it has been rightly mentioned in the President's Address also that despite the ravages of natural calamities, the economy has actually recorded a positive growth rate of 3.6 per cent. Not only that, we have made tremendous progress in the industrial sector also. In hut shell, I can say that our country has made alround progress.

So far as farmers are concerned, it has been mentioned that loan target has been enhanced from Rs. 1800 crores to about Rs. 2500 crores. Now a farmer can easily get a loan of Rs. 10,000. Specially, there are proposals to help the farmers financially. Besides, our Government believes in the policy that our country can make progress only when the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the minorities, the backward classes and the farmer community are uplifted. It has been observed that there are impediments in the process of implementation of the programmes launched for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities and backward classes. The programmes are very good, but benefits of these programmes do not reach those for

whom they are meant. That is why our leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi talks of providing the benefits of these schemes to these people through the Panchayati Raj system. This step does not go against the Constitution, rather it proposes to boost the very idea of Panchayati Raj envisaged in article 40 of the Constitution.

The Opposition has been charged of having no ideology. I also endorse this view that the opposition is without any ideology. If you go through today's addition of "The Times of India," the "*Janasatta*" or read the speeches of Shri V.P. Singh delivered by him at Balrampur and Calcutta, you will come to know that he says only one thing, that Indira Congress should be removed. Apart from this, they have no other ideology. For this, they are prepared to compromise any other ideology. Earlier, they used to say that they have nothing to do with the B.J.P. but now they are ready to associate themselves with B.J.P. Earlier they used to say that they will not raise funds from big industrial houses, but now they say that they are prepared to accept funds from big industrial houses. Shri V.P. Singh has gone to the extent of saying -as I learn from the "*Janasatta*"-that just as Mussolini and Roosevelt united together to face the challenge thrown by Hitler, all the opposition parties should also unite. In there any logic in it? It means that they have no ideology. The only thing that they want, is to remove the Indira Congress somehow or the other. This is the only ideology that they have. where do they want to take the country? Neither there is any Janata Dal nor any Janta Party. They are so many and they express different views. V.P. Singh should have come to the House today and expressed his views on the President's Address. They want to mislead the country. They express divergent views at different times. In this way they are assaulting at those strong economic policies of the Indira Congress that helped the country march ahead. Their sole effort is somehow or the other to remove Indira Congress. They have no other ideology. But this ideology can never become successful. The people of this country know them well, because they

were thrown out of power after sometime when in 1977 they tried to bring together unprincipled men in politics.

I would like to express my thanks to the Central Government and our leaders for extending financial help to Rajasthan last year for meeting the challenge of drought. In spite of that 4,500 villages out of total 33,000 villages are experiencing hardship for drinking water. The drought situation is still continuing in Rajasthan. The Government of Rajasthan has sent a telegram to the Central Government. I am hopeful that the Central Government will extend necessary help to the State of Rajasthan.

I shall conclude after making a submission about my Constituency. So far as the question of environmental pollution and the worker's problem is concerned, they are still on strike at the Pali mill. Even today the fertility of soil is getting destroyed because of water pollution. The policies of the Central Government are good, but the Government of Rajasthan should be pressurised to imple-

ment them. I am of the view that the State of Rajasthan will develop if all these things are fulfilled. Rajasthan will continue to follow the same policies and extend full support to the Central Government. It will continue to repose confidence in the leadership of Rajiv Gandhi in the Lok Sabha. The people of the entire country will also follow the policies of Congress without paying any attention to what the opposition says.

I thank you a lot for giving me time to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 28, 1989/Phalguna 9, 1910 (Saka)