

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Second Session  
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



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## CONTENTS

[*Ninth Series, Vol. IV, Second Session, 1990/1912 (Saka)*  
No. 23, Monday, April 16, 1990/Chaitra 26, 1912 (Saka)]

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers To Questions:	1—36
*Starred Question Nos. 451 to 456	
Written Answers to Questions:	37—430
Starred Question Nos. 457 to 471	37—85
Unstarred Question Nos 4808 to 4842, 4844 to 4857, 4859 to 4885, 4887 to 4916, 4918 to 5019	85—415
Papers Laid on the Table	431—434
Commission of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1990 As amended by Rajya Sabha	435
Message from Rajya Sabha	434—435
Statements by Ministers	435—439 448—452
(i) Bomb blasts involving 5718 Dooars Express on 12.4.90 and 5609 Avadh Assam Express on 13.4.90 on Alipurduar Division of North East Frontier Railway and fire Accident in 383 Mokameh-Danapur Passenger Train on 16.4.1990	435—439

Shri George Fernandes

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

(ii)

COLUMNS

(ii) Bomb explosion on a bus at Prembari Pal,  
Ring Road, Delhi on 13.4.1990 448—452

Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed

Matters under Rule 377 439—444

(i) Need for allocation of more funds  
for early completion of Bangalore-  
Mysore metre gauge railway line 439—440

Shri Srikanta Datta Narasimha Raja Wadiyar

(ii) Need to enquire transportation of coal  
by HINDALCO by rail 440

Shri Hari Kewal Prasad

(iii) Need for doubling of railway line between  
Ranaghat and Lalgola in West Bengal 440—441

Dr. Asim Bala

(iv) Need for steps to prevent recurrence of incidents  
like chlorine gas leakage in the Standard Alkali  
Factory in Thane-Belapur strip 441

Shri Vidyadhar Gokhale

(v) Need to ensure that upgradation of slum  
areas in Nagpur City is not affected due to  
forest law regarding 'Zhudpi Jungle' 441—442

Shri Banwarlilal Purohit

(vi) Need to float debentures for various railway  
projects in Marathwada, Maharashtra 442—443

Dr. Venkatesh Kabde

(vii) Need for payment of 'Hill Compensatory  
Allowance' to the Central Government and  
Public Undertakings employees posted in  
Himachal Pradesh 443—444

Shri Prem Kumar Dhumal

Demands for Grants (General), 1990-91	444—447
Ministry of Industry	452—548
Shri M. Arunachalam	444—447
Shri Ishwar Chaudhary	452—456
Shri Murli Deora	456—460
Shri Prahlad Singh Patel	460—463
Shri Chhedi Paswan	463—466
Shri Mitra Sen Yadav	466—469
Shri P. Narsa Reddy	469—473
Shri Mandhata Singh	473—479
Shri Piyus Tiraky	479—481
Shri R. Muthiah	481—486
Shri Janak Raj Gupta	486—489
Shri P.C. Thomas	489—490
Shri Babubhai Meghji Shah	490—494
Shri Harpal Singh Panwar	494—497
Shri R. Jeevarathinam	497—500
Shri M.S. Pal	500—502
Shri Amar Roypradhan	502—504
Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	504—507
Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya	507—510
Shri Rameshwar Prasad	510—511
Prof. K.V. Thomas	511—515
Shri Ram Krishan Yadav	515—518

(iv)

COLUMNS

Dr. S.P. Yadav	518—520
Shri N. Dennis	521—525
Shri Chand Ram	525—527
Shri Ajit Singh	528—546
<b>Demands for Grants (General), 1990-91</b> <b>Ministry of Human Resource Development</b>	547—564
Shri N. Tombi Singh	558—563

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Monday, April 16, 1990/Chaitra 26, 1912  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Transfer of Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

+

\*451. SHRI UPENDRA NATH  
VERMA:  
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the guidelines for transfer of teachers in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) any changes made in the last one year;

(c) whether the prescribed guidelines have been followed in the matter of transfer in all categories;

(d) if not, the cases where the departure from guidelines was made and the reasons therefore;

(e) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Teach-

ers Association has represented against the departure in transfer guidelines; and

(f) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

The guidelines for transfer and posting of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are approved by the Board of Governors of the Sangathan. In the light of these guidelines, the Sangathan had drawn operational guidelines for the academic session 1989-90 with the approval of the then Chairman of the Sangathan (Minister of State for Education). A copy each of these transfer guidelines and operational guidelines is presented in Annexures I and II below.

The changes that were brought about in the transfer guidelines during the year 1989-90 were the following:

1. Addition of 'Compelling Administrative and Compassionate Reasons' as a ground for transfer—as against the earlier criterion of 'Administrative Reasons'.
2. The earlier medical ground for transfer was specific. This has been broadened and made general.
3. Earlier, death in the family of the teacher was mentioned as a spe-

cific ground for transfer. This specific mention has been dispensed with.

4. Earlier, transfer of unmarried girls to places of their convenience was not provided for. Now it has been provided.
5. Provision has also been made for transfer on grounds of teachers developing handicaps in the course of employment in KVS.
6. For Principals, previously there was a fixed tenure for 5 years in a station. Now this has been dispensed with.

The transfer guidelines, inter-alia, provide that normal transfers will be made after effecting transfers of promotees in the first instance. This policy had been followed during the current academic session (1.5.89 to 30.4.90) also, except in the case of transfer of Trained Graduate Teachers on promotion as Post Graduate Teachers. These transfers on promotion could not be effected on account of a writ petition filed in the Madras High Court, by Physical Education Teachers, who have prayed that they may also be made feeder category for promotion to the posts of Post Graduate Teachers as is done for Trained Graduate Teachers. In the light of legal opinion, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has moved a petition before the Madras High Court and sought permission for promoting suitable Trained Graduate Teachers as Post Graduate Teachers. The Court has not disposed of the case. Therefore, before the promotional postings of Trained Graduate Teachers as Post Graduate Teachers were effected, the transfers of existing Post Graduate Teachers were made with the approval of the then Chairman, KVS.

The last date for effecting annual transfer of teachers as per guidelines is 31st October. This was got extended with the approval of the Chairman, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to 20.12.89.

All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association in an open letter to the Prime Minister, have, inter-alia, mentioned the alleged violation of transfer guidelines and suggested a probe into it. This is being looked into.

#### ANNEXURE-I

##### *Guidelines for Transfer of Teachers 1989-90*

1. The general policy will be not to transfer teachers including Principals frequently. The normal transfers will be effected only for organisational reasons or on request or on medical grounds.
2. There will be no fixed tenure after which it may be necessary to transfer a teacher/Vice-Principal/Principal/Education Officer/Assistant Commissioner.
3. Transfer will be made after offering promotions every year.
4. Transfers will generally be effected during the summer vacations. Transfers will not be effected after 31st October.
5. Transfer will be made keeping in view the number of vacancies expected to be filled up by promotions and direct recruitment.
6. Transfers will be effected by observing the following priorities:—
  - (a) Transfers on administrative reasons.
  - (b) Transfers for reasons of serious illness requiring treatment away from the place of posting.
  - (c) Transfer of spouses for joining the family and similarly trans-



fer of unmarried girls to a place of their convenience.

7. No request for transfers will ordinarily be entertained unless a teacher has completed three academic sessions except in the cases mentioned in (6) above.
8. PRTs, TGTs and other category of teachers in the identical scales will not normally be posted outside the region in which they were selected.
9. Teachers of all categories on appointment will be posted as far as possible to schools in the interior areas.
10. Subject to availability of vacancy, PGTs/Vice-Principals/Principals/Education Officers/Assistant Commissioner on promotion or on direct recruitment will be posted to a different State than the one where they are posted, or are domiciled as the case may be and he/she will normally not be moved out of that State for atleast 5 years unless there are compelling reasons.
11. PGTs/Vice-Principals/Principals/Education Officers/Assistant Commissioners who have 3 years or less to retire would not be posted out on promotion/direct recruitment if already working in home State, subject to availability of vacancies.
12. Teachers/Vice-Principals/Principals posted to hard stations as identified by the Department of Personnel would be given station of their choice subject to availability of vacancies after completion of 3 years stay at the hard station. This would be, however, not applicable to teachers specifically recruited for North-Eastern Region.
13. Not transfer TA will be paid for request transfers on whatever

grounds unless the teacher has completed five years in his existing place of posting.

#### ANNEXURE-II

##### *Operational details of transfer-guidelines of Teaching Staff for 1989-90*

The operational details of Transfer-guidelines of teaching staff of KVS for 1989-90, as discussed in a meeting with PS to MOS and Commissioner, KVS on 15.5.89 are listed below:—

Board of Governors of KVS in its 52nd meeting held on 27.12.88 approved guidelines for transfer and posting of teachers, Vice-Principals and Principals. Under these guidelines transfers are broadly categorised under two heads:—

A. Transfer in public interest

B. Transfer on request

A. *Transfer in public interest.*

Under the category, following types of transfers are contemplated.

- i) Transfer on compelling administrative and compassionate reasons.
- ii) Transfer of Post Graduate Teachers, Vice-Principals and Principals who have completed three years in North-Eastern Region (comprising the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram). This is in accordance with the Government of India Policy. (This, however, excludes PGTs, TGTs and PRTs recruited especially in 1984 for North-East Region).
- iii) Transfer of teachers/Vice-Principals/Principals who have completed three years at a hard station. Three years to be reckoned from the date of joining the hard sta-

tions. (Hard stations as identified by the earlier KVS Committee, as the Department of Personnel does not maintain such a list).

#### B. Transfer on Request:

The guidelines approved by the BOG provide the following:

- a) Transfer for reasons of serious illness requiring treatment away from the place of posting.
- b) Transfer of spouses for joining the family and similarly transfer of unmarried girls to a place of their convenience.

In order to implement the above, the following hierarchy of priorities and details are suggested:—

- i) Transfer on serious illness requiring treatment away from the place of posting. Under this head, we may give consideration to cardiac problems, paralysis, renal failure, cancer, TB, etc. and may include cases of physically handicapped requiring medical treatment/attention. However, only these cases of physical handicap may be considered where the handicap has developed after joining KVS. The list is illustrative only and not exhaustive. The medical certificates in support of serious illness should be from CMO/Civil Surgeon of Distt. hospitals or from Medical Superintendents of Government hospitals or Head of Hospital attached to medical colleges/institutions or from CMO of project hospitals for project schools/officer incharge of Defence Sector hospitals for Defence Sector schools. While transferring, the point to be considered would be facilities for treatment not available at the existing station and their availability at the station where transfer is requested. No minimum

stay at a particular station may be required for considering such requests.

#### ii) Transfer on spouse basis:

Under the aforesaid category following hierarchy is suggested:

- a) Spouse of a KVS employee. This is suggested as it will ensure smooth functioning of the Vidyalayas.
- b) Spouse of a Central Government/Defence department employee and the employee of the Autonomous bodies and the undertaking of the Central Government and spouses of State Governments and undertakings of State Governments, the length of stay at the existing station being the determining factor.
- c) All other spouses.
- iii) Transfer of unmarried girls to a place of convenience. Minimum stay of one year at the existing station may be required for consideration of transfer. (i.e. for spouse cases/cases of unmarried girls)
- iv) Transfer of Principals/Vice-Principals/PGTs who have less than 3 years to retire. No minimum stay at a particular station is required. This is suggested because guidelines provide posting a promotee to the same place if promoted within three years of retirement.

The other important part of the guidelines is the sequence to be followed in affecting postings and transfers. In this connection para 3 of the guidelines lays down that "Transfers will be made after offering promotions every year".

From the above, the following sequence of promotional postings, transfers and posting of directly recruited teachers, Vice-Principals and Principals follows:—

1. Promotional postings in respect of teachers promoted as TGTs, HMs, PGTs and Vice-Principals may be done first. Similarly the vacancies of Principals are to be filled first by offering the posts of Principals to the promoted Vice-Principals.
2. i) Inter-regional transfers of teachers of all categories, Vice-Principals and Principals.  
ii) Inter-regional transfer of teachers of all categories.
3. Posting of directly recruited teachers and Principals.

May kindly see the above operational details of transfer-guidelines for formal approval, so that steps are taken to implement the same accordingly.

A separate note regarding time-schedule of direct recruitment/promotion of posting of teaching staff, determination of staff strength, as discussed with PS to MOS and Commissioner, KVS on 15.5.89 is being put up.

Sd/-  
(D.R. NANGIA)  
16.5.89

May kindly see for any further directions from MOS.

Sd/-  
(L.R. MAL)  
16.5.89

MOS

The proposals from NSP-1 to 3 are approved subject to the following observations:—

- i) The words "including death of spouse" occurring in A (i) at NSP-1 may be deleted.

- ii) In B (i) at NSP-2, a sentence may be added to the effect that only those cases of physically handicapped will be considered wherein the physical handicap has developed after the employee has joined KVS. Accordingly, any handicap which existed before a person joins KVS should not be made a ground for seeking transfer. In the same clause the Certificate from the Head of the Hospital attached to Medical College/Research Institution should be made acceptable instead of requiring the Certificate from the Head of the College or the Research Institution.

Sd/-  
(L.P. SHAHI)

KVS/Com. KVS

Sd/-  
(Y.N. CHATURVEDI)  
30.5.89

[Translation]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it a fact that 181 teachers have been transferred in October-November 1989 on humanitarian ground and Rs. four crores have been illegally taken from them? (*Interruptions*)

[English]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: It is not correct, Sir. The only transfers that I am aware of, which have been affected, are those which relate to cases where the individual teachers have been suffering from extremely serious illnesses which are regarded as of a terminal nature such as cancer and so on.

[Translation]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: What

is the definition of humanitarian ground? Such a large scale transfer of teachers on humanitarian ground have never been done in the history of the Education Department.

[*English*]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, a large number of transfers are indeed effected, but that was last year. The hon. Member has specifically asked with reference to what has happened during the last one month or indeed in the last few months and those are the ones that I have referred to. Mainly no such transfers have taken place in the last few months. All transfers referred to by the hon. Member were those which were done previously by the previous Government, by the previous Minister in the last current year.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Verma, you have already asked two supplementary questions. Now Dr. Sudhir Ray.

[*English*]

DR. SUDHIR RAY: Sir, the hon. Minister in this reply has admitted that All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association sent a Memorandum to the Honourable Education Minister. I would like to know from him the issues raised in the letter and whether there is any probe to be made on these issues.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, as in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House, the concluding paragraph says:

"The All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association in an open letter to the Prime Minister have, *inter alia*, mentioned the alleged violation of transfer guidelines and suggested a probe into it. This is being looked into."

The statement clearly brings out that

there are transfer guidelines and they were followed during the academic year 1.5.89 and 30.4.90. But there is a change in the guidelines which were affected by the previous Government during the last year and a large number of transfers did take place during the current year.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, I am pained to hear such an answer from a person like Prof. M.G.K. Menon. He said that this was done by the previous Government, by the previous Minister. Sir, it is quite different because the Ministers may come and go, they will change. But when you look at the Kendriya Vidyalaya structure and when you look into the guidelines which the hon. Minister himself has given, you will find that there is no guideline. Any guideline which can be given—there are a number of guidelines, look at any guideline, as for example, "(1) Addition of 'compelling administrative and compassionate reasons' as a ground for transfer—as against the earlier criterion of administrative reasons'." Now, it has changed. What is it? 'Compelling administrative and compassionate reasons'.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. Come to the question.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: It is so viable, it can be changed. Now, what happens is, the entire matter of transfers of teachers has gone into the hands of Administration. (*Interruptions*) This has resulted in corruption. So, I would like to know whether he will make it specific. Sir, if specific criteria are there, there cannot be any allegation. That is what I am telling.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, I was not making any allegation; I was only pointing out the facts. The hon. Member previously had asked a question about transfers made in the last month and I said no such transfers have been made. I said, indeed a large number of transfers were made in the last calendar year. Further, I pointed out that there were certain changes in the opera-

tional guidelines which were effected during last year.

**SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister kindly enlighten us as to whether the guidelines prescribed by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan were changed only at the instance of the then Minister or the approval of the entire governing body was also obtained? Further, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that many cases have gone to High Courts in various States, and, if so, what action is being proposed on those cases.

**PROF. M.G.K. MENON:** Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that what the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association have in the open letter to the Prime Minister stated is transfer of teachers in violation of transfer guidelines and violation of guidelines for promotional postings and also arbitrary closing of the date for annual transfers. These, essentially, were the complaints that they had. I would also like to point out that we are aware that when transfers take place, they have to be on the basis of an application in a certain form prescribed by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. Many transfers were indeed effected which were not in such forms. Further, when transfers are ordered by the Chairman, they become request transfers. Thirdly, all cases of transfers have to be examined on merit with reference to the norms prescribed and it is these violations which the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Teachers' Association has complained about. These are essentially being gone into. Actually, the transfers which were effected on this basis were 181 compared to 742 which were according to the guidelines laid down.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I want to know is:—

- a) how many teachers were transferred in that year or in the earlier two years?
- b) when did the open letter reach the Prime Minister's Office? and

- c) how long will the Prime Minister or the Department of Education take to lay the probe report before the House about the irregularities involved in such transfers?

**PROF. M.G.K. MENON:** Sir, as far as the earlier question is concerned, I would like to point out to the hon. Member that after the Chairman had approved these changes in the operational guidelines for transfers, they were put to the Board of Governors and approved. The second point is that we will have to see and furnish to the House separately—it can be treated as an assurance—about the actual number of transfers effected in previous years. The letter to the Prime Minister was received relatively recently and it is being looked into.

[*Translation*]

**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know whether it is correct that in spite of guidelines, transfers are made every year? According to the guidelines transfers should be made after ensuring the promotion and posting first but this process has not been followed in the past. Will the hon. Minister assure that transfers will be made after following this process in future?

[*English*]

**PROF. M.G.K. MENON:** Sir, the practice is that, first effect is given to transfers of promotees. Thereafter normal transfers take place and this is the guideline which exists. As far as I am concerned and the Ministry and also the Government is concerned, the guideline as laid down will be strictly followed.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that during the regime of previous Government, not only transfer of as many as 181 teachers was made but a large number of students were admitted into Central

schools all over the country under discretionary quota. In Bihar alone, more than 3000 children were granted admission under this quota. It is alleged that a large sum of money amounting to Rs. 3-4 crores was made out of it. In this regard I had written to the Government also. Today Education Department has become 'mini Bofors'. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether high level probe will be ordered in it and action will be taken against the responsible persons?

[English]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: The hon. Member is correct about the number of transfers of 181 teachers which were ordered under the specific directions of the then Chairman of the Kendriya Vidya Sangathan. With regard to the question of what else was involved in it, I cannot give any reply as it stands. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called you, please sit down.  
(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I can only point out to the House that the only way in which one can ensure that none of these anomalies take place which can lead to suspicion, which can indeed lead to a sort of situation the hon. Member has talked about, is to have explicitly guidelines for this purpose, whether they are for admissions or whether they are for transfers and to have guidelines which are followed strictly without any departures and that is what I intend to follow. With regard to past events, I can certainly assure the House that I will have these looked into. (Interruptions)

#### Scrutiny of Administrative Files

\*452. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to institute scrutiny of administrative/establishment files in the Government offices to check if the decisions are taken as per the existing rules and regulations/Government instructions/orders and there is no violation of these and no Government servant has been victimised or favoured by the administrative authorities;

(b) if so, the details of steps being taken in this regard;

(c) whether such a scrutiny will help bring out cases of corruption/favouritism/nepotism in administration; and

(d) the fields in which such scrutiny has been or is being instituted?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was that so many irregularities are committed in Government offices, rules are violated and transfers and appointments are made on the basis of political and administrative pulls and pressures. Illegal gratification is taken. Some employees are harassed whereas some are favoured and benefited. With whom such complaints should be made? Hundreds of such complaints are received by each and every M.P. who forwards them to the Minister concerned for taking necessary action on them. But no action is taken by the Ministers. My question was, can't the Government set up an agency or consider to constitute an agency to whom such complaints can be sent for investigation so that adherence of rules and regulations and guidelines could be ensured? Some persons have been working at a particular station for the last 20 years whereas some are transferred within three months of their posting. Lakhs of rupees are taken as bribe for this purpose. To check all these things, will you institute scrutiny of

administrative decisions so that people may make complaints to them. Why they should go to an M.P. or the Minister for redressal of their grievances? Why the Minister wants to retain the discretionary power with him? Why the hon. Minister has said that there was no such proposal?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to make it clear that the question was whether the Government purposes to institute administrative scrutiny or not. Rules and regulations framed under Article 77 of the Constitution provide for a lot of such facilities. If any complaint is made to the Government, there are several machineries available with the Government through which it can be investigated. I would like to say that there is the Vigilance Commission under Department of Personnel and Training and yet another agency is C.B.I. to look into such complaints. I would like to give you a good news that in the last session we have introduced the Lokpal Bill under which not only the officers but Cabinet Ministers the Prime Minister have been brought under its purview. I would like to assure that if any such complaint comes before us, appropriate action will be taken on it.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I do admit that CBI and other agencies are there but it has nothing to do with what I have mentioned. What I mean to say that some are not transferred even after completing three years whereas some are transferred just six months after their posting. Somewhere a person with 15 years of service is waiting for promotion whereas his juniors are promoted. Somewhere orders are issued by the Minister in favour of someone. In High Courts, they get justice after 20 years of litigation. No action has been taken against any person who has used his discretionary power arbitrarily. the Government should constitute a machinery which may look into the cases of harassment and favouritism and after making final scrutiny, action should be taken against the guilty and justice should be done. Who will approach the CBI and the Vigilance Commission? This can be done

there itself. Why have you rejected these suggestions so casually.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no question of casual rejection. There is a way to give reply to the question and I have given reply that way. I would like to tell the hon. Member for his information that if any one does not want to go to the Vigilance Commission or other investigating agency, there are other machinery under the rules and regulations about which I would read out;

[English]

"The transaction of business rules seeks to define the authority, responsibility and obligations of each Department in the matter of disposal of business allocated. While providing that the business allocated to a Department will be disposed of under the direction of the Minister in charge, these rules also specify: (a) cases or category of cases to be submitted to the President, the Prime Minister, the Cabinet or its Committees for prior approval and (b) and circumstances in which the Department primarily concerned with the business under disposal will have to consult other Departments concerned and secure their concurrence before taking final decisions."

There are, therefore, built-in provisions in the transaction of business rules which can take care of these things.

[Translation]

Therefore, I would like to say that if the investigation through the Departmental inquiry is not proper or anyone objects to it, investigation can be assigned to any other agency but investigation will certainly be done.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra to a great extent. It has been seen that he it

National Front Government or the previous Government, top officials harass their subordinate employees. Either they take bribe or if their subordinate do not work according to their wishes, they are transferred to far flung areas and it is happening with the employees belonging to weaker sections on a very large scale. I have received many such complaints.

MR. SPEAKER: Mayawatiji, don't deliver speech but put question.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Sir the Government frames rules and regulations to protect the Government employees from putting them into any difficulty or loss, so I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether steps would be taken by the Government to put those rules and regulations into practice so as to provide benefit to the Government employees, practice so as to provide benefit to the Government employees, particularly the employees belonging to weaker sections of the society?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. lady Member that if there is any complaint against any departmental head that he is not investigating the case properly, I think the complaint should be made to the Minister concerned and the Minister will definitely intervene into it. If the head of the department has committed any mistake, I would like to assure the hon. Member that the matter would also be investigated. If there is any complaint against any Minister, that can be made to the hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Shri Malhotra has written any letter to him regarding that important issue to which the hon. Member has drawn the attention of the House and whether the Minister proposes to get it investigated?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Shri Malhotra is habituated to write large number

of letters. So it is not easy to recollect any particular letter, but I would surely find out whether any letter on this issue has come to me. Through I have got this very bad habit of replying to each and every letter. Therefore, I would surely take action, if necessary.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: I come from a hill area. I would like to seek some information with reference to the question raised here regarding the transfer of officials within two-three months of their posting. The people who are transferred from Himachal Pradesh to Delhi, Lucknow or Punjab are allowed to stay there for many years but nobody is sent to Himachal Pradesh in their place. I would like to have clarification from the hon. Minister in this regard.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As per the convention in respect of transfers, wherever transfers become necessary, only those people who have been at a particular place for a longer time are transferred at the first instance. If any person has any complaint that he or she has been transferred or that efforts are being made to transfer them, then they themselves should air their grievances to the concerned Ministry. I would like to give an assurance that such injustice would not occur.

[English]

#### **Recruitment to the Post of Director General, ICFRE**

\*453. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently an advertisement was made for recruitment to the post of Director General, ICFRE (Indian Council for Forest Research and Education), Dehra Dun;

(b) if so, the qualifications prescribed for the post; and

(c) the criteria adopted for calling the candidates for interview?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

### STATEMENT

The qualifications prescribed for the post of Director General, ICFRE were as under:

(1) *For Foresters:—*

- (i) An Officer of the Indian Forest Service having completed 25 years service with reference to the year of allotment and serving at or not below the level of Chief Conservator of Forests/Additional Chief Conservator of Forests in a State.
- (ii) Should have worked in Forestry Research Establishment for a period of at least 3 years.
- (iii) Should not be more than 55 years of age on 1.1.1990.

(2) *For Scientists:—*

- (i) First Class Post Graduate Degree in Forestry, Botany, Agriculture or other related Sciences or equivalent or First Class Bachelor's Degree in Engineering or Technology from a recognised University/Institution;
- (ii) Total 30 years experience in Forestry Research/Forestry Education (25 years in case of candidates having Doctorate degree) which would include Administrative experience for at least 5 years;

- (iii) Should not ordinarily be more than 50 years of age on 1.1.1990.

*Desirable Qualification:—* Doctorate in Forestry or other related sciences.

The above criteria were followed in calling candidates for interview.

SHRIP. NARSA REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the statement laid on the Table of the House, two categories have been shown. For the post of Foresters, 25 years of service and a minimum qualification of Chief Conservator of Forests or Additional Conservator of Forests is required. And for the second category, that is, for Scientists, 30 years experience in research and preferably Doctorate degree with five years experience is required. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he has side-tracked these prescribed conditions in calling the candidates for interview, who do not come within the purview of this, if so, on what grounds?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, there are qualifications which are laid down as described by the hon. Member. And these have been the criteria adopted for calling the candidates for interview for these particular posts.

SHRIP. NARSA REDDY: The Director General's post is for the first time being taken up by the Government for appointment. My humble question through you is whether the hon. Minister would be fair and try to see that the best in the country is selected and there will be no discrimination between the north and the south. Candidates coming from the south are being ignored.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I can certainly assure the hon. Member through you Sir, that our intention and effort is to get the best possible person for this job. Furthermore we do not believe in any discrimination—north, south, east or west. It is an Indian who would be selected, who will be eminently suited.

### Introduction of New Elective Subjects in Kendriya Vidyalayas

\*454. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association has been pressing for introduction of more and new elective subjects at plus two level in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association has asked for introduction of more elective subjects such as Physical Education, Music, Drawing and Civics at plus two stage in the Kendriya Vidyalayas. Kendriya Vidyalayas cater to the educational needs of the children of Central Government employees who are transferable anywhere in India. Accordingly, it is necessary to have uniformity in courses throughout the country. Offering more subjects at plus two level uniformly in all Kendriya Vidyalayas would very substantially increase the requirement of funds for additional teachers and class-rooms. Keeping in view the constraints of resources the number of new elective subjects has to remain restricted.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: I emphasize the Government's inability to introduce more elective subjects in the KVs uniformly because of the requirement of more funds and classrooms. As the Government is aware, in the context of the Prime Minister's announcement that the Government's education policy is being changed, may I know from the hon. Minister whether—in the background of the fact that at least 750 KVs are covering the whole country and abroad, including our embassies and they are catering to the needs

of more than five lakh students—by not imposing and by not opening more elective subjects because of constraint of funds, we are restricting the future careers of more than five lakh students who are our children?

In view of this fact, will the Government study the possibilities of opening at least a few subjects for a beginning without the involvement of more funds? I would like to know whether the Government has met the Teachers Association which has taken pains to submit this memorandum so often in this regard.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: The Kendriya Vidyalayas are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, the CBSE. They appear for the All India Senior School Certificate examination of CBSE. The CBSE in pursuance of the new national policy on education 1986 had revised the scheme of study for classes 11 and 12. That is what is being followed at the present moment.

The question under consideration at the moment which the hon. Member has referred to, which comes from the demand of the All India Teachers' Association and Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association which met the Chairman of the Kendriya Vidyalayas on 20.11.1988, is for certain new subjects. This essentially is in analogy of what is being followed specifically in one place, namely in Delhi Administration. The basic problem is, if this is introduced it will have to be introduced in all the schools. As the hon. Member pointed out, throughout the country there are 744, including three of them which are abroad, schools. It will mean appropriate teachers in each one of these schools for each one of these subjects. It will also mean an additionality in terms of expenditure on KVs. The question simply is, whether we can afford this at this stage. As it stands, sufficient number of subjects are offered for the students to choose from and it is a question of whether we can afford more money for this particular purpose. The question of priority—where money allocated by Government for education should go—will be decided in terms of a review of the Na-

tional Policy on Education, 1986 for which the modalities are being worked out.

**PROF. N. TOMBI SINGH:** I would appreciate some of the difficulties faced because this is a very big organisation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as I put in my first supplementary—whether the Government will examine the feasibility of opening more subjects in areas where there are a cluster of Central schools like Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Of course, the uniformity question will again arise. But in such cases where the funds will not be involved,—because already it is there—by utilising their services, if we could make a start in this regard, will the Government exercise its consideration on this and take a decision as early as possible?

**PROF. M.G.K. MENON:** Sir, as far as that aspect is concerned, I would like to say that the purpose of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Schools is to cater to the children of Central Government employees who are transferred. Therefore, it may happen that there is a Central Government employee, who has a child studying in Kendriya Vidyalaya School in Delhi. Some subjects are offered to that child here. If the Government servant is transferred to Hyderabad or Madras and if the same subject is not offered there, then the child will be in trouble. Therefore, there has to be a uniformity with regard to the subject offered in the total scheme. That is why, there is a uniform structure worked out through the CBSE which has been implemented. But if the teachers have and the hon. Member has any suggestion, that will certainly be taken note of in the review which is being conducted of the educational system as a whole, which will include major entities in secondary education, in fact in the school education, such as Kendriya Vidyalayas.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI TASLIMUDIN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Government the

percentage of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the rural areas and in the big cities respectively. It is the policy of the Government to establish Navodaya Vidyalayas/Kendriya Vidyalayas in the rural areas and backward areas. Does the Government propose to establish Kendriya Vidyalayas in all blocks of the country?

[*English*]

**PROF. M.G.K. MENON:** I would like to inform the House, through you, that we are dealing with—in the question asked by the hon. Member—two separate aspects—Kendriya Vidyalayas on the one hand and Navodhaya Vidyalayas on the other. As far as the Navodhaya Vidyalayas are concerned, the primary objective, as stated in the scheme, was to have pace-setting schools essentially in the rural areas, normally in the rural areas. That was what has been attempted to. But the Kendriya Vidyalayas which are for different purpose, were essentially meant to cater to, as I said earlier, the children of transferable Central Government servants and there is no use in opening them in the rural areas. Where there is no such transfer of Government servant, the scheme, in any case, would not serve the purpose. Therefore we opened them in all those areas in the country, where there are sufficient number of children who belong to this category. Therefore, it is opened essentially on the basis of the objective of opening such Kendriya Vidyalayas.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI DAUDAYAL JOSHI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the norms for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas. Despite 750 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country, even today many districts, especially in Rajasthan, are lacking it. There are a large number of Central Government employees in the Bundi District in Rajasthan. Though a representation has been made to the hon. Minister by those people in this regard, no action has been taken to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya there. Will the hon. Minister see to it that a Kendriya Vidyalaya is opened there on a priority basis?

[English]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, I can certainly make available and I believe this was in the Annexure. There are conditions relating to availability of land, buildings, a certain number of students to be available for the school and also whether these are provided either by the State Government, Central Government, institutions, for example, public sector undertakings, certain institutions of higher learning, and so on.

So, the basic feature is that in order to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya, there are certain conditions so that we have land, temporary accommodation, sufficient number of students and these are offered by those who wish to sponsor. Once those conditions are fulfilled, then we open but subject to constraints on resources. The entire Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan scheme is based on non-Plan funds and there is a constraint on resources. We cannot, therefore, open them to the extent required.

But on the other hand, if these conditions are fulfilled, I will certainly be happy to look into any individual case which the hon. Member may be having in his mind and we can certainly open.

[Translation]

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with reference to the hon. Minister's statement regarding the norms or opening Kendriya Vidyalayas, I would like to ask him whether he has received any complaints regarding the establishment of Kendriya Vidyalayas under political pressure, despite the non-availability of the required number of children belonging to Central Government employees.

[English]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, I am not aware of it at the present moment. I shall certainly look into it. I will be happy to receive the inputs from the hon. Member.

[Translation]

PROF. PRÉM KUMAR DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that there is a Kendriya Vidyalaya in my constituency of Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh. Despite the fact that there are a large number of Government employees there, there is a heavy rush for admissions as not more than 35 students are admitted to each section. It is generally said that, a Member of Parliament can recommend the names of two students for admission. Considering the fact that the number of admission seekers run into thousands and only 35 seats are available in each class, is there any proposal under the consideration of the Central Government to increase the number of sections from one of three. Secondly, there is a place called Nalet in Dehru Tehsil of Kangra District in Himachal Pradesh. Last year, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan gave us an assurance that they would open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in that place, if we complete all the necessary formalities. Now that all the formalities have been completed, does the Government propose to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya there in this session itself?

[English]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, the hon. Member has asked about the opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas. I would like to assure him that if all the conditions which he has referred to are fulfilled, then certainly new schools can be opened and new sections can be opened.

As far as a particular one in Kangra is concerned, it is under active consideration. We will progress it in the current financial year.

I would like to take this opportunity to refer to the points made by the hon. Member where he said that there is an allocation of two Kendriya Vidyalaya seats for every M.P. And there are some who feel that there is an allocation also for Ministers. There is no such allocation. The position is that Kendriya

Vidyalayas have been opened for the children of transferable Government servants. Therefore, they have an optimum size of every section and children are admitted who fulfil these criteria. There may be in a section certain number of vacant seats which are then filled in on other basis too. Aspects like compassionate grounds like that of Armed Forces Offices who do not like to be in the field and so on should also be considered. But I do get very large number of requests for admission of those who do not fulfil this criteria of being children of Central Government servants who are transferable. It is not just possible to fulfil them for the very reason that there are no vacant seats.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there should be a provision that the Kendriya Vidyalayas throughout the country should be made accountable. Some Management Committee should be constituted to make these schools accountable, especially regarding irregularities in admissions so that the interests of the parents/guardians are protected and admissions do not take place according to the whims and fancies of the Principals. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is willing to consider the constitution of a Management Committee or anything else on similar lines with elected members on its board?

[English]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir as far as Kendriya Vidyalayas are concerned, there are structures at various development levels, namely, at the Central level, at the regional levels and at the local levels. These are essentially the Management Committee's instructions. But they are not based on elected structures. We can certainly consider as to how the management structure can be changed with time. If there are any complaints with regard to any particular institution, I will be happy to look into it, if the same will be brought to my notice.

### Extraction Plant for Wild Marigold Oil in Himachal Pradesh

\*455. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up an extraction plant for wild marigold oil in Himachal Pradesh is pending clearance with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR);

(b) if so, the reasons for not clearing the project;

(c) whether CSIR explored the possibilities of producing perfume out of rose oil; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Research Council of CSIR Complex, Palampur has recommended that an extraction unit of large size for wild marigold oil should be set up and made available to the growers on cost basis. This proposal is currently under examination by CSIR. A small capacity distillation unit for extraction of marigold oil has been set up in CSIR Complex, Palampur in 1989. Modalities for financing and setting up of a larger unit would depend upon the response from Cooperative and Commercial Entrepreneurs and are being worked out.

(c) and (d). Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow has introduced a variety of rose from Bulgarica in Kashmir Valley, and has set up a semi-commercial pilot plant for processing

rose oil. 5 Kg. rose oil was produced in 1989-90 worth Rs. 5 lakhs. Major chemical constituents in rose oil have been identified by CIMAP. Oil factory examination of the rose oil has been carried out by two of the country's leading perfumers, who find it of superior quality, equal to the best in the world. Production of perfume is done by industry.

National Botanical Research Institute, has also developed a process and designed a field distillation unit for distillation of rose oil.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Sir, the Indian scientists are on the process of finding out measures to solve the rural economic problem of India. But those scientists are being neglected and the attention paid by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research towards this aspect is also negligible. The Minister in reply to part 'a' of my question has stated that there is a proposal by CSIR to set up a wild marigold oil plant. I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you, as to what are the steps taken to extract the oil and finance Cooperative and Commercial Entrepreneurs who go in for wild marigold oil extraction. How much time will CSIR take to consider and clear the proposal?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: As far as CSIR is concerned, there is a proposal from the CSIR Complex at Palampur in Himachal Pradesh. Its research council has suggested that a large size plant should be set up for this particular purpose, namely, extraction of wild marigold oil. This proposal has to be examined because CSIR as such does not operate commercial undertakings. It can certainly operate certain facilities and later these can be actually taken over in the cooperative and commercial sectors. But it can demonstrate as to how this can be done and for this purpose, there is a small capacity unit already functioning.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Sir, the wild marigold cultivation gives a profit of one lakh rupees in one hectare. If this cultivation will be given emphasis, then the conditions of the poor farmers of Himachal Pradesh

also will develop. Moreover, there is a large potential of this cultivation. I would like the Minister to throw some light on this aspect.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: As far as wild marigold extraction of oil is concerned, there are already three extraction units in the private sector. One unit is in Kulu and two units are in the Mandi district which distil around one and a half tonnes of oil annually. This is collected in the wild form. It is certainly true that we can increase the yield of marigold to something like 25 to 30 tonnes per hectare per year if we cultivate it rather than depending on the wild form. This can produce about 1 kilogram of oil. As the hon. Member has pointed out, it is also true that if scientific cultivation is carried out, we can get as much as Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 per hectare per year. That is why, the knowhow has been developed in terms of extraction and plants have been set up. This is being exported to France and Germany at an export price of Rs. 2000 per kilogram. We wish to enlarge it. But, as I said, CSIR does not operate commercial plants by itself. Therefore, it would have to ensure that this knowhow is available to those in the cooperative sector who can grow marigold and offer it for scientific and technological purposes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the results of the small capacity extraction unit. The financial assistance and the modalities for setting up a large scale unit will depend on the reactions of co-operative and commercial entrepreneurs. Does the Government propose to invite the Private Sector in this regard? And if so have you approached any private sector company? How much time will it take?

[*English*]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: As I mentioned earlier, there are extraction units already set up in the private sector, i.e., one unit in Kulu and two units in Mandi. Knowhow is available. But one may want to ask as to

whether, in a large scale plant set up for research, if somebody grows wild marigold on a commercial basis with a high yield, oil extraction can be done there or not. Is any service facility available to such persons or not? What I have said is that this would be a facility which can be set up in the cooperative sector and this is precisely the aspect which is currently under the consideration of CSIR.

[*Translation*]

### **Curtailment in Budget Allocations for Education**

\*456. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been continuous curtailment in the budget allocations for education during the last three years and consequent slowing down in the pace of progress of education; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The plan budget of the Education Departments of Central and State Governments has increased from Rs. 1097 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 2374 crores in 1989-90.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the plan Budget of the Education Departments of Central and State Governments has increased from Rs. 1097 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 2374 crores in 1989-90. This is true but the budget allocation is slightly more than 2 per cent of the total Budget allocation. Whenever the issue of progress of Education is raised, either a Committee or a Commission is set up. The Kothari Commission had submitted a report in which it was recommended that not less than 6 per cent of the total Budget be spent on Education. Therefore, I would like to know what steps are being taken to implement the recommendations of the Kothari Commission?

[*English*]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: As you are aware, the Kothari Commission report is now more than two decades old. We are, therefore, in a new situation. As you are also aware, we have had a very extensive debate as a result of which we had what is called the National Policy on Education, 1986. But this Policy will now be reviewed and we will see what should be done.

With regard to the basic point made by the hon. Member, I am in full agreement with him. Education should have the highest priority. It is what creates the human resources of this country. However, I would also like to provide some information that what we are talking of is outlays on education and in the National Policy on Education, 1986, what was stated is that in the 8th Plan and beyond, this will uniformly exceed six per cent of the national income. The Central Statistical Organization has recently released the figures regarding estimated national income for 1988-89 which places this figure, NNP at Rs. 306822 crores at current prices. And if you compare the Budget for education as a percentage of this, it comes to 4.2 per cent for 1989-90. But then this is certainly below

what we should aim for and I would hope that the hon. Finance Minister would ensure that this happens in due course.

[Translation]

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the growth of population has also been kept in view while making the Budget allocation for education. Will the Budget allocation for Education be reviewed every year in view of annual growth of population?

[English]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: We have certainly put forward our requirements, but on the other hand, as you know we have already had presentation of the Budget for the current year and with the constraint on resources, one has certainly not been able to get what we would have certainly liked to get. But we would like to ensure and this is where the review of the National Policy on Education, 1986 comes in that every rupee spent actually reaches the beneficiaries to the maximum extent, and that the system is efficient, and it goes to the sectors which have been highest priority, which means elementary education, literacy, girls' education, vocationalization etc.

[Translation]

SHRI YUVRAJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know what will be the impact of the gradual decrease in the Education Budget. Our primary motive is to eradicate illiteracy prevailing among the rural masses, particularly who are poor and resourceless. Thus the decrease in Education Budget will have a direct impact on the rural population; it will become difficult to educate them under these circumstances

[English]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I would like to correct the impression that there has been a decrease. Let me give you the figures. From 1986-87, as far as the total Central plus States put together, Budget on education is concerned, on the Plan side, it has gone up from Rs. 1097 crores to Rs. 1831 crores, then Rs. 1848 crores and Rs. 2374 crores. Similarly, in respect of non-Plan, it has gone up from Rs. 7049 crores to Rs. 7982 crores and then to Rs. 9482 crores to Rs. 11245 crores. It has, therefore, gone up steadily. However, I am with the Member in the sense that the total amount required all that we wish to have is inadequate, and he has certainly identified an extremely important area relating to the disadvantaged group, rural areas and literacy programme. As you are aware, this year is declared as the international literacy year and we have a major effort with regard to literacy. This is being attempted through non-formal education, through Operation Blackboard, through the Adult Education programmes which are essentially to ensure that functional literacy will be given to 80 million illiterate adults in age group 15 to 35 by 1995 with the focus on the rural area, on women and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: May I know from the Minister whether there has been a reduction in the allocation for the adult education programmes of the universities by the UGC? I understand that there has been a 20 per cent decline in the amount given to the universities in this international year of literacy. May I know what is the position in this regard?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, the actual amount has not decreased but the increase is not what was expected.



**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS***[English]***Voyage to Antarctica**

\*457. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of the voyage made by the Indian Scientists and Technocrats to the Antarctica in the year 1989;

(b) the financial provision made for the voyage and for the works undertaken in Antarctica in the year 1989-90; and

(c) whether any voyage would be undertaken in the year 1990-91 also; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION\*IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) The ninth Indian Expedition sent during the year 1989 to Antarctica successfully accomplished all scientific tasks designed for it in the field of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Astrophysics, Biology and Polar Medicine. These are briefly outlined in the statement give below. The ninth expedition summer team also carried out the task of converting the first Indian Antarctic Station at Dakshin Gangotri, which had outlived its warranty, into a supply base. They also erected a glass greenhouse at Maitri. A team of 22 members has stayed behind in Antarctica to continue the scientific and logistic work during the Antarctic winter. In addition to expanding the substance and quality of our research activities around the Maitri region this years a special exploratory expedition was sent to the Weddell Sea Region of Antarctica, as a part of a programme to develop first hand knowledge and under-

standing of the critical terrains of Antarctica, to guide us in selecting an appropriate site, if it is later decided to set up a second permanent station in Antarctica.

(b) The total sum spent for the Antarctic Programme during the years 1989-90 amounted to Rs. 12.99 crores.

(c) An expedition is proposed to be sent to Antarctica during 1990-91. Te objectives of this expedition and attendant tasks are being worked out.

**STATEMENT**

*Achievements of the Summer Team of the 9th Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica (DG-Maitri Area)*

**1. EARTH SCIENCES**

1. Geological mapping of a 1000 sq. km. area in the Humboldt mountains, nearly 100 km south of Maitri, was completed on a scale of 1 : 50000. Garnetiferous biotite gneiss was found to be the most abundant rock unit in this region, predominant minerals being, quartz, calcite, plagioclase and biotite. Finer chemical and mineralogical analysis will be carried out in the months to come.
2. A 10 sq. km area surveyed in the Schirmacher hills near Maitri revealed the presence of Sapherine bearing granulitic rocks.
3. A gravity survey was completed along five profiles covering nearly hundred gravity stations to resolve some enigmatic features seen in the aeromagnetic data which was gathered two years ago.
4. 150 rock samples from 140 stations were collected from Schirmacher hills

for fine structure geochemical analysis to model possible regimes of atomic mineral concentrations.

## II *ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES*

1. Synoptic Meteorological data was collected enroute and at Maitri. The temperature at Maitri ranged from 7.6° C to 7.8° C and surface pressure from 967 to 1009 mb. Wind velocity varied from 9.4 to 40 knots. The data collected were redioed to India Meteorological Department, New Delhi, once every six hours for climate modelling, of which Indian Monsoons constitute and important element.
2. Studies of the relationship between the ozone layer and trace gases in the Antarctic atmosphere, were continued alongwith observations of the ultraviolet radiations as a measure of ozone density.
3. Intensity of Radon, a noble gas produced in the decay chain of Uranium 238 was found to be decreasing from Goa to Antarctica and its concentration at Maitri was found to be below normal.

## III *POLAR ASTROPHYSICS*

Studies of the structure and evolution of solar supergranulation were made using uninterrupted visibility of sun for several days at a stretch.

## IV *OCEANOGRAPHY*

1. Studies of primary productivity were carried out to work out productivity of polynya and freshwater lakes. Results revealed that production levels varied mainly with light condition rather than the avialability of nutrients.
2. Lake studies indicated that the density of microfauna were abundant in semi-dry areas rather than in dry or freshly grown moss soil areas.
3. Bacteriological studies of Schirmacher lakes indicated the total absence of pathogenic *Vibrios*.

## V *POLAR MEDICINE*

Physiological and psychological studies were conducted on humans and rabbits to derive meaningful conclusion on the pattern and mechanism of adaptation to extreme conditions of climate and isolation.

### **Development of Hilly Areas of Uttar Pradesh**

\*458. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 13 March, 1990 top Unstarred Question No. 231 regarding industrial backward districts in U.P. and states:

(a) the reasons for economic backwardness of Chamoli, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Uttar Kashi, Almora and Dehra Dun;

(b) the action plan contemplated for removing this backwardness;

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose in the Eighth Plan;

(d) whether specific strategy is being adopted for the development of hilly areas of U.P. keeping in view their topography, climate and inaccessibility; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The hill areas have some special problems

due to train, variable agro-climatic conditions, high unit cost of infrastructure and distinct socio-cultural features of the communities that inhabit hills. These difficulties constrain economic development and endanger eco-system. In order to strengthen and supplement the efforts being made by the concerned State Government the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) was mooted by the Central Government. However, the responsibility of bringing about faster economic development rests with the concerned State Government. The districts of Chamoli, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakashi, Almora and Dehra Dun fall under the Hill Area development Programme.

(c) The Eighth Plan has not yet been finalised and hence it is not possible to indicate the allocations.

(d) and (e). The general approach that is currently being thought of in the Eighth Plan is to minimise a series of Special Area Development Programmes as in the Seventh Plan and have, instead, integrated development done on the basis of decentralised area planning by local bodies. In the hill areas, hill development will be the accent in local development. The Centre will continue to assist in providing sufficient technical and other inputs to local authorities in fragile areas to draw up and implement ecologically sound programmes of area development on a sustained basis. Special Central Assistance in addition to the normal Central Assistance has been provided to the State Governments for their Annual Plan 1990-91.

[*Translation*]

**Amount spent on new Education Policy**

\*459. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH KUSHWAHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total amount spent by Government on new education Policy, 1986 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Most of the programmes in the Central and State Governments, as well as in institutions and organisations connected with them were revamped in accordance with what was envisaged in National Policy on Education 1986 (NPE). The anticipated expenditure on schemes of Central and State Governments taken up in accordance with NPE is Rs. 6028 crore up to 1989-90. In addition, funds drawn from other budget heads, such as Rural Development, for construction of primary school buildings, have also been incurred.

[*English*]

**Chairman of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

\*460. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a regular Chairman of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan during December, 1989 to March, 1990; and

(b) if not, the reason for not filling the post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). By virtue of Rule 3 of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Rules, Prime Minister in his capacity as Minister in charge of Education and Kendriya Vidyalaya Scheme was the Chairman. Subsequently, with effect from 19.3.1990, the Minister of State in charge of

Education has been designated as Chairman.

**Press Report Captioned "IPKF Under Estimated LTTE"**

\*461. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the report captioned "IPKF under-estimated LTTE" appearing in "The Hindu" dated 21 March, 1990; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The press report merely reflects the personal opinion of one of the leaders of the LTTE. The Government are of the view that the IPKF has completed a difficult task in Sri Lanka, performing their duties in an exemplary fashion with dedication and valour.

**Forest Law of 'Zudpi Jungle'**

\*462. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the provisions in Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 relating to 'Zudpi Jungle', a large number of slum improvement schemes of Maharashtra particularly in Nagpur district have not been implemented;

(b) whether Government propose to send a high level team to Nagpur to sort out the matter; and

(c) if so, by when and other steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No proposal of slum improvement scheme involving 'zudpi jungle' in Maharashtra is pending in this Ministry.

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

**Special Recruitment Drive for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes**

\*463. DR. BHAGWAN DASS RATHOR:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to launch another special recruitment drive to clear the backlog of reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Ministries/Department of the Union Government; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof and the time limit fixed?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action for filling up the reserved vacancies will be initiated in June, 1990. The drive is expected to be completed by the end of October, 1990.

**Agreement between Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Public Sector Bodies**

\*464. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the agreements arrived at between Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the authority that sponsors Kendriya Vidyalayas in different sectors;

(b) the provision in such agreements relating to accommodation of Kendriya Vidyalaya employees arrived at between KVS and NTPC Balco, ONGC and NMDC;

(c) whether there is some discord among Kendriya Vidyalaya employees and sponsoring authorities in this regard in K.V Balco, Korba; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Sangathan to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):  
(a) to (d). The prevalent forms of undertaking (containing terms and conditions) given by the authorities that sponsor setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas in (i) Civil/Defence Sector: and, (ii) Public Sector Undertakings/ Institutions of higher learning are presented in Statement I and II below.

Details relating to accommodation for employees of the Kendriya Vidyalayas under Project Sector for National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Bharat Aluminium Co. (BALCO), Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) and National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) are furnished in statement III below.

Reports of unrest among some teachers have recently been received on the issue of allotment of quarters to the teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Balco, quarters to the teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Balco, Korba.

The matter has been taken up with the Chairman, Vidyalaya Management Committee, and the Assistant Commissioner concerned has been directed to discuss the matter with the sponsoring authorities personally to resolve the issue.

#### STATEMENT - I

##### *Terms and Conditions for Opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya Under Civil/Defence Sector*

NOTE: *Acceptance of terms and conditions by the sponsoring authority is a pre-condition to the opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya in the Civil/Defence Sector. The sponsoring authority is required to submit in quadruplicate. The acceptance and confirmation of the terms and conditions.*

#### 1. GENERAL:

- (a) The Sangathan does not take over an existing school.
- (b) The Sangathan opens a New Kendriya Vidyalaya of its own in accordance with its own approved pattern of education.
- (c) The Sangathan does not run KG or Pro-Primary classes.
- (d) In no case will the Sangathan take the liability of appointing/ absorbing any of an existing school staff in the service of the Sangathan. The existing staff members are, however, free to apply in response to the advertisement for various categories of posts, issued by the Sangathan from time to time and compete with outsiders.

2. *LAND AND BUILDING:*

A Suitable piece of land measuring about 15 acres will have to be provided, free of cost or at nominal licence free, for the construction of the permanent Vidyalaya building. The sponsoring authority will also provide suitable temporary accommodation, free of cost, or on nominal rent for running the school until the Sangathan is able to construct its own permanent Vidyalaya building on the land provided by the sponsoring authority out of the limited resources at its disposal. This period may be about 5-7 years after actual transfer of land to the Sangathan. A site plan of the land proposed to be provided may please be attached.

3. *TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION:*

To begin with atleast 20 rooms roughly of the size of 6.1 m × 7.3 m, or 6.9 m × 7.3 m, which can accommodate atleast 40 students per section are required. This accommodation is necessary to initially open classes to V with two sections each and to provide for consequential expansion of the Vidyalaya during next 3 to 4 years, as also for Principal's room, staff room, library room, Vidyalaya office and accommodation for other miscellaneous activities of the Vidyalaya. A sketch map of the accommodation indicating the sizes of the rooms, proposed to be given should be enclosed. Temporary accommodation once provided shall under no circumstances be

withdrawn unless the Sangathan is satisfied with alternative arrangements made in this regard by the sponsoring authority or until the Sangathan is able to construct its own buildings.

4. *RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION:*

At least 50% residential accommodation will have to be provided by the sponsoring authority on priority basis on the same terms and conditions as applicable to their own staff of corresponding status. The total number of such residential units will need to be earmarked before the school is opened.

5. *ADMISSION PRIORITIES:*

The following priorities have been laid down for admission to the Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Defence/Civil Sector:-

- i) Children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence/CRPF/BSF Personnel in uniform and employees of All India Services and Indian Foreign Service;
- ii) Children of transferable employees of Autonomous Bodies and Public Sector Undertakings fully financed by Central Government;
- iii) Children of non-transferable Central Government employees and Defence Personnel; and
- iv) Children of other floating population which includes civilian population desirous of joining the pattern of studies adopted in the

**Kendriya Vidyalayas.**

The above policy has been approved by the Government of India and no deviation from the aforesaid policy can be made.

**NOTE:**

- (a) Subject to the child qualifying in the admission test and /or interview, within each priority category mentioned above, the children of those employees who have had more transfers during the proceeding seven years shall get preference over the children of those who have had less number of transfers during this period. Those who have not had atleast one transfer involving change of station during the proceeding seven years shall not be treated as transferable. Transfer of less than three month's duration/ Temporary Duty/Training Courses/ Attachment and Detachment in connection with Short-term assignment elsewhere will not be treated as transfer for the purpose of admission. The admissions to the proposed Kendriya Vidyalaya will not, therefore, be automatic, and the students will be administered an admission test and will be admitted to the class for which they are found fit and eligible.
- (b) The Kendriya Vidyalaya will strictly follow the instructions issued from time to time by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, in regard to admission, fee structure, syllabus, medium of instruction, utilisation of Pupils Fund, Text-books, examination, promotion, norms for sanction of staff, teachers qualifications, their appointment, promotion, transfer etc.

**STAFF:**

The entire staff will be appointed by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on the scales of pay and terms and Conditions prescribed by it from time to time.

**7. VIDYALAYA MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE:**

The Vidyalaya Management Committee will be constituted in Accordance with the pattern prescribed by the Sangathan.

**8. AFFILIATION:**

The school will get itself affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi at the appropriate time.

9. In the event of violation of the terms and conditions for running the Kendriya Vidyalaya by the sponsoring authority the Sangathan will have the right to closedown the Kendriya Vidyalaya and examine the disposal of assets and liabilities in consultation with the Government of India.
10. Further, aforesaid terms and conditions are subject to modifications in the light of the directive of Government of India/Board of Governors decision taken from time to time.

The terms and conditions as referred to above and accepted and confirmed.

Place:

Signature of Sponsoring  
Authority with seal.

Dated:

**STATEMENT-II**

*Terms and Conditions for Opening  
Kendriya Vidyalaya Campuses of Public  
Sector Undertakings/Institutions of Higher  
Learning*

**NOTE:** Acceptance of terms and conditions by the sponsoring authority is a pre-condition for the opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya in the Public Sector/Institution of Higher Learning. The sponsoring authority is required to submit, in quadruplicate the acceptance and confirmation of the terms and conditions enumerated below.

**I GENERAL**

- (a) The Sangathan Does not take over any existing school.
- (b) It opens a new Kendriya Vidyalaya of its own with uniform curriculum and pattern of education.
- (c) The Sangathan does not run KG or Pre-primary classes.
- (d) In no case the Sangathan will take the liability of appointing/absorbing any of the staff member of the existing school in the service of the Sangathan. The existing staff members may, however, apply in response to the advertisement for various categories of posts advertised by the Sangathan from time to time.

**II FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS**

A new Kendriya Vidyalaya

(Central School) may be opened in the campus of a Government of India Undertaking or Institution of Higher Learning, if it agrees to bear the recurring and non-recurring expenditure, including accommodation, land and future development facilities as also the proportionate overhead charges on the proposed Vidyalaya.

**III LAND AND BUILDING FOR THE PROPOSED KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA**

The sponsoring authority will have to provide a suitable piece of land free of cost, measuring about 15 acres on which land of Vidyalaya building/Staff quarters/Hospital/Playground will have to be developed and constructed by the sponsoring authority out of its own funds in accordance with KVS norms. In case of existing building, atleast 20 rooms of such sizes as to accommodate atleast 40 students per section are required. This accommodation may be sufficient for classes upto with two sections including consequential expansion of the Kendriya Vidyalaya for 3-4 years. This may also include Principal's room, staff room, library room, office and accommodation for other miscellaneous activities like music, NCC, Scouting and Guiding, SUPW, etc. A sketch map of the accommodation indicating the size of the rooms proposed to be provided may be enclosed. Temporary accommodation once provide to house the classes shall not be withdrawn unless KVS is satisfied with alternate arrangements made in this regard by the sponsoring authority.



IV **RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION:**

Cent percent residential accommodation will have to be provided on priority basis by the sponsoring authority on the same terms and conditions as applicable to their own staff or corresponding status.

V **ADMISSIONS:** *Admission priorities in Kendriya Vidyalaya in Public Sector Undertaking/ Institution of Higher Learning:*

Admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas are regulated on the sole criterion of the test of transferability of the parent i.e. the number of transfers a parent has undergone during the preceding seven years. The children of the employees who have undergone more number of transfers during the preceding seven years will get preference over these children whose parents have undergone lesser number of transfers during the same period.

II Kendriya Vidyalayas in Public Sector Undertakings:

- (a) Children of the employees of the concerned undertaking provided it meets all expenses, recurring as well as non-recurring, land, building and equipment etc.
- (b) Children of Central Government employees including Defence/CRPF/BSF personnel in uniform

and employees of All India Services and Indian Foreign Service.

- (c) Children of transferable employees of the Autonomous bodies and other Public Sector Undertakings, fully financed by the Central Government.
- (d) Children of non-transferable Central Government employees and Defence Personnel; and
- (e) Children of the other floating population which includes civilian population desirous of joining the pattern of studies adopted in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

III Kendriya Vidyalayas in Institution of Higher Learning:

- (a) Children of the employees of the Institution where land, building, equipment and recurring and non-recurring expenses are provided by the Institution concerned;
- (b) Children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence/CRPF/BSF Personnel in uniform and employees of All India Services and Indian Foreign Service;
- (c) Children of transferable employees of Autonomous bodies and Public Sector Undertakings, fully financed by the Central Government;
- (d) Children of non transferable Central Government employees and Defence personnel; and
- (e) Children of the other floating population, which includes civil-

ian population desirous of joining the pattern of studies adopted in the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Note: However, in the case of Kendriya Vidyalayas get up in the campuses of Public Sector Undertaking Institution of Higher Learning where the sponsoring authority bears the entire expenditure, children of their employees will get overriding priority in admissions followed by the general categories as enumerated above. After meeting the demand of the employees of the sponsoring Undertaking or Institution of Higher Learning, Sangathan will admit children of other priority categories. Children coming on transfer from other Kendriya Vidyalayas will be automatically admitted.

No deviation from the aforesaid admission policy as approved by the Government of India will be made. The admissions to the proposed Kendriya Vidyalaya will not, therefore, be automatic. The students will be administered an admission test and will be accorded admission to the class from which they are found fit and eligible.

#### VI Staff:

The entire staff will be appointed by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on the scales of pay and terms and conditions prescribed from time to time by the Sangathan.

#### VII Vidyalaya Management Committee:

The Vidyalaya Management Committee will be constituted in accordance with the pattern prescribed by the Sangathan.

#### VIII Affiliation:

The school will get itself affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi at the appropriate time.

IX In the event of violation of the terms and conditions for running the Kendriya Vidyalaya by the sponsoring authority the Sangathan will have the right to close down the Kendriya Vidyalaya and examine the distribution of assets and liabilities in consultation with the Government of India.

X Further, aforesaid terms and conditions are subject to modifications in the light of the directive of Government of India/Board of Governors' decision taken from time to time.

The terms and conditions as referred to above are accepted and confirmed.

Place: Signature of Sponsoring Authority with Seal

Dated:

**STATEMENT-III**

*Details of the Residential Accommodation-Terms & Conditions Accepted by Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. National Mineral Development Corporation, National Thermal Power Corporation and Oil & Natural Gas Commission as Sponsoring Agencies at the Time of Opening the following Schools*

<i>Terms and Conditions for Residential Accommodation Accepted by Project Authorities</i>	<i>Name of the School</i>	<i>Name of the Sponsoring Agency</i>
1	2	3
I. Residential accommodation for cent percent of staff will have to be provided on priority basis by the sponsoring authority on the same terms & conditions as applicable to their own staff of corresponding status.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Akashnagar, M.P.</li> <li>2. Dibiyapur, U.P.</li> <li>3. Rihand Nagar, U.P.</li> <li>4. Anta Kota, Rajasthan</li> <li>5. Kahalgaon, Bihar</li> <li>6. BCPP Korba, M.P.</li> <li>7. Dadri, U.P.</li> <li>8. Cambay, Gujarat</li> <li>9. Nazira, Assam</li> </ol>	<p>National Mineral Development Corporation.</p> <p>National Thermal Power, Corporation</p> <p>-do-</p> <p>-do-</p> <p>-do-</p> <p>-do-</p> <p>-do-</p> <p>Oil &amp; National Gas Commission</p> <p>-do-</p>

<i>Terms and Conditions for Residential Accommodation Accepted by Project Authorities</i>	<i>Name of the School</i>	<i>Name of the Sponsoring Agency</i>
1	2	3
<p>ii. That the undertaking shall provide Suitable residential accommodation to the teaching &amp; non-teaching staff on the same basis &amp; at the same rate as prescribed by it for its own employees.</p>	<p>10. Panvel, Bombay  11. Jorhat, Assam  12. Silchar, Assam  13. Korba, M.P.  14. Farakka Super Thermal Power Project, W.B.  15. Badarpur, New Delhi  16. Ramagundam, (A.P.)</p>	<p>Oil &amp; Natural Gas Commission  -do-  -do-  National Thermal Power Corporation  -do-  -do-  -do-  National Mineral Development Corporation  -do-  Gujarat Oil &amp; Natural Gas Commission</p>
<p>iii. Suitable accommodation for the Principal &amp; staff will be provided by the project Authorities on the usual terms &amp; conditions, with regard to rent etc. as applicable to the staff of corresponding status of the concerned Public Sector undertaking.</p>	<p>17. Bachel, M.P.  18. Kirandul, M.P.  19. Ankleshwar, Gujarat</p>	<p>National Mineral Development Corporation  -do-  Gujarat Oil &amp; Natural Gas Commission</p>

<i>Terms and Conditions for Residential Accommodation Accepted by Project Authorities</i>	<i>Name of the School</i>	<i>Name of the Sponsoring Agency</i>
1	2	3
IV. Suitable residential accommodation for the principal and teaching staff will also be provided by the project Authority on the usual terms & conditions in regard to rent etc. as applicable to their staff of corresponding status.	20. BALCO, Korba, M.P. 21. Domimalai, Karnataka 22. Sibsagar, Assam	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. National Mineral Development Corporation Oil & Natural Gas Commission
V. Residential accommodation for cent percent of the staff.	23. Mehsana, Gujarat	Oil & Natural Gas Commission
VI. Suitable residential accommodation for the Principal, & teaching staff & non-teaching staff will have to be provided by the sponsoring authority on the usual term & conditions in regard to rent etc. applicable to their staff of corresponding status.	24. Shaktinagar, U.P.	National Thermal Power Corporation.
VII. Residential accommodation shall be provided to the Principal as well as other teaching and non-teaching staff as per their entitlements. The rent	25. Dehradun, U.P.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

<i>Terms and Conditions for Residential Accommodation Accepted by Project Authorities</i>	<i>Name of the School</i>	<i>Name of the Sponsoring Agency</i>
1	2	3
chargeable would be 10% of the basic salary of the concerned employee or standard rent whichever is lesser.	26. Tripura, Agartala	Oil & Natural Gas Commission.
VIII. Staff quarters shall be provided to cent percent of the staff according to status of the concerned employees.		

**Comptroller and Auditor General's  
Report on NCERT**

\*465. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General in his latest report on NCERT commenting on its working; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken, if any, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The observations made in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for the year 1987-88 in respect of NCERT have been noted. Corrective and remedial action has already been initiated on observation on which such action was necessary. The major points highlighted in the Report on which action has been taken are given below:

POINTS	ACTION TAKEN
1	2
(i) NCERT did not prepare profit and loss account for production of science kits and there was no way of verifying whether science kits produced were actually on "no profit, no loss basis" as required	The price of science kits is revised every four years. While fixing the price, the input cost and labour and other cost components are taken care of. Action has also been initiated to maintain a profit and loss account as suggested by Audit
(ii) The Science Workshop Department did not conduct review of the optimum capacity of the manpower and machinery and their actual utilisation under utilisation of manpower in the production of science kit was noticed	The Staff Inspection Unit has undertaken a review of the Workshop Department and its findings are awaited
(iii) Physical verification of stores has not been conducted every year. No action was taken on the shortage excesses noticed during physical verification conducted in 1978 and 1985	All purchases are now being centralised and every department has been asked to maintain a dead-stock register. The Council has also appointed a physical verification team
(iv) No system was evolved to watch the progress of finalisation of materials developed in various Workshops/seminars conducted during 1984-85 to 1987-88 by the Department of Measurement, Evaluation, Survey and Data Processing	An appropriate mechanism has been evolved to monitor the progress in the finalisation of materials developed during Workshops/Seminars conducted by the various Departments



<i>POINTS</i>	<i>ACTION TAKEN</i>
1	2
(v) The Workshop Department had not kept account of raw materials used in the production of science kits and kit boxes.	Steps have been taken for preparation and maintenance of appropriate consumption account of raw materials procured by the Workshop Department for production of science kits and kit boxes.

**Funds for Education**

\*466. PROF. P.J.KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise allocation for education in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the percentage of increase in literacy in each of these States during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the percentage of plan outlay being spend on education by each of the States; and

(d) whether there is any scheme to give any special incentives to States which produce good result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). A statement giving State-wise Seventh Plan outlays for education and percentage of expenditure to total Seventh Plan outlay is given below:

(c) Information on percentage increase in literacy during Seventh Plan is not available, as the census data which forms the basis of calculation of literacy rates were collected in 1981. The next census operations are due only in 1991.

(d) No Sir.

**STATEMENT**

*Statewise Seventh Plan Outlays for Education (Including Culture and Sports) and Percentage of Anticipated Educational Expenditure to Plan outlay*

*(Rs. in Crores)*

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Seventh Plan Approved outlay for Education</i>	<i>Anticipated Percentage of Expenditure to approved plan outlay</i>
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	208.70	5.71
2. Arunachal Pradesh	52.50	18.48
3. Assam	186.00	13.32
4. Bihar	320.75	7.23
5. Goa	39.12	16.67
6. Gujarat	104.96	2.39
7. Haryana	161.41	5.99
8. Himachal Pradesh	64.70	9.22

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1	2	3
9. Jammu and Kashmir	82.62	10.28
10. Karnataka	132.00	3.85
11. Kerala	73.00	3.52
12. Madhya Pradesh	212.51	7.06
13. Maharashtra	324.38	3.41
14. Manipur	37.12	11.42
15. Meghalaya	33.02	9.96
16. Mizoram	20.25	10.98
17. Nagaland	26.00	8.51
18. Orissa	175.50	9.47
19. Punjab	112.07	3.08
20. Rajasthan	216.40	10.15
21. Sikkim	28.00	18.50
22. Tamil Nadu	307.65	5.79
23. Tripura	29.67	18.85
24. Uttar Pradesh	332.25	5.11
25. West Bengal	320.00	7.10
26. A & N Islands	18.40	10.07
27. Chandigarh	31.25	15.03
28. D & N Haveli	8.08	12.83
29. Daman & DIU	(Included in Goa)	

1	2	3
30. Delhi	291.00	11.85
31. Lakshadweep	4.55	12.87
32. Pondicherry	40.15	29.24

**Officers Missing From Transit Camp,  
Guwahati**

\*467. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether some officers in the Rank of 2/Lt. of 871 Light Regiment are missing from transit camp, Guwahati since 5th March, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any efforts to trace these officers were made;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether family members of the missing officers have since been informed; and

(g) what further action Government propose to take to trace these officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). One Army Officer, 2/Lt Munish Sharma of 871 Light Regiment, has been missing from Transit Camp, Guwahati since March 5, 1990.

(c) to (e). A First Information Report was lodged with the Police on 16 March '90. All major hospitals have been contacted. Pho-

tographs and basic data of the officer have been published in local newspapers and telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Guwahati.

A Court of Inquiry has also been ordered and is in progress.

(f) Yes, Sir

(g) Further action will be taken on results of the Police investigations and findings of the court of Inquiry.

**Computer Virus**

\*468. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of computer virus affecting working of computers have been reported in India; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the remedial steps contemplated in this regard; and

(c) the details of the facilities available to combat computer virus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Reports of Computer Virus affecting working of Computers in Vishakhapatnam.

Bombay, Delhi, Bangalore, etc. have appeared in newspapers. Department of Electronics had set up an Expert Committee to make a detailed study of the cases of Computer viruses reported from time to time possible reasons for spreading of such viruses and to suggest remedial measures. The Committee has submitted its report. The recommendations of the Committee include: Creation of general awareness; security training for computer users; protection of software and data by various methods and certain remedial measures such as usage of write protector tags' on system diskettes; strict control over transferring data and programmes between computers; frequent change of passwords; usage of audit utility programmes; frequent change of passwords; usage of audit utility programmes; proper files back up etc. Most of the recommendations of the committee have been accepted for the Government. A number of antidote programmes have been developed for various computer viruses. These antidotes are available in the market.

[*Translation*]

#### **Patna University**

\*469. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to accord Patna University the status of Central University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a)

to (c). No such proposal is under the consideration of the Central Government. Patna University has been established under an act of the State Legislature, and as a matter of policy, the Central Government do not convert State Universities into Central Universities.

[*English*]

#### **Performance of Non-Formal Education and Adult Education Programmes**

\*470. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The State-wise number of persons benefitted with the help of various voluntary organisations through educational projects in areas like non-formal education, Adult Education etc. during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the expenditure so incurred during each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Central Government gives grant-in-aid to Voluntary organisations to run projects for non-formal and adult education. These projects comprise non-formal or adult education centres run for about 25/30 learners each. The Statewise estimated enrolment in centres sanctioned to voluntary organisations, and expenditure incurred in the last three years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 is given in Statements I and II below.

No expenditure has been incurred during the current year on these schemes.

## STATEMENT-I

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Non-Formal Education—estimated enrolment in centres sanctioned			Adult Education—estimated enrolment in centres sanctioned		
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37,500	64,000	81,500	46,200	75,600	85,050
2.	Assam	—	—	10,750	11,700	20,400	26,850
3.	Bihar	1,625	19,250	49,750	9,600	22,650	41,700
4.	Gujarat	2,500	61,625	61,625	89,250	80,400	81,600
5.	Haryana	2,500	15,625	19,625	24,900	8,700	30,900
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	7,500	7,500	—	—	—
7.	Karnataka	—	1,250	3,750	62,100	34,500	40,050
8.	Kerala	—	3,750	3,750	6,900	19,800	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2,025	8,275	12,025	18,000	19,800	18,900
10.	Maharashtra	—	65,625	65,625	19,650	59,550	30,000

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Non-Formal Education—estimated enrolment in centres sanctioned				Adult Education—estimated enrolment in centres sanctioned			
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
11.	Manipur	—	—	2,500	8,400	12,000	12,000	12,000	
12.	Nagaland	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	
13.	Orissa	12,500	1,52,625	1,60,750	29,700	21,600	21,600	55,500	
14.	Punjab	—	—	—	450	13,800	13,800	13,800	
15.	Rajasthan	24,900	36,775	43,275	54,300	22,500	22,500	92,160	
16.	Tamil Nadu	—	17,500	17,500	87,900	29,100	29,100	1,17,300	
17.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	17,625	40,125	62,625	1,55,700	71,700	71,700	1,68,180	
19.	West Bengal	—	18,750	25,000	32,400	43,500	43,500	33,630	
20.	Delhi	5,000	11,250	12,500	33,300	51,900	51,900	71,400	
		2,18,675	5,23,925	6,40,050	6,90,600	6,07,500	6,07,500	9,21,420	

## STATEMENT-II

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure Sanctioned on NFE Centres (Rs. In lakhs)</i>	<i>Expenditure Sanctioned on on AE Centres (Rs. In lakhs)</i>
1987-88	218.53	723.28
1988-89	551.02	955.06
1989-90	600.91	1386.82

[*Translation*]

**Public Schools in Delhi**

\*471. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether public schools have been started by the management committees in the buildings of many aided senior and secondary schools in Delhi.

(b) if so, the names of such schools.

(c) whether permission to run public schools in these buildings was in conformity with Delhi Education Act, 1973 and rules made thereunder; and

(d) if not, the action taken by Delhi Administration in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M G K. MENON): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration the following 15 public schools have been started by the Management Committees in the buildings of

aided secondary and senior secondary schools in Delhi:

- 1 St. John Sec. School, Khera Khurd
2. Maninder Shakti Vidyalaya, Keshaw Puram.
- 3 Shahid Udhham Singh Co Edn. Sec. School, Shastri Nagar
- 4 Shishu Bharti Public School.
5. Mahavir Jain Sr. Sec. School, Nai Sarak.
- 6 Kamlesh Balika Vidyalaya, Sita Ram Bazar.
- 7 Ramjas Sr. Sec. School, Darya Ganj.
- 8 Sant Nirankari S.S.S, Pahar Ganj.
- 9 C.L. Bhalla D.A.V. Sec. School, Jhandewalan.
10. Nav Shakti Sr. Sec. School, Rouse Avenue.
11. Daya Nand Model School, Mandir Marg.
12. J.V.S..D.School, Link Road.



13. S.D. Hari Mandir Girls, Nabi Karim. [Translation]
14. Swami Shivanand Mem. School, Punjabi Bagh.
15. S.D.Gujarat Sec. School, Kirti Nagar.

Delhi Administration has not granted permission to run these public schools in the buildings of aided schools. In regard to the action against these schools, Delhi Administration is consulting their Law Department. Action against these schools, if any, will depend upon the advice of the Law Department of Delhi Administration.

[English]

#### Urban Sites for Educational Institutions in Punjab

4808. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of sites earmarked for educational institutions in urban estates in Punjab;
- (b) the number of such sites allotted to private institutions;
- (c) the criteria for such allotments; and
- (d) the difference of rate of fee charged by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Release of Sikh Army Deserters

4809. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the action so far taken about the release of Sikh army deserters who left their barracks after operation Blue Star in 1984;

(b) the benefits proposed to be made available to the next kin of the soldiers who died at that time;

(c) the time by which the jawans who are lodged in jails hundreds of miles away from their native districts and outside Punjab and 12 jawans lodged in Naini jail in Allahabad are likely to be released and the reasons for delay in their release;

(d) the total number of such army deserters, the number of those who were killed while preventing them from leaving their barracks and the number of those who are still in jails; and

(e) the number of deceased army deserters whose next of kin have been given financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) All personnel except 15 have been released from civil jails.

(b) The following benefits have been given to the next of kin of the soldiers who died at that time.

- (i) Ordinary Family Pension.
- (ii) Army Group Insurance benefits.

(c) At present, there are only two Jawans lodged in Naini Jail (U.P.) and they will be transferred to jails in Punjab.

(d) The total number of Army deserters is 2,709. The number of those killed is 49. 15 are still in jails.

(e) 49.

[English]

#### **Decline in TV sale**

4810. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any fall in the sale of televisions last year;

(b) whether Government propose to lift excise duty imposed upon black and white T.V.; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to bring T.V. to the reach of rural buyers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) There has been a marginal decline in TV production from 4.4 million nos. in 1988 to 4 million nos. in 1989 for Black and White TV sets, and from 1.3 million nos. in 1988 to 1.2 million nos. in 1989 for Colour TV sets.

(b) and (c). Black and White TV sets of screen size exceeding 15 cms. but not exceeding 36 cms are already exempt from payment of excise duty. At present, there is no proposal to exempt other categories of Black and White TV sets:

The TV industry has been advised to step up marketing and after-sales-service arrangements in rural/semi-urban and remote locations and to devise imaginative ways of increasing sales.

#### **'Oak Forests'**

4811. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any statistical survey of Oak forests in the country as a whole;

(b) if so, the area under oak forests in the country and in the districts of Pauri, Chamoli, Tehri, Uttarkashi and Almora of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the name of place and area where the biggest oak forests are found in the country; and

(d) the steps being taken for oak plantations and preservation in Garhwal Hills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Nuclear Fuel Complex and Orissa sand Complex**

4812. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:  
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the present status of the Nuclear Fuel Complex and Orissa Sand Complex with regard to completion and achievements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): Nuclear Fuel Complex was established at

Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh in the early 70s to manufacture critical nuclear components for the first generation power reactors. The present production capacities are adequate to meet the requirements of fuel for the existing operating Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors. The production capacity of the plants is being enhanced to meet the requirement of Atomic Power Projects under construction i.e upto Narora Atomic Power Project-II

The Orissa Sands Complex a Project of Indian Rare Earths went into commercial production from October, 1986. The production of minerals during the year 1989-90 is as under:

Ilmenite	...	88671 M.T.
Rutile	...	223 M.T.
Zircon	...	1118 M.T.
Sillimanite	...	197 M.T.
Synthetic Rutile	...	7670 MT.
Monazite	...	589 M.T.

Certain addition/modification work in Orissa Sands Complex is in progress. On completion of this work, the production will increase substantially.

[*Translation*]

**Recommendations of KVS Review Committee**

4813. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations made by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Review Committee in regard to the method of nomination to the post of Chairman and his powers;

(b) whether these recommendations have been accepted by Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Review Committee recommended the "The Sangathan should be headed by a full time Chairman who should be an educationist."

(b) and (c). Government have taken the view that the Minister of State (Education) should continue to be the Chairman of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the Board of Governors.

[*English*]

**UGC Grant to Universities for Books and Journals**

4814. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has been providing funds to different universities for purchase of books and journals for its libraries;

(b) if so, the amount of UGC grants given to different universities for that purpose in the last 3 years; and

(c) the amount granted to Berhampur University in Orissa for Purchase of books in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE

**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):** (a) The University Grants Commission provides development grants to the universities to promote the quality and level of teaching and research. These grants also include assistance for purchase of books and journals by universities.

(b) During the last three years, the UGC provided a total grant of Rs. 1820.74 lakhs to 101 universities for books and journals.

(c) Berhampur University, Orissa was provided a total grant of Rs. 16.50 lakhs during the last three years for purchase of books and journals.

#### **Computer Technology for Indian Languages**

4815. **SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Electronics is responsible for developing computer technology for Indian languages; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes targets, funding, achievements and full time manpower for programme coordination for the above purposes?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Department of Electronics has drawn up a programme, namely, Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) for implementation during the Eighth Plan. The main target and expected achievements of this programme include development of authoring system; language learning systems, especially for slow learners,

speech and hearing impaired; limited domain computer assisted translation system; human-machine interface systems such as shorthand and character recognition system; multi-lingual information display system; limited vocabulary speech input-output systems etc.

An amount of Rs. 17 crores is estimated for this programme during the 8th Plan but this is yet to be finalised.

The programme coordination will be done by a core group within the Department of Electronics.

#### **National Service Scheme**

4816. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the National Service Scheme; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to make it more effective and creative with a view to channelise the youth energy in the right direction?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):** (a) The objective of the National Service Scheme (NSS) is to develop the personality of students through community service and to arouse social consciousness by providing opportunity to interact constructively and work creatively with people. Any Student in college or in university who volunteers for NSS is expected to remain in it for a continuous period of two years, and is required to render social service for a minimum of 120 hours per annum, besides, participating in special camping programmes. The Scheme

has also been extended to + 2 stage in a few States.

(b) The following steps are proposed to be taken during the Eighth Plan to make the Scheme more effective:

- (i) Expansion of coverage under the Scheme;
- (ii) Introduction of the Scheme at +2 level in more States;
- (iii) Involvement of students in national projects of importance;
- (iv) Expansion of Training and Orientation Centres (TOC) and Training Orientation and Research Centres (TORC); and
- (v) Institution of NSS awards for outstanding volunteers.

### Suicide by Scientists

4817. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of scientists/research students who committed suicide in various research organisations of the Ministry during the last three years; and

(b) whether any investigation has been made into each of these cases and if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No scientist employed in any research organisation/laboratories of the Ministry has committed suicide during last three years. However, one student who was undergoing M-Tech Fellowship course, sponsored by Defence Research and Development Organisation, at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore committed suicide on 25.12.1989. His particulars are:

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Name	:	Shri K. Surya Prakash
Age	:	25 years
Academic Qualification	:	BE
Permanent Address	:	H.No. 2-4-1084 Nimboliadda Hyderabad.

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(b) The Karnataka Police had carried out investigations in this case. As per the Post mortem report the death was caused due to asphyxia, as a result of hanging. Shri Surya Prakash had left a suicide-note in which he had not held any one responsible for his suicide.

### Private Sector for Development of Backward Areas

4818. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to involve private sector for rapid development of backward areas of Madhya Pradesh in the near future;

(b) if so, whether some areas have been identified for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when the work is likely to be started?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Government of India have been providing several incentives to enable entrepreneurs including those in the private sector to contribute to rapid development of industrially backward areas all over the country including Madhya Pradesh. These incentives include liberalisation in the areas of licensing investment subsidy benefit in income-tax and concessional assistance from financial institutions, etc. A list of identified industrially backward districts in Madhya Pradesh entitled for such benefits is given in the Statement below:

### STATEMENT

*List of Backward districts in Madhya Pradesh covered under Category A, B, and C.*

#### Category 'A'

1. Balaghat
2. Bhind
3. Chhatarpur
4. Chhindwara
5. Damoh
6. Datia

7. Dhar
8. Guna
9. Jhabua
10. Mandla
11. Narshinhapur
12. Panna
13. Rajgarh
14. Seoni
15. Shivpuri
16. Sidhi
17. Surguja
18. Tikamgarh

Category 'B' (Six Areas: Equivalent to 3-1/4 districts or 4 districts.

Area I: (from Eastern Region) comprising block viz. Korba, Baloda, Champa, Kota, Masturi and Bilha (Bilaspur) block (from Bilaspur district) Bhatapara Simga, Tilda, Bharsiwa (Raipur) Abhanpur and Rajim blocks (from Raipur district).

Area II: (from Western Region) comprising blocks viz Dewas and Tonk Khurad Block (from Dewas district) Gulana, Shujalpur and Shajapur blocks (from Shajapur district).

Area III: (from Northern Region) comprising blocks

	Morena and Naura (from Morena district)
Areas IV:	(from Central Region) comprising blocks viz Bind-Itawa, Khuri-Banda (Binaika), Rahatagarh, Sagar, Sahgarh (Amarmau) (from Sagar district), Vidisha and Gyaraspur (from Vidisha district)
Area V:	(From Western Region-II) comprising blocks viz. Maheswar, and Barwana (from Khargone district) Ratlam and Jarua (from Ratlam district) Mandsaur, Malhargarh and Neemuch (from Mandsaur district).
Area VI:	(from North-Eastern Region) comprising blocks viz. Rewa and Raipur (Garh) ( from Rewa district)
Category 'C'	No. of districts: 19  Bastar, Betul, Bilaspur (excluding Korba, Baloda, Champa, Kota, Masturi and Bilha (Bilaspur blocks) Dewas (excluding Dewas and Tonk Khurad blocks) Hoshangabad, Khargone (excluding Maheshwar and Barwana blocks) Mandsaur (excluding Mandsaur, Malhargarh and Jaura blocks), Raigarh, Raipur (Excluding Bhatapara, Simga, Tida, Dharsiwa, (Raipur) Abhanpur and Rajim blocks)

Rajnandgaon Raisen, Shajapur (excluding Gulana, Shujalpur and Shajapur blocks), Ratlam (excluding Ratlam and Jaura blocks), Rewa (excluding Rewa and Raipur (Garh blocks) Sagar (excluding Bina-Itawa, Khuri-Banda (Binaika) Rahatgarh, Sagar, Sahgarh (Amarmau Blocks) Vidisha (excluding Vidisha and Gyaraspur blocks) New se-hore.

#### **Preservation of the House of Rabindra Nath Tagore**

4819. SHRI JANARDANA POOJARY: Will the PRIMÉ MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to preserve the house of Rabindra Nath Tagore;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The proposal of Rabindra Bharati University for financial assistance for repair/renovation of the buildings in the ancestral home of Rabindra Nath Tagore was considered by the University Grants Commission and the Commission agreed to provide a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs to the University for this purpose. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has already been paid as first instalment of grant to the University.

**Opening of Engineering College In  
Orissa**

4820. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether government propose to set up any Engineering College and such allied institutes for higher technological education in the State of Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**Funds for Irrigation in Andaman and  
Nicobar Islands**

4821. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds were allocated in the Seventh Five Year Plan for irrigation to Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, whether the funds were utilised fully; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Against the 7th Plan approved outlay of Rs. 270 lakhs for irrigation, the likely

expenditure during the 7th Plan is Rs. 278.275 lakhs.

**Social Forestry**

4822. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of land covered under social forestry schemes in the country;

(b) whether there has been any evaluation of the green belts programme in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps, if any, likely to be taken to enlarge the scope of green belts programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) In the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) about 4.65 million hectares of area was covered under the Afforestation Programme, including Social Forestry. During the first four years of the Seventh Plan, i.e., 1985-86 to 1988-89, 7.14 million hectares have been covered. The expected area coverage during the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) is about 9.0 million hectares.

(b) and (c). Under the Social Forestry Programme, activities for developing green belts in and around urban areas are already being implemented by the State level agencies. A country-wide evaluation of these activities has not been carried out so far.

(d) The Social Forestry Programme has been enlarged substantially during the Seventh Plan period and this trend is expected to continue.



**Project in VSSC**

4823. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the new units or projects undertaken in Kerala by the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) during 1989-90; and

(b) the programme of the Government in this regard during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The projects and programmes for the year 1989-90 are part of the approved Profile for Space Research for the decade 1980-90. The programmes and projects, included in the Profile for 1980-90 under various stages of realisation during 1989-90 and with which the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre is concerned, include the following major ones:

- development of the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV), for launching the low earth orbiting 150 kg. class SROSS satellites.
- development of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) capable of launching 1000 kg. class IRS satellites in near earth polar orbits.
- initiation of some of the activities needed for the development of Geosynchronous Launch Vehicle (GSLV) capable of launching the second generation INSAT class of satellites into geosynchronous orbit.
- in addition to the project activities, regular R and D activity on Space Technology and Space Sciences is also carried out at VSSC.

(b) The activities mentioned in (a) above also form part of the programmes for 1990-91.

**Medium of Electronics and Computer Education**

4824. DR. A.K.PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of Jha's report on Electronics and Computer Education in Hindi Medium.

(b) the follow-up action taken on the report; and

(c) the measures taken to ensure will trained teachers, books, manuals and Laboratory experiments for these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The report of the Jha Committee covers computer education in Hindi Medium. The main recommendations include: starting computer courses in Hindi, developing instructional material and software in Hindi and promoting multilingual word processing facility.

(b) As a follow up action on the report, the Department of Electronics has initiated diploma courses in computer applications in Hindi Medium at 9 institutions. It is also organising DCA Teachers Training Programme in Hindi medium at one Centre. Incentives are also being given for writing books in Hindi medium.

(c) The department of Electronics has started schemes of financial assistance for promotion of original technical writing on Electronics in Hindi. A number of technology

development programmes were initiated by the Government for the use of Hindi in computers. A Graphics and Intelligence based Script Technology (GIST) which provide facilities for transliteration among different Indian languages, has been transferred to industry for productionising.

#### **Turnover of Indian Computer Companies**

4825. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian Computer companies have achieved a turnover of rupees one hundred crore each; and

(b) if so, the names of these companies and the details of their production during 1988-89, 1989-90 and projection for 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. These companies are CMC Limited, Hindustan Computer Limited (HCL) and Wipro Information Technology Limited.

CMC Limited is involved in the maintenance of imported as well as indigenous computers, software development for the domestic as well as export market, system engineering and turn-key solutions to computer based applications, computer networking services and education and training in the areas of computers.

HCL Limited is engaged in the manufacturing of computer systems which includes personal minis, work stations, software development, production of test and measuring instruments, tele-communication products, reprographic systems, photocopiers etc. and in marketing the imported instruments, computer systems, communication products and software.

WIPRO Information Technology Limited (WITL) is engaged in the manufacture of computer systems which include micros, minis, work stations and computer peripherals like printers, software development both for indigenous and export marketing, marketing of imported computer systems, software, medical instruments.

The turnover figures for 1988-89 and the estimated ones for 1989-90 and 1990-91 for the three companies are as follows:

*(Figures in Rs. Crores)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>CMC</i>	<i>HCL*</i>	<i>WIPRO</i>
1988-89	105	177	94
1989-90	120	300	115
1990-91	152	375	150

\* Financial Year for HCL is from July to June.

#### **Value of Import of Electronic Goods**

4826. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of electronic goods imported and manufactured each year in the country during the period 1st January 1986 to 31st December, 1989;

(b) the value of electronic goods exported each year during the same period; and

(c) the comparative figures in regard to the value of these goods for the period 1984-85 and 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The total value of production and export of electronics during the period from 1984-85 to 1989-90 is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (Rs. Crores)</i>	<i>Export (Rs. Crores)</i>
1984-85	2081	155
1985-86	2880	178
1986-87	3855	258
1987-88	5285	343
1988-89	7030	520
1989-90	9210	850

Since foreign trade data is maintained only for broad commodity group, data for import of electronic components/good is not separately available.

**Research and Development Programmes of Centre for advanced Technology, Indore**

4827. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre for Advanced Technology at Indore has come up with any innovative applications for industry and medicine, using laser and accelerator technology;

(b) if so, the details reflecting direct benefits to industry and medicine; and

(c) the annual amount spent so far on research and development by the Centre since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT) has been set up to take up major programmes in the areas of accelerators and lasers. The main programme in the area of accelerators is to construct two synchrotron radiation sources, INDUS-1 and INDUS-2. These synchrotron radiation sources will emit intense vacuum ultraviolet radiation and X-ray which will find wide applications in basic research, medicine, and industry. CAT is also developing industrial electron accel-

erators which could be used in cable industry for producing heat resistant cables, food preservation, producing degradable plastics and heat shrinkable plastics etc. As part of the laser programme a 40 Watt Carbon dioxide Laser System for general surgery has been developed and is undergoing trials on animals at Hospitals. CAT is also developing other Laser systems for medical use such as Laser Photocoagulator, Laser Endoscope etc. A 500 Watt Power Carbondioxide Laser for industrial applications which can do precision cutting and welding etc. has been developed. More powerful lasers giving 1000 Watts, 2000 Watts and 5000 Watts are also under development.

(c) The amount spent are:

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
Till March 1986	609.00
1986-87	272.00
1987-88	644.00
1988-89	940.00
1989-90	1266.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3731.00</b>

#### **Indigenous Satellites**

4828. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether space-craft and satellites are being built in the country indigenously;

(b) if so, the achievement made in that regard so far; and

(c) the details of future plan of the Government with regard to further increasing India's space capabilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India has already indigenously built a number of satellites for Space Research. Starting with the first satellite ARYABHATA, India built two experimental remote sensing satellites BHASKARA-I AND BHASKARA-II, an Experimental communication Satellite "APPLE" and Rohini Series of satellites. Having established infrastructure and capability through experimental programmes, India built its own operational remote sensing satellite, Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-IA) which was launched on 17.3.1988 and is now operational and providing data, that is being used in the areas of forestry, hydrology, geology and agriculture.

The first generation operational INSAT-I series satellites, conceptually designed by India, were procured from abroad. The second generation indigenous INSAT-II space-craft series are already under fabrication in India. The INSAT-II series which is more complex and sophisticated than INSAT-I, consists of two test satellites, of which one is expected to be used for operational purposes, followed by three operational satellites.

The INSAT System provides for domestic long-distance Telecommunications, meteorological earth observation and data relay, nationwide direct satellite TV broadcasting to augmented community TV receivers in rural and remote areas, nationwide Radio and TV programme distribution for rebroadcasting through terrestrial transmitters, TV and Radio programme and news feed assembly from various locations and disaster warning.

(c) The major new Schemes/Projects and Programmes proposed for implementation during the Decade 1990-2000 focus on the operationalisation of space services on continuing basis to enable the country to derive full benefits of space technology in the areas of communication including TV and Radio broadcasting and networking, natural resources survey and management, meteorology and introduction of specialised services such as search and rescue operations and mobile communications, National level Resource Information System, etc.

In pursuance of the objectives and goals set forth, more sophisticated satellites are being built. These include IRS-1B and second generation Remote Sensing Satellites, IRS-1C and 1D, capable of imaging at higher spectral and spatial resolution, and second generation INSAT-II satellites having almost twice the capability of INSAT-I satellites to sustain the INSAT system for providing various services mentioned in (b) above.

In terms of launch vehicles, Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), capable of launching IRS Class of 1 ton polar orbiting satellites is at the final stages of realisation. Cryogenic Technology has been initiated which can permit the upgrading of PSLV to geostationary launch vehicle capable of launching 2 ton class of geostationary satellites.

#### **Development of Areas Under Eastern Ghats**

4829. SHRIMATI T. MANEMMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any scheme to develop the areas covered by the Eastern Ghats in the Southern States similar to the development of hill areas in Himachal Pradesh and Western Hill areas of Western Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). An Expert Group on delineation of new hill areas was constituted for evolving appropriate criteria and listing of new hill areas that satisfied the criteria evolved by the group. The group had also considered Eastern Ghats. The report has been processed and decisions are awaited. It may, however, be mentioned that the general approach in the Eighth Plan is to avoid a series of Special Area Development Programmes as in the Seventh Plan and have, instead, general rural development done on the basic of decentralised area planning by local bodies. In the hill areas, hill development will be the accent in local development. The Centre will, however, assist in providing sufficient technical and other inputs to local authorities in fragile areas to draw up and implement ecologically sound programmes of area development on a sustained basis.

#### **Migratory Birds in Ghana Bird Sanctuary**

4830. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of migratory birds frequenting Ghana bird sanctuary in Bharatpur is on the decline; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to attract migratory birds to visit Ghana Sanctuary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) According to the annual report of the Keoladeo National Park ecological study (1988) of the Bombay Natural History Society, the

population of almost all migratory waterfowl has shown as increasing trend. However, in case of Siberian cranes, there has been a steady decline in the number of birds arriving at the park for wintering.

(b) Steps being taken to attract migratory birds to visit the Keoladeo National Park include:

- i) Strict protection measures against poaching and other disturbances in around the park.
- ii) Enhancing supply of water to the wetlands in the park.
- iii) Continuation of research on the ecology of the park, including monitoring of wildlife, particularly the endangered migratory birds.
- iv) Complete exclusion of grazing by domestic cattle from inside the park.

[*Translation*]

#### Sanctuaries in Maharashtra

4831. SHRI KISANRAO BABARAO BANKHELE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names and location of sanctuaries set up in Maharashtra so far;

(b) whether a sanctuary has also been developed in Jyotirlinga-Bhimashankara sector of Pune district in Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the number of villages affected as a result thereof and the steps taken by Government to provide protection to the people and cattle of the affected villages and for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The names and location of sanctuaries set up in Maharashtra State are given in the statement below.

(b) Bhimashankara sanctuary covering an area of 131 sq. kilometer in Pune/Thane district has been notified by Maharashtra Government.

(c) Inquiry into the extent of the rights of the people in the sanctuary area has not been completed by the collectors concerned under section 19 of Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972.

#### STATEMENT

##### *Wildlife Sanctuaries in Maharashtra*

S.No.	Name	District (s)	Area (sq. Kms.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhari	Chandrapur	509.00
2.	Aner Dam	Dhule	82.94
3.	Bhimashankar	Pune/Thane	131.00
4.	Bor	Wardha	61.10

1	2	3	4
5.	Chandoli	Sangli/Satara/Ratnagiri/Kolhapur	309.00
6.	Chaprara	Gadchiroli	135.00
7.	Gautala Autram Ghat	Aurangabad/Jalgaon	261.00
8.	Great Indian Bustard	Solapur/Ahmadnagar	8496.44
9.	Jaikwadi	Aurangabad	341.05
10.	Kalsubai Harish Chandragad	Ahmadnagar	362.00
11.	Karnala	Raigad	4.48
12.	Katepurna	Akola	15.00
13.	Koyna	Satara	424.00
14.	Malvan	Sindhudurg	29.12
15.	Melghat	Amravati	1597.23
16.	Nagzira	Bhandara	152.82
17.	Nandur Madhmeshwar	Nashik	100.10
18.	Painganga	Yavatmal/Nanded	324.62
19.	Phansad	Raigad	70.00
20.	Radhanagari	Kolhapur	372.00
21.	Deulgaon Rehekuri	Ahmadnagar	2.17
22.	Sagareswar	Sangli	11.00
23.	Tansa	Thane	304.81
24.	Yawal	Jalgaon	178.00
<b>Total:</b>			<b>14,273.88</b>

[English]

**Crash of MIG-27 Aircraft in Nasik**

4832. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a MIG-27 Aircraft crashed at the Ojhar Air Force Base in Nasik on 31 March, 1990;

(b) if so, the estimated loss of life and property;

(c) the causes of the accident; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) A HAL manufactured MIG-27 aircraft crashed at Ojhar Air Field in Nasik on 30 March, 1990 during a production test flight.

(b) to (d). Gp. Capt. AV Awalegaonkar (Retd.), the pilot of the aircraft, was killed in the accident. The Airframe and engine have been destroyed. A Board of Inquiry has been constituted to investigate and determine the cause of the accident, and the cost of the damage to the aircraft and property.

**Opening of Engineering College In Punjab**

4833. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open any Engineering College and such

allied institutes for higher technology and higher education in district Hoshiarpur or at any other place in Punjab; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to start any new Engineering College in the State.

The Guru Nanak Dev University has proposed to set up an Institute of Applied Sciences in the University campus to conduct M. Sc. courses in Bio-Technology, Applied Chemistry, Sugar Technology and Applied Physics, and courses in Computer Applications. The University has been informed that this proposal can be considered after the University Grants Commission agrees to provide funds for the purpose.

[Translation]

**Allocation for 20-Point Programme**

4834. SHRI KASHIRAM CHHABIL DAS RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether amount earmarked for implementation of 20-Point Programme has been utilised fully by the various states during the last three years;

(b) if so, the percentage of amount utilised by each State; and

(c) the measures contemplated by Government to ensure that the amount earmarked for 20-Point programme is utilised fully?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF M G K MENON) (a) to (c) The allocations for the 20-Point Programme are derived from various sectoral

heads of the State Annual Plans. A statement showing the financial performance in respect of the state plan sector for 1987-88 and 1988-89 is given below. Details of expenditure for 1989-90 have not been finalised yet. It is evident from the attached statement that the utilisation of earmarked amount has been generally satisfactory.

**STATEMENT***20-point Programme-Allocations and Expenditure (State Plan Sector)**(Rs. in crores)*

S. No.	State/U. Ts	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	670.29	641.34	96	716.32	787.25	110	771.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.09	48.15	102	53.58	84.40	158	55.93
3.	Assam	304.47	331.88	109	323.83	227.43	70	335.62
4.	Bihar	794.27	769.45	97	828.33	724.34	87	999.25
5.	Goa	39.56	35.62	90	43.68	50.74	116	54.67
6.	Gujarat	599.73	547.47	91	656.81	548.77	84	736.81
7.	Haryana	295.15	236.46	80	252.48	245.25	97	271.89
8.	Himachal Pradesh	101.50	109.38	108	120.15	132.53	110	142.82
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	135.70	156.92	116	160.37	162.29	101	192.12

S. No.	State/U. Ts	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		
		Allocation	Expenditure	%	Allocation	Expenditure	%	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Karnataka	479.46	385.16	80	493.97	449.51	91	545.75
11.	Kerala	214.51	200.80	94	261.36	250.71	96	257.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	824.56	755.85	92	892.23	788.25	88	942.27
13.	Maharashtra	949.12	911.86	96	996.76	962.59	97	1089.90
14.	Manipur	56.84	57.29	101	63.82	63.72	100	75.35
15.	Meghalaya	39.10	40.07	102	49.11	44.63	91	56.57
16.	Mizoram	30.42	31.54	104	37.13	33.69	91	48.45
17.	Nagaland	36.64	35.20	96	45.12	44.72	99	51.66
18.	Orissa	414.70	420.30	101	433.22	429.30	99	480.02
19.	Punjab	178.99	172.30	96	205.80	192.49	94	238.63
20.	Rajasthan	319.73	290.24	91	370.08	335.65	91	437.74
21.	Sikkim	24.35	24.10	99	17.99	25.70	143	31.16

S. No.	State/U. Ts	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		
		Allocation	Expenditure	%	Allocation	Expenditure	%	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Tamil Nadu	477.82	544.36	114	523.39	531.02	101	586.42
23.	Tripura	75.16	71.72	95	78.87	93.11	118	85.29
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1024.47	1101.47	108	1148.43	1229.03	107	1325.98
25.	West Bengal	291.77	336.05	115	360.42	363.27	101	434.79

[English]

**CTV Picture Tubes by Taloja Unit of BEL**

4835. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Taloja unit of Bharat Electronics Limited has started manufacturing and marketing of colour T.V. picture tubes;

(b) whether Licences have also been issued to other public and private sector units to manufacture CTV picture tubes; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for smooth marketing of CTV tubes manufactured by Taloja unit of B.E.L. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) M/s. JCT Electronics Limited, M/s Upron Colour Picture Tubes Limited and M/s Samtel Colour Limited have been given approvals for manufacture of colour picture tubes and all the three units are in production

(c) in view of reply at (a) above, does not arise.

**Hybrid Brand Names for Indian Televisions**

4836. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether hybrid brand names (foreign brand name in conjunction with Indian

brand name) are not allowed in case of Black and White and colour television in India;

(b) if so, since when and the details of the Notification issued in this regard; and

(c) the names of television manufacturers who are using hybrid brand names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Use of foreign brand names are not allowed in the manufacture and sale of Black and White and Colour TV sets as per the Industrial and Licensing Policy for Colour Television Receivers sets laid in the Parliament on February 25, 1983 and as per Government of India (Department of Electronics) Resolution No. 23 (20)/Secy (EC) dated January 1, 1986. Since hybrid brand names include a foreign brand name, the above policy would apply to them.

**Effluents from Fact causing Pollution**

4837. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints regarding pollution of Chithivapuzha river water due to release of effluents from Cochin division of FACT have been received;

(b) if so, whether the land there has become barren; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to compensate the victims in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-

VELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. Complaints regarding pollution of Chithivapuzha river from the effluents of Cochin Division of FACT had been received.

(b) and (c). No specific demand for any compensation has been received by the Government.

### **LTC Facility to Retired Employees**

4838. SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to provide LTC facility to the retired Government employees, as the same is presently available to the retired Railway employees.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Railway employees are only entitled to the facility of Privilege Passes and not to LTC facility during their service. The facility of Complimentary Passes is extended to them after their retirement depending upon their status and years of service. Other Central Government employees are entitled only for LTC facility and are not entitled to any Privilege pass facility during their service. Since the Railway pensioners are entitled to post-retirement Complimentary Passes only and not the LTC facility, there is no question of providing any LTC facility to other retired Central Government employees.

[*Translation*]

### **Electronic Units in Himachal Pradesh**

4839. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up electronic units in Himachal 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 EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, 6 Industrial Licences, 40 Letters of Intent and 89 Registrations have been issued for the setting up of electronic units in Himachal Pradesh.

[*English.*]

### **Investment in the Rural Sector**

4840. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of investment made for agriculture out of total investment during the present financial year and during the current Plan as a whole;

(b) whether Government propose to invest fifty per cent in the rural sector during the next Plan; and

(c) if so, the percentages proposed to be allocated to agriculture, rural artisans and agriculture labour?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The sectoral allocation of Annual Plan 1990-91 outlay of all the States has not yet been finalised. However, the tentative calcula-

tions for the Centre and 23 States, taken together, indicate 5.8% share of agriculture and allied activities as such and 41% for the rural sector in general in the Plan outlay for 1990-91. The approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan is being evolved. Sector-wise and scheme-wise investment will be indicated in the Eighth Plan document. It is proposed to allocate 50% of the public sector outlay on programmes and projects for the benefit of rural and agricultural sectors.

[*Translation*]

### Money spent of Jama Masjid, Delhi

4841. SHRIRAGHAVJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise amount spent in the last three years by the Archaeological Survey of India or any other Department of Government of India on Jama Masjid of Delhi;

(b) the agency with which the ownership, possession and management of Jama Masjid rests; and

(c) the reasons for spending money on the repairs of the building by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The amount spent by the Archaeological Survey of India on conservation during 1989-90 is Rs. 32,118.00 and nil for the preceding two years.

(b) The ownership possession and management rests with the Trust "Sunni Majlis Auqaf".

(c) Conservation works of Jama Masjid,

Delhi were taken up as a special case, considering its archaeological, architectural and historical importance.

### Expenditure on IPKF

4842. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:  
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:  
DR. VENKATESH KABDE:  
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent in Indian Peace Keeping Force during their stay in Sri Lanka;

(b) whether Sri Lanka Government have also contributed towards this expenditure; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Rs. 299.12 crores upto February 1990.

The above expenditure is in addition to Pay and Allowances, rations, etc., which would have been incurred even if the troops had remained in India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### Computerisation in Defence Accounts Department

4844. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale computerisation in Defence Accounts Department;

(b) if so, whether it has resulted in the creation of surplus staff in some offices; and

(c) whether there is any plan to reduce the strength of the group 'B', 'C' and 'D' staff to 20 percent of the existing strength due to computerisation; and if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) There are at present 14 computer centres but there is no large scale computerisation in the Department.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Forest Cover

4845. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast disparity between the extent of forest cover in the country as per revenue records and as per satellite pictures;

(b) the details of estimates of forest cover as per revenue records and satellite pictures;

(c) the reasons for this disparity; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure restoration of ecological balance that has resulted with the depreciation of forest areas shown as such as per revenue records?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The area under forests as per revenue records for the year 1982-83 was 67.16

million hectares. The extent of forest cover in the country during the period 1981-83 as assessed by a study of the Forest Survey of India using satellite imagery was 64.20 million hectares. The difference in the two figures is due to the fact that while revenue records show legally recorded forest area, irrespective of forest cover, the satellite imagery shows only the area under forest cover irrespective of its legal status.

(d) Ecological balance can be restored by protection of forest lands and reforestation of degraded forest areas.

For protection, Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in 1980 to check diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. The Act has been made more stringent by an amendment of 1988. Also, the National Forest Policy, 1988 lays more emphasis on conservation of forests. There are specific provisions of protection of forests from grazing, fires and encroachment. Besides, alternative sources of energy, wood substitution and import of timber are encouraged to conserve forests. In addition, guidelines are issued to State/UT Governments from time to time for protection and conservation of forests and wildlife. Some of these relate to avoiding felling of natural forests, ban fellings in the hills above 1,000 metres, and setting apart 4 percent of the geographical area as protection area.

For afforestation, wasteland development programme is being implemented for reforestation of degraded forest lands and restoration of ecological balance.

#### Meeting of JCM Council, KV

4846. SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the council formulated under Joint Consultative Machinery, Kendriya



Vidyalaya Sangathan is scheduled to meet in near future; and

(b) if so, the details of its agenda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The meeting of the Council under the Joint Consultative Machinery in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has not been scheduled, as the employees' organisations are not agreed on distribution of membership amongst themselves.

#### **Eradication of Corruption**

4847. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated concrete and effective measures for eradication of corruption at all administrative levels in the Ministries/Departments and in all public concerns; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Eradication of corruption is a continuous process. Effective, administrative and legislative measures as are considered necessary will continue to be adopted in the fight against corruption. A comprehensive prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 was brought, in making the provisions of the existing Anti-Corruption Laws more effective. A three-pronged strategy i.e. Preventive, Surveillance and Detection and Deterrent Punitive action is continued to fight corruption at all administrative levels. The Lokpal Bill 1989 has been introduced in Parliament for containing corruption at high political levels.

#### **Afforestation in Rajasthan**

4848. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as a part of the social forestry programme, afforestation scheme was launched in hundred fuelwood and fodder deficit districts to meet the basic requirements of the community; and

(b) if so, the names of such districts in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Centrally Sponsored 'Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations' Scheme was launched in 1980, initially in 101 fuelwood deficit districts in the country. The scheme was subsequently extended to cover 58 other districts.

(b) The districts covered under the Scheme in Rajasthan are Jaipur, Udaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar, Bilwara, Ajmer, Banswara, Jhunjhunu, Kota and Sawaimadhopur.

[*Translation*]

#### **Rivers Polluted during Kumbh Melas**

4849. SHRISATYANARAYANJATIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to save river water used for drinking from pollution, especially those rivers where people bathe during "Kumbh Melas"; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to save Shipra river in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh

from pollution where Kumbh festival "Singhastha" will be held in 1992 and about one crore people will assemble there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Through an extensive national water quality monitoring programme the Central Pollution Control Board has identified the rivers or their stretches which are in need of improvement. The State Pollution Control Boards have been empowered to control pollution under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Industries and Municipalities have been directed to treat their effluents to prescribed standards before discharge into rivers. During "Kumbh Melas" the concerned Mela Authorities and State Health Departments keep strict vigilance on water quality.

(b) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh is executing a plan for cleaning the Kshipra river. Under this plan a total of eleven schemes, including schemes for improvement of sewerage and drainage system at Ujjain, have been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 605.90 lakhs, so as to maintain water quality suitable for bathing.

(i) *Scheme of grants to State Sports Councils, etc.*

Year	No. of Proposals received	No. of Proposals approved	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Proposals rejected	No. pending with Central Government
1	2	3	4	5	6
1987-88	82	72	164.41	1	Nil
1988-89	61	24	17.18	3	Nil
1989-90	105	01	124.00	—	Nil

### Financial Assistance for Sports to Maharashtra

4850. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received by Union Government from Maharashtra in 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 for financial assistance regarding development of sports and construction of stadia;

(b) the projects cleared and financial assistance provided to each of them;

(c) the details of proposals pending for financial assistance and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being taken to provide financial assistance to Maharashtra for development of sports particularly in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). The schemewise details of proposals received by the Union Government from the Government of Maharashtra during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 for Central financial assistance and approved along with amounts sanctioned is as follows:—

(ii) *Scheme of grants to Rural Schools for creation of Basic Sports Facilities/Infrastructure*

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Proposals received</i>	<i>No. of Proposals approved</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>No. of Proposals rejected</i>	<i>No. pending with Central Government</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1987-88	—	—	—	—	—
1988-89	48	5	2,98,885		4
1989-90	2	—	—	—	—

(iii) *Scheme of laying of Synthetic Athletic Track and Artificial Hockey Surfaces*

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Proposals received</i>	<i>No. of Proposals approved</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>No. of Proposals rejected</i>	<i>No. pending with Central Government</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1987-88	—	—	—	—	—
1988-89	2	2	95.00		—
1989-90	—	—	—	—	—

The financial assistance provided to each project under the above Schemes is given in the Statement below.

The balance of 9 cases of 1987-88 and 34 cases of 1988-89 have been returned to the State Governments for rectification of certain deficiencies and are thus not pending with the central Government. No proposals of 1989-90 either, are pending consideration at present, since keeping in view a large number of Centrally assisted sports infrastructure projects which are lying incomplete at the State level, the Union Government has decided not to encourage new projects till the incomplete ones are completed. This

policy applies uniformly to all States. Maharashtra has as many as 170 such pending projects. Therefore, apart from those already sanctioned, no further projects are being entertained till the completion of old projects.

Assistance for development of sports in rural areas has been reflected in (ii) above. Part of the expenditure under (i) above is also for rural areas.

Apart the above, the Union Government has incurred the following expenditure for conducting Rural Sports Tournaments in the State:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1986-87	1.56
1987-88	nil
1988-89	2.75
	4.31

Also under the Incentive Scheme of promotion of sports and games in schools through Prize Money, the following amounts have been spent in the last few years in

Maharashtra for giving cash prizes to winner schools in the Districts, a substantial number of which would be situated in Rural Areas:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1986-87	21.10
1987-88	22.60
1988-89	19.90
	63.60

### STATEMENT

*Scheme of Grants of State Sports Councils etc.*

#### MAHARASHTRA

YEAR : 1987-88

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Project and its location</i>	<i>Amount approved (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
1.	District Level Sports Complex at Pravara Nagar (Ahmednagar)	10.00000
2.	Playfield at Pravara Nagar (Ahmednagar)	0.50000
3.	Playfield at Newasa (Ahmednagar)	0.50000
4.	Indoor Stadium at Chikhaldara (Amaravati)	1.77250
5.	Open Stadium at Amaravati	5.00000
6.	Playfield at Warad (Amaravati)	0.50000
7.	Playfield at Walgaon (Amaravati)	0.50000
8.	Playfield at Lehegaon (Amaravati)	0.34000
9.	Playfield at Vidarbha (Amaravati)	0.50000

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1	2	3
10.	Indoor Stadium at Aurangabad	5.00000
11.	Swimming Pool at Aurangabad	5.00000
12.	Playfield at Paithan (Aurangabad)	0.50000
13.	Playfield at Beed	0.50000
14.	Playfield at Ganeshpur (Bhandara)	0.50000
15.	Outdoor Stadium at Bombay	0.50000
16.	Open Stadium on Napean Sea Road (Bombay)	20.00000
17.	Open Stadium at Muland (Bombay)	20.00000
18.	Open Stadium at Andheri (Bombay)	20.00000
19.	Playfield at Buldhana	0.15700
20.	Playfield at Malkapur (Buldhana)	0.35000
21.	Swimming Pool at Chandrapur	5.00000
22.	Playfield at Mul (Chandrapur)	0.50000
23.	Playfield at Nandurbar (Dhule)	0.14800
24.	Playfield at Shahda (Dhule)	0.34750
25.	Playfield at Kasare (Dhule)	0.39800
26.	Swimming Pool at Dhule	5.00000
27.	Playfield at Chopda (Jalgaon)	0.50000
28.	Playfield at Kasare (Dhule)	0.39800
29.	Playfield at Jalgaon	0.50000
30.	Playfield at Jalna	0.47000
31.	Playfield at Gadhinglaj (Kolhapur)	0.50000

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1	2	3
32.	Playfield at Bedai (Kolhapur)	0.50000
33.	Playfield at Radhanageri (Kolhapur)	0.50000
34.	Open Stadium at Chakur (Latur)	2.50000
35.	Playfield at Mahal (Nagpur)	0.50000
36.	Playfield at Mahal, Nagpur	0.50000
37.	Playfield at Nagpur	0.09500
38.	Playfield at Nagpur	0.50000
39.	Playfield at Umar, District: Nanded	0.26400
40.	Playfield at Loha, District: Nanded	0.26400
41.	Playfield at S.S. Prasar Mandal, Nanded, District: Nanded	0.50000
42.	Playfield at Niphad, District: Nashik	0.50000
43.	Playfield at Maadsangri, District: Nashik	0.50000
44.	Playfield at Acheler, District: Osmanabad	0.49500
45.	Sports Complex at Parbhani	10.00000
46.	Playfield at Hadapsar, District: Pune	0.50000
47.	Indoor Stadium at Panvel, District: Raigarh	4.00000
48.	Playfield at Shivajinagar, District: Ratnagiri	0.50000
49.	Playfield at Chiplum, District: Ratnagiri	0.49350
50.	Flood-lighting at Palus, District: Sangli	0.81180
51.	Playfield at Rahimatpur, District: Satara	0.50000
52.	Playfield at New English School, Satara	0.50000
53.	Playfield at Pokalenagar, District: Sindhudurg	0.49500
54.	Playfield at Deogas, District: Sindhudurg	0.28000

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1	2	3
55.	Playfield at Shelgaon, District: Solapur	0.50000
56.	Playfield at Hannur, District: Solapur	0.31695
57.	Playfield at Jeur, District: Solapur	0.28300
58.	Indoor Stadium at Solapur	5.00000
59.	Playfield at Mahal, District: Solapur	0.50000
60.	Playfield at Mangalweda, District: Solapur	0.50000
61.	Playfield at Solapur	0.50000
62.	Playfield at P.E.S.K. High School, Solapur	0.50000
63.	Playfield at Akluj, District: Solapur	0.50000
64.	Playfield at Barsi, District: Solapur	0.25000
65.	Playfield at Mangal W. Edn. Society, Solapur	0.50000
66.	Stadium at Solapur	0.50000
67.	Playfield at Sudampuri, District: Wardha	0.50000
68.	Playfield at Asithi, District: Wardha	0.34500
69.	Playfield at Sewagram, District: Wardha	0.27500
70.	Playfield at Ramnagar, District: Wardha	0.26400
71.	Playfield at H.M. Ratnabai Vidyalaya, District: Wardha	0.50000
72.	Playfield at Waghapur, District: Yavatmal	0.50000
Total:—		164.41425

YEAR : 1988-89

1.	Indoor Stadium at Mudholkar Peth (Amaravati)	0.48000
2.	Playfield at Rajura (Amaravati)	0.50000
3.	Playfield at Uttamsara (Amaravati)	0.34150

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1	2	3
4	Indoor Stadium at Amravati	0.50000
5	Playfield at Khede (Dhule)	0.39500
6	Playfield at Arvi (Dhule)	0.50000
7	Playfield at Gangakhed (Parbhani)	0.50000
8.	Outdoor Stadium at Shirur (Pune)	2.46000
9	Playfield at Astha (Sangli)	0.50000
10	Playfield at Sangola (Solapur)	0.50000
11	Playfield at Mohana (Amaravati)	0.36000
12	Playfield at Lonkhede (Dhule)	0.47000
13	Playfield at Somai (Amaravati)	0.35000
14	Swimming Pool at Hadapsar (Pune)	5.00000
15	Playfield at Hadapsar (Pune)	0.50000
16	Playfield at Chinchani (Sangli)	0.39000
17.	Playfield at Jadh (Sangli)	0.50000
18	Playfield at Jadarbabaled (Sangli)	0.33200
19	Playfield at Kavalapur (Sangli)	0.50000
20	Playfield at Nagaj (Sangli)	0.50000
21	Playfield at Barsi	0.46600
22	Playfield at Solapur	0.50000
23	Playfield at Agalgaon (Solapur)	0.23300
24	Playfield at Waghapur (Yavatmal)	0.50000

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17.18750

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1

2

3

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YEAR : 1989-90

1. State Level Sports Complex at Pune

124.00000

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*Scheme of Grants to Rural Schools for Creation of Basic Sports Facilities/Infrastructure*

<i>Maharashtra</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Purpose &amp; Name of Institution</i>	<i>Amount approved</i>
	1	2	3
			4
1987-88	—	—NIL—	Rs. —
1988-89	1	Purchase of sports equipments by Kini High School, Block Hatkanangale, Distt. Kolhapur	1,00,000
	2	Purchase of sports equipments by Shri Chhatrapathi Shivaji Vidyalyaya, Makhmalabad, Block: Nasik Distt. : Nasik (Maharashtra)	40,000
	3	Purchase of sports equipments by Mahatma Gandhi Vidyalyaya, Umbraj, Block : Karad Distt. : Satara (Maharashtra)	25,390

Maharashtra	Sl. No.	Purpose & Name of Institution	Amount approved
1	2	3	4
	4	Purchase of sports equipments by Shri Basaweshwar High School, Jewali Block : Omerga Distt. Osmanabad (Maharashtra)	61,995
	5	Purchase of sports equipments by Shri S. L. Shinde Vidyalyaya Junior College, Sasti Tq. Patur, Distt. Akola	71,500
1989-90		Total	2,98,885
		—NIL—	—

*Scheme of Laying of Synthetic Tracks/Artificial Surfaces***Maharashtra**

Year	Name of Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
1987-88	—NIL—	—NIL—
1988-89	(i) Artificial Hockey Surface at Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation, Pune.	Rs. 45.00 lakhs
	(ii) Synthetic Athletic Track at Priyadarshini Park, Bombay	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
	Total	Rs. 95.00 lakhs
1989-90	—NIL—	—NIL—

**Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas in various Districts of U.P.**

[English]

4851. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open Kendriya Vidyalayas in Ajamgarh, Basti, Deoria and Mhow districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh in the coming two years;

(b) if so, the names of places where these schools are likely to be opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). One Kendriya Vidyalaya is already functioning at Azamgarh. At present, there is no proposal to open a second Kendriya Vidyalaya at Azamgarh or new Kendriya Vidyalaya at Basti, Deoria or Mhow Districts of Uttar Pradesh.

**Export of Computer Hardware and Software**

4852. SHRI VENKATA KRISHNA REDDY KASU:  
SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the annual export and import of computer hardware and software for the last three years; and

(b) the projected exports and import of computer hardware and software over the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The annual export and import of computer hardware and software for the last three years are as under:—

Year	Clearance issued by Department of Electronics for import of computer hardware and software by actual users	Export of computer hardware	Export of computer software
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. Crores)
1987	82.0	40.7	70.0
1988	238.0	137.8	101.0
1989	90.0	233.0	157.0

In addition to the above, computer software and certain configuration of computer hardware are under Open General Licence, for which specific import figures are not

available.

(b) Over the next three years, total import of computer hardware and software is

expected to be around Rs. 160 crores per annum.

The software and hardware exports are expected to grow at the rate of 60% and 35% per annum, respectively, during the next three years.

[*Translation*]

#### **Plantation of Eucalyptus Trees**

4853. SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether emphasis is being laid on the large scale plantation of eucalyptus trees throughout the country;

(b) whether level of water is decreasing due to plantation of eucalyptus trees; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not emphasising the plantation of other fruit bearing trees and timber trees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (c). No, Sir. The Government of India has advised the States and Union Territories not to take up monoculture plantations, particularly of species like Eucalyptus. It has also been emphasised that planting of mixed species should be popularised, specially those species which satisfy peoples' need for fuelwood, fodder, fruit and small timber.

(b) There is no scientific evidence to establish that planting of Eucalyptus trees is causing decrease in the level of water in different parts of the country.

#### **Per Capita Income of Maharashtra**

4854. SHRI HARISHANKAR MAHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income in Maharashtra at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the per capita income of the State is increasing in comparison to other States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the measures proposed to increase the per capita income of Maharashtra?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP): (a) The per-capita net state domestic product of Maharashtra at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1978-79) was Rs. 1803 at current prices.

(b) Between 1978-79 and 1986-87, the latest year for which comparative but provisional estimates are available, the per-capita net state domestic product of Maharashtra increased by Rs. 1974, which is higher than the increase in respect of all the other States, except Haryana and Punjab.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Clearance to Nohar Sidhumukh Project**

4855. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has given clearance to the Nohar Sidhumukh Project; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of large spill over commitment of on-going major and medium irrigation projects, the State Government has been requested to indicate the priority to be given by the State for the projects within the availability of resources in the 8th Plan.

[*Translation*]

**Grants to Universities in Madhya Pradesh**

4856. SHRI CHHABIRAMARGAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of universities in Madhya Pradesh which are the recipients of grants being released by University Grants Commission and the extent thereof;

(b) the extent of the grant likely to be released by UGC to the Universities of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the names of the colleges in backward areas of Madhya Pradesh to whom grant is being given or likely to be given by the University Grants Commission; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The details of the grant allocated and released by the University Grants Commission to the universities in Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Total allocation for 7th Plan</i>	<i>Grants released</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Awadesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa	140.28	118.61
2.	Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya, Bhopal	184.98	123.97
3.	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore	163.30	122.85
4.	Indira Kala Sangeet, Khairagarh.	98.15	29.25
5.	Ravi Shankar University, Raipur.	131.25	93.00
6.	Guru Ghasi Das University, Bilaspur.	50.00	16.00
7.	Dr. H.S. Gaur Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar.	193.45	134.49
8.	Jiwaji University, Jiwaji.	147.75	99.68
9.	Rani Durgawati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur.	190.32	114.20
10.	Vikram University, Ujjain.	180.50	96.46

(c) and (d). According to the norms prescribed by the University Grants Commission, there are 13 educationally backward districts in Madhya Pradesh. 22 colleges in these districts are eligible to receive

assistance from the UGC under Section 12-B of the UGC Act. The details of grant released to these colleges by the UGC during the Seventh Plan period are given in the statement below.

### STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Name of the College</i>	<i>Grant Paid</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Baster	1. Government Degree College, Jagdalpur	3,35,613
		2. Government P.G. College, Kankar	4,80,000
2.	Betul	3. J.H. Government Degree College, Betul	5,23,000
3.	Dewas	4. Government K.P. College, Dewas	1,20,000
4.	Dhar	5. Government College, Dhar	6,42,000
5.	Jhabua	6. Government College Jhabua	2,51,178
		7. Government College Alirajpur	60,000
6.	Mandla	8. Rani Durgavati Government College, Mandla	2,32,300
7.	Panna	9. Chhatrasal Government College, Panna	9,761
8.	Raisen	10. Government College, Bareilly	1,87,440
		11. Government College, Raisen	2,41,610
9.	Rajgarh	12. Government Biaora Degree College, Biaora	1,00,000
		13. Government College, Narsinghgarh	60,000
		14. Government College, Rajgarh	4,32,520
10.	Sargoja	15. H.C. Home Sc. College, Ambikapur	3,05,420
		16. Government Degree College, Ambikapur	8,95,750
11.	Sehore	17. Government College, Sehore	4,37,910
12.	Sidhi	18. S.G.S. Mahavidyalaya, Sidhi	4,02,500



1	2	3	4
13.	West Nimar	19. Government College, Barwani	6,06,450
		20. Government College, Khargone	8,70,000
		21. Government College, Sendhwa	1,95,280
		22. J.N. Government College, Barwah	1,11,031
Total:			74,99,763

[English]

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**Ex-Servicemen in the Country**

4857. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to place the subject on the concurrent list in the Constitution; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) According to the estimates received from the States/Union Territories, there are 43.62 lakh ex-servicemen in the country as on 1.1.88. State-wise details are given in the Statement below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

*State-wise Break-up of Ex-Servicemen in the country as on 1.1.1988*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.00
2.	Assam	0.70
3.	Bihar	2.22
4.	Gujarat	0.12
5.	Haryana	2.18
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.93
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.04

1	2	3
8.	Karnataka	0.55
9.	Kerala	3.20
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1.00
11.	Maharashtra	3.96
12.	Manipur	0.04
13.	Meghalaya	0.06
14.	Nagaland	0.03
15.	Orissa	0.24
16.	Punjab	4.81
17.	Rajasthan	2.72
18.	Sikkim	0.085
19.	Tamil Nadu	6.69
20.	Tripura	0.08
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8.72
22.	West Bengal	0.40
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.001
24.	Goa	0.01
25.	Mizoram	0.10
<i>Union Territories</i>		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.004
2.	Chandigarh	0.12
3.	Delhi	0.60
4.	Pondicherry	0.01
<b>Total:</b>		<b>43.62</b>

**Kendriya Vidyalaya in Tellicherry,  
Kerala**

4859. SHRIRAMESHCHEENITHALA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Tellicherry in Kerala; 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 EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has received a proposal from the Government of Kerala for opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya at Palayad near Tellicherry, Kerala.

No decision has yet been taken regarding number and locations of new Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened in the country during 1990-91.

**National Cultural Policy**

4860. SHRI KALP NATH RAI:  
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a National Cultural Policy; and

(b) if so, details of the scheme and by when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-

VELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The framing of the National Cultural Policy is under consideration of the Government. No time limit has as yet been set.

**Reframing of Recognition Rules of  
Service Associations**

4861. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Recognition Rules of Service Associations have been reframed;

(b) if so, whether these have been notified;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in reframing the same;

(d) whether new service associations, in the absence of recognition rules, are being given recognition; and

(e) if so, the procedure for obtaining such recognition?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) As certain issues have wider implications Government have not been able to take a final view.

(d) and (e). Pending finalisation of the fresh Recognition Rules, at present no new Association is being given recognition.

**Noise Pollution**

4862. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures are being adopted by Government to check noise pollution;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and  
 (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):  
 (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main steps taken by the Government to check noise pollution include:

- (i) Standards in respect of noise for different areas have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.  
 (ii) Declaration of silence zones in sensitive areas.  
 (iii) Regulating the use of loud-speakers.  
 (iv) Restriction on use of loud and electric horns in vehicles has been notified.  
 (c) Does not arise.

#### **Advertisement of Vacant Posts by KVS**

4863. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during every session Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan advertises vacancies of different categories of teachers to fill them through direct recruitment; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not advertising the vacancies this session?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For this session (1.5.89 to 30.4.90), all the formalities for direct recruitment for different categories, wherever such recruitment was due, have been completed.

[Translation]

#### **Change in Sports Policy**

4864. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change its sports policy in view of India's poor performance in World Cup Hockey Tournament at Lahore; 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 EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Investment in Public Sector Electronic Units**

4865. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the investment made in the public sector electronic units in the country during

the last three years under Department of Electronics;

(b) whether the share of these public sector units in exports is less vis-a-vis private sector electronic units;

(c) if so, the percentage of both the sectors in export during the last three years indicating their investments and export, year-wise; and

(d) the steps contemplated to boost the exports of electronic goods by Public Sector Units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The investment made in the three public sector undertakings, namely, CMC Limited, Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd. (ET&T), and Semiconductor Complex Limited (SCL) under the administrative control of the Department of Electronics (DOE) during the last 3 years (both in the form of loan and equity taken together) is as under:—

*(Rs. in crores)*

	CMC	ET&T	SCL
1987-88	5.49	2.00	4.22
1988-89	1.25	—	7.02
1989-90	1.75	2.75	1.50

(b) and (c). The total export of electronic items by all public sector units including those under the Department of Electronics

and private sector units during the last 3 years is as under:—

	Public Sector (Rupees Crores)	% Share	Private Sector (Rupees Crores)	% Share
1987	6.1	2.0	305.9	98.0
1988	11.3	2.4	463.7	97.6
1989	14.5	1.9	760.5	98.1

Investments made in Public Sector units are mainly to meet the requirements of Defence/Strategic needs, and import substitution with some exports. Separate data for yearwise investments relating to exports is not separately available.

(d) The following incentives are available to both Public and Private sector units for export of electronic items:—

- Cash Compensatory support @ 12% of FOB price.

- Replenishment licence @ 20%.
- Import of populated PCBs to the extent of 2% of REP licence is permitted against export of electronic items.
- All industry duty drawback rates have been fixed for a number of items.
- Industry duty drawback rates in case of CKD/SKD exports have been permitted.

#### **Admissions in Schools of Assam**

4866. SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint from students from Assam that students wanting to study Hindi and Bengali were being denied admission to schools in Assam;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with the State Government; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Measures for Girls Education**

4867. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to encourage education among girls in Delhi; 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 EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, it is running the following programmes to promote girls' education:

- a) National Foster Parent Scheme;
- b) Free transport facilities to girl students in rural areas;
- c) Free supply of uniforms;
- d) Free supply of text books to girls in the age-group 6-11 years;
- e) Scholarships to economically needy girl students.

In addition to the above, girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are getting the facilities of merit scholarships, remedial teaching and coaching facilities including specialised coaching facilities for talented students.

#### **Construction of Building for N.P.O.L.**

4868. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the building for the National Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory (NPOL), Cochin is over;

(b) if so, what is the final cost of this project; and

(c) the time by when the NPOL is proposed to be shifted to the new building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The estimated cost is Rs. 795.91 Lakhs.

(c) NPOL is proposed to be shifted to the new building in a phased manner during current financial year.

#### **Plantation of Trees**

4869. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal regarding plantation of trees in the industrial and commercial complexes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to reward persons in order to give a boost to this important activity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Planting of trees in industrials and commercial complexes is the responsibility of the concerned parties.

(c) and (d). Indira Priyadarshani Vriksha Mitra Awards and the Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar have been instituted for recognising outstanding contribution in the field of afforestation and tree planting.

#### **Environment problem in Karnataka**

4870. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a serious environmental problem in some of the industrial areas of Karnataka State;

(b) if so, what suggestions were made by the Union Government to the State Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of steps proposed to be taken to implement the suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. There is water pollution problem due to the discharge of industrial effluent from the Aspirin manufacturing unit at Doddaballapur industrial area near Bangalore.

(b) and (c). The State Government was advised by the Union Government to take action for closure of the unit under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

#### **Schemes of Karnataka pending for clearance**

4871. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes submitted by Karnataka Government to the Planning Commission for approval;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has cleared these schemes; if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these schemes are proposed to be cleared?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The position regarding the Schemes of Karnataka Government cleared/pending in the Planning Commission is as follows:

1. Planning Commission had received a project profile on Integrated Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project for clearance from funding angle for

World Bank Assistance. The Project covered Bangalore, Shimoga, Mysore, Mandya, Dakshina Kannada, Belgaum and Gulbarga districts. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 96 crores. The project Profile was cleared from funding angle in principle subject to certain conditions on 12.6.1989.

2. The following schemes of Karnataka relating to power have been cleared by the Planning Commission since 1985:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)</i>	<i>Capacity addition (MW)</i>	<i>Date of approval</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Installation of D.G. Sets at Kolar, Bidar, Jamakhandi and Indi (77.76 MW)	50.81	77.76	4.2.87
2.	Sharavathy Tailrace HEP (4 × 60 MW)	160.59	240.00	6.5.87
3.	Raichur TPP 4th Unit (1 × 210 MW)	225.10	210.00	14.8.87
4.	D.G. Plant at Yahlanka Bangalore (120 MW)	122.03	120.00	29.12.88
5.	Brindavan H.E. Scheme (2 × 6 MW)	15.08	12.00	10.4.90
6.	Bhadra Right Bank Canal-HEP Additional Unit (1 × 6 MW)	6.90	6.00	10.4.90

No power generation scheme of Karnataka is pending in the Planning Commission for approval.

3. The revised estimate of Upper Krishna Project Stage-I amounting to Rs. 1207.82 crores has been submitted to the Planning Commission for approval. The Scheme is under examination in the Planning Commission. The clearance of the scheme would depend on the priority given to it by the State

Government in the Eighth Plan keeping in view the availability of resources and the committed liability on account of on-going irrigation projects in the State, which have spilled over to the Eighth Plan.

[Translation]

#### Aided Schools in Delhi

4872. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:



(a) the number of aided schools in Delhi;

(b) the number of posts sanctioned for teachers and other employees in these schools;

(c) the number of post lying vacant in these schools for the last three-four years;

(d) the reasons for not filling these posts; and

(e) the steps being taken to fill these posts immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (e). Information in respect of aided schools under Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Cantonment Board is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha. Information as available in respect of aided schools under New Delhi Municipal Committee is furnished in the Statement below.

#### STATEMENT

Names of the aided schools under New Delhi Municipal Committee	Sanctioned posts		Vacant posts
	Teachers	Others	
1. R.M. Arya Girls Primary School No.1	11	3	Nil
2. R.M. Arya Girls Primary School No. 2	11	1	Nil
3. Khalsa Boys Primary School	7	4	Nil
4. Nirmal Primary School	5	3	Nil

#### Special Programme for Eastern Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

4873. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) whether the Planning Commission while discussing the State Plan for the year 1990-91 with the Government of Uttar Pradesh had suggested to chalkout a special programme for Bundelkhand and eastern part of the State with a view to reduce the regional imbalance in the State; if so, the details thereof;

(b) and (c). No special schemes was submitted. However, a letter dated 23.3.1990 from Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh addressed to Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission has been received stating that:

(b) whether State Government has submitted any special scheme for development of Bundelkhand and eastern part of

i) while finalising the Annual Plan of Uttar Pradesh for the year 1990-91, it emerged that with a view to giving right impetus to the development of Bundelkhand region, it will

be advisable to constitute a Working Group under the auspices of Planning Commission with active participation of the State Government.

- ii) The Bundelkhand region comprising five districts namely; Jalaun (Orai District), Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda and Lalitpur located in Vindhya abounds in rocky and barren landforms. Water availability both for drinking, as well as irrigation is scarce. During summer the problem gets accentuated. Water shortage causes poor agricultural production on the one hand and poor employment prospects on the other.
- iii) No big industry is located in the region. The area has a good potential for cottage and village industries such as handmade paper, handloom etc.
- iv) The implementation of the suggestions and recommendations of the Working Group would go a long way in solving the region's problems.

[English]

#### **Ramayana Conference**

4874. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to hold a Conference on Ramayana; and
- (b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) At present, Government has no proposal to hold a Conference on Ramayana.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Survey for Army Cantonment in Himachal Pradesh**

4875. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey was conducted a few years back for establishing an army cantonment at village Averi of Aani Sub-division in district Kullu of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, how many acres of land is required for this purpose; and

(c) the stage at which the proposal stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 300 acres approximately.

(c) The proposal is at a preliminary stage.

[English]

#### **English Medium Schools**

4876. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether basic schools with Wardha Culture are dying and English medium schools with Doon culture are flourishing all over the country; if so, facts in detail; and

(b) whether the new education policy is contributing to the creation of an alien elitist cult, if so, steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). No specific data is available in regard to basic schools established as a part of the Wardha Scheme. It is, however, true that such schools are facing financial and other difficulties.

Schools which claim to provide instruction in English medium have come up in large numbers throughout the country in recent years.

The National Policy on Education, 1986 (NPE) envisages provision of support institutions and programmes of Gandhian basic education. However, elitism manifests itself in many ways in our education system. Government have taken a decision to review N.P.E.

#### **Employment to persons who gave lands to Medak Ordnance Factory**

4877. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of the Ordnance Factory, Medak had assured to provide employment at least to one person in each of the families who lost their agricultural lands under the Defence Ordnance Factory;

(b) if so, whether the assurance has since been fulfilled; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) In a meeting held on

20.5.1982 between the Ordnance Factory Medak management and the Medak district authorities, it was agreed to consider the latter's request for giving priority for employment to one member of the family of each land displaced person.

(b) In accordance with the aforesaid understanding, employment has so far been given to 298 persons in the above category.

(c) Further recruitment in the above category depends on future production targets, availability of qualified and skilled persons, and age of displaced persons.

[Translation]

#### **Regularisation of Clerks and Grade IV Employees in Sports Authority of India**

4878. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many clerks and Grade IV employees working on ad-hoc basis in the office of Sports Authority of India for last 4-5 years; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and when these employees are likely to be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 32 Lower Division Clerks and 79 Grade IV employees are presently working on ad-hoc basis in the Office of the Sports Authority of India. Their cases for regularisation would be considered as and when regu-

lar vacancies become available or more posts are created.

[English]

#### **Appointment of part-time basis**

4879. SHRI HET RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether no employee is employed on part-time basis in Group A, B, C, or D posts in the Government service;

(b) if not, the classes/posts to which employees are appointed on part time basis;

(c) whether sweepers are appointed on part time basis in Government departments/ public undertakings;

(d) whether sweepers appointed on part time basis by any Government Department/pubic undertaking are prohibited from undertaking employment elsewhere during remaining hours of duty; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No orders have been issued to appoint employees on part-time basis in Group A, B, C, or D posts in the Government Service. However, in certain Ministries part time employees are appointed to perform certain specific job. This arrangement is in vogue in certain operational Ministries on account of functional requirement.

(c) to (e). In certain Ministries and Departments like the Department of Posts, Sweepers are appointed against posts created on part time basis. These sweepers are not prohibited to take up second employment elsewhere during the period other than their duty hours.

#### **Cleaning of Polluted Rivers in Kerala**

4880. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of the plan to clear up the polluted rivers in the State of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): A plan to clean the Periyar river has been submitted by Kerala State Pollution Control Board to the Government of India for financial assistance. The plan proposes to undertake studies of the river basin with regard to water quality and classification, population demography, identification of polluting sources, existing sewerage facilities, etc.

#### **Use of TV in Promoting Education**

4881. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to use the vast potential of television in promoting good education; 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 EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Under the INSAT Utilisation Programme, a Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET) was set up in the NCERT and State Institutes of Educational Technology (SIETS) were set up in six States which have INSAT utilisation facilities, viz., Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Educational TV (ETV) programmes produced by the CIET

and SIETs are telecast daily in the morning for 3 hours and 45 minutes, on about 220 school days, covering five language regions, viz., Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Oriya and Telugu on a time-sharing basis (45 minutes for each language). The ETV programmes for children in the age-group 5-8 years and 9-11 years are telecast from Monday to Friday. Programmes for primary level teachers are telecast every Saturday. The ETV programmes are relayed by all HPTs and LPTs in the six States having INSAT utilisation facilities and other Hindi speaking areas. In order to provide access to the programmes being telecast, since 1987-88 under the revised Educational Technology Programme 24,897 TVs have been sanctioned to elementary schools so far.

Syllabus based school programmes produced by the respective Doordarshan Kendras for the secondary level are also being telecast by the terrestrial stations of Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Srinagar.

Besides, the University Grants Commission telecasts TV programmes on higher education entitled "Country-wide classroom". To support this programme, the UGC has set up four Educational Media Research Centres and nine Audio Visual Research Centres in Universities/Colleges for training in and production of TV software. The Commission has provided TV sets to about 2000 colleges.

[*Translation*]

#### **Animals in Kanha National Park**

4882. SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of animals found in the Kanha National Park at present, the number thereof and the comparative position in the previous year together with reasons for

decrease, if any;

(b) whether there is any permanent arrangement for the medical treatment of these animals in Kanha Park; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the area of Kanha National Park is sufficient to accommodate all the animals;

(d) if not, whether any new scheme is under consideration in this regard; and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of animals which fell ill during the last year and the number of those who got cured and the number of those who died?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The main species of wild animals found in the Kanha National Park are tiger, leopard, spotted deer, sambar, barasinga, barking deer, chausinga, black buck, gaur, wild dogs, wild boar. The estimated number of animals as reported in the Annual Report of the National Park are given in the statement below. There appears to be no significant decrease in population of animals.

(b) No, Sir.

Wild animals are to be preserved in natural conditions. Medical treatment is, therefore, not considered in National Park.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A new scheme for establishment of buffer areas of the National Park is included in the VIII Plan proposals of this Ministry.

(e) The information will be collected from the State Government and laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

#### *Population of main species of Wild Animals in Kanha National Park*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the animal</i>	<i>Estimated 1988</i>	<i>Number 1989</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Tiger	97	97
2.	Panther	62	62
3	Chital	17314	18194
4.	Sambar	1863	1976
5.	Barking Deer	781	792
6.	Barasinga	547	540
7.	Nilgai	120	111
8.	Chousinga	193	206
9.	Black buck	32	32
10.	Gaur	671	725
11.	Wild Boar	4291	4543
12.	Hanuman Langur	6548	6555
13.	Wild dog	171	176

[English]

#### **Ordnance Factory in Andhra Pradesh**

4883. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set

up an Ordnance Factory in the Rayalaseema district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]**Promotion to SC/ST Employees in Delhi University**

4884. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation facilities in regard to recruitment and promotion are available to the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the norms laid by Government in Delhi University and its affiliated colleges;

(b) if so, the number of persons benefited from this facility during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The existing Government instructions for Central Universities provide for 15% reservation for Scheduled Castes 7 1/2% reservation for Scheduled Tribes, both for direct recruitment and promotion, for Group A, B, C and D for non-teaching staff and in the appointment of Lecturer for teaching posts. University of Delhi has accepted the above reservation quota for only non-teaching posts upto the level of Section Officer. According to the information provided by University of Delhi, the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes non-teaching employees recruited in different categories in the University during the last three years is as follows:

<i>Group</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
A	Nil	Nil
B	Nil	Nil
C	8	1
D	57	4

**Uniform Code for Colleges and Universities**

4885. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission have prepared any uniform code for all the colleges and Universities in the country for ensuring time bound academic sessions, examinations and results and for fixing the number of days or work in a year and minimum daily teaching hours for lecturers; and

(b) if so, the state of its implementation in various Universities of the country, particularly in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has recently circulated guidelines of a model academic calendar to be followed by Universities. These guidelines indicate the time frame for the beginning of the academic year, last date for admissions, dates by which examinations should be completed and results should be declared. The academic calendar is required to be implemented from the academic session of 1990-91. UGC has also made regulations for observing a minimum of 180 teaching days in an academic year and for minimum workload for

teachers. UGC has informed that Universities in Bihar are not sending information about minimum number of teaching days observed in an academic year.

[English]

#### Ordnance Factories in Maharashtra

4887. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the defence production plan, new ordnance factories are proposed to be set up and the capacity of existing units in Maharashtra is to be substantially increased;

(b) if so, the details regarding progress of the plans under implementation, unit-wise, and outlays provided for the purpose during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(c) the details of training facilities for semi-skilled/skilled, fresh technical persons in ordnance units and annual intake of fresh trainees for the last three years; and

(d) whether training facilities are proposed to be augmented and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No new Ordnance Factory is proposed to be set up in Maharashtra. However additional capacities in some existing factories are being created.

(b) Capacities for making various calibres of ammunition, shells, guns, different types of explosives, and for filling ammunitions are being additionally created in the ordnance factories at Ambarnath, Varangaon, Chanda, Ambajhari, Bhandara, and Kirkee. The outlay provided in 1989-90 was Rs. 13.29 crores; in 1990-91 it is expected to be about Rs. 30 crores.

(c) Semi-skilled persons are imparted training in various trades under the Apprentices Act 1961. Skilled persons are trained for 1-1/2 years under the Skilled Artisan Training Scheme. Both these categories also attend specially designed in-house training courses. Fresh Diploma Holders and Graduate Engineers are trained under the Apprentices Amendment Act 1973. There are also short term in-house training schemes for them. The intake of fresh trainees for Maharashtra during the last three years is given below:

<i>Training Scheme</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
(a) Trade Apprentices under Apprentices Act 1961	191	162	308
(b) Stipendiary Apprentices under Apprentices Amendment Act 1973—			
(i) Graduate Engineers	33	33	31
(ii) Diploma Holders	35	35	33

(d) Training facilities for the employees are being augmented in new technologies such as Computers and Numerically Con-

trolled (NC)/Computerised Numerically Controlled (CNC) machines.



**Corruption cases against IAS Officers  
of Gujarat**

4888. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO  
BRAHMBHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER  
be pleased to state:

(a) number of corruption cases regis-  
tered against IAS officers in the State of  
Gujarat;

(b) in how many cases the enquiry was  
conducted; and

(c) the action taken against those held  
responsible?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISH-  
WANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The  
information is being collected and will be laid  
on the Table of the House.

**Corruption cases against IAS Officers  
of Maharashtra**

4889. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will  
the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of IAS Officers in  
the State of Maharashtra are involved in  
corruption cases;

(b) if so, the action taken against those  
IAS Officers found guilty; and

(c) the number of officers out of them  
who have been transferred?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISH-  
WANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The  
information is being collected and will be laid  
on the Table of the House.

**Kaiga Project**

4890. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK: Will  
the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether nuclear power plant at  
Kaiga in Karnataka has been chosen to be  
set up in a rare tropical forest;

(b) if so, whether Government have any  
move to shift the place; and

(c) whether the people of this region are  
feeling highly insecure keeping in view the  
bad effects of nuclear waste; and if so, the  
reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOL-  
OGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES  
DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):  
(a) The site of Kaiga Atomic Power Project  
with 2 units of 235 MWe each is located in a  
tropical forest area of Karnataka.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government have received repre-  
sentations from certain groups of people on  
this subject. In this connection the following  
may be noted;

At Nuclear power plant sites only low  
level radioactive wastes are generated;  
adequate precautions are taken to collect,  
treat and immobilise these radioactive  
wastes. These come down rapidly to a low  
level of radioactivity when they are buried  
safely. Any releases to the environment will  
be well within prescribed limits stipulated by  
Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) in  
line with the guidelines of International bod-  
ies such as International Commission of  
Radiological Protection (ICRP). Continuing  
efforts are being made to create awareness  
of these aspects based on scientific facts  
among the local people to allay any fears.

The project utilises only minimal forest  
area (120 hectares) for its site. Compensa-  
tory afforestation programme stipulated by

the Ministry of Environment & Forests as a part of the environmental clearance for the project, is being implemented.

### Supply of paper to Andhra Pradesh

4891. SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of white printing paper for text books made by Government to the Andhra Pradesh Government is supplied by M/s. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.:

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that in the last two years M/s. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. has not supplied the

paper to the State; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that M/s. Hindustan Paper Corporation supplies the quota due to Andhra Pradesh Government on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last two years i.e. 1988 and 1989, the following quantity of white printing paper was allotted and supplied to the State of Andhra Pradesh by M/s. Hindustan Paper Corporation:—

Year	Quantity Allotted (in MTs.)	Quantity Supplied (in MTs.)
1988	5427.00	5,103.62
1989	5278.00	1,467.64

(c) The supply of paper by M/s. Hindustan Paper Corporation to the education sector in the States/UTs. including the State of Andhra Pradesh has been behind schedule due to certain difficulties faced by the Corporation such as spurt in the cost of production, natural calamities etc. Government of India have, in the meanwhile, allowed some increase in the level of subsidy to meet the price increase. Department of Education has also issued necessary instructions to the Corporation to put in all possible efforts to effect supplies as per allotments made by the Department of Education.

[Translation]

### National Park in Palamu District, Bihar

4892. SHRI JORAWAR RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any National Park in the forests of Palamu district, Bihar;

(b) whether there is any scheme before Government for its expansion; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):  
(a) to (c). Betla National Park is located in Palamu district of Bihar over 213 Sq. Kilometres. Bihar Government has been requested to extent the area of this park from 213 Sq. Kilometres to 400 Sq. Kilometres, as suggested in the Biogeographic Report

prepared by Wildlife Institute of India. This subject is within the jurisdiction of the State Government.

[*English*]

**Fuel for L.C.A. Project from France**

4893. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are negotiating with a French firm on the fuel supply for the L.C.A. project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and which other foreign firms are being associated with the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA):(a) No, Sir.

(b) Government is not negotiating with any foreign firm for fuel supply for LCA project.

[*Translation*]

**Sale of old Vehicles by Defence Vehicles Depots**

4894. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 26 March, 1990 the Unstarred Question No. 2055 regarding sale of old vehicles by Defence Vehicle Depots and state:

(a) the name of the agency that investigated into the allegations;

(b) whether complaints regarding replacement of engines and chassis of jeeps were also received;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been

conducted into such complaints;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Complaints, as and when received are investigated by the Army Headquarters and the Commandant of the concerned Depot.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise in view of (b) above.

[*English*]

**News item captioned "Alleged Fraud by Computer Companies"**

4895. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 23 March, 1990 under the caption "Alleged fraud by computer companies;

(b) if so, the details of the computer brought using REP licences; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the REP licences operators and those computer companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES

**DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):**  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No case of fraud relating to computer import has come to the notice of Government. Custom House, Bombay has reported the import of Desk top publishing systems consisting of Personal Computers, Laser Printers, Local Area Networks and associated software under the name "photo composing machines". These imports are covered by the flexibility provisions (of paras 177 and 215) of the Import-Export Policy applicable to REP/Additional Licence holders for non-OTL Capital Goods, and are, therefore, permissible at present.

#### **Strategy for Reduction in Poverty**

4896. **SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any critical analysis of the Seventh Plan strategy for antipoverty programmes and its achievements have been made by Government;

(b) if so, the overall economic growth and reduction in poverty particularly in the rural areas of the country;

(c) the States which have shown significant reduction in poverty and the reasons for unsatisfactory implementation of the poverty alleviation programmes in other States; and

(d) the broad features of the strategy formulated by Government for poverty alleviation programmes during the Eighth Plan period?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):** (a) and (b). During the Seventh Plan period, reduction of poverty was sought to be achieved through the dual process of economic growth and poverty alleviation programmes. The esti-

mates based on provisional results of the National Sample Survey for the year 1987-88 show that the poverty in rural areas has come down to 32.66 per cent from 40.4 per cent estimated for the year 1983-84. The overall economic growth, as reflected in the growth of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1987-88 over the year 1983-84, was 18.3 per cent.

(c) The comparative provisional estimates of poverty for 17 large States for the year 1983-84 and 1987-88 show that the following States have recorded a significant reduction (i.e. reduction by higher percentage points than the national average) in poverty over this period: Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. While all States took up implementation of poverty alleviation programmes with vigour, progress has been uneven depending, among other factors, on the base level of development reached earlier, the resource strength, administrative efficiency, decentralisation and impact of natural phenomena such as drought, floods, etc.

(d) Strategy for poverty alleviation programme during the Eighth Plan period is being evolved. The new strategy is expected to concentrate on poverty alleviation through accelerated employment generation along with a more effective and better targeted provision of basic services to vulnerable groups. Details of the programmes would be incorporated in the Plan document.

#### **Inclusion of Bellary in Hyderabad Development Board**

4897. **SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had sent a study team to Karnataka to study the inclusion of Bellary in the Hyderabad-Karnataka Development Board;

(b) if so, whether the study team had visited Karnataka and Bellary;

(c) whether the study team has submitted its report to the Planning Commission; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Planning Commission on the report?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

#### Copying in the Examination

4898. SHRIGANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards reported mass

copying in the examination of Central Board held in March, 1990; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government in regard thereto and the number of cases registered so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) no case of mass copying has been reported from any examination centres during the examinations conducted by CBSE in March, 1990. Some cases of copying by individual candidates in these examinations have, however, been reported. The number of cases involving unfair means reported till 11.4.90 with regard to these examinations are as follows—

(i)	All India Senior School Certificate Examination (Class XII)	—	24 cases
(ii)	All India Secondary Examination (Class X)	—	22 cases
(iii)	Delhi Senior School Certificate Examination (Class XII)	—	260 cases
(iv)	Delhi Secondary School Examination (Class X)	—	361 cases

These cases will be processed by the CBSE as per their normal procedure.

#### Shifting of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Environmental Studies

4899. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received

any memorandum to shift Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Environmental Studies, Almora;

(b) whether Government propose to shift this institute outside Kumaon region; and

(c) if so, the details in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Financial Irregularities in J.N.U

4900. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding misuse of the fund of the schools of the Jawaharlal Nehru University to the tune of Rs. 2.5 lakhs:

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken against the persons found guilty; and

(c) the measures being taken to avoid such incidents of financial irregularities/malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) to (d). According to the information fur-

nished by Jawaharlal Nehru University, defalcation of funds to the tune of about Rs. 2.32 lakhs on account of postage stamps and franking machine in the School of International Studies was detected by the University in April, 1989. The matter was referred to the Finance Officer for inquiry and report. However, his report dated 31.7.1989 did not clearly identify the guilty persons. Therefore, the Vigilance Officer of the University was appointed as Inquiry Officer on 6.9.89 to conduct an inquiry into the said defalcation. The terms of reference of the inquiry are as follows:—

- (i) to determine as to who defalcated and cheated the University to the extent of about Rs. 2.32 lakhs;
- (ii) to fix responsibility in the matter; and
- (iii) to suggest steps to prevent recurrence of such serious lapses.

The inquiry is in an advanced stage.

Meanwhile, the University has taken the following steps to prevent recurrence of such incidents:—

- (i) the despatch work of the School of International Studies has been merged with the Central Despatch of the University;
- (ii) specimen signatures of all officers authorised to sign financial transactions have been obtained and kept with the Finance Department for being tallied whenever requisitions for advances or settlements thereof are received; and
- (iii) provisions regarding drawal of advances are being enforced strictly.

### **Radiation for Development of Agricultural Production**

4901. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether radiation helps in increasing agricultural production;

(b) whether use of radiation for promoting agriculture has harmful effects on consumers;

(c) whether this system has been experimented on any agricultural produce; and

(d) if so, details of results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Radiation and Isotopes are used in agricultural research. This in turn helps to increase agricultural production. They are used for;

- (1) Genetic improvement of crop plants—Improved crop varieties are developed using radiation induced mutations. New crop varieties with higher yield, improved grain size and shorter crop duration have been developed in the country.
- (2) Increasing efficiency of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers and micronutrients for different crop-soil regimes.
- (3) Management of pesticide use in agriculture.
- (4) Preservation of agricultural produce.

(b) The use of radiation in agricultural research has no harmful effects on consumers.

(c) All the above techniques have been used in agricultural research. Feasibility of using gamma irradiation for preservation of perishable commodities such as spices and onion have been established.

(d) Around 50 crop varieties consisting of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute and sugarcane have been released and are being grown by the farmers in the country.

Improved methods for application of fertilizers and to reduce pesticide residue contamination have been developed. Considerable research and development work at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre on the irradiation preservation of agricultural products have been reviewed by the Government. Clearance for adopting this process has been accorded for the preservation of spices, onions and seafood meant for export purposes.

### **Production of Heavy Water**

4902. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU:  
SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plants in the country producing heavy water;

(b) the total requirement of heavy water and capacity of production of each plant in the country;

(c) whether Government propose to set up any more plant to produce heavy water;

(d) if so, the details of proposed loca-

tions and expenditure involved; and

(e) whether Government propose to increase import of heavy water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) There are six Heavy Water Plants in the country producing heavy water.

(b) The total capacity of the plants in operation is roughly 365 MT per annum. Two more plants with a capacity of 300 MT per annum are under construction.

As heavy water is a strategic material, it is not in the national interest to reveal production figures.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposed plants would be located where feed materials like synthesis gas, water, adequate power, coal and natural gas as well as suitable land are available. The project estimates are being formulated.

(e) No, Sir

#### **Achievements in Social Forestry**

4903. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have at any stage carried out an appraisal of the achievements of the Social Forestry Scheme;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to make the programme of Social Forestry more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The main achievements of the Social Forestry Programme have been:

(i) The 20—Point Programme targets for afforestation and tree planting have been achieved during the Seventh Plan period.

(ii) Tree planting activities have been taken outside the forest areas and Farm/Agro Forestry has been promoted.

(iii) There has been increase in the total production of wood biomass.

(iv) Employment and incomes in the rural areas have been augmented.

However, the Programme has been restricted to tree planting and thrust in favour of fuelwood and fodder production and peoples' participation was lacking.

(c) With a view to make the programme more effective and remove the above-mentioned shortcomings, the Wastelands Development Programme has been restructured recently and endeavours to enlist people's participation, harness the inputs of science and technology, and achieve interdisciplinary coordination in programme planning and implementation. The strategy aims at integrated land use planning on watershed basis, village level action plans, emphasis on conservation and natural regeneration, fuelwood, fodder and timber production and technology extension.



**Creation of Wildlife and Free Forest Corridor**

4904. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the creation of a 'Wildlife and free-forest corridor' along the Indo-Bhutan border for free passage of wild animals is on the anvil;

(b) if so, the broad features of this proposal and the capital outlay involved; and

(c) its advantages to both India and Bhutan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):  
(a) and (b). An Indo-Bhutan Coordination Committee consisting of officials of India and Bhutan has been set up to examine and recommend various measures of protection and development of border forests which serve as migratory corridors for wild animals, mainly elephants. The committee had met in May, 1989, when it was decided that forest officials of West Bengal, Assam Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim should discuss border problems with the officials of Bhutan and proper programme should be planned to mitigate conflicts with conservation.

(c) The Wildlife corridors would help in the conservation of wildlife species and reduce animal and human conflicts in the

border area.

[*Translation*]

**Amount allocated to various Universities of Bihar**

4905. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to various Universities in Bihar during the last three years;

(b) whether the amount allocated is sufficient for these universities to perform academic activities in view of the number of students, teachers and employees; and

(c) if not, the increase in the allocation proposed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):  
(a) to (c). As per the pattern followed by the University Grants Commission for providing development grants to the universities, a tentative allocation is provided for each university within the overall outlay approved in each Plan. This allocation is determined by taking into account the stage of development of each university, the nature and type of programmes offered by it, student and faculty size and other relevant factors. The universities then submit proposals on the basis of guidelines of the U.G.C. for approval. The details of the grants allocated by the UGC to the universities and the grants released so far during the 7th Plan in Bihar are as follows:

Rupees in lakhs

<i>University</i>	<i>Total allocation approved for 7th Plan</i>	<i>Grants released</i>
1	2	3
Patna	180.50	84.30
Bihar	171.70	110.00
Bhagalpur	198.37	105.35
Ranchi	235.42	91.00
K.S.D. Sanskrit	72.62	16.00
Magadh	171.00	70.00
L.N. Mithila	72.67	53.50

The allocations are not need-based, but depend on the resources available to the University Grants Commission. What is important is also the ability of the Universities to absorb meaningfully the amount sanctioned; that is why the grants released are smaller than those sanctioned.

[English]

#### Thefts in Defence Offices

4906. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thefts that have taken place in the Ministry of Defence and Defence Headquarters during the last three years wherein sensitive documents were stolen;

(b) the progress made in unearthing the thefts and action taken against guilty persons;

(c) whether block-wise identity cards

were to be given to employees working in Defence Headquarters/Ministry keeping security point in view;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether that policy is being followed or has there been a change in that; and

(e) whether the identity cards of Government employees working in Defence offices have been renewed and if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Only one incident of theft has occurred (in July 1988) in the Ministry of Defence and Defence Headquarters in the last 3 years. However, no sensitive documents were stolen.

(b) The case was handed over to CBI for investigation and the Army HQrs also ordered a Court of Inquiry in the matter. The Court of Inquiry has been completed and suitable action against the serving officials

found responsible for dereliction in performance of their duties has since been initiated.

(c) Yes, Sir. They are being given.

(d) Identity cards which have been issued to the non-gazetted employees are valid for their place of work only. However, gazetted officers were issued with identity cards valid for the entire Defence headquarters Security zone. The existing policy has further been tightened with effect from 1.1.90 and made need based even for group 'B' gazetted officers.

(e) Identity cards of the old series which were valid upto 31st Dec. 89, are being renewed in a phased manner since the number involved is around 30,000. Meanwhile the old cards will continue to hold good till they are replaced by the new ones.

[*Translation*]

#### **Per Capita Income of U.P.**

4907. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether per capita income of Uttar Pradesh is less in comparison to that of the entire country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various geo-physical factors like proneness of large areas of the Eastern Region of the State to floods and droughts

and economic factors like inadequate water management and drainage, farm investment, infrastructure facilities and power development are responsible for low per capita income in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The steps proposed in this regard are to effectively utilise the water resources available through integrated crop water management, investment in agriculture, infrastructure, industries and rural development for generation of employment and income specifically for underprivileged sections of the population.

[*English*]

#### **Nomination of members of Parliament to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

4908. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Members of Parliament nominated to Board of Governors in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan since beginning alongwith their tenures; and

(b) the guidelines that govern such nominations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) A list of Members of Parliament nominated from time to time alongwith their tenure is given in the statement below:

(b) Members of Parliament are nominated on the Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on the recommendations of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

**STATEMENT***Board of Governors*

Sl. No.	Name of the Member of Parliament	Tenure	
		From	To
1	2	3	4
1.	Sh. Manu Bhai Patel	8.9.67	7.9.70
2.	Sh. Raja Ram Shastri	8.6.72 8.6.75	7.6.75 21.12.77
3.	Sh. Samar Guha	27.3.74	26.3.77
4.	Sh. Dilip Chakaravarty	22.12.77	21.12.80
5.	Sh. Tapeshwar Singh	22.8.80 25.1.84	21.8.83 20.1.87
6.	Sh. Chandulal Chandrakar	21.04.87	20.04.90

**National Institute of Sports in Kerala**

4909. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been any representation to set up a unit of the National Institute of Sports in Kerala, if so the details thereof;

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the proposals under consideration to identify sports talents in Kerala and for the further promotion of sports in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE

**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):**

(a) and (b). Prior to the amalgamation of the Society for National Institute of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) with the Sports Authority of India (on 1.5.1987), the Board of Governors of SNIPES had received a request from the Government of Kerala for the establishment of a NIS State Coaching Centre in Kerala.

The State Government was required to make available free of charge land measuring about 50 to 100 acres alongwith a financial contribution of Rs. 1 crore or more.

SNIPES was to undertake to at the State Coaching Centre the following facilities in a phased manner over the next 10 years or so:—

(i) Athletic Synthetic Track of 400 m;

- (ii) Hockey field with artificial grass;
- (iii) Hockey/Football fields;
- (iv) Basketball/Volleyball indoor hall;
- (v) A multipurpose hall for indoor activities like gymnastics, badminton, table tennis, wrestling and boxing etc.
- (vi) A 100—bed hostel;
- (vii) Administrative block;
- (viii) An eight lane swimming pool 50 m. length;
- (ix) A hall to serve as physical conditioning unit with necessary equipment.
- (x) Sports Library;
- (xi) Sports Sciences Research Cell;
- (xii) Adequate store accommodation;
- (xiii) Living accommodation for coaches and officials including category 'D' staff.

After the amalgamation of SNIPES with SAI in 1987, the Governing Body of the Sports Authority of India, in its meeting held on 17th November, 1987, decided to set up 6 Regional Centres of SAI. Since the requirements of Kerala would be served by the Centre at Bangalore, SAI did not consider it necessary to set up a separate Centre at Kerala. The State Government has been informed accordingly.

(c) Sports talent is identified by the Sports Authority of India under their Scheme of National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC), which covers the whole of the country, and the Special Area Games Scheme

(SAG), which concentrates on specified areas having genetic and environmental advantages. There is no proposal under consideration for the identification of sports talent exclusively from any one State only.

Notwithstanding the above, it may be mentioned that Kerala has a Water Sports Centre and a Gymnastics Centre respectively at Alapuzha and Talacheri, established precisely because of the Kerala reservoir of talent in these two areas of sports. All the 40 trainees at Alapuzha and all the 40 boys and 24 girls for the assessment camp for Talacheri are also from Kerala.

#### Pollution control measures

4910. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the results of the anti-pollution measures taken in Delhi since January, 1990: and

(b) whether it is proposed to introduce the same measures in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The various anti-pollution measures taken in Delhi since January, 1990 include:

- (i) Retrofitting of high efficiency electrostatic precipitators in two of the boilers of the Badarpur Thermal Power Station so that the emissions conform to the standards notified.
- (ii) Implementation of vehicular emission standards from March 1, 1990.

- (iii) Execution of schemes by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking for increasing their secondary treatment facilities for treatment of sewage at treatment plant.
- (iv) Installation of pollution control by large and medium scale industries with a specified time limit.
- (v) An awareness campaign undertaken by Central Pollution Control Board through a Pollution Control Camp in Delhi.
- (vi) A massive tree-plantation programme is being taken up during this year.
- (viii) A programme for utilisation of fly-ash from thermal power plants has been taken up.

The major anti-pollution measures which include control of pollution from motor vehicles and industries are being implemented in other parts of the country.

[*Translation*]

### Three Language Formula

4911. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some memoranda regarding enforcement of the three language formula up to 10th class; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Government has received a memorandum demanding that Hindi be made a compulsory subject upto Class X in Delhi schools affiliated to the CBSE as laid down in the Three Language Formula. At present, either English or Hindi is a compulsory subject in Classes IX and X. In order to remedy this deficiency, the CBSE in its revised scheme of studies communicated on 16.9.88 sought to make Hindi a compulsory subject in Classes IX and X. However, the scheme of studies was stayed by the Supreme Court vide its interim order passed on 17th March, 89, in so far as it affected the teaching of Sanskrit. Since according to old scheme, Sanskrit could be taken instead of Hindi in Classes IX and X, this interpretation is being followed in some schools affiliated to the CBSE even now. Therefore, in effect Hindi remains optional in Classes IX and X. The matter is sub-judice.

[*English*]

### Rotational Transfer of Officials

4912. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken on the recommendations of the Central Vigilance Commission not to keep an official at one particular seat for more than three years;

(b) if so, whether the decision is being followed by all the Ministries/Departments of Union Government; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to implement the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Instructions have been issued by the Govern-

ment for making rotational transfers in respect of sensitive posts.

These instructions were reiterated by this Department in 1971 for compliance by the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The need for strict rotation of officers in sensitive posts was again emphasised in February 1985. It is for individual Ministries/Departments to identify sensitive posts and implement rotational transfers.

[Translation]

**I.P.K.F. Personnel**

4913. PROF. RASASINGHRAWAT:  
SHRI JANARDHAN TIWARI:  
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.P.K.F. jawans sent and killed in Sri Lanka separately;

(b) the number of Indian jawans still missing in Sri Lanka; and

(c) the details of compensation provided to the families of jawans killed or missing in Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Number of IPKF personnel sent to Sri Lanka varied from time to time depending upon operational requirements. Upto 31.3.1990, 1155 personnel were reported killed.

(b) Only one jawan is still missing in Sri Lanka.

(c) Details are given in Statements I and II below.

**STATEMENT-I**

*Benefits to the NOK of Personnel Killed in Field/OP Area*

*In case of Death*

*Pensionary benefits*

- (a) Family pension at the rate of last Pay drawn till death or disqualification.
- (b) Family gratuity at the specified rates ranging between Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 19000/- for Officers and Rs. 450/- to Rs. 1600/- for JCOs and OR depending on the rank.
- (c) Death gratuity as under:—

* (i) Less than one year service	—	2 months pay
* (ii) Between 1-5 years service	—	6 months pay
* (iii) Over 5 years but below 20 years service	—	12 months pay
* (iv) 20 years or over service	—	One month's pay for every completed year of service subject to max. of 33 months pay or Rs. 1 lakh whichever is less.

\*Weightage of five years is added to actual service for calculation.

2. **AGI benefits:** The families would also be entitled to death benefits from AGI at the following scale:—

Officers — Rs. 3,50,000/- w.e.f. 01 Apr, 89

JCOs./OR — Rs. 1,50,000/-

Authority:— SAO 5.2.78, AO 27/81 (as modified)

3. **Other benefits:**— Financial assistance at the following scale is applicable:—

**AOBF-** NOK of Officers are entitled to maximum total of financial grant of Rs. 18,000/-

Authority:— SAO 13/S/82 (as modified)

**AWWA—** Officers — Rs. 2,000/-

JCO — Rs. 1,200/-

NCO — Rs. 1,000/-

OR — Rs. 800/-

**Army Relief Fund**

Officers — Rs. 1,000/-

JCO — Rs. 300/-

OR — Rs. 200/-

Authority:— AO 179/77

4. DSOP/AFPP and leave encashment as admissible.

#### STATEMENT-II

*Benefits to the NOK of personnel Missing in field/OP area*

1. *Special Family Allowance*

1. Officers

Special family allowance equal to 45% of pay of the rank is paid to the family for a period of 4 months with effect from the date following that on which an officer is reported missing. Thereafter, a special allowance equal to special family pension is



payable till death presumed or for a period of two months after expiry of which period death is normally presumed.

## 2. JCOs/OR/NCs (E)

### Rates of special family pension

<i>Pay</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<b>(a) If a widow is childless</b>	
Less than Rs. 1500/-	50% of pay
Between Rs. 1500/- and Rs. 3000/-	40% of pay, Min. Rs. 750/-
More than Rs. 3000/-	30% of Pay, Min. Rs. 1200/- Max Rs. 2500/-
<b>(b) If the widow has children</b>	
In all cases	60% to Pay, Min Rs. 750/- Max Rs. 2500/-

### *Family Allotment*

JCOs/OR on posting to the units serving in field/operational area, leave instructions with their concerned Record office to remit a certain amount of pay to their NOK. This amount is termed as Family Allotment. The quantum of such amount is fixed by the individual at his discretion.

- (i) Where family allotment is in issue:— If family allotment is more favourable than special family pension, it will be paid for 4 months from the date of missing. Where family allotment is not favourable, special family allowance equal to special family pension is paid for 4 months. Thereafter, in both cases special allowance equal to special family pension is paid for further period of two months or until death is presumed.
- (ii) Where family allotment is not in issue:— Special family allowance equal to special family pension is paid for a period of six months. On the expiry of this period death will be normally presumed. If it is not presumed for any reason, special allowance will be paid under special Government orders.

## 2. *Sustenance Allowance*

Sustenance Allowance is granted to the beneficiaries of personnel who are declared missing presumed dead, by the AGI at the following rates:—

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Officers	—	Rs. 1200/- pm
JCOs/OR	—	Rs. 500/- pm

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### 20 Point Programme

**4914. POF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:**  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government propose to continue schemes under 20 Point Programme;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to give it a new shape to these schemes in view of the changed circumstances; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard during the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FOREST AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The decision regarding the continuance or other wise of the 20 Point Programme would be taken alongwith the finalisation of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

### Functioning of Kota Power Plant

**4915. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT**  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for repeated occurrence of faults in the Kota Atomic Power Plant;

(b) the number of times it has stopped functioning during the last year; and

(c) the details of the guidelines issued by Government to be followed with a view to prevent the recurrence of such faults in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Out of the two 220 MWe units in operation in the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) the availability of RAPS—1 has been lower mainly due to forced outages of long duration to rectify the recurring leak in the south end shield and the turbine blade failure

(b) The details of forced and planned outages of RAPS 1 and 2 during the year 1989 are as follows:—

	<i>No. of outages in the year 1989</i>	
	<i>RAPS—1</i>	<i>RAPS—2</i>
1. Forced Outages	10	7
2. Planned outages	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>

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The availability factors representing the percentage of the total time these units operated during the year 1989 in respect of RAPS-1 and RAPS-2 are 54.6 and 79.7% respectively. The availability of RAPS—2 has been good while that of RAPS—1 has been lower in view of the facts mentioned in (a) above.

(c) The Nuclear Power Corporation is making continuous efforts towards further strengthening of the preventive maintenance and performance evaluation of equipment to improve reliability.

#### **Atomic Power Plants in Rajasthan**

4916. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Atomic Power Plants operating in Rajasthan at present;

(b) whether Government propose to set up more such plants in the State in future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Two units each of 220 MWe capacity nuclear power reactors of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station are at present in operation in Rajasthan.

(b) and (c). In addition to these units in operation, units 3 and 4 of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project with a capacity of 235 MWe each are under construction at the same site. Government have also approved setting up of additional four units of 500 MWe each at the same site.

#### **Super Computer**

4918. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Scientists have made preparations with regard to manufacture of super computer; and

(b) if so, by what time indigenous super computer is likely to be manufactured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). A parallel processing machine in the performance range of Super computers with a peak computing power of about 1000 Megaflops is likely to be ready by the end of 1991. This is as yet an R&D effort.

[English]

#### **Memorandum from Centre of Electronics Design and Technology**

4919. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees Association of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Aurangabad has submitted a memorandum regarding their problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) to (c). Letters signed as Convenor, Centre for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDT) Staff Welfare Association, Aurangabad have been received. Name of the signatory is not mentioned therein. The matter is being looked into.

[*Translation*]

**Recruitment rules in ordnance Factories**

4920. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment rules have recently been revised for workers in ordnance factories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these rules will also apply to dependents of the workers who died in harness and have been given employment in ordnance factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Recruitment Rules for Industrial employees, Non-Industrial employees and Non-Gazetted Officers have been revised in 1989, as under:—

IES—Notified *vide* SRO No. 18E, dated 6.7.1989 and amended *vide* SRO No. 36 of 19.2.1990.

NIEs—Notified *vide* SRO No. 14E, dated 4.5.1989.

NGOs—Notified *vide* SRO No. 13E, dated 4.5.1989.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Implementation of Adult Education Programme**

4921. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Adult Education Programme is being implemented in various States by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan under National Literacy Campaign;

(b) if so, the total financial assistance given to the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan during last three years;

(c) whether Government have discontinued the Adult Education Programme being implemented under National Literacy Campaign; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total financial assistance given to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan during 1988-89 and 1989-90 for implementing the adult education programme was Rs. 8,26,90,907/-.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Working Group on Electronics**

4922. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Working Group on electronic in its report has stated that application of electronics should go down to farm level;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the working group; and

(c) the action Government propose to take on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The report of the VIII Plan Working Group on Electronics Industry which was set up by the Planning Commission contains the following specific recommendations in terms of electronics to go down to farm level:—

- (i) As electronics can play a major role in improving the yield in terms of quality and quantity of agriculture and the agricultural products, there is a need to promote electronics in major application areas such as agriculture, commercial crops, fisheries etc.
- (ii) Awareness should be created among the farming community through education/training/demonstration of agri-electronic instruments and comparison with conventional methods.
- (iii) Services should be provided to the farmers and others in the form of carrying out tests with emphasis on field test, as well as giving on-site recommendation/advice.
- (iv) Rugged and reliable equipments required at field level should be developed and produced.

(v) Training manpower coupled with repair and maintenance centres and collection/dissemination of information should be given high priority.

(c) VIII Plan is yet to be finalised in terms of approach outlays and priorities. But the above recommendations will be given effect to in Schemes that will be formulated and implemented in the VIII Plan when finalised.

#### **Clearance to Mangalore Refinery Project**

4923. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has taken any decision regarding setting up of Mangalore refinery project if so, the details of the decision taken; and

(b) if no decision has been taken, the reasons for the delay?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Decisions on Central public sector investment proposals exceeding Rs. 20 crores are taken by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the Public Investment Board. The proposal for Mangalore Refinery and Petro-chemical complex as a joint sector project has yet to be considered for investment appraisal by Public Investment Board.

[*Translation* ]

#### **Scholarship for Environmental Sciences**

4924. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had started

any Pitambra Patra National Environment Scholarship for promotion of and specialisation in any branch of environmental sciences in 1978; and

(b) if so, the names of prominent scholars to whom the scholarships was given in the last three years and the details of important research done by them and their contribution towards development of research in the field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Government instituted the Pitambar Pant National Environment Fellowship Award in 1978 to encourage and recognise excellence in any branch of research related to environmental sciences. Names of Awardees and details of research undertaken in the last three years are given below:

<i>Year of Award</i>	<i>Name of the Awardee</i>	<i>Details of research undertaken</i>
1	2	3
1987	Prof. S.C. Pandeya	Since 1988, the Awardee has been working on the research project entitled "Fodder self sufficiency as combatant of the desert and desertification with reference to Western India."
1988	Dr. V.M. Meher Homji	The Awardee will shortly be undertaking research project entitled "A conservation strategy for India in relation to vegetation strata, bio-climatic conditions and palaeo-Environment".
1989	Dr. K.N. Mehrotra	The Awardee will shortly be undertaking research project entitled "Environmental Impact of Pesticides in India".

[*English*]

**Minor Forest produce Plantation in Orissa**

4925. SHRI BHAJMAN BEHERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the names of minor forest produce plantations and number of such plantations provided free or planted by the agencies in

Jaipur Agricultural district and in Dhenkanal district of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): Central assistance has been provided to the Government of Orissa for raising minor for-

est produce plantations in the districts of Keonjhar, Kalahandi, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Sambalpur, Phulbani, Koraput and Dhenkanal. During the Seventh Plan period, Rs. 74.80 lakhs were provided by the National Wastelands Development Board to cover 2848 hectares area.

**Assistances to States for Implementing Motor Vehicle Act**

4926. SHRI VENKATA KRISHNA REDDY KASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have adequate financial resources towards being the required pollution control equipments to implement the new Motor Vehicle Act in effective manner;

(b) if not, whether Union Government propose to give financial assistance to State Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Under the centrally sponsored

Centre-State coordinated programme on environment, the Government of India have approved the purchase of equipment for measurement of vehicular emissions.

**Social Forestry in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

4927. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any targets were set up for Social Forestry Programme in Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the targets for social forestry fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan for Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The targets and achievements for Afforestation and Tree Planting activities under the 20 Point Programme, which includes Social Forestry, for the Seventh Five Year Plan are given below:—

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
	(Seedlings in lakhs)				
Targets	95.00	122.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Achievements	95.00	122.32	100.43	107.59	105.79*

\*Upto February, 1990

(c) For the Eighth Five year Plan targets have not been fixed so far. The proposed

target for 1990-91 under the 20 Point programme is given below:—

Area to be covered:—2010 ha.

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

Farm Forestry:—66.90 lakh seedlings

(c) Yes, Sir. productivity linked bonus is not being paid.

[*Translation* ]

**Projects of Uttar Pradesh pending clearance**

4928. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects of Uttar Pradesh pending clearance with the Planning Commission; and

(b) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No project of Uttar Pradesh Government is pending for clearance with the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

**Vacant Posts in MES Offices**

4929. SHRI HARISHANKAR MAHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of posts in MES offices are lying vacant throughout the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to fill up the vacant posts;

(c) whether the productivity linked bonus is not being paid in these offices; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(d) They are not entitled to productivity linked bonus since MES employees as a group are not engaged in production activities as undertaken by an industrial unit. They are however being given ad-hoc bonus.

[*English* ]

**Strike by Delhi University Laboratory and Library Staff**

4930. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University laboratory and library staff had gone on strike in the month of March, 1990;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the main grievances of the staff;

(d) details of work that suffered due to strike; and

(e) whether any action has since been contemplated or proposed to be contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The laboratory and library staff of the University of Delhi launched an agitation in March, 1990 for redressal of the grievances mentioned in their demand charters.

The main grievances of the laboratory and library staff relate to grant of higher pay scales, provision of Selection Grade to cer-



tain categories of staff, relaxation of qualifications for promotion, one-time upward movement, creation of new posts, raising the age of superannuation to 65 years, etc.

(d) As a result of the boycott by the laboratory staff, some of the practical examinations in colleges could not be held as scheduled. Students were also put to inconvenience due to the agitation of the library staff.

(e) According to information furnished by the University of Delhi, appropriate action has been taken to redress several grievances of the library and laboratory staff. The redressal of grievances of University staff will be a continuing process. However, the University is not in a position to accept some of the demands made by these employees.

As a result of the action taken by the University, the library staff called off their agitation on 27.3.90 and the libraries are functioning normally. However, the laboratory staff have not resumed work yet. The University has informed the Principals of Colleges that the decision of the Executive Council regarding 'no work no pay' may be enforced. Meanwhile, the University is taking action to reschedule the practical examinations which were postponed as a result of the agitation of laboratory staff.

#### **Rebuilding of Semiconductor Complex**

4931. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of rebuilding the Semiconductor Complex Limited, Chandigarh;

(b) the time frame over which the revival is to take place and the annual estimated costs; and

(c) the future plans for Semiconductor activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The proposal for rebuilding Semiconductor Complex Limited (SCL) is under consideration.

(c) Government of India has given high priority to this area; a high-level National Microelectronic Council set up by Department of Electronics plans and coordinates the growth of semiconductor activities in the country. Besides SCL, Chandigarh, work is carried-out in defence research laboratories, other national laboratories particularly of CSIR, leading academic institution, and in public and private sector units on different aspects of semiconductor research and production.

#### **PSLV Launching**

4932. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost involved in the development of PSLV (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle);

(b) the month/year by which the satellite launch vehicle is expected to be launched; and

(c) the direct benefits anticipated therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) The estimated cost of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) development is Rs. 414.96 crores.

(b) and (c). PSLV is a Launch Vehicle. The objective of this vehicle is to place an Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) class satellite in Polar Sun-synchronous Orbit. An indigenous Engineering Model of the IRS Satellite (IRS-IE) will be flown in the first developmental flight of PSLV which is scheduled for launch in 1991-92. The satellite will primarily provide a host of technical data which will be of use to evaluate the performance of PSLV-D1. In addition the satellite is also expected to provide remote sensing data for survey and assessment of earth's resources.

#### **Vocationalisation of Education**

4933. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:  
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA  
NARASIMHA RAJA  
WADIYAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to give more emphasis on vocational education;

(b) if so, the specific proposal of the Government in that direction in 8th plan;

(c) the fund earmarked therefor during 8th plan period; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):  
(a) and (b). There is a need to give more emphasis on vocational education. The

Government proposes to strengthen and expand the Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary education with the main objectives of enhancing individual employability and providing an alternative to higher education. In the States/UTs which are already implementing the programme, it is proposed to cover a larger number of schools and increase the coverage of vocational courses. In the remaining States the programme is proposed to be introduced during the 8th Plan period. Linkages between Vocational Courses and employment are being established.

(c) and (d). While Rs. 84.20 crores have been earmarked for the Scheme during 1990-91, the allocation for the 8th Plan is yet to be decided.

#### **Archaeological survey and excavations in Garhwal region**

4934. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any archaeological survey has been conducted in the Garhwal Regions of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has declared any shrine/monument as protected monuments;

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

(e) whether any archaeological excavations have been made in Garhwal district; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOL-

OGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). As a result of various exploratory surveys conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), the Government of U.P. and the University of Garhwal in different areas of Garhwal region of Uttar Pradesh: (i) pre-historic, proto-historical, early historical and medieval sites and structures including temples; and (ii) rock paintings, sculptures, coins and other antiquities; have been brought to light. Archaeological Survey of

India has declared certain monuments as Centrally-protected (Statement-I). The UP Government are reported to be taking steps to protect another 16 monuments at the State level (Statement-II).

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. Excavations have been carried out at the following sites:

Malari, District Chamoli, Jagatgram, Jiwangarh, Virabhdara and Bharat Mandir in District Dehradun; Purola, District Uttarkashi and Ranihat, District Tehri. The sites have yielded important archaeological data associated with proto-historical, early historical and medieval periods.

#### STATEMENT-I

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of monument/site</i>
1	2	3
<i>Dehradun District</i>		
1.	Hanol or Onol	Temple sacred to Mahasu
2.	Kalsi	Asoka Inscription
3.	Karampur	Kalinga Monuments
4.	Lakha Mandal	Temple and images in its vicinity
<i>Chamoli District</i>		
1.	Abdadri	Remains of sixteen temples
2.	Chandpur	Fort with walls and ruins of dwelling houses inside it, and with flights of steps.
3.	Gopeshwar	Rudranath Temple
4.	Gopeshwar	Trident of iron with a shaft with one ancient and three modern inscriptions.
5.	Pandukeshwar	Two temples
6.	Mandal	Rock inscription

**STATEMENT—II**

*List of Monuments for whose protection the Government of U.P. is taking steps*

1. Group of temples of Rathal, Distt. Uttar Kashi.
2. Shiva Temple (Indreshwar Mahadev/Raho Temple) Paithani, Distt. Garhwal.
3. Temples of Dewalgarh, Distt. Pauri Garhwal.
4. Group of temples of Sumari, Sumari, Distt. Pauri.
5. Vaishava temple groups. Dewal, Distt. Pauri.
6. Ansuuya Ashram, Chamoli.
7. Temples of Nala Chatti, Chamoli.
8. Narain like temples, Distt. Chamoli.
9. Group of temples of Vaitarini, Gopeshwar, Distt. Chamoli.
10. Temples of Ranighat, Tihari Garhwal.
11. Huyen Village temple of Damyanti, Tihari Garhwal.
12. Temples of Palethi, Tihari Garhwal.
13. Group of temples of Dewal, Pauri.
14. Group of temples of Govind, Simli, Chamoli.
15. Temple of Than Goan, Narkot, Uttar kashi.
16. Mahasu Temple of Pujeli, Uttar Kashi.

**Employment opportunities in Hill Areas of U.P.**

4935. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the inadequate employment opportunities in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh particularly Pauri and Tehri Garhwal; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be contemplated to create employment opportunities in these areas?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides various development programmes in different sectors of the State economy, to generate employment opportunities in hill areas including Pauri and Tehri Garhwal, there are special employment oriented programmes in rural and urban areas, as also employment oriented education for promotion of technical skills of people through strengthening of polytechnics/rural polytechnics, ITIs/branch ITIs and modernisation of trades and introduction of new trades suitable for hills.

Apart from above schemes/programmes, emphasis under industrial sector has been directed towards development of small scale, village and cottage industries, electronics, pharmaceuticals, herb-based units, fruit and vegetable processing units, wool and sericulture industry, which directly generate employment opportunities. Tourism has been recognised as an industry which adds employment opportunities for local people. Employment service is being provided through different employment offices/job development units and coaching-cum-guidance centres. In the Eighth Plan, the central thrust will be on the critical objective of employment generation, particularly in the backward, including hill areas.

**Curbs on conspicuous and ostentatious consumption**

4936. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to curb conspicuous and ostentatious consumption of articles to reduce inequalities in the society; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government is committed to curb conspicuous and ostentatious consumption. The steps include launching a sustained and multi-pronged drive against black money and keeping a strict vigil on vulgar display of wealth. It has been decided to recast various provisions of the Act relating to "Benami" transactions to make it more difficult for the economic offenders to hold wealth in "Benami" forms. Administrative curbs against black money are being backed by economic measures. With a view to curbing tax evasion and conspicuous consumption, the Budget for the year 1990-91 has significantly tightened the Gift Tax laws. It has also raised substantially the excise duty on a wide range of luxury items usually consumed by the affluent groups.

**Steps to Check Unemployment and Poverty**

4937. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:  
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the overall growth rate during the last three years has been more than five per cent whereas there has been

considerable increase in unemployment and poverty;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the growth rate vis-a-vis the growth in unemployment and poverty during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The overall growth rate during the last three years has been more than 5 per cent, but the year-wise estimates for unemployment and poverty for the last three years are not available.

(d) Poverty alleviation and increase in employment are the abiding concerns of planned development. In this context, some areas of thrust in the approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan, now being evolved, would lay a greater emphasis on the development of rural sector, a sharper focus on women's role in economic activity and employment.

[*Translation*]

**Cantonment Boards in Madhya Pradesh**

4938. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on construction and development works in each cantonment area of Madhya Pradesh separately during the last three years; and

(b) the number of cantonments facing drinking water problem and the remedial steps taken to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) There are 5 Cantonments

in Madhya Pradesh. The expenditure incurred on construction and development

works in each Cantonment is given below:—

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Name of the Cantonment	Expenditure incurred		
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Saugar	10,35,200/-	4,29,870/-	5,68,000/-
2.	Mhow	5,87,350/-	10,96,480/-	13,80,700/-
3.	Jabalpur	18,85,000/-	43,43,000/-	78,53,000/-
4.	Morar	5,01,215/-	4,81,342/-	1,86,059/-
5.	Pachmarhi	2,17,506/-	1,76,688/-	3,27,760/- (Estimated)

(b) All cantonments face the water problem to a greater or lesser degree. Various augmentation schemes have been prepared and some are under execution.

#### Scheme for improving standard of sports

4939. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new scheme for improving the standard of sports is under consideration of Government; 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 EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Establishment of Bharat Bhavan hostels

4940. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants

Commission has proposed to establish Bharat Bhavan hostels in selected universities throughout the country;

(b) if so, the number of Bharat Bhavan Hostels proposed to be established and the estimated amount to be spent thereon;

(c) the objectives behind the establishment of the Bharat Bhavan Hostels; and

(d) whether these Bharat Bhavan Hostels will be established in each university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):  
(a) to (d). The University Grants Commission proposes to establish Bharat Bhavan Hostels in some selected universities in order to offer opportunity to students from different parts of the country to better understand cultural perspective of educational, social and cultural integration. U.G.C. proposes to establish 35 Hostel Complexes in a phased programme, depending upon the availability of funds. Each Complex would consist of six four or two units of 50 rooms per unit. The estimated cost of one unit is around Rs. 28.42 lakhs. So far, U.G.C. has agreed to provide Rs. one crore for Bharat Bhavan Hostel Complex in Delhi University.

**Save Periyar Project**

4941. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted a 'Save Periyar' Project to the Central Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

The Project can be considered in the Eighth Plan subject to availability of funds and the experience gained from the Ganga Action Plan

**Grievances of Government Servants**

4942. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI:  
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of grievances of Government servants received by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions during 1988, 1989 and current year separately,

(b) how many of them have been settled, and

(c) the steps taken to dispose of the remaining grievances expeditiously?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions received approximately 2600, 2200 and 300 representations pertaining to various service issues during 1988, 1989 and the current year (1.1.1990 to 31.3.1990), respectively. These representations/grievances pertain to the Central and the State Governments as well as various other organisations and agencies. The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions has sent them to the concerned authorities for appropriate action. In so far as grievances are related to Government of India, Ministries/Departments have been advised to set up institutionalised arrangements for the redressal of grievances of Govt. servants within the organisation. These arrangements envisage appointment of Staff Grievance Officer, easy accessibility of the Staff Grievance Officer and head of the Department/Secretary to the Staff, timely holding of meetings of Departmental Promotion Committees etc.

[*Translation*]

**Branches of Delhi Public Library in Delhi**

4943. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Delhi Public Library and the locations thereof;

(b) the number of employees category-wise working in various branches of Delhi Public Library,

(c) the number of new branches opened during 1989-90; and

(d) the locations proposed for opening more branches during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) There are 173 service points of Delhi Public Library in Delhi. The locations are given in Statement - I. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT - 844/90]

(b) There are 401 employees working in Delhi Public Library. Category-wise details are given in Statement - II. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT - 845/90]

(c) Two Sub-Branches at Onkar Nagar and Peshwa Road and one Deposit Station at Badli Village were opened during 1989-90.

(d) A Sub-Branch at Delhi University Campus and a Sports Library at Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium are proposed to be established during the current year.

[English]

#### **Development of Hill Areas in Himachal Pradesh**

4944. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme under implementation for the development of hill areas in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made under the current Five Year Plan; and

(c) the details of schemes being drawn up for further development of the areas in the next plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Promotion of Sanskrit**

4945. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) steps being taken to promote the study of Sanskrit in the country; and

(b) whether Government propose to make the study of Sanskrit compulsory in the schools upto the 10th standard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) For promoting the study of Sanskrit in the Country, following schemes/programmes have been under-taken:-

(i) Financial grants to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of Sanskrit.

(ii) Financial grants to Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas.

(iii) Financial assistance for eminent elderly Sanskrit scholars in Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas and other Voluntary Organisations.

(iv) Financial assistance to States/ U.Ts. for the development of Sanskrit education.

(v) Financial assistance for the production of Sanskrit literature, besides purchase of publication of rare manuscripts.

(vi) Special Orientation Course to post-graduate students in vocational disciplines like Epigraphy,



**Iconography etc.**

- (vii) Preservation of Oral Tradition of Vedic Recitation.
- (viii) Holding of All India Elocution Contest and Vedic Convention.
- (ix) Vedic Endowment.
- (x) The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan an autonomous body established under the Ministry conducts examinations for various course.
- (xi) The Rashtriya Veda Vidya Prastishthan has also been established as an autonomous body under the Ministry for the development of traditional and vedic education.
- (xii) The Central Sanskrit Board under the Chairmanship of Vice-President of India has been set up to advise the Govt. of India on policy matters pertaining to the development of Sanskrit education.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

**Illegal Felling of Tress in Kerala**

4946. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports about large scale illegal felling of trees in the forests of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ( PROF. M.G.K. MENNON): (a) and (b). Kerala State Government has reported that no large scale fellings of trees have taken place.

(c) Steps taken by State Government to strengthen forest protection and curb illicit fellings are as shown below:-

- (i) Forest sections and beats are being reorganized into forest stations on the models of police stations.
- (ii) Arms and ammunition have been supplied to forest flying squads.
- (iii) The mobility and communication facilities for the forest protection staff have been improved by providing vehicles and wireless sets.

**Marble Quarries in Banaskantha District of Gujarat**

4947. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of large scale unemployment caused due to closing of marble quarries near Ambaja in Banaskantha district of Gujarat for want of clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests;

(b) whether proposal from Gujarat Government in this regard has been pending with the Union Government for a long time; and

(c) if so, the time by which clearance is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Information is being collected from State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). A proposal for denotification of 198.28 hectares of marble mining lease area at Ambaji in Banaskantha district of Gujarat State was received by the Central Government in July, 1988. The proposal was incomplete, so additional information had to be called from State Government. The proposal is being examined in the Ministry.

[Translation]

#### **Grant of Central Universities Status to Allahabad University**

4948. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant Central University status to the Allahabad University; and

(b) if so, then?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Compensation for Loss of Life and Property by Animals of Kanha National Park**

4949. SHRIMOHANLAL JHIKRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people and cattle of nearby villages killed by animals, especially by lion and leopard, in the reserve area of Kanha National Park;

(b) the details of amount of compensation given to the families of those killed and to the owners of cattle;

(c) whether the compensation given is adequate as compared to the loss suffered; whether any proposal is under consideration to raise the amount of compensation; and

(d) the damage caused to the crops by animals of Kanha National Park during the last year and the current year and the amount of compensation paid for the loss of crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and shall be placed on the table of the House as soon as received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

#### **Visitors to Kanha National Park**

4950. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited Kanha National Park during the last three years;

(b) the new works proposed to be undertaken this year to make this National

Park more attractive and the amount sanctioned for these works;

(c) the details of boarding and lodging and other facilities for the foreign tourists and whether the existing provisions are adequate; and

(d) if not, the works proposed to be undertaken to enhance the facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):  
(a) According to the information received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh the number of foreign tourists who visited Kanha National Park during the past three years is as given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of foreign tourists</i>
1986-87	1384
1987-88	1062
1988-89	996

(b) No new work is proposed to be undertaken this year for making the Kanha National Park more attractive for tourists. The objective of the management of National parks is to promote wildlife conservation and not to promote tourism.

(c) and (d). -At present there are three tourist complexes at Khatia, Kisli and Mukki. The tourism in Kanha National Park is being managed by Madhya Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation in respect of boarding, lodging and excursion vehicles. The existing provisions are considered adequate.

### **SC/ST Officers of Section Officer Status Working in Delhi University**

4951. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the status of section officer and above working in Delhi University;

(b) the number of SC/ST officers among them;

(c) whether reservation quota in respect thereof has been filled;

(d) if so, the percentage thereof; and

(e) if not, the detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (e). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi there are 113 officers of the status of Section Officer and 65 above the status of Section Officer in the Delhi University, and that reservation quota of 15% for Scheduled Caste and 7 1/2% for Scheduled Tribe category is made applicable upto the level of Section Officer and equivalent cadre in non-teaching posts. The post of Section Officer is filled by promotion. According to the Resolution dated 15th July, 1983 of the Executive Council of the University, an employee with at least five years' service in a cadre is considered for promotion. There is at present no SC/ST officer of the status of Section Officer as no person has been found eligible for promotion as Section Officer under the reserved category.

**SC/ST Assistant Engineers in Engineering Department of Delhi University**

4952. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of engineers posted as Assistant Engineers and above in the Engineering Department of Delhi University;

(b) the number of engineers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes out of them; and

(c) whether relaxation in appointment, etc. have been given to them according to reservation rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi there are at present six Assistant Engineers, two Executive Engineers and one University Engineer in position in the Department of Engineering in the University of Delhi. There are seven posts of Assistant Engineers of which one post is reserved for Scheduled Caste Category in accordance with the reservation policy. This post is at present vacant.

**Accommodation for SC/ST Employees in Delhi University**

4953. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi University is providing accommodation to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees as per the rules laid down by Government;

(b) if so, the number of persons to whom accommodation has been provided as per

this facility; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. University of Delhi has provided for reservation of 10% in allotment of accommodation for type I & II accommodation and 5% in type III & IV, as per Government instructions. According to the information provided by the University, the number of SC/ST employees who have been provided different types of accommodation is as follows:-

Category	No. of quarters allotted to SC/ST employees
I	43
II	7
III	2
IV	1

[English]

**Opening of Stores of Kendriya Bhandar in States**

4954. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:  
SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of branch stores of Kendriya Bhandar operating in other cities out of Delhi;

(b) whether there is a proposal to open

more stores of Kendriya Bhandar in States; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) At present the Kendriya Bhandar is operating the following branch stores outside Delhi:

- (i) 4 Stores in Madras;
- (ii) 2 stores in Bombay;
- (iii) 1 store in Hyderabad; and
- (iv) 1 store in Mussoories.

(b) and (c). Kendriya Bhandar has proposals to open stores in Bangalore, Calcutta, Nagpur, Dehradun and Lucknow.

[*Translation*]

#### Setting up of Atomic Power Stations

4955. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

SHRI NATHU SINGH:  
PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up new power plants;

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

(c) the present stage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) to (c). Apart from the Nuclear Power Plants presently in operation and under construction, Government have approved setting up of additional 4 x 235 MWe units at Kaiga, Karnataka, 2 x 500 MWe units at Tarapur, Maharashtra and 4x500 MWe Units at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan for which action towards advance procurement of long delivery and critical components, obtaining environmental clearances and project financial sanctions is in progress. Discussions are also in progress for setting up of 2 x 1000 MWe Soviet VVERs at kudankulam, Tamilnadu in terms of the Indo-Soviet Agreement of co-operation signed on 20th November, 1988.

[*English*]

#### Cleaning of Yamuna River

4956. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes for cleaning the river Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) the amount allotted by Union Government to State Governments of U.P., Haryana and Union Territory of Delhi for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The meeting of the Central Ganga Authority held under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 11.9.89 had decided that pollution abatement schemes for Yamuna will commence in the Eighth Five Year Plan. However, the taking up of schemes and the amount to be allocated for this purpose will depend upon the availability of resources in the Eighth Five Year Plan,

which is yet to be finalised.

**Implementation of Amendments to  
Delhi School Education Rules, 1973**

4957. SHRI MADAN LAL KHUR-  
ANA:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO B.  
BHOSALE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi School Education rules, 1973 have been amended to provide for better conditions of service and better control over the institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to oversee the implementation and follow-up of the amendments made in the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) There is a separate branch under the overall supervision of Director of Education in the Delhi Administration to oversee the implementation and follow-up of the amendments made in the rules. However, as the amendments have been notified only recently, it is too early to foresee any difficulty in implementing the same at this state.

**STATEMENT**

In the Notification dt. 23.2.90 issued by the Delhi Administration for amending the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973, a

number of amendments to the rules have been made. Many of these amendments are of general nature, which have been made for updating the rules. The important amendments of the rules made are:-

(i) Rule 17(20) has been amended to provide that every autonomous school shall have the freedom to have its own syllabus and curriculum, to introduce the text books and to assess its students and hold examinations upto the end of Middle stage:

"Provided that the Director may, if he is of opinion on scrutiny of any text book introduced by an autonomous school that such text book is prejudicial to the interest of education, prohibit use of such book as a text book in such school".

(ii) Rule 22 has been amended to provide for a compact Curriculum Committee. In the previous Committee, there were 26 Members, and in the revised composition the number of members has been reduced to 16.

(iii) Rule 54 has been amended to prescribe terms and conditions for release of grant-in-aid to the schools.

(iv) Rule 69 has been amended to provide for stoppage, reduction or suspension of grant-in-aid to a school at any time by the Administrator in the event of violation of conditions, which have now been specified in the amended rules.

(v) Rule 96 (3) (D) has been amended to provide for the re-

vised composition of Selection Committee for the appointment of a Group 'D' employee. In the revised composition, a nominee of the director of Education has been excluded as it was not felt necessary.

- (i) Rule 98 (2) has been amended to provide as below:-

Every appointment made by the managing committee of an aided school shall, initially, be provisional and shall require the approval of the Director.

Provided that the approval of the Director will be required only where Director's nominee was not present in the Selection Committee/DPC or in case there is difference of opinion among the members of the Selection Committee.

Provided further that the provision of this sub-rule shall not apply to a minority aided school.

- (vii) Rule 100(C) has been amended to provide that where a post (other than that of a teacher) in a school, whether aided or not, corresponds to any post in the Government schools, the minimum qualifications for recruitment to such post shall be such as has been specified for such corresponding post in the Government school.
- (viii) Rule 109 has been amended to specify the guidelines for fixation of seniority of the employees.
- (ix) Rule 114 has been amended to provide as below:-

"The resignation submitted by an employee of a recognised private school shall be accepted within period of thirty days from the date of the receipt of the resignation by the managing committee with the approval of the Director.

Provided that if no approval is received within 30 days, then such approval would be deemed to have been received after the expiry of the said period".

- (x) Rule 147 has been amended to provide for a uniform rate of tuition fees. In the earlier provision, a higher tuition fee was required to be paid by the students from higher income groups called Grade-I. This has now been abolished.

#### **Expert Group on New Hill Areas**

4958. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Expert Group was constituted in May, 1986 for delineation of new hill areas for Hill Area Development Programme; and

(b) if so, then the Expert group submitted its report and the time by which Government propose to implement its recommendations?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Expert Group submitted its report on the 27th February, 1987. The report has been processed and decisions are awaited.

**Universities Facing Financial Crisis**

4959. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some universities in the country particularly in Bihar are facing series financial crisis;

(b) whether Government have identified such universities;

(c) if so, the details of those universities; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to help those universities to get over financial crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a)

to (d). Universities established by State Governments receive maintenance grants from the respective State Governments. The U.G.C. only provides development grants to the universities for strengthening institutional infrastructure like buildings books & journals, equipment and other facilities designed to promote the quality and level of teaching and research. Some time back it was brought to the notice of the Central Government that Universities in Bihar are facing acute financial crisis. The problem was mainly due to unplanned proliferation of colleges and conversion of affiliated colleges into constituent colleges as a result of which the universities had to assume the financial responsibility for their maintenance. However, it was not possible to provide any special grant to the Government of Bihar over and above the development assistance already being provided by the UGC to the Universities in Bihar.

The details of the grants provided by the UGC to the universities and the grants released so far during the 7th Plan in Bihar are as follows:

*Rupees in Lakhs*

<i>University</i>	<i>Total allocation approved for 7th Plan</i>	<i>Grants released</i>
1	2	3
Patna	180.50	84.30
Bihar	171.70	110.00
Bhagalpur	198.37	105.35
Ranchi	235.42	91.00
K.S.D. Sanskrit	72.62	16.00
Magadh	171.00	70.00
L.N. Mithila	72.67	53.50



**Junior Fellowships to SCs/STs**

4960. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of junior fellowships given by the CSIR to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates during 1989-90; and

(b) whether their quota has been filled during 1989-90 and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Out of 1402 candidates who were awarded Junior Research Fellowships in the year 1989-90, 104 candidates belonged to SC/ST categories.

(b) Since Junior Research Fellowship is not a regular appointment, no fixed quota is prescribed for SC/ST candidates. However, a relaxation upto 15% marks was allowed to SC/ST candidates since sufficient number of these candidates were not coming in the selection zone as per fixed standard for selection of candidates.

[Translation]

**Goods Suppliers**

4961. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 26 March, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 2140 regarding goods suppliers and state:

(a) the particulars of the five firms whose business has been banned by Government;

(b) whether any other action has also been taken against them; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The information is confidential.

(b) and (c). Department of Supply, which is the nodal department in this regard, have informed that no further action is taken after the banning orders are issued for a specified period. According to the Standardised Code for suppliers, names of such firms are removed from the list of approved suppliers and no contract of any kind whatsoever is placed with the banned firm after issue of the banning orders.

**Supply of Sub-Standard Goods**

4962. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 26th March, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 2141 regarding supply of sub-standard goods and state:

(a) the particulars of those 86 firms which supplied the sub-standard goods;

(b) whether any legal action was taken against them; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the losses suffered due to the supply of sub-standard goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) A statement is given below:-

(b) Action has been taken for obtaining replacement of the sub-standard goods fail-

ing which recovery of the amount already paid. In respect of 27 firms, replacement of the sub-standard goods has been effected or the amounts paid have been recovered. Arbitration proceedings in terms of the contract are in progress in respect of 2 firms. Action for replacement/recovery is in progress in respect of the remaining firms.

(c) Until the actions initiated for replacement of sub-standard goods/recovery of the payment already made, reaches a stage of finality, the loss suffered due to the supply of sub-standard goods cannot be quantified.

### STATEMENT

*Particulars of 86 firms, which supplied the sub-standard goods*

- |     |  |     |  |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| 1.  | M/s Swapon Industries, 24 Parganas       | 12. | M/s Earnest Healthcare Ltd. Indore   |
| 2.  | M/s Ashok Timber Industries, Yamunanagar | 13. | M/s Sudershan Plywood Industries Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta                                      |
| 3.  | M/s PL Bhasin & Co., New Delhi           | 14. | M/s GD Banerjee & Co. Ltd. Calcutta  |
| 4.  | M/s Arvind & Co. Allahabad               | 15. | M/s Minitex Enterprises, Calcutta  |
| 5.  | M/s Shree Balaji Enterprises, Kanpur     | 16. | M/s Madhava Cotton Mills, Calcutta   |
| 6.  | M/s Janta Iron Stores, Kanpur            | 17. | M/s Delta Rope Works, Calcutta   |
| 7.  | M/s KC Ruby & Co. Aligarh                | 18. | M/s SC Mallik & Co. Calcutta   |
| 8.  | M/s Swadeshi Agro Mech. Pvt. Ltd. Kanpur | 19. | M/s Unik Traders, Calcutta   |
| 9.  | M/s Tiwari Industries, Kanpur            | 20. | M/s CI Labs, 24-B, Basant Lal Shah Road, Calcutta-53                                     |
| 10. | M/s At Industries, Delhi                 | 21. | M/s SM Roshid & Sons, Kanpur   |
| 11. | M/s Rana Industries, Allahabad           | 22. | M/s Jawahar Lal Phool Chand, Delhi   |
|     |  | 23. | M/s Anil Wood Works, 59/20, Prabhat Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.                         |
|     |  | 24. | M/s Kedar Corrugation (India Ratlam (MP)   |
|     |  | 25. | M/s Pragti Mg & Suppliers, B-119, Amar Colony, Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi-24             |
|     |  | 26. | M/s Shankar Timber Industries, Akhnoor Road, Jammu                                       |
|     |  | 27. | M/s Shankar Vijay Timber Inds, 93, Marine Drive, G-Road, 25 Ahura Mahal, Bombay- 400002. |
|     |  | 28. | M/s Poddar Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd, Hardwar.   |

- |     |  |     |  |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| 29. | M/s Inca Inds, A-206, Somvihar, New Delhi.                               | 45. | East Point Tapes, 2/2 Matri Lane, Calcutta                                   |
| 30. | M/s Diamond International Export, 59/20, Prabhat Road K. Bagh, New Delhi | 46. | M/s Pancheel Enterprises, 12-A, NS Road (2nd Floor) Calcutta                 |
| 31. | M/s. Kundra Shoes, GT Road, Kundli, Distt. Sonapat                       | 47. | M/s Commercial Enterprises, Kanpur   |
| 32. | M/s Pawan K. Joinery Mills, Akhnoor Road, Jammu.                         | 48. | M/s Orient Sales, Cecil Hotel, Ambala Cantt                                  |
| 33. | M/s Eastern International, Ludhiana                                      | 49. | M/s Dutta & Co. 171-A, Netaji Park, Ambala Cantt-1333001                     |
| 34. | M/s Shiva Boot Fy. Dayal Bagh, Agra.                                     | 50. | M/s Nirankari Engg. Corpn 79/4, Latouche Road, Opp Gurdwara, Kanpur-I        |
| 35. | M/s Ashoka Newar Fy Gohana   | 51. | M/s West Cost Pharmaceutical Works, 140 GIDC Estates NARODA, Ahmedabad-30    |
| 36. | M/s Shri Ganesh Wool Traders, Jaipur                                     | 52. | M/s Krishna Grease Mfg. Co. Pvt Ltd. 279, Rai Bahadur Road, Calcutta-700 053 |
| 37. | M/s Huda Bros, 3-South Kalka, Allahabad                                  | 53. | M/s Krishna Trading Co. 48-B, Dr. Suresh Sarkar Road, Calcutta-14            |
| 38. | M/s Oboi Labs, 1. Prabhat Nagar, Jogeshwari (West) Bombay                | 54. | M/s Ambica processing Industries, Jamunalal Bajaj St, Cal-700007             |
| 39. | M/S Sontex Rolled Bandage Works, Indore                                  | 55. | M/s Mahajan Boot Fy, Agra  |
| 40. | M/s Bombay Pharma Products Indore  | 56. | M/s Anil Textiles, Kanpur  |
| 41. | M/s Hindustan Chemical Corp, 928 Bipin Tritra Lane, Calcutta             | 57. | M/s Gauri Inds. 42, Nandan Road, Calcutta-25                                 |
| 42. | M/s A. K. Industries, 48-B, Dr Suresh Sarhar Road, Calcutta              | 58. | M/s Sachin Tex (P) Ltd Echjay House-31A, Carmicheel Rd. Bombay-26            |
| 43. | M/s Tapes and Allied Indus. 166/1, Dharamtala Road, Budge                | 59. | M/s VV Industires, New Delhi   |
| 44. | M/s Bomboo Wood Trading Corpn. 56, George Town, Lowther Road, Allahabad  |     |  |

60. M/s Indian Rayon Inds Ltd Unit  
Jaya Shree Textiles, RISHRA  
(Hooghly) Mount Road & Vicotria Road,  
Mustafa Bazar, Bombay-10
61. M/s Textile International 43/136,  
Chowk Sharafa, Kanpur 77. M/s Assam Bengal Veneer Inds (P)  
Ltd 9, Clive Road, Calcutta-1
62. M/s Vardhman Enterprises, Kanpur 78. Jension Necholson 'P' Ltd. Indore
63. M/s Vir Hosi Fy., (Regd), 276 Inds  
Area-A, Ludhina-3 79. M/s Calcutta Soap Fy. 23/13, Gari-  
ahat Road, Calcutta-29
64. M/s Ram Kumar & Sons, 133,  
Cotton Street, Calcutta-7 80. M/s Beekay Pesticides 'P' Ltd.  
Bombay
65. M/s Caltex Hosi Mills, 7826/7, Nai  
Basti Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi-6 81. M/s Sun Oil Co. 'P' Ltd. 10B British  
Indian Street, Calcutta-69
66. M/s Muir Mills, Kanpur 82. M/s Rame Hosi Works, B-XII-122,  
Chowk Subhan Building, Ludhiana  
- 141008
67. M/s Rajdhani Traders, 2A/55,  
Ramesh Nagar, New Delhi 83. M/s Hindustan Pulverising Mills,  
Anupam Bhawan, PB No. 8062,  
Azad Pur, New Delhi.
68. M/s Kanpur Tent Fy, 89/208, Bans  
Mandi PB No. 136, Kanpur 84. M/s PK Industries, Sadal Road,  
Jalandhar City-141414
69. M/s Behari Boot Co. Agra 85. M/s Unicure (I) Ltd, Noida
70. M/s Mishra & Co. 111/456, Brahm  
Nagar, Kanpur. 86. M/s Alpine Industries, New Delhi.
71. M/s Hari Nivar Fy. Gohana
72. M/s Rajendra Rubber Works,  
Kanpur
73. M/s Rajendra pd Gupta, 1147,  
Napier Town, Home Science Col-  
lege Road, Jabalpur-482001.
74. M/s Jai Society Wood Works. 87/  
58, Bhannana Porwa, Kalpi Road,  
Kanpur
75. M/s International Engg. Works,  
Allahabad
76. M/s Meharban Kolabhai & Sons,

**Committee to Modernise Cooperative  
Laws**

4963.DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has set up a 13 member committee to review and modernise the co-operative laws; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether various States have separate cooperative laws; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government contemplate

to enact a comprehensive law in order to achieve a common objective;

(d) whether there has been a significant erosion in cooperative field; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to improve overall working of cooperatives in addition to review of the law?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The composition of the Committee is given in Statement-I below:-

(b) 'Cooperative Societies' is a State subject. The State Governments are responsible for the supervision of and guidance to the cooperative societies in the States. For this purpose each State Government has enacted its own Cooperative Societies Act and Rules. The list of the various State Cooperative Societies Acts is given in Statement-II below:-

(c) The Government of India, in consultation with the State Governments and experts in the field of cooperative, is working on a Model Cooperative Societies Bill and would commend it to the State Governments for adoption.

(d) and (e). Cooperatives constitute a very important segment of Indian economy. Starting with limited spectrum of disburse-

ment of credit to rural people, the cooperatives over a period of time have diversified in terms of membership, operation and resources. In the process the cooperatives have also been plagued by certain weaknesses, significant among the being- (i) mounting overdues, (ii) erosion of democratic process, (iii) non-holding of elections at regular periods, (iv) politicisation of cooperative system. The Government of India set up a Committee on Cooperative law for Democratisation and professionalisation of Management in Cooperatives (Ardhanareeswaran Committee), 'to examine the various State Cooperative Acts and suggest guidelines for legislative action to activate democratic process to promote professional management'.

The Committee has recommended deletion of various old provisions in the State Cooperative Laws which had lost their relevance and suggested measures to confer complete autonomy on cooperatives in their operations.

The recommendations made in the Ardhanareeswaran Committee Report have been sent to the State Governments for comments.

The scope of the Committee set up by the Planning commission for revising the Cooperative Law is also being widened to include a rapid assessment of cooperative development and future directions.

#### STATEMENT-I

Model-State Cooperative Societies Bill Constitution of a Committee

The composition of the Committee is as follows:

- 
- |    |  |          |
|----|--|----------|
| 1. | Choudhary Braham Parkash, Ex. M.P. Former General Secretary, National Cooperative Union and Former Union Minister of Agriculture & Coop. | Chairman |
| 2. | Shri L. C. Jain, Member, Planning Commission   | Member   |

- |    |   |        |
|----|---|--------|
| 3  | Shri Ashim Das Gupta, Finance Minister,<br>Government of West Bengal, Calcutta  | Member |
| 4. | Shri Anna Saheb Shinde, vice Chairman, State<br>Planning Board, Govt of Maharashtra   | Member |
| 5  | Dr I S Gulati, Vice Chairman State Planning Board,<br>Govt of Kerala  | Member |
| 6  | Shri R V Deshpande, MLA, Bangalore  | Member |
| 7  | Dr V Kurian, Chairman, National Dairy Development<br>Board, Anand, Gujarat  | Member |
| 8  | Shri S S Puri, Former Secretary, Planning<br>commission & Former Ex Director, National<br>Cooperative Development Corporation | Member |
| 9  | Mrs Shashi Rajagopalan, SAMAKHYA Hyderabad  | Member |
| 10 | Shri S K Misra Secretary Deptt of<br>Agriculture and Coop   | Member |
| 11 | Shri V B L Mathur, Chief Secretary,<br>Government of Rajasthan  | Member |
| 12 | Shri K N Ardhanareeswaran Spl Secretary,<br>Ministry of Commerce  | Member |
| 13 | Dr M K Mishra, Joint Secretary and Legal Adviser,<br>Ministry of Law and Justice  | Member |

Shri M V Pavate Consultant, Planning Commission acted as Convener

#### STATEMENT-II

*List of the various State Cooperative Societies Acts*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 4 | The Delhi Cooperative Societies<br>Act, 1972            |
| 5 | The Gujarat Cooperative Societies<br>Act, 1961          |
| 6 | The Haryana Cooperative Societies<br>Act, 1984          |
| 7 | The Himachal Pradesh Cooperative<br>Societies Act, 1968 |
| 1 | The Assam Cooperative Societies<br>Act, 1949            |
| 2 | The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative<br>Societies Act, 1964   |
| 3 | The Bihar Cooperative Societies<br>Act, 1935            |

8. The J & K Cooperative Societies Act, 1989
9. The Karnataka Cooperative Societies Act, 1959
10. The Kerala Cooperative Societies Act, 1969
11. The Madhya Pradesh Cooperative Societies Act, 1960
12. The Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act, 1961
13. The Orissa Cooperative Societies Act, 1962
14. The Punjab Cooperative Societies Act, 1961
15. The Rajasthan Cooperative Societies Act, 1965
16. The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Act, 1983
17. The Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Societies Act, 1965
18. The West Bengal Cooperative Societies Act, 1983
19. The Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984.

bound programme to bring these persons above the poverty line; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The number and percentage of persons living below the poverty line in Punjab for the year 1987-88 are provisionally estimated at 13.58 lakhs and 7.02 respectively.

(b) No, Sir, While the Government of India assists State Governments to rapidly alleviate poverty in their States, it does not undertake any time-bound programme of its own in respect of a particular State.

(c) Does not rise.

#### **Defence Technology Park in Bangalore**

4965. SHRI H. C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Defence Technology Park in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the time by when it will be set up together with the proposed location; and

(c) the advantages likely to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Technology Park is proposed to be set up in the next 18 to 24 months, at C.V. Raman Nagar in Bangalore near DRDO laboratories.

(c) This park is planned to facilitate the transfer of technologies developed by DRDO to the industries which in turn will result in the indigenous production of the high technol-

[English]

#### **Population below Poverty Line in Punjab**

4964. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of persons living below poverty line in Punjab;

(b) whether Government have any time-

ogy items needed by Defence.

**Rare Earth Refining Project at Mysore**

4966. SHRI H. C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rare Earth Refining Project has been taken up at Mysore in Kamataka;

(b) if so, how many kilometers away from Mysore City and K.R.S. reservoir it is situated;

(c) whether any leakage of waste from the plant is reaching K.R.S. reservoir; and

(d) if so, the action taken to prevent the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) A rare Materials Plant is being set up in Mysore district.

(b) It is about 18 Kms. away from Mysore City and about 8 Kms. away from K.R.S. Reservoir.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Combined Entrance Examination for B. E. Course**

4967. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University has recently decided to hold a combined entrance examination for admission to B. E.

Course in Faculty of Technology consisting of Delhi College of Engineering and Delhi Institute of Technology on 2 June, 1990;

(b) whether the said examination is meant for the Students of Delhi and the non-Delhi students will be admitted on the basis of marks obtained in Class XII examination;

(c) if so, the reasons for the departure from the previous well established practice; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider the issue and scrap the proposed written examination and the admission done on the basis of the marks obtained as was the past practice in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi and Delhi Administration the University has decided to introduce the Combined Entrance Examination for admission to B.E. courses for students of Delhi in order to remove difficulties due to alleged differences in standards of the three different Board examinations being conducted at Class XII level in Delhi and to avoid delay due to late declaration/revision of results. For outside Delhi students, 15% seats have been reserved on pro-rata basis for other states and Union Territories and admission against these seats will be made on the basis of marks obtained in Class XII level examination.

(d) Decision to determine the method and criteria for admission to these two institutions is within the purview of the University of Delhi to which they are affiliated.

**Rationalisation of Pay Scales of EDP Posts**

4968. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. N. Seshagiri has recommended for the rationalisation of pay scales of Electronic Data Processing Posts under the Planning Commission, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the same has been implemented by the Planning Commission if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, the recommendations of the Committee are in respect of Electronics Data Processing posts under the Government of India and not for the Planning commission alone. After considering the recommendations made by the Committee, the government of India have decided to introduce the pay structure for EDP Staff as given in the Statement below and notified vide Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure (Implementation Cell) Office Memorandum in September, 1989. As per this, necessary orders revising the pay scales etc. of EDP posts will be issued by the concerned

Ministry/Department and copy of such notifications endorsed to Implementation Cell, Department of Expenditure. As directed by Ministry of Finance, the National Information Centre (NIC) under the Planning commission evolved the job assignment chart for different levels of Data Entry Operators and programming staff which can be adopted by different Ministries/Departments with suitable modifications, if necessary, to meet any particular requirement. Copy of job description has been circulated to all Ministries/Departments in January, 1990. Similarly, the Department Personnel and Training has devised Model Recruitment Rules which can be adopted by Ministries/Departments. After consulting NIC, the Department of Personnel and Training circulated Model Recruitment Rules for group- C categories of Electronics Data Processing Posts in February, 1990. The Model Recruitment Rules for Group 'B' and 'A' posts are under consideration by them in consultation with Union Public Service Commission. However, in the case of Electronics Data Processing posts falling under National Informatics Centre, Planning commission, it is being implemented step by step.

#### STATEMENT

No: F. 7(1)IC/86(44)  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Expenditure  
Implementation Cell

.....  
New Delhi, Dated 11th Sept., 89

#### Office Memorandum

Sub:- Rationalisation of pay scales of Electronic Data processing posts.

The undersigned is directed to refer to the recommendations of Fourth Central Pay Commission contained in paragraph 11.45 of the Report wherein it was suggested that the Department of Electronics should examine and suggest reorganisation of existing Electronic Data Processing posts and prescribe uniform pay scales and designations in consultation with the Department of Personnel. In pursuance of above suggestion, a Committee had been set

up by Department of Electronics in November, 1986, After careful consideration of the recommendations made by this Committee, Government of India has decided to introduce following pay structure for Electronic Data Processing posts:-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Designation of post</i>	<i>Pay Scale</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	
Data Entry Operators			
1.	Data Entry Operator Grade 'A'	Rs. 1150-1500	This will be entry Grade for Higher Secondary with knowledge of Data Entry work.
2.	Data Entry Operator Grade 'B'	Rs. 1350-2200	This will be entry grade for graduates with knowledge of Data Entry work or promotional Grade for Data Entry Operator Grade 'A'.
3.	Data Entry Operator Grade 'C'	Rs. 1400-2300	Promotional Grade.
4.	Data Entry Operator Grade 'D'	Rs. 1600-2660	Promotional Grade.
5.	Data Entry Operator Grade 'E'	Rs. 2000-3500	Promotional Grade.
Data Processing/Programming Staff			
1.	Data Processing Assistant	Rs. 1600-3660	Entry grade for graduates Grade 'A' with Diploma/ Certificate in/ Certificate in Computer application.
2.	Data Processing Assistant Grade 'B'	Rs. 2000-3200	Promotional Grade.
3.	Programmer	Rs. 2375-3500	Direct Entry for holders of Degree in engineering or post-graduation in Science/ Maths etc. or post-graduation in computer Application

Or

By promotion from Data Processing Assistant Grade

1	2	3
		'B'
4.	Senior Programmer	Rs. 3000—4500 Promotional Grade.

2. All Ministries/Departments having Electronic Data Processing posts under their administrative control will review the designation, pay scales and recruitment qualification of their posts and revise the same in consultation with their Financial Advisers to the extent necessary as per pay structure indicated in para 1 above. Where it is found necessary to revise the pay scale of existing posts, notification will be issued by concerned Ministry/Department and copy of notification endorsed to Implementation Cell, Department of Expenditure. The revised pay scales will be operative from the date of issue of notification by concerned Ministry/Department.
3. If as result of above review, pay scale of any post undergoes a change, the pay of existing incumbents will be fixed as per Fundamental Rule 23 read with FR 22 (a) (ii).
4. The review suggested in para 2 above will be made only with reference to existing Electronic Data Processing posts and it will not be necessary to create all the grades in all Ministries/Departments, as it will depend on requirements of user Department. If Ministry/Department proposes to, create any grade which is not existing at present it will be done with approval of Financial Advisers and subject to procedures laid down for the purpose.
5. The qualifications etc. indicated against each grade each grade in para 1 above are only illustrative and Departments/Ministries will carry out the review of existing EDP posts in accordance with recruitment rules as already prescribed by them. To ensure uniformity in regard to Recruitment Rules for the EDP posts, Department of Personnel & Training is being requested to devise model Recruitment Rules which can be adopted by Ministry/Department.
6. The pay structure given in para 1 above is applicable to EDP posts as such and not to the cadres of Clerks, Telephone Operator, Telegraphist, Office Assistant, Stenographers etc. who may be utilised partly or wholly for EDP work, Where there is a doubt if any post falls in the category of EDP posts, reference may be made direct to National Information Centre (NIC), Ministry of Planning, New Delhi for clarification.
7. As regards the recommendations of Committee for pay scales of the posts of Systems Analyst and above, it has been decided to leave it to user Ministries/Departments/Organisations to determine pay scale in consultation with Financial Adviser, keeping in view level of post, duties and respon-

sibilities, recruitment qualifications etc. relevant to the post.

8. National Information Centre (NIC), Ministry of Planning will be asked to evolve the job assignment charts for different levels of Data Entry Operators and Programming Staff, which can be adopted by different Ministries/Departments with suitable modifications, if necessary, to meet any particular requirements.
9. All Ministries/Departments are requested to initiate action on priority basis and results of review reported to Implementation Cell, Departments of Expenditure.

Sd/-

(R. D. Bharadwaj)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Tele. No. 3015464/3013733

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India etc. etc. (As per standard list).
2. Copy to Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, (Department of Personnel & Training) with the request that they may devise modal Recruitment rules which can be adopted by Ministries/Departments as mentioned in paragraph 5 above.
3. Copy to Ministry of Planning, National Information Centre (NIC) with the request that they may evolve the job assignment charts for different levels of Data Entry Operators and Programming Staff which can be adopted by different Ministries/ Department as mentioned in paragraph 3 above.

Sd/-

(R. D. Bharadwaj)

Under Secretary to the government of India

Tele. No. 3015464/30113733

### **Studies on Use of Drugs in Sports**

trovrsy at the international sports meet;

4969. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefore; and

(a) whether any expert studies has been ordered into the use of muscle-building anabolic steroids in amateur and professional sports in the wake of the recent con-

(c) the steps Government propose to take to impose penalties against sports coaches and trainers who order or even suggest to their athletes the use of muscle building steroids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON):  
(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Government condemn the use of such substances by sportspersons, as well as inducements, directions and suggestions by coaches and trainers. Sports Federations and other Agencies employing such coaches are being asked to take punitive action against them wherever such practices are brought to light. Government will keep vigilant watch over this aspect.

#### **Demand of Institutions/Colleges of Polytechnics**

4970. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more institutions/colleges in Delhi in view of the growing demand in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the areas where such institutions are proposed to be opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON):  
(a) and (b). According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration they have made a provision for opening two colleges in trans-Yamuna area and one college in West Delhi in their plan allocation for 1990-91. There is also a proposal to set up one Polytechnic at Papankalan during VIII Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Cultural Relations with Finland**

4971. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to establish Cultural relations with Finland;

(b) whether any cultural pact has been signed by both the countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON):  
(a) to (c). A Cultural Agreement between the Republic of India and the Republic of Finland was signed on 10.6.1983. This Agreement provides for the promotion of cultural relations and mutual cooperation in scientific, education and cultural fields between the two countries. In implementation of this Agreement, two Programmes of bilateral cooperation in the fields of culture, science and education have already been implemented. The Third Cultural Exchange Programme was signed on 9.3.1990 in New Delhi. This broadly envisages interaction in the fields of science and education, languages, art and culture, archaeology and sports; exchange of exhibitions of art and crafts and the like; exchange of experts in various disciplines relating to science, education and culture as also of artists, including performing artists; participation in international film festivals organised in each other's country and interaction between radio and television Organisations of the two countries.

**Space Programme During 8th Plan**

4972. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked in 8th plan for space programme;

(b) the different space programmes proposed to be launched in 8th plan; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) to (c). The draft Eighth Five Year Plan of the Department of Space is under consideration of the Planning Commission. The outlay proposed in Rs. 3842.00 crores. The proposals envisage two operational space systems, namely INSAT system and IRS system, which will need to be maintained and expanded to meet the projected demand of services, with the necessary in-orbit replacements and operational ground support systems. In the case of IRS system, the acquisition/processing and dissemination of the satellite data to the user community will also be a major responsibility to be discharged by the Department of Space. During the Eighth Five year Plan period, it is envisaged to complete the operationalisation of IRS-IB Spacecraft, IRS-IC Spacecraft, INSAT-II Test Spacecraft, Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV), and Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV). Also development of Geo-synchronous Launch Vehicle (GLSV) and Cryogenics Engine and Stage constitutes an important activity proposed to be carried out during this period.

**Treatment of Industrial Waste**

4973. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The machinery devised both at the Central and State levels to regulate and monitor the treatment of industrial waste and to enforce strict administrative controls to ensure fool-proof treatment of all such industrial waste before it being discharged into river and sea; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to introduce environmental education programmes both in the Schools and Universities throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) The Machinery devised both at the Central and State Government levels consists of the following:

- (i) The Union Government has brought forward 3 legislations namely Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to control environmental pollution in the country.

The Central and State Pollution Control Boards have been constituted as statutory bodies to implement the provisions of these Acts.

- (ii) Standards for discharge of effluents from polluting industries

- have been notified under these Acts.
- (iii) Industries are directed to treat effluents to prescribed standards before discharging them into rivers or into the sea.
- (iv) Conditional consent are issued to industries to ensure they provide adequate pollution control measures.
- (v) Guidelines have been framed for siting of industries.
- (vi) Clearance from environmental angle is required for conversion of Letter of Intent to Industrial Licence.
- (vii) Task Forces have been set up to inspect the effluent treatment plants and emission control devices of highly polluting industries.
- (viii) Prosecutions are launched against defaulting units.
- (b) Environmental education has been included in the curricula of the text books prepared by the National Council for Educational Research & Training.
- tricts where these projects are likely to be set-up;
- (d) whether Government of Punjab have sent some detail schemes to the Centre in order to encourage electronic industry and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government propose to start production of essential electronic components through cottage industries in Punjab; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?
- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) to (c). 45 Industrial Licences, 38 Letters of Intent and 29 Registrations have been issued for manufacture of electronic items Telephones, Mini computers, Super Micro-computers, Magnetic Heads, electronic Push Button Telephones, etc. in Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Ropar, Jalandhar, Kharar, Patiala and Sangrur districts and SAS Nagar, Mohali.
- (d) No such detailed schemes have been received in the Department of Electronics.
- (e) and (f). No, Sir. However, the Department of electronics and Khadi and village Industries Commission (KVIC) have a joint programme for setting up of units for Rural Co-operative production/assembly of electronic items from component level, in rural areas in Punjab.

[Translation]

### **Electronic Industries in Punjab**

4974. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set-up various electronic industries in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the projects and dis-

### **Forest Area in Punjab**

4975. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the area and the percentage of land under forest cover, districtwise in Punjab;

(b) the minimum percentage of land required to be under the forest cover according to the environmental criteria;

(c) the details of schemes on which Government are working to fill the gap;

(d) when this gap is likely to be filled;

(e) the types of trees which are being planted, districtwise,

(f) whether Government have some special scheme for Punjab for the protection of environment and to increase the area under forest cover; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON):

(a) According to a study of the Forest Survey of India using satellite imagery, the extent of Forest Cover in Punjab during the year 1986-87 was 1161 Sq. Kms. which is 2.3% of the geographical area of the state. No survey has been done to assess the extent of forest cover district-wise in the State.

(b) and (d). The National Forest Policy, 1988 stipulates that a minimum of one-third of the total land area of the country should be under forest or tree cover. Exact time frame has not been fixed for bridging this gap.

(c), (f) and (g). The following schemes are being implemented in Punjab for protection of environment and for increasing the area under forest cover:

- Development of infrastructure for

the protection of forests.

- Social forestry including farm forestry,
- People's nurseries,
- Social forestry under rural employment programme;
- Silvipasture development;
- Operation Soil watch;
- Area oriented Fuel-wood/fodder projects;
- Seed development;

(h) The species of trees planted in Punjab include Eucalyptus, Shisham, Kikar, Khair, Neem, Poplar, etc.

[English]

#### Industrial Schemes of Kerala for Eighth Five Year Plan

4976. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industrial schemes including expansion of existing units submitted by Government of Kerala for inclusion in the Eighth Five Year Plan or for consideration of the Union Government; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Comprehensive proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan have not been received from the State Government though a copy of the document "Towards An Approach to Kerala's Eighth five Year Plan" of March, 1989 has been received. The said document does



not seek any projectwise allocations, though it refers, *inter alia*, to 'spill over projects' and 'industrial priorities'.

A reference has also been received from the State Government urging higher allocations to Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore (FACT) for the year 1990-91 and for

larger Central investment in Kerala.

Specific proposals for the industry sector forming part of Kerala's Annual Plan 1990-91 were considered along with other in the Planning Commission. The details of allocations are contained in the Statement given below:

### STATEMENT

#### *Name of the Project/Scheme*

<i>I. State Sector</i>	<i>Provision in Annual Plan 1990-91 (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
1	2
<b>A. Large and Medium Industries</b>	4091
1. Malabar Cements Limited	
2. Kerala Minerals & Metals Limited	
3. Kerala Special Refractories Limited	
4. The Chalakudy Refractories Limited	
5. Kerala Clays & Ceramic Products Limited	
6. Kerala Automobiles Limited	
7. Kerala Hitech Industries Limited	
8. Steel Industrials Kerala Limited	
9. Traco Cable Company Limited	
10. Transformers & Electricals Kerala Ltd.	
11. Kerala Electrical & Allied Engg. Co. Ltd.	
12. United Electrical Industries Ltd.	
13. Metropolitan Engineering Co. Ltd.	
14. Electronic Technology Parks	
15. Kerala State Electronics Development Corpn.	

1	2
16. Kerala State Textile Corporation Ltd.	
17. Sitaram Textiles Ltd.	
18. Trivandrum Spinning Mills Ltd.	
19. Cooperative Spinning Mills	
20. Travancore Rayons Ltd.	
21. Forest Industries (Travancore) Ltd.	
22. Centre for Management Development	
23. Kerala Financial Corporation Ltd.	
24. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation	
25. Kerala State Financial Enterprises Ltd.	
26. State Investment Subsidy	
27. Kerala State Export Trade Development Council	
28. Industrial Development Areas	
29. Rehabilitation of Sick Industries	
B. Mineral Development	60
C. Village and Small Industries	
1. Small Scale Industries including Industrial Estates and cashew industries	1835
2. Coir	490
3. Khadi and Village Industries	300
4. Handlooms	325

1	2
5. Powerlooms	25
6. Handicrafts	75
7. Sericulture	435
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3485</b>

NOTE: In addition, following provisions have been made in respect of Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT), a Central Public Sector Undertaking

1. New Ammonia Plant, Udyog Mandal	Rs. 500 Lakhs
2. Various other schemes and projects	Rs.7500 Lakhs.

**Programme of Flood Mapping And Development of Geohydrological Model for Orissa**

4977. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether the National Remote Sensing Agency was entrusted the task of flood mapping, development of geohydrological model of specific areas in some States;

(b) whether such work has been started by National Remote Sensing Agency for the Remote Sensing Application Centre, Orissa in the State; and

(c) if so, the specific steps taken in that regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) to (c). The National Remote Sensing

Agency (NRSA) is carrying out flood mapping of all major floods in the country using satellite imagery. As mapping is done only for major floods, no specific flood maps have been prepared for Orissa State so far. NRSA has not been entrusted with the task of development of Geohydrological Model.

**Pension to Central Government Employees**

4978. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether gratuity, family pension and leave encashment are sanctioned to Government employees on the basis of last drawn pay while their pension is calculated with reference to their average emoluments drawn during the last 10 months of service before retirement;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to grant pension to the Central Government employees on the basis of last pay drawn; and

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

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):** (a) Gratuity and Family Pension are based on the pay last drawn. Leave encashment is based on the pay plus D.A. last drawn by the retiring employee. Pension is calculated with reference to average emoluments drawn during 10 months preceding retirement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Fourth Central Pay Commission has very recently reviewed the pension structure of Central Government employees in depth and has specifically recommended that the existing scheme under which pension is calculated with reference to average emoluments drawn during the last 10 months of service should continue. This recommendation has been accepted by Government. Hence the question of changing the rule to calculate pension on the basis of last pay drawn does not arise.

#### **Language Based Research in India Languages**

4979. **SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing interest of computer scientists in USA to use Sanskrit Grammar for developing Machine Translation programmes:

(b) whether there is any scheme to promote the use of computers in language education and language based research in Indian languages, such as translation, text understanding, text generation and phonetics;

(c) if so, the targets, budget, and esti-

mated achievements during the Eighth Plan of the scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON):** (a) Yes, Sir. Research papers published in USA during 1985 and 1986 have examined the possibility of using Sanskrit grammar to evolve an appropriate knowledge representation scheme. However, their application in developing practical machine translation system is yet to be established.

(b) Department of Electronics has drawn up a programme, namely, Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) for implementation during the Eighth Plan with the thrust areas, namely, Development of Learning Systems, Machine translation Systems and Human Machine Interface Systems. The activities relating to use of computers in language education and language based research such as translation, text understanding, text generation and phonetics are included under the above thrust areas.

(c) The main targets and estimated achievements of the programme include development of authoring systems; language learning systems, especially for slow learners, speech and hearing impaired; limited domain computer assisted translation systems; human-machine interface systems, such as shorthand and character recognition systems; multi-lingual information display systems; limited vocabulary speech input-output systems etc.

An amount of Rs. 17 crores is estimated for this programme during the 8th Plan but this is yet to be finalised.

(d) Does not arise.

**Technology Development for Indian Languages**

4980. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some projects for developing technology for Indian languages have been funded by Department of Science and Technology and Department of electronic;

(b) if so, the details of each of the projects funded by various departments of the Department of Electronics, Department of Science and Technology and Department of Education, in the area of developing computer processing technology for Hindi and other regional languages;

(c) the mechanism to ensure effective coordination of all these activities; and

(d) the details of the Centre-State Coordination functioning for these activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON);  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the projects funded by Departments of electronics, Science & Technology and of Scientific & Industrial Research in the area of developing computer processing technology for Hindi and other regional languages are given in the statement below. The Department of Education has not funded any project in this area.

(c) The Department of electronics has drawn up a programme namely, Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) for implementation during the Eighth Plan. Various projects in this area will be coordinated under this programme.

(d) Centre and State co-ordination is being envisaged through interaction with State and Central language institutions.

**STATEMENT***Projects in the Area of Natural Language Processing***A. FUNDED THROUGH TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (TDC.) DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS.**

1	2	3	4
	Title	Place	Date of Initiation
1.	Character Recognition of Printed and handwritten text in Tamil Devanagari.	MCC (Madras)	May '80
2.	Development of hardware and software for Devanagari based information processing system.	BITS (Pilani)	June '80
3.	Design of Devanagari Based input-cut-put devices.	Bombay University.	September '80
4.	Computer-aided-translation from English to Hindi and Hindi to Kannada	II Sc (Bangalore)	September '80
5.	Computer application in preparation of multilingual dictionary Jatiya Abhidhan.	NCE	October '80
6.	Adapatation of IBM 1403 line printer for printing Devanagari Script	BITS (Pilani)	January '81
7.	Development of bit-slice based display controller for Kan-nada Script.	IIT (Madras)	June '81

1	Title	Place	Date of Initiation
2		3	4
8.	Development of front end system for Computer text processing and photo-composition for Bengali, Assamese and Manipuri languages	Jadavpur University.	June '81
9.	Development of system hardware capable of word processing in Indian languages	IIT (Madras)	July '81
10.	Survey of requirements of Electronic composition in Indian Scripts.	CMC (Hyderabad)	August '81
11.	Development of Multilingual computer terminal	IIT (Kanpur)	June '83
12.	Manpower Development in Computational linguistics	CIIL ( Mysore)	
13.	Machine Translation	IIT (Kanpur)	January '87
B.	FUNDED THROUGH K B C S		
14.	(a) Investigation of Sanskrit as a language for Artificial Intelligence (b) Sanskrit Intelligent Tutoring System	C-DAC (Pune)	1988-91

1	Title	Place	Date of Initiation
2		3	4
C.	(c) News Scan Limited Translation System.	NCST (Bombay)	1987-91
15.	FUNDED THROUGH ETIL/TDIL Computer Assisted Multilingual Text Generation from Short-hand (Shorthand Gen.)	IIT (Madras)	1989
16 & 17.	Computer Assisted Teaching/Learning of Hindi and other Indian Languages as Second Language	IIT (Madras)	1989
18 & 19.	(CALT-IL) Part - I (CALT-IL) Part - II Computer Assisted Sanskrit Teaching/Learning Environment (CASTLE)	IIT (Madras) DBHPS (Madras)	1989 1989
20.	(CASTLE) Part - I (CASTLE) Part - II Model Script for Computer Assisted Learning System & Creative Writing System for Hindi as a Foreign Language	JNU (New Delhi) KSV (New Delhi) KHS (New Delhi)	1989 1989 1989



Title	Place	Date of Initiation
2	3	4
21. Speech Oriented Learning Systems for Handicapped (SOLSH)	IIT (Madras)	1989
(SOLSH) Part - I		
22. Speech Oriented Learning Systems for Handicapped (SOLSH)	AIISH (Mysore)	1990
(SOLSH) Part - II		
<b>B PROJECTS FUNDED BY NISSAT/DSIR</b>		
S. No	Implg Agency	Date of Initiation
1. Status Report on Machine Assisted Translation	NISTADS	March, 86
2. Conversion of CDS/ISIS Software Package to handle Devanagari Script	NISTADS	March, 88
3. Regional Seminar/Workshop on Machine Translation	NISTADS	Sept 17-22, 90
<b>C. PROJECTS FUNDED BY DST</b>		
4. Development of Digital Interface Dictionary	UDCRI	July, 84

**Central Projects under Implementation**

4981. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The Central projects which are at present under implementation and whether there is any proposal to review and recast them; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the amount involved in each of these projects;

(c) whether there is any system of monitoring and to check their implementation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The central projects costing more than Rs. 20 crore each are on the monitoring system of the Ministry of Programme Implementation. The list of such central sector projects presently under implementation alongwith their estimated cost is given in the Annual Report of the Ministry, circulated in the Parliament during the Budget Session. Generally all the projects are reviewed from time to time, and necessary changes made in scope and parameters to optimise their implementation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As indicated above, the Ministry of Programme Implementation monitors the implementation of all on-going central sector projects costing more than Rs. 20 crore each. Monitoring of projects costing more than Rs. 100 crore each is done on monthly basis and of projects costing between Rs. 20 crore to 100 crore each is done on quarterly

basis, through the monthly Flash Report (FR) and the Quarterly project Implementation Status Report (QPISR) systems respectively. The problem areas are highlighted for appropriate and timely action by the concerned authorities. The Ministry also acts to resolve the problems of inter-ministerial nature faced by the projects to expedite their implementation.

{ Translation }

**Amount Allocated to Bihar Under Plan Expenditure**

4982. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to State Government of Bihar under the plan expenditure during the current financial year;

(b) whether the said amount has been allocated on the basis of population; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Plan outlay of Rs. 1805 crores has been agreed for the annual plan 1990-91 of Bihar

(b) No, Sir.

(c) the size of the Plan outlay of a State is determined on the basis of available financial resources, which include (a) State's own resources and (b) Central Assistance. Central Assistance is allocated to the States on the basis of the modified Gadgil Formula, as approved by the National Development Council in August, 1980. For the purpose of allocation of Central Assistance the States are divided into two categories viz. Special Category States and Non-Special Category States. The Central Assistance for Special Category States is pre-empted from the total

divisible pool and the remaining amount is allocated among the Non-Special Category State like, Bihar on the basis of various

principles embodied in the modified Gadgil Formula as will be seen from below:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Weightage</i>
1. Population	60%
2. Per Capita tax effort	10%
3. For States having per capita income below national average	20%
4. Special problems	10%
	100%

#### **Adult Education Centres in Rajasthan**

4983. SHRI BEGA RAM CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Rajasthan where adult education centres were opened during the last three years; and

(b) the number of teachers appointed in adult education centres in each village?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by Government of Rajasthan the number of villages in the State where adult education programme was implemented and the number of instructors appointed in these villages during the last three years were as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of villages</i>	<i>Number of instructors appointed</i>
1987-88	4845	14537
1988-89	5805	19344
1989-90	6670	20016

[English]

#### **Cost Escalation of Public Sector Projects**

4984. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the projects in public sector which were under construction during the Seventh five Year Plan and which could not be completed within the prescribed time limit;

(b) the reasons for the delay in comple-

tion of these projects; and

(c) the original and revised cost of each of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-

TATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):  
(a) Of the central sector projects under construction during the 7th Plan, 161 projects, costing over Rs. 20 crore each, were delayed with respect to the original date of commissioning as per information available in the Quarterly Monitoring System of Ministry of Programme Implementation 31.12.1989. The projects fall under different sectors as per details given below:-

(i)	Atomic Energy	-	2
(ii)	Coal	-	49
(iii)	Fertilisers	-	7
(iv)	Mines	-	1
(v)	Steel	-	7
(vi)	Petro-chemicals	-	4
(vii)	Petroleum & Natural Gas	-	21
(viii)	Power	-	34
(ix)	Paper, Cement etc. (DPE)	-	8
(x)	Railways	-	20
(xi)	Surface Transport	-	21
(xii)	Telecommunication	-	7
Total No. of delayed Projects		-	181

(b) Various reasons for delay in completion of projects identified by MPI, as a result of monitoring and analysis of the reports received from the project authorities, can be summed up as follows:-

Delay in acquisition of land;

Delay in obtaining clearance From forest/environmental angle

and lack of advance action of development of infrastructure;

Inadequate project preparation;

Delay in tie-up of adequate funds and sources of funds (budgetary, internal, extra-budgetary and external);

- Delay in technology tie-up;
  - Delay in finalisation of detailed engineering;
  - Delay in import clearance;
  - Frequent scope changes;
  - Delay in tendering and ordering;
  - Lack of delineation of responsibility with the Consultant and the project organisation;
  - Industrial relation and law and order problems
  - Inadequate supply of inputs
- Non-sequential and delayed supply of fabricated equipments;
  - Testing troubles due to malfunctioning of equipment;
  - Selection of unproven technology;
  - Delays in right of Use (ROU) clearances;
  - Difficult geology of project sites.
- (c) The original and revised (latest anticipated) cost of each delayed project, as per Quarterly Monitoring System of MPI, as on 31.12.89, are given in the statement below:-

**STATEMENT***Sector-wise List of Delayed Projects w.r.t. Original Schedule as on QTR. No. 3 in 1989*

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)		
				Original	Now Anti.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>ATOMIC ENERGY:</b>						
	1.	Heavy Water Project Manuguru	DAE	421.60	661.58	
	2.	Narora Atomic Power Project	NPC	209.89	532.85	
	3.	Bhalgora UG	BCCL	46.22	46.22	
	4.	Damodar OC	BCCL	57.04	57.04	
	5.	Jharia Block-II OC	BCCL	112.05	173.82	
	6.	Katras UG	BCCL	26.04	87.88	
	7.	North Amlabad UG	BCCL	26.18	55.84	
	8.	Pootkee Balihari UG	BCCL	199.87	237.65	

Coal :

Sector Name	Sr. No	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs Crores)		
				Original	Now Anti.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	9	Madhuband Washery	BCCL	71 90	93 54	
	10	D & F Ropeways	BCCL	16 12	21 32	
	11	Amlo (Dhori West) OC	CCL	33 30	66 82	
	12	New Kalyani/Sel Dhori OC	CCL	24 38	48 65	
	13	Karkatta OC	CCL	29 60	63 90	
	14	Rajrappa OC	CCL	41 86	133 63	
	15	Kedia Washery	CCL	32 27	94 55	
	16	Rajrappa Washery	CCL	25 77	76 14	
	17	Captive Power Plant	CCL	49 20	56 70	
	18	LTC Coal Gas Dankuni	CIL	49 27	135 37	
	19	Amrit Nagar UG RPR	ECL	10 85	65 45	
	20	Chinakuri UG RPR	ECL	8 43	45 54	

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	
				Original	Now Anti.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	21.	Dhemomain UG	ECL	21.01	73.76
	22.	Satgram UG	ECL	26.37	73.37
	23.	Sonpurbazari 'A' OC	ECL	192.96	192.96
	24.	Captive Power Plant	ECL	49.20	52.96
	25.	Amlohri OC	NCL	323.32	527.11
	26.	Bina OC	NCL	56.91	168.64
	27.	Jayant Exp. OC	NCL	313.61	375.04
	28.	Kakri OC	NCL	50.54	137.80
	29.	Cen. Workshop Singrauli	NCL	30.38	65.82
	30.	Jingurdah	NCL	24.87	63.12
	31.	Amlai OC	SECL	30.82	50.51
	32.	Bungwar UG	SECL	25.14	38.22



Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)		
				Original	Now Anti.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	33.	Balgi UG	SECL	28.00	38.16	
	34.	Belpahar OC	SECL	57.38	99.95	
	35.	Bharatpur OC	SECL	61.84	99.95	
	36.	Churha West UG	SECL	32.64	40.18	
	37.	Dhanpuri OC	SECL	24.10	59.97	
	38.	Dipka OC	SECL	56.05	85.92	
	39.	Sasti OC	WCL	25.15	66.71	
	40.	Silewara Expan.-II UG	WCL	11.94	52.92	
	41.	Tandsi UG	WCL	51.58	70.00	
	42.	Gen. Workshop Chandrapur	WCL	23.87	32.56	
	43.	400KV Trans Lines ST-2	NLC	250.71	384.79	
	44.	2nd. Mine Expansion	NLC	334.77	1068.38	

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	
				Original	Now Anti.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	45.	2nd TPS ST-2	NLC	638.95	1320.57
	46.	Godavrikhani 10A INC	SCCL	27.31	45.00 99.95
	47.	Godavrikhani 11A INC	SCCL	54.53	54.64
	48.	Jawaharkhani-5 INC Line	SCCL	23.59	192.00
	49.	Manuguru II OC	SCCL	132.00	249.40
	50.	Ramagundam-II OC	SCCL	147.16	46.00
	51.	Ravindrakhani 1-A INC	SCCL	29.78	360.01
	52.	Caprolactam Amm. Sul. Proj.	FACT	147.94	624.00
	53.	Haldia Fert. Project	HFC	88.03	110.43
	54.	Cap. Power Project Panipat	NFL	69.32	59.77
	55.	Electrol Ys. Plant Replac	NFL	28.65	630.82
	56.	Pradeep Fert. Project II	PPL	183.64	

Fertiliser :

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)		
				Original	Now Anti.	Now Anti.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	57.	Amjhore Phos Fert. Project	PPCL	42.57	66.70	
	58.	Rehab. of Amm. Plant Tby.	RCFL	51.65	65.39	
Mines :	59.	Orissa Alum. Complex	NALCO	1242.40	2476.90	
Steel :	60.	Vizag Steel Project	RINL	2256.00	7332.77	
	61.	Bhilai: 4MTY Expansion	SAIL	937.70	2288.63	
	62.	Bokaro: 4MTY Expansion	SAIL	947.24	2198.40	
	63.	Durgapur Modernisation	SAIL	1357.00	2696.12	
	64.	IISCO Chasna-Lia Washery	SAIL	16.87	25.77	
	65.	BSP:6 Boiler P & B Station	SAIL	32.10	32.61	
	66.	IISCO: Modrn. ST-I Clear	SAIL	30.00	30.00	
Chem. & Petrochem	67.	ADDL Xylenes Prod. Proj.	IPCL	59.36	70.70	
	68.	Mahar. Gas Cracker Comp	IPCL	1167.00	1390.00	

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)		
				Original	Now Anti.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	69.	NYL-6 Filmt Yarn Proj.	PCL	74.35	113.00	
	70.	Spandex Yarn Project	PCL	34.85	48.17	
	71.	LPG Marketing Facility-III	BPCL	147.67	239.03	
	72.	LPG Marketing Facility-III	HPCL	140.10	234.08	
	73.	LPG marketing Facility-III	IOC	241.50	373.18	
	74.	Viragam-Chaksukarnal PIP	IOC	198.07	283.86	
	75.	Acquisition of 4 O.1. RIG	OIL	74.33	63.48	
	76.	Acqui. Devel. Drilling RIG	ONGC	90.75	55.20	
	77.	Instln of REG. Computer	ONGC	31.35	35.39	
	78.	Jack up Rigss-Kirn & S-UDY	ONGC	99.20	99.95	
	79.	Addnl Oil Recovery-BHS	ONGC	781.54	781.54	
	80.	Gas Sweetening Plant-II	ONGC	204.65	204.65	

Petro. &amp; Nat. Gas

Sector Name	Sr No	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs Crores)		
				Original	Now Anti.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	81	Cambay Basin Development	ONGC	700 90	365 27	
	82	South Basein Development-II	ONGC	246 48	246 48	
	83	ETH/Propane Recov Plant	ONGC	135 22	135 22	
	84	Gas Turbine PWR GEN	ONGC	26 03	26 03	
	85	Heera PH-II	ONGC	682 02	923.91	
	86	Addl Dev of BMBY H O Shore	ONGC	218 12	218 12	
	87	B-131 Development	ONGC	52 14	52 14	
	88	Gandhar Devl PH I	ONGC	326 68	326 68	
	89	B-57 Development	ONGC	76 03	76 03	
	90	BH-22 Development	ONGC	76 49	76 49	
	91	BH-25 Development	ONGC	74 96	74 96	
Power	92	Short CKT Testing STN	CPRI	22 26	97.44	

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)		
				Original	Now Anti.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	93.	Bokaro B-II TPP	DVC	186.93	356.25	
	94.	Mejia TPP	DVC	641.40	1134.00	
	95.	Panchet Hilli HEP	NEEPCO	16.03	54.35	
	96.	Doyang HEP	NEEPCO	96.31	166.65	
	97.	Koplii HEP	NEEPCO	56.77	241.10	
	98.	Kathalguri GB CC PP	NEEPCO	203.17	203.17	
	99.	Ranganadi HEP	NEEPCO	312.78	312.78	
	100.	Ranganadi Tr. Line	NEEPCO	47.34	47.34	
	101.	Doyang Tr. Line	NEEPCO	40.87	58.00	
	102.	Kathalguri Gpp Tr. Lines	NEEPCO	301.38	301.38	
	103.	Chamera HEP	NHPC	809.29	1419.66	
	104.	Dulhasti HEP	NHPC	183.45	1262.97	

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	
				Original	Now Anti.
	1				
	2	3	4	5	6
	105.	Koel Karo HEP	NHPC	439.91	1107.49
	106.	Tanakpur HEP	NHPC	178.75	367.25
	107.	Jeypore-Talcher Tr. Line	NHPC	84.49	120.40
	108.	Dulhasti Tr. Line	NHPC	166.57	166.57
	109.	Moga-Bhiwani Tr. Line	NHPC	95.15	95.16
	110.	Farakka STPP ST-I	NHPC	290.60	692.12
	111.	Farakka STPP ST-II	NHPC	868.48	1309.25
	112.	Kahalgaoon STPP ST-I	NHPC	884.15	1484.00
	113.	Rihand STPP ST-I	NHPC	1033.00	1665.96
	114.	Vindhyachal STPP ST-I	NHPC	911.57	1335.25
	115.	Kawas GPP	NHPC	373.98	598.41
	116.	Central Tr. Lines	NHPC	354.85	419.87

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	
				Original	Now Anti.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	117.	Farakka Tr. Lines II	NHPC	134.91	180.30
	118.	Kahalgaoon Tr. Lines I	NHPC	174.48	216.00
	119.	Korba Tr. Lines II	NHPC	47.74	107.54
	120.	Rihand Tr. Lines	NHPC	581.70	1063.00
	121.	Vindhyachal Tr. Lines I	NHPC	198.85	292.93
	122.	Kawas GPP Tr. Line	NHPC	36.86	26.63
	123.	Anta GPP Tr. Line	NHPC	51.71	55.45
	124.	Auraiya GPP Tr. Line	NHPC	100.61	110.66
	125.	Talcher Tr. Line	NHPC	76.81	76.81
	126.	Off-Shore Project	BSL	8.44	30.53
	127.	Nayagaon Expn.	CCI	89.40	189.00
	128.	Yerraguntala Expn.	CCI	75.72	191.25

Pub. Enterprise :



<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Agency Name</b>	<b>Cost (Rs. Crores)</b>		
				<b>Original</b>	<b>Now Antil.</b>	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	129.	Damodar Cement	DCSL	21.99	37.70	
	130.	Optical Fibre Project	HCL	28.67	46.88	
	131.	Cachar Paper Project	HPC	114.00	385.00	
	132.	Nepa Mill Expn	NNPH	35.41	80.37	
	133.	Mod. of Tyre Corporation	TCIL	66.71	66.71	
		<b>DOBLING PROJECTS</b>				
	134.	Itarsi-Amla-NGP Ph-II, CR	IR	20.90	32.11	
	135.	Rohtak-Jakhai-I, CR	IR	14.38	37.40	
	136.	Tandur-Malkhaid Rd., CR	IR	23.00	36.01	
	137.	Jaitwara-Manikpur, CR	IR	28.18	28.18	
		<b>METRO PROJECTS</b>				
	138.	Calcutta Underground	IR	140.30	1323.00	

Railways :

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	
				Original	Now Anti.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	139.	Circular Railway	IR	35.00	35.00
	140.	Mankhurd-Belapur. Ext.	IR	120.00	153.04
		NEW LINES			
	141.	Koraput-Rayagada, Ser	IR	112.10	322.00
	142.	Kota-Chittorgarh-Neemach, Wr	IR	41.09	145.00
		ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS			
	143.	Bhusawal-Nagpur	IR	93.07	128.85
	144.	Itarsi-Nagpur	IR	34.61	99.95
	145.	Jhansi-Bina-Itarsi	IR	63.25	145.00
	146.	Vijaywada-KZP-BLSH.	IR	76.75	148.64
	147.	Tundla-Agra-Bayana	IR	22.96	23.02

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)		
				Original	Now Anti.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>OTHER PROJECTS</b>					
	148.	Vizag-Rail Facilit. SER.	IR	31.44	59.89	
	149.	Vizag, Perph Yard VSP, SER	IR	27.18	41.38	
	150.	New Bridge on Godavari, SCR	IR	26.37	64.11	
	151.	Delhi Area Chg. Term, Nr	IR	26.64	32.68	
	152	New Coach Repair WS, CR	IR	30.20	64.87	
	153	Spring Manuf. Plant	IR	35.00	35.00	
	154	Calcutta, Draft IMPR	CPT	42.00	45.50	
	155	Calcutta, con Handling FAC	CPT	10.36	24.37	
	156.	Haldia, II Oil Jetty	CPT	35.71	63.74	
	157.	Tuti: Berth & ANC. Facility	TPT	21.76	50.55	
	158	Madras Extn of Cont. Term	MPT	54.71	54.71	

**Surface Transport :**

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)		
				Original	Now Anti.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	159.	Cochin: Dredg to Repl. LW	COPT	21.29	22.37	
	160.	Nhava Sheva Port Project	JLPT	581.00	986.08	
	161.	Procurem. of Dreg.-I	DCI	28.20	33.22	
	162.	Procurem. of Dreg. II	DCI	28.20	33.22	
	163.	ahmbd-Vadod. Exp. Way	GPWD	128.40	137.20	
	164.	Cal.-Palsit Section	WBPW	48.60	58.00	
	165.	Stren. Ngp.-Hyd-Ban, NH7	APWD	29.30	29.30	
	166.	Var Bypass, 2BR. on Ganga	UPPWD	41.60	51.00	
	167.	Murthal-Karsec. Dev. NH1	HPWD	42.50	46.00	
	168.	Sirhind-Jul Sec. Dev. NH1	PPWD	66.00	70.00	
	169.	Nhava-Sheva Link (NH4B)	MPWD	30.68	30.68	
	170.	II Hooghly Bridge, CIT	HRBC	57.00	340.00	

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	
				Original	Now Anti.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	171.	Acq. of 3LRll Tankers	SCI	111.30	127.04
	172.	Acq. of 4bulk Carrier	SCI	89.00	93.14
	173.	Acq. of 3bulk Carrier	SCI	54.00	66.22
	174.	Hsl. Modern & Dev. Ph II	HSL	55.00	81.85
	175.	6Ghzm/W Link Bhulia-Akola	DOT	22.77	22.76
	176.	6Ghzm/W Cal-Kh. Pr -J. Pr	DOT	20.47	20.47
	177.	Nd-Jp-Udd (OFC)	DOT	53.66	53.66
	178.	Nd-Ag-Kp-Vs-Pt (OFC)	DOT	65.73	65.73
	179.	Bombay Puna (OFC)	DOT	33.08	33.08
	180.	Digital Trunk Autoexchange	ITI	15.95	67.57
	181.	Tele-Instruments Proj.	ITI	18.33	21.92

Communication :

**Afforestation in Madhepura District,  
Bihar**

4985. SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR YADAV RAVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether land in Madhepura district in Bihar is suitable for afforestation;

(b) if so, whether government propose to take any effective steps for afforestation there;

(c) if so, by what time and details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) to (c). Afforestation and tree planting activities under the 20-Point Programme cover all the districts of Bihar including Madhepura. This includes Social Forestry for raising fuelwood, fodder, small timber, etc. on public/community lands and multiple use trees under farm forestry.

(d) Does not arise

**Job Oriented Vocational course**

4986 SHRI R.L.P. VERMA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Directorate of Education, Delhi had Offered a Job-linked vocational course in 'General Insurance at + 2 stage in the vocational stream under the Vocational education Programme,

(b) if so, the details of the criteria proposed to be adopted for selection of the

candidates together with the percentage of marks required to be secured in each subject;

(c) whether there is any proposal to enhance the amount of stipend;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the time by when the first batch of the selected candidates is expected to go on training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For admission to the Vocational Course in General Insurance, a candidate must have passed the Secondary School Examination of CBSE with at least a grade B-2 each in English and Mathematics. For SC/ST Students a C-I grade is the requirement. Candidates who have passed the Secondary School Examination of any other recognised Board (other than CBSE) with at least 60% marks each in English and Mathematics and in the aggregate are also eligible. For SC/ST students, the requirement is 55%

(c) No stipend is paid to the students when they are in the school.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) After July, 1990

**Plantation Schemes Launched in  
Rajasthan**

4987. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the plantation schemes launched in Rajasthan by the Central government, the State Government and Jointly by the Centre and the State in 7th Plan;

(b) whether those schemes have been properly implemented; and

(c) if so, achievement made under those schemes in that plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON); (a) to (c). The main schemes implemented in Rajasthan for afforestation and tree planting activities during the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) were Rural Fuelwood Plantations, Decentralised People's Nurseries, Silviculture Development, Social Forestry under Rural Employment Schemes, Desert Development Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Ravine Reclamation programme, World Bank/U.S.A.I.D. aided Social Forestry Project, etc. The overall targets for afforestation and tree planting have been exceeded. The details are as under:

Target	-	2.61 lakh hectares
Achievement	-	2.80 lakh hectares
% Achievement	-	107.2%

#### **Environmental Degradation Due to Population Explosion**

4988. SHRISANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the effective steps being taken by Government to Control Environmental Degradation due to population explosion and industrialisation;

(b) whether Government propose to set up an Environmental Monitoring Agency; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-

VELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The steps taken to control environmental degradation due to population explosion and industrialisation have been mainly as under:

1. Schemes for urban and rural development to ensure better environment.
2. Environmental appraisal of industrial and other development projects and prescription of remedial steps for adverse impacts.
3. Necessary legislation for water/air pollution control and environmental protection.
4. Creation of organisational infrastructure to implement the legislations.
5. Afforestation and ecological resto-

ration of degraded areas.

6. Creation of Public awareness.

(b) and (c). No. Sir.

**Pooyamkutty Hydro Electric Project of Kerala**

4989. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has been sponsored by Ministry of environment and Forests on the proposed Pooyamkutty hydro-electric project in the Western Ghats in Kerala;

(b) if so, the findings of the study;

(c) whether the findings have been conveyed to the State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The study has attempted to assess the likely environmental and economic impacts due to the extensive deforestation as a result of the proposed Pooyamkutty hydro-electric project.

(c) and (d). The study just completed by the Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, is under evaluation. The State Government, therefore, has not yet been informed of the findings.

**Vehicular Pollution**

4990. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amended Motor Vehicles Act is now being strictly implemented, so far as vehicle exhaust standard is concerned, in Delhi as well as other States;

(b) if so, the number of vehicle owners against whom action has been taken in Delhi and in other States during the last 3 months; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor in view of the air pollution increase in Delhi at a high speed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The emission standards have been notified under Rule 115 (2) of the Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 and have come into force with effect from 1.3.90.

(b) A total of 110 vehicles have been challaned in Delhi till 10.4.90

(c) Does not arise.

**Release of Effluents by Sugar Mills in Eastern U.P.**

4991. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to check spread of epidemic and dying of fishes due to release of effluents in rivers



by sugar mills and distilleries in eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the schemes proposed by Government to prevent release of such effluents; and

(c) the likely time by which the schemes will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). A number of measures are being taken to check pollution from sugar and distillery units. These include:

- i) Notification of standards prescribing levels for discharge of effluents from sugar and distillery units.
- ii) The sugar and distillery units have been directed by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board to set up effluent treatment plants, so that effluents conform to the prescribed standards.
- iii) Prosecutions against the defaulting units under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been launched.

#### Steps to Clean the Ganga

4992. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Streptococci" bacteria which causes enteric diseases were found in the Ganga and Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) was found to vary between 0.5 to 1.15 parts per million (PPM) in the water

which was also harmful; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or being taken to clean the Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) between 0.5 to 1.15 ppm is safe. In fact BOD upto 3 ppm is permissible for bathing purposes. BOD levels in the majority of the samples of Ganga water tested at 27 stations along the River are now found to be less than 3 ppm. Streptococci bacteria which are part of domestic sewage, are found in the Ganga, but there is no criteria value fixed for them by health experts in India for purposes of bathing.

(b) Under the Ganga Action Plan 262 schemes have been sanctioned for the three States of UP, Bihar and West Bengal. The emphasis has been to divert and treat domestic sewage from the Class I cities on the banks of the River and which is a major source of the pollution mentioned in (a) above. Measures to reduce industrial pollution, and schemes providing electric crematoria and to improve sanitation facilities along the banks of the River, have also been undertaken.

#### Adherence to Pollution Control Measures by New Industries

4993. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many projects have been cleared for setting up industries in backward areas and the products they propose to manufacture during the last one year;

(b) whether they have adequate waste

treatment systems in compliance with Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) A total of 553 letters of intent and 176 industrial licences were granted for setting up industries in backward areas during 1989. Details, such as name and address of the undertaking location, items of manufacture and capacity in respect of all these are published regularly by Indian Investment Centre and this publication is sent to the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c). According to the present procedure for identified group of polluting industries, the letter of intent is converted to industrial licence only after the following conditions have been fulfilled:

- i) The State Director of Industries confirm that the site of the project has been approved from environmental angle by the competent State Authority.
- ii) The entrepreneur commits both to the State Government and Central Government that he will instal the appropriate equipment and implement the prescribed measures for the prevention and control of pollution.
- iii) The concerned State Pollution Control Board has certified that the proposal meets with the environmental requirements and that the

equipment installed or proposed to be installed are adequate and appropriate to the requirement.

The industry will not be permitted to operate until it obtains the consent under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. They should also satisfy the requirements of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and obtain approval from the competent authority.

#### **Entitlement of Pension to Ex-Servicemen Married Second Time**

4994. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per prevailing rules the second wife of ex-servicemen who gets married second time after the death of first wife within five years of his retirement and on attaining the age of 45 years is entitled to get pension;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take steps to do away with this anomaly with the legally married second wife in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). Prior to June 1989, as on the Civil side, Ordinary Family Pension was in-admissible to the widows of Armed Forces Pensioners, who married after retirement of the individual from service. In view of early ages of retirement of the Armed Forces Personnel, Government order liberalising the provisions in this regard were issued on 2nd June 1989 recognising marriage after retirement by Armed Forces personnel, subject to certain conditions, one of which is that it should be the first marriage. However,

in its judgement dated 29.8.89, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has struck down the provision of the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 which debar Family Pension to post retiral spouses against which a Review Petition has been filed by the Government.

**Allocation of Land for Labour Intensive Projects in Madhya Pradesh**

4995. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the area of forest land allocated in Madhya Pradesh for construction of roads,

channels, dams, railway line or other labour-intensive projects; and

(b) the area of forest land allocated to the Revenue Department of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) 49661 199 ha. forest land has been approved under Section 2 of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion for non-forestry purposes in Madhya Pradesh since 1.4.1987.

The details of area diverted are as below

i) Irrigation and hydro Projects	46,481.264 ha.
ii) Roads	25.650 ha.
iii) Drinking Water Supply Scheme	62.050 ha.
iv) Thermal Power Projects	166.129 ha.
v) Railway Projects	41 808 ha.
vi) Mining Projects	1,650.833 ha.
vii) Others	1,233.465 ha.
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,661 199 ha.</b>

(b) Central Government has not approved any proposal under Forest (Conservation) Act for diversion of forest land to revenue department in Madhya Pradesh

**Failure of Talcher Heavy Water Plant**

4996. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Talcher Heavy Water Plant has been successful;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the efforts made to identify the reasons for its failure;

(d) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General has given any report about the

working of Talcher Plant so far;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the efforts being made to make the said plant viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The technology of heavy water production adopted at heavy Water Plant, Talcher has been proved. However, sustained operation of the plant could not be achieved due to constraint of inputs from the Fertilizer Plant of the Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) with which the heavy water plant is integrated.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) FCI have constituted a Committee to review measures for sustained operation of their Fertilizer Plant at Talcher.

#### **Proposal for Mining Operation**

4997. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State Government had sent a proposal to use forest land on riverbeds for obtaining minor minerals:

(b) if so, whether the permission for mining operation in North Dangs Area as well as South Dangs Area for the non-forest purpose has been given; and

(c) if not, action taken by the Union Government so far and by what time the same will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Two proposals for extraction of minor minerals like sand, stones, boulders from riverbeds within forest area in Dangs District were received from Government of Gujarat for Clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Chief Conservator of Forests (Central), Regional Office, Bhopal has been asked to inspect the area and submit his report.

#### **Advertisement Regarding Breast Milk Substitutes**

4998. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's stand about the WHO/UNICEF code against advertising breast milk substitutes; and

(b) the steps taken against the recent press publicity promoting Amul Milk Spray infant food as a substitute to breast milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Government of India adopted the Indian National Code for Protection and Promotion of Breast-Feeding on 19.12.1983 which is based on the WHO/UNICEF Code. According to Article 5.1 of the Indian National Code for Protection and Promotion of Breast-Feeding, there shall be no advertising of breast milk substitutes. In order to give effect to the principles of the Code through

legislation, the Infant Milk Foods and Feeding Bottles (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill 1986 was introduced and passed by the Rajya Sabha. The Bill could not however come up for consideration in the Lok Sabha. On the dissolution of the VIIIth Lok Sabha, the above Bill stands lapsed. In the absence of legislation, no steps could be taken against press publicity of Amul Milk Spray Infant Foods as a breast milk Substitute.

**Date Regarding Thermal Power Project**

4999. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of thermal power projects

cleared by Government from environmental angle in the last two years state-wise and union territory-wise; and

(b) the cost of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). A State-wise and Union Territory-wise list of the Thermal Power Projects cleared by Government from environmental/ since 1st January, 1988 and the cost of these projects is given in the Statement below.

## STATEMENT

*List of Thermal Power Projects cleared during 1988*

S. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity	Cost of the Project
1	2	3	4
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>			
1.	Thermal Power Project, Rayalaseema	2 × 210 MW	503.71
<b>GUJARAT</b>			
2.	Combined Cycle Power Project, Utran	138.5 MW	152.68
3.	Combined Cycle Power Project, near Pipavav, South Saurashtra	750 MW	587.45
4.	Combined Cycle Power Project, Baroda	135MW	148.73
5.	Combined Cycle Power Project, Gandhar	600 MW	573.70
<b>HARYANA</b>			
6.	Gas based captive Power Project of Faridabad Industries Association, Faridabad.	100 MW	84.86

*(Rs. in crores)*

S. No	Name of the Project	Capacity	Cost of the Project
1	2	3	4
MADHYA PRADESH			
7	Thermal Power Project, PENCH	2 x 210 MW	534.75
TAMIL NADU			
8	Zero Unit (Station II), Neyveli	1 x 210 MW	397.26
TRIPURA			
9	Gas based thermal power project, Rokhia	10 x 7.5 MW	71.40
UNION TERRITORY			
DELHI			
10	Waste Heat Recovery System of DESU, Okhla	3 x 30 MW	76.92

(Rs. in crores)

*List of Thermal Power Projects Cleared from 01.01.1989 to 31.03.90*

S. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity	Cost of the Project
1	2	3	4
(Rs. in crores)			
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>			
1.	Combined Cycle Power Project, Vijjeswaram.	3 x 33 MW	92.91
2.	Captive Power Plant of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. Ramagundam	40 MW	45.62
<b>BIHAR</b>			
3.	Thermal Power Station, Stage-II Tenughat.	3 x 210 MW	669.10
4.	Khalgaon Super Thermal Power Project, Stage-I.	4 x 210 MW	1429.10
<b>GUJARAT</b>			
5.	Gas Turbine Thermal Power Project, Vatwa.	116 MW	119.18
<b>HARYANA</b>			
6.	Thermal Power Station Unit No. 6, Panipat.	1 x 210 MW	238.27



S. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity	Cost of the Project
1	2	3	4
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>			
7.	Gas Turbine Power Project, Pampore.	4 x 25 MW	97.56
8.	Gas Turbine Power Project, Baribrahmanam	1 x 25 MW	20.77
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>			
9.	Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Project. Extension Stage-I, Birsinghpur	2 x 210 MW	493 00
10.	Combined Cycle Power Project, Jhabua	3 x 100 MW 1 x 150 MW	+ 430 07
11	Combined Cycle Power Project, Guna	3 x 100 MW 1 x 150 MW	+ 419 56
12	Combined Cycle Power Project, Rajgarh.	3 x 100 MW 1 x 150 MW	+ 432 90
13.	Combined Cycle Power Project, Gwalior	3 x 100 MW	420 86
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>			
14.	Thermal Power Project, Dahanu, Taluka.	1 x 500 MW	797.33

*(Rs. in crores)*

S. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity	Cost of the Project
1	2	3	4
			<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
15.	Captive Power Project of Hindustan Petrochemicals Ltd., Bombay.	79.22	
<b>ORISSA</b>			
16.	Captive Power Plant of Indian Aluminium Company Ltd., Hirakud.	1 × 60 MW	120.02
<b>PUNJAB</b>			
17.	Gurunanak Dev Thermal Power Project Extension, Stage-III, Bhatinda.	2 × 210 MW	690.34
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			
18.	Thermal Power Project Stage-III, Kota.	1 × 210 MW	217.62
19.	Thermal Power Project, Barsingsar.	2 × 210 MW	511.45
<b>TRIPURA</b>			
20.	Captive Power Project, Augmentation, Agartala.	6.1 MW	16.95
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>			
21.	Combined Cycle Power Project, Jagdishpur	210 MW	235.00

S. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity	Cost of the Project
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in crores)
22.	Combined Cycle Power Project, Dadri	817 MW	750.04
23.	Gas Conversion and Renovation of river side power house at Kanpur	52.5 MW	9.05
	<b>WEST BENGAL</b>		
24.	Thermal Power Project, Farakka Stage-III	1 × 500 MS	571.60
25.	Thermal Power Project, Stage I, Murshidabad	5 × 210 MW	2078.00
26.	Thermal Power Project Stage-I, Bakreshwar	3 × 210 MW	682.58
	<b>U.Ts</b>		
	<b>PONDICHERY</b>		
27.	Power Project Karaikkal, Pondicherry	3 × 5 MW 1 × 7.5 MW	+ 49.50
	<b>A &amp; N ISLANDS</b>		
28.	Power House at Little Nicobar Island.	0.48 MW	0.15 (1 × 24 KVA)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity	Cost of the Project
1	2	3	4
29.	Diesel Generating Power House Bambooka Island	0.48 MW	0.18 (2 x 24 KVA)
30.	Diesel Generating Power House Narcondium	0.48 MW	0.14 (1 x 24 KVA)
31.	Augmentation of DG Capacity in North Andaman.	1.2 MW	1.79 (3 x 160 KVA)
32.	Augmentation of DG Capacity Scheme, Katchal Island.	0.72 MW	1.57 (5 x 160 KVA)

*(Rs. in crores)*

**Population Below Poverty Line in  
Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

5000. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population in Andaman and Nicobar Islands living below the poverty line; and

(b) the efforts Government have made or propose to make to bring the population above the poverty line?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Estimates of poverty are made for the data on household consumer expenditure collected under the National Sample Survey. In the case of smaller States and Union Territories the size of the sample is very small which may not give reliable estimates. However, when the same methodology as used for the bigger States is applied to the available data for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, percentage of population below poverty line works out to 1.86. The Government, however, recognise the existence of poverty in these Islands and have undertaken a number of programmes to develop the infrastructure facilities and raise income of the Islands. Special emphasis has been laid on providing transport and power generation facilities and for the development of fisheries and forest based activities.

**Appointment of Vice-Chancellors**

5001. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce an institutional mechanism for the appointment of Vice-Chancellors on the same lines as for the appointment of Judges of High Court and Supreme Courts with a view to protect the autonomy of Universities; 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 EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**Jhum Cultivation in Eastern Ghat**

5002. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the ruining of the ecology of eastern ghat due to large scale Jhum cultivation by local tribals; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent 'Jhum or shifting cultivation and restore the ecology of eastern ghat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. Shifting Cultivation is prevalent in the States of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh in Eastern Ghat region and is reported to have deleterious effects on ecology.

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Control of Shifting Cultivation with 100% central assistance is under implementation by the Ministry of Agriculture. The scheme aims at restoring ecological balance in the areas under shifting cultivation by encouraging settlement of jhumias. 1509 families in Andhra Pradesh and 6281 families in Orissa are proposed to be settled under the scheme

between 1987-88 and 1991-92 with an estimated cost of Rs. 275 lakhs and Rs.,1,700 lakhs respectively.

**Stoppage of reservoir Project work  
Near the source of Narmada River**

5003. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel appointed to review the work of the reservoir project near the source of Narmada river has recently called for the immediate stoppage of work in pursuance of the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forests; 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 EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K MENON) (a) and (b). No reservoir project is proposed at the source of Narmada river. Therefore, the question of immediate stoppage of project work does not arise.

**Hazardous Chemicals**

5004. SHRI K.S. RAO Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have recently notified the rules regarding the manufacture, storage and import of hazardous chemicals under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; and

(b) if so, the main aims of these rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-

VELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The hazardous chemicals which are capable of producing toxicity and accidents have been notified and their handling and storage has been regulated. Responsibilities of those handling hazardous chemicals as well as of local authorities have been identified for prevention of accidents.

**Ban on smoking in Government Offices  
and Public Places**

5005. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:  
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:  
SHRI ANAND SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare public places and Government offices as 'No smoking zones';

(b) whether this move is meant to protect non-smokers;

(c) if so, the arrangement to be made for smokers in these zones:

(d) whether Government have received representation from Voluntary Health Association of India for use of the vast network of closed circuit TV systems of Railways to ban smoking; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K MENON): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration by the Government.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Completion of Central Schemes in Karnataka**

5006. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the various central projects under implementation in Karnataka which could not be completed within the scheduled time as per the latest survey; and

(b) whether Government have made certain suggestions for their timely completion, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) As per the Quarterly Monitoring System of Ministry of Programme Implementation for the Central projects costing over Rs. 20 crore each, as on 31st December, 1989, there were, apart from multi-state projects like railway lines, power transmission lines etc., the following two central projects under implementation in Karnataka which could not be completed within the scheduled time:

- i) Short Circuit Testing Station (CPRI), Bangalore in Power Sector.
- ii) Tele-instruments Project, (ITI), Naini and Bangalore in Tele-communication Sector.

(b) The Ministry of Programme Implementation has been monitoring the implementation of these projects and has been highlighting the problem areas for appropriate and timely action by the concerned authorities, in order to expedite the timely

completion of the projects.

#### **Forest Land in Karnataka**

5007. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the area of forest land in Karnataka State;

(b) whether some areas under the forest have been brought under the developing areas;

(c) if so, the total forest area so far converted into the irrigated land in the State; and

(d) steps taken to preserve and save forest lands in Karnataka State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The recorded forest area in Karnataka during the year 1985-86 was 38,645 sq. Kms.

(b) and (c). 22,779.05 hectares of forest land has been diverted for non-forest purposes between 1980 and 1989. Out of this an area of 871.31 hectares has been diverted for irrigation projects.

(d) Following steps have been taken in Karnataka State to preserve and save forest lands:

- i) Development of social forestry including farms forestry and agro forestry.
- ii) Integrated Development of Forests in Western Ghats.

- iii) Development of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries.
- iv) Protection of Forests from biotic interference.
- v) Afforestation under soil conservation scheme.
- vi) Sandal Regeneration.

#### **Involvement of Voluntary Agencies in Environmental Programmes**

5008. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to involve voluntary agencies/Organisations to check environmental degradation, and pollution control programmes;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the background of the voluntary organisations proposed to be engaged in such work; and

(c) the details of steps proposed to be taken to create awareness among the people regarding need to restore ecology and control pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Voluntary organisations are being involved in the implementation of several programmes like National Environment Awareness Campaign, Wastelands Development through afforestation, Ganga Action Plan, Eco-development Camps, Field Demonstration Projects, organisation of technical seminar/symposia etc., after assessing the capability of such organisations.

(c) The Ministry, since 1986, has been conducting a national Environment Awareness Campaign involving voluntary organisations, educational institutions, State Departments of Environment, Media personnel, professionals etc. with the aim of creating environmental awareness at national level for the conservation and protection of environment.

[*Translation*]

#### **Setting up of Girls Hostels**

5009. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to inadequate number of girls hostels in women colleges, many girls are deprived of college education; 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 EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Department of Education and the University Grants Commission have not received specific information that inadequacy of hostel facilities have deprived many girl students of college education. The University Grants Commission is infact, providing assistance to Universities/Colleges for construction of hostels. For women's hostels, the UGC meets 75% of the actual expenditure of construction as against 50% in the case of men's hostels.

[*English*]

#### **Study Centres of Indira Gandhi Open University**

5010. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:



(a) state-wise number of study centres of Indira Gandhi Open University in the country; and

(b) the funds allotted for these Study Centres during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The State-wise number of Study Centres of Indira Gandhi National Open University is given in the statement below.

(b) The budget of Indira Gandhi National Open University for 1990-91 makes a provision of Rs. 160.70 lakhs for remuneration and training of staff, counsellors, etc., working at the Study Centres. In addition, expenditure on furniture equipment, supplies, travel, postage, etc., of Study Centres is met from the overall budget provisions of IGNOU.

**STATEMENT**

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Study Centres</i>
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	8
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	2
Bihar	6
Goa	1
Gujarat	6
Haryana	7

1	2
Himachal Pradesh	4
Jammu & Kashmir	2
Karnataka	4
Kerala	3
Madhya Pradesh	9
Maharashtra	10
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	2
Mizoram	1
Nagaland	1
Orissa	9
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	6
Tamil Nadu	5
Uttar Pradesh	17
West Bengal	5
Tripura	1
Sikkim	1
<i>UNION TERRITORY</i>	
Chandigarh	1
Delhi	16
Lakshadweep	1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
Pondicherry	1

**New Scheme to select Teachers**

5011 SHRIGANGA CHARAN LODHI  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a new scheme has been formulated for selection of teachers by U G C and

(b) if so, what are the main objects of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF M G K MENON) (a) and (b) The Scheme of revision of payscales for teachers in Universities and colleges communicated to the State Government on 22 7 88 also lays down that only those candidates who besides fulfilling the minimum academic qualifications prescribed for the post of lecturer have qualified in a comprehensive test to be specially conducted for the purpose will be eligible for appointment as lecturers

The main object of introducing an eligibility test for recruitment of lecturers is to remove disparities in standards of examinations at Master's level between different universities, minimise local influences and widen the eligibility zone for recruitment to teaching posts

- State Governments will be free to hold separate tests accredited by the UGC or accept the national test of the UGC
- The minimum eligibility conditions for appearing in the common JRF/

Lecturers test will be 55% marks at the Master's level.

- Candidates who have done M Phil/ Ph D are exempted from the test upto 1990 (December) and 1992 (December) respectively

**Recruitment Policy In Armed Forces**

5012 S ATINDER PAL SINGH Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether any quota system on the basis of language or religion has been introduced for recruitment in the army,

(b) whether any State-wise percentage has been prescribed on the basis of their population

(c) if so, the details thereof, separately,

(d) if not, the policy in respect of recruitment of army, and

(e) the reasons for continuous decline in the number of Sikh recruits since independence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR RAJA RAMANNA) (a) No, Sir

(b) to (d) Recruitment to the Army is based on the Recruitable Male Population (RMP) RMP is that proportion of the male population which meets the qualitative requirement (QR) of the prescribed age limits and standards of education for enrollment into Army and is reckoned as 10 percent of the male population of the country or the State or the District as the case may be The current planning for RMP is based on census data of 1981

(e) There has not been a continuous decline in the number of Sikh recruits

### Assistance to Maharashtra for Forest Plantation

5013. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given assistance to the State of Maharashtra for forest plantation in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details of the areas covered; and

(c) the different kinds of plants planted in these areas under this centrally sponsored scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Central assistance has been provided to the Government of Maharashtra for planting in forest areas, which include tribal areas, under the scheme of Rural Fuelwood Plantations and the Drought Prone Areas Programme. The districts covered are Ahmednagar, Nasik, Jalgaon, Thane, Kolhapur, Sindhudurg, Parbhani, Pune, Sholapur, Sangli, Jalana, Dhule, Aurangabad, Satara, Beed and Osmanabad.

(c) Species being raised are mainly for fuelwood, fodder and forest produce.

### Open Universities

5014. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise number of open universities set up in the country so far;

(b) whether one such open university has been set up at Kota in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the Central assistance extended to that university in 1987-89 and 1989-90; and

(d) the policy of Government with regard to the expansion of such open universities in 8th Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The State-wise number of open universities set up in the country so far is as follows:

Andhra Pradesh	—	1
Rajasthan	—	1
Bihar	—	1
Maharashtra	—	1

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No development assistance has been extended to the Kota Open University so far. However, University Grants Commission provided a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the University in 1988-89 under its Book Writing scheme and a sum of Rs. 60,000 in 1989-90 for organising an international seminar on Philosophy of Social Sciences.

(d) One of the objects of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) is to encourage the Open University and distance education system in the educational pattern of the country and to coordinate and determine the standard in such system.

The expansion of the Open University system in the 8th Plan would, to a large extent, depend on the availability of funds for this purpose and the view taken in the matter by State Governments.

**Development of Tribal Languages in the Country**

5015 DR A K ROY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any plan for the development of Tribal language

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether there is scope of development of tribal dialects of Chotanagpur and Santhal Paragnas region in Bihar and

(d) if so, the steps taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF M G K MENON) (a) to (d) The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, is engaged in the task of development and promotion of tribal languages. The work consists of linguistic description, collection of folklore, preparation of instructional materials for primary schools and adult literacy programme and providing in service training to teachers and material producers for these languages and dialects. In respect of the tribal dialects of Chotanagpur and Santhal Paragnas of Bihar the Institute has prepared primers in Santhali, Mundari, Kurukh, Kharia and Ho in collaboration with the NCERT, phonetic reader and grammar in Mundari, grammar and dictionary in Ho and Bhumij, grammar in Malto. Work is in progress in preparing phonetic reader and grammar in Kurukh and grammar in Santhali.

**Expenditure on Nehru Centenary Celebrations**

5016. SHRI A VIJAYARAGHAVAN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the total amount spent by Union Government for the Nehru Centenary Celebrations; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The total expenditure incurred by the Implementation Committee for the Commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of India's Independence and the Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary during the three years 1987-88 to 1989-90 was Rs 11,64 45 lacs

(b) Broad details of actual expenditure are as under

	<i>(Rupees in lacs)</i>	
Pay and Allowance	—	88 14
Office Expenses	—	239 09
Programmes and activities	—	837 22
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1164 45 Lacs</b>

**Cloud Seeding Technique for Meeting Water Scarcity Problem in South India**

5017 SHRI Y S RAJA SEK HAR REDDY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in the 'Hindu' dated the 17th March, 1990 under the caption 'Cloud seeding will help end water scarcity',

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto, and

(c) whether Government propose to

make use of this technique for meeting water scarcity in Madras, Karnataka, Kerala and drought-prone areas of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government are aware of the different cloud seeding techniques for rainfall enhancement. However, it is pointed out that during cyclonic conditions, rainfall normally occurs under natural conditions and artificial enhancement of rainfall may not be needed. Cloud seeding is generally attempted when there is deficiency of actual rainfall (for example during monsoon season) but tall clouds are present in sufficient number. Government of India, through the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, is in a position to assist the States in their cloud seeding operations on their request. Government of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and Kerala have availed the services of the Institute in the past. Such a request from Government of Kerala is currently being processed for operation during the ensuing monsoon season.

#### **Technology Status Report of Printing Machinery Industry**

5018. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Technology Status Report on printing machinery industry has been finalised;

(b) if so, the recommendations made in the report; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken on those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Not yet Sir. A draft technology status report on Printing Machinery prepared under a plan scheme "National Register of Foreign Collaboration" has been discussed in a workshop held in February, 1990.

(b) and (c). The recommendations made in the draft report include: setting up of Central Research Institute for printing machinery development, particularly using electronics; quality of printing machinery and after sale service need to be improved due to emergence of new technologies, competition and economic consideration; there is a need for training manpower for printing industry both at technician level as well as for design and development of printing machinery. The findings of the report will be disseminated widely to all concerned industries, institutions, Ministries/ Departments.

#### **Representation to Women in Social organisation**

5019. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to give due representation to women in Government social welfare and social service organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quota laid down for women if any; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF M G K MENON) (a) to (c) Although no specific decision has been taken in terms of indicating or laying down a quota for giving due representation of women in government, social welfare and social welfare organizations, yet a concerted effort is being made by Government to give representation to women, particularly in those organizations which are dealing with welfare and development programmes. This effort would be substantially strengthened. The Central Social Welfare Board also ensure that in regard to implementation of welfare programmes particularly women's welfare programmes the grantee institutions provide for a sizable number of women on their Managing Committees.

12.00 hrs.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR SPEAKER Please take your seat

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR SPEAKER I will listen to all you only after you go back to your seat. Please speak one by one. I am not reading the newspaper. you please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SAIF-UD-DIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) Sir, a very sinister plot has been unearthed. It has been revealed by the Additional DIG, BSF that the Anand Margis have set up a militant wing and they have links with the international arms racket. They

are procuring arms from across the border through Pakistan. Their aim is to kill the selected leaders of CPI (M). These Anand Margis, on the garb of religion, are actually practising violence and are planning to kill the leaders of political parties and whose cause was taken up even by Congress (I) leaders. I demand a Statement from the Home Minister. I would like to know the whole thing and I would also like to know whether the Government will declare these Anand Margis as a terrorist group. *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER Please take your seat

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY I demand a Statement from the Home Minister. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR SPEAKER Mufti Saheb wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) Sir, whatever the facts are about the activities of Anand Margis, I will make a Statement as soon as the Report comes.

PROF SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla) Mr Speaker, Sir, I had given a Calling Attention notice and an Adjournment Motion on the situation in Kashmir arising out of continuous curfew for the 11th day. This is for the eleventh day that there is twentyfour hour curfew in the entire city. So, the old and the infirm, the wounded and the sick are facing a very great hardship. The Home Minister had made a statement here that he would ask the Governor to allow some relaxation in curfew but he has not done it, earlier he had allowed just a two-hour relaxation in some areas of Civil lines. The people are dying of starvation. There are no medicines, there are no life-saving drugs and women have not been able to go to hospitals to deliver babies.

I want to understand how long the curfew will continue. Is it proper for the Central Government to treat Kashmir as a colony? I want to know: Can you impose curfew in any other city like this? I want that the Home Minister should make a statement. The people are dying in Kashmir. You cannot confine the people only to their homes, without even medicines. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I think it is the darkest period in the history. Let the Home Minister make statement. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is enough, Mr. Soz, both of you please take your seats. let Shri Khurana Speak, (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI (Srinagar): Was Jammu and Kashmir annexed to India with a view to doing injustice to its people?

MR. SPEAKER: Please take you seat and listen to Shri Khurana.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI: You ask the Minister of Home Affairs to make a statement. People are dying there (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI: You can not confine 40 lakh people to their homes.

[*English*]

We would request the Home Minister to make a statement

[*Translation*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: May I know your ruling, Sir?

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI: Do you also want to confine them?

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: We cannot sit unless the Home Minister makes a statement. He must make a statement.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Listen to Shri Khurana first.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): I would like to say about the incident of bomb blasts in Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: He did not fulfil his promise.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. He is responding to your question.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Sir, the Government is equally concerned about the difficulties that the people of Kashmir are facing due to imposition of curfew. But I must say that there cannot be any slackness and laxity in dealing with the terrorists.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Why should innocent people suffer? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Soz. will you

please take your seat?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs, please take your seat.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: BJP is browbeating us. We shall not allow BJP to brow-beat us. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are not the Speaker.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tiwari, please take your seat. Now Mr. Home Minister.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: We are equally serious to apprehend those, the catch hold of those who have destroyed peace and tranquillity in Kashmir. I must inform the House that during last week, there has been some breakthrough. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Please step up the efforts.

[*English*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: A number of hide-outs of these militants and terrorists were searched; and we have made a break-through in arresting, in apprehending the hard-core terrorists. *(Interruptions)* Here, the hard-core finds sympathizers. I want to inform the House that there are clear instructions by the State Government that there should be no harassment to the common people.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: But there has been harassment.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: And lady Police has been involved in making searches. There are no complaints. Even Mr. Soz should know there are no complaints.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Please allow me: I will tell him.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: But it is the compulsion of the situation—we have to impose the curfew, because when you relax the curfew, the militants find it easy to escape from their hide-outs.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: But will you hold the entire population as hostages—the innocent, infirm and the old people?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Not at all; not at all. That is not our intention.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: But you are doing it.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: After Mr. Soz mentioned here about the imposition of curfew, I spoke to the Governor. Today, there was a relaxation in curfew, I understand. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI: You are referring to the Governor. *(Interruptions)* He belongs to the Viswa Hindu Parishad and Bajrang Dal. He is associated with the B.J.P.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: He was a very good person when he was in Congress Party. Is it not so?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khurana, please sit down. The hon. Minister is replying. Mr. Soz, please sit down. Mr. Pathak, please sit down.



(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: You cannot browbeat us. (Interruptions)

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: I assure the hon. Members of the House. (Interruptions)

Government is very keen that the situation in Kashmir should come back to normalcy. As far as the curfew is concerned, it has been relaxed today; it will be relaxed tomorrow. It will be done gradually. (Interruptions) Even the people of Kashmir want that those who are responsible for destroying peace, should be dealt with. (Interruptions) People of Kashmir keep asking: how will you be able to catch hold of terrorists? Unless you catch hold of terrorists, there cannot be peace. So, there cannot be any laxity on that account. (Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: But should you keep the old and the infirm as hostages?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: It is for the State Government... (Interruptions) There cannot be any imposition from the Centre. Those who are responsible to tackle the situation in Kashmir, those who are at the helm of affairs in J & K, can make the proper assessment. I had made it absolutely clear to the Governor that the people of Kashmir generally face difficulties. He should start relaxing the curfew; and I hope there will be peace and normalcy. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vasant Sathe.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Sathe.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: There are no medicines; there is a shortage of life-saving drugs. (Interruptions) I am not satisfied with the Minister's reply. We are walking

out of this House.

12.15 hrs.

*At this stage, Prof. Saifuddin Soz and some other hon. Members left the House*

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): I wish to invite your kind attention of this House to an utter confusion prevailing because of contradictory statements made by the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister himself about the threat of a war-like situation that is apprehended by senior leaders of the Government. This is a very serious matter with international ramifications and also national consequences. Therefore, it would be desirable in the interest of the national that the Government comes out with a very clear statement of policy, because the Foreign Minister twice once here and again on 13th April in Calcutta while proceeding to Hanoi said, there is no question of war. The hon. Prime Minister was pleased to say on 10th April that the people should be forewarned. Therefore, it is necessary that we must know about it. The officials has said that the Prime Minister did not mean this. I do not understand if the officials-spokesman-are going to interpret the Prime Minister. So, this creates a confusion. Therefore, I think, this is a very serious matter. We would expect the Government to come out with a clear policy statement and you allow discussion under Rule 193 in this House properly on this very serious matter. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday on 15.4.1990, I went to see the refugees who came from Kashmir valley to Delhi. On being asked the reason why they left Kashmir, they emphatically told me that they were forced to leave Kashmir by the local Muslims and the

local police. Not only that, if any person in the Kashmir Valley is found bestowing even a small favour like offering a glass of water etc. to the personnel of Armed Forces, he is killed by the local police and the local Muslims the very next day. The situation in Kashmir has become very alarming now. I therefore, would like to submit that strict measures be taken against the terrorists in Kashmir and Article 370 of the Constitution be scrapped without any further delay as also more and more people belonging to other parts of India should be allowed to settle there (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice of calling attention on the incidents of bomb-blasts in two police stations of Delhi last week causing injuries to many persons. Only the other day, a time bomb exploded in Wazirpur area of North Delhi and similar incidents were reported from other parts of the Country i.e. Bombay and Pune. From all this, it is all clear that... (*Interruptions*) For the last five years, you have been instrumental in creating an alarming situation.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khurana, please address the Chair.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, I would like to submit that some one should be held responsible for the incidents of recent bomb-blast in Delhi. As per my information, the intelligence agencies forewarned the Delhi Police well in time that some terrorist from Punjab and Kashmir were likely to sneak into Delhi. Despite this, no precautionary measures were taken except the routine declaration of Red Alert by the Delhi Police. In fact, no concrete steps were taken. I would like the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to make a statement on this incident.

[*English*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: I will make a statement on this at 1 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the lady member.

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTIMALA BALI (Madras South): I would like to bring to your notice that out of 1,500 students studying in REC, Srinagar, about 40 of them are from my State of Tamil Nadu. Now the students are desperate and they are in serious plight. The situation is very serious because the College which is supposed to have re-opened in March has not re-Opened up to date. There is no information. In spite of all the attempts made by the parents and the students there is nothing whatsoever, they have not heard any news from them. Now, I would request the concerned authorities and the Government of India to tell us what they are going to do about of the plight which the students are facing. I represent forty students from my State who are studying in Srinagar.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point, Madam.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): This is a very serious situation. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, Mr. Charles. I have called upon Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI (Domariaganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of a Calling Attention... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You place your point.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): The North-Eastern region is connected by rail link and it is the only link.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You have already spoken on it during the course of debate on Railway Ministry.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Let met complete. Now what happened in the last seven days is that there was a bomb blast.

MR. SPEAKER: The Ministry is going to make a statement today.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tiwari Please.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: If the Minister is going to make a statement on it, thank you, Sir. Thank you (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the maps of India appearing in the reports of the World Bank, Jammu and Kashmir has not been shown as a part of India. It has been reported in the newspapers also. Despite this, no action has been taken by the Government on it. I would like in this regard... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You made your point, now please take your seat.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of a calling attention in regard to strike of 12000 doctors in Uttar Pradesh. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seat. Now, Papers Laid, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a large area of Western Uttar Pradesh has been badly hit by hail-storms. No relief measures have been taken by the State Government. I therefore, request the Central Government to make necessary arrangements to start relief wok in the affected areas at the earliest. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES: I have given a Calling Attention. (Interruptions) Sir, there is a shocking news that the hon'ble Minister Shri George Fernandes has given a report alleging that the Home Minister of the country Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed has links with terrorists. There is an eight page note. We want a categorical statement from the Prime Minister regarding this reports. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take you seat.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Both the Ministers are here. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.  
You have had your say..

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised your point. I cannot compel the Minister.

*(Interruptions)*

SARI P.R.KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Sir, this House will have to draw presumption. Both the Ministers are present in the House. It has been brought to the notice of this House that there is a press report to the effect that a report or an eight page letter has been written by Shri Fernandes saying that the Home Minister is involved with terrorist. We would like to know whether it is true or not. What is the situation? The country cannot have a Home Minister where another Minister in charge of Kashmir Affairs is saying that he has links with militants. We must know the correct position... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know through you, whether the Prime Minister and his Government are not guilty of letting out defence secrets. Are they trying to whip up war hysteria in this country? I have spent 21 years in the Armed Forces. Our Armed Forces are always prepared for any war. But we were not going on the streets telling the country that we are prepared for a war... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now you have made your point. Mr. Bhajan Lal.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: This is a very serious matter... *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in Gujarat is very bad. Kindly allow to make my submission in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming to it, you please take your seat.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL (Faridabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Home Minister is present in the House and right now he has made a brief statement on Jammu and Kashmir. You as well as the entire country are well aware of the fact that the situation in Punjab is at present very alarming. Statements issued by Shri S.S.Mann, the President of the Akali Dal (Mann Group) during the last four days on Punjab are extremely damaging and pernicious. He has stated that they do not accept the Constitution of the country and that Khalistan would be created at all costs. He has been referring to the 'Anandpur Sahib Resolution' which will disintegrate the country if accepted. He has also stated that in case of a Pakistani attack on India, they would not lend their support to India. I would therefore, like to know from the Government of India the action that has been taken against him for his utterances and if no action has been taken, the reason therefore. Similarly, the situation in Assam has deteriorated to an alarming proportion, so much so that it has become out of control. This is all on account of the weak policies adopted by the Government so I would like to know the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, like Punjab and Kashmir, Gujarat is also a border state. In the past 15 days, more than

7 persons was killed in the riots that took place in Gujarat.

MR. SPEAKER: This matter has already been discussed in the House.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I would like to say something different from what has already been stated. I would like to state that this time in Gujarat the anti national elements played active role in the riots. In Mehatrane, a stengun costing Rs. one lakh was recovered and in Ahmedabad a revolver made in France was recovered. In a religious place in Ahmedabad, 40 people were apprehended. One of the persons apprehended had been paying frequent visits to Arab Countries. I would like to apprise the House about this incident which is a matter of grave concern at this was not an ordinary riots.

[*English*]

As anti national elements actively participated in it.

[*Translation*]

Yesterday at Ahmedabad, I also informed the Home Minister and invited his attention to it. I told him that it should be taken seriously as it is not a usual communal riot. Elements who are bent upon causing destruction to the country are involved in it. As such stern action should be taken to bring them to the book.

SHRI TASLIMUDDIN (Purnea): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at NC-31 level crossing at Khaksi bagh adjacent to Purnea Railway Station in Bihar, trains are stopped for hours

together. On the 14th instant, woman named Smt. Rama Devi, who was in family way, died on her way to hospital as she could not be taken to hospital due to blockade of the road caused by long stoppage of a train at the said crossing. I was myself an eye witness of this tragedy. I would like to draw that attention of the hon. Railway Ministry to it any urge upon him to give necessary instructions to construct an over-bridge there as also adequate compensation be given to the family of the deceased... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI M.J.AKBAR (Kishanganj): The Home Minister has make a very eloquent defence of curfew in Kashmir.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: This has already been discussed. Why are you repeating it again and again?

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: What crime have the people of Assam committed that they are not taking action against ULFA? In the statement made by the Home Minister, he said that ULFA would not be banned. Why is he issuing a character certificate to ULFA when there is an absolute state of terror in the whole of Assam? I would like to repeatedly draw your attention... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not raising a new point. Why are you wasting the time of the House?

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: Nothing is being done against ULFA despite a spate of murders.

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12.31 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Detailed demands of grants of the Ministry of Labour for 1990-91***[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the table a copy of the detailed demands for grants (English and Hindi versions) of the Ministry of Labour for the year 1990-91. [Placed in Library, See No. LT 662/90]

**Annual Report and review on the working of society for promotion of wasteland development, New Delhi for 1988-89**

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): On behalf of my colleague, Shrimati Maneka Gandhi: I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library See No. LT—663/90].

**Annual Report and Review on the working of Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad for 1988-89 and Annual Report and review of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh for 1986-87 and 1987-88 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1988-89.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) show reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT—664/90]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1987-88.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the years 1986-87, and 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—665/90]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad,

- Hyderabad, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 1988-89.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library See No. 666/90]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Historical Research New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library See LT—667/90]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the national Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1988-89.
- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above. [Placed in Library See LT—668/90].
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Western Region) Bombay, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Western Region) Bombay, for the year 1988-89.
- (11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT—669/90].

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12.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1990, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th March, 1990, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th April, 1990, with the following amendment:—

**Clause—2**

That at page 1, for lines 5 and 6, the following be substituted, namely:—

***Bomb. blasts in Dooars Exp. &***

2. In section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.— Amendment of section 3 of Act 60 of Act 60 of 1952.

(a) in sub-sections (1) and (4), for the words "the House of the People or, as the case may be, the Legislative Assembly of the State; whenever they occur, the words "each House of Parliament or, as the case may be, the Legislature of the State" shall be substituted:

(b) sub-sections (5) and (6) shall be omitted.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendment be communicated to this House.

12.33 hrs.

**Commission for Inquiry (Amendment)  
Bill 1990 as amended by Rajya Sabha**

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1990, which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with an amendment.

12.34.

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Bomb blast involving 5718 Dooars Express on 12.4.90 and 5609 Avadh Assam Express on 13.4.90 on Alipurduar division of North East Frontier Railway and Fire Accident in 383 Makameh-Darapur Passenger Train on 16.4.90**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): With profound

regret, I apprise the House of 2 unfortunate accidents in a single night caused by bomb blasts, the first involving train No. 5718, Doors Express and another more these accident to train No. 5609 Avadh-Assam Express. Both these accidents occurred on the Alipurduar Division of Northeast Frontier Railway.

In the first accident at 21.30 hours on 12.4.90, while 5718 Guwahati-Katihar Dooars Express was on run between Bijni and Chaprakata on the Guwahati-New Bongaigaon Metre Gauge section, a bomb exploded under the moving train resulting in the derailment of the 6th coach from the train engine at Km. 134/11 (Metre Gauge). As a result of this accident, 1 passenger lost his life and 10 passengers sustained injuries out of which 5 were grievous.

Immediately on receipt of information about the accident, the medical van from New Bongaigaon was rushed to the site and arrived there at 23.30 hours with Divisional Officers and a medical team. The injured were taken to the Railway Hospital at New Bongaigaon for treatment.

A much more serious accident occurred a few hours later at 02.50 hours on 13.4.90 when a bomb exploded under train No. 5609 Avadh-Assam Express at Km. 216/03 (Broad Gauge) between Kokrajhar and Fakiragram stations on the New Bongaigaon-New Jalpaiguri Broad Gauge single line section, 8 coaches marshalled 3rd to 10th from train engine derailed, of which 6 coaches marshalled 4th to 9th from train engine capsized. As a consequence of this accident, 13 passengers lost their lives and 65 passengers sustained injuries, out of which 21 were grievous.

Immediately on receipt of information about the accident, medical relief vans with Divisional Officers and medical teams were rushed to the site from Alipurduar, New Bongaigaon and Guwahati. The Divisional Railway Manager, Alipurduar and some of the Divisional Officers who were on their way to the site of the first accident, turned back and reached the accident site near Fakira-



gram at 05.20 hours. The local Civil and Police officials also attended the accident spot.

The injured passengers were taken by the Railway Medical Van to the Railway Hospital at Alipurduar. Some of the injured were later shifted to the Air Force Hospital at Hashimara.

The General Manager, Northeast Frontier Railway, who was at Calcutta rushed to the site to oversee relief arrangements.

The Chairman, Railway Board, also proceeded to the accident site.

I heard about the accident while in Kashmir, and started for Hashimara but I had to turn back en route due to inclement weather in the Northeastern region. Yesterday, I flew to Hashimara and visited the injured in the hospitals at Hashimara and Alipurduar. Thereafter, in the absence of the Assam Chief Minister and State Home Minister, I held discussions with the State Revenue Minister, the State Law Minister, the State Planning Minister and State Government officials including the Chief Secretary, the Home Secretary and the Director General of Police regarding measures for ensuring the safety of train running.

A deeply disturbing feature of the two accidents is that they have occurred on the two arterial routes on the Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge sections of Northeast Frontier Railway, on which depend the movement of essential commodities such as foodgrains, salt, cement, fertilizers, petroleum products etc. to the entire Northeastern region. That there is a diabolical design to destabilise the entire region become apparent when one considers that on the same night, the vital road bridge across the river Manas on the National Highway, not far from the accident spot near Bijni, was also blown up, thereby disrupting road communication as well to the North Eastern Region. The situation is indeed very grim.

In the aftermath of the two accidents,

track patrolling which had been discontinued since April 7th due to deployment of forces elsewhere, has been reintroduced in the disturbed area between Srirampur Assam and Patiladaha in coordination with the State Government. Track patrolling is now being done jointly by Railway staff and armed personnel of the Assam Rifles. Railway motor trollies have been provided at strategic points to facilitate movement of police officials for surprise checks and general supervision. Pilot engines with police escorts will run on the sensitive broad gauge and metre gauge sections in the early hours of each morning. For the present, running of passenger trains through the disturbed area is being confined to day light hours. I have spoken to the Home Secretary to deploy additional forces to Assam for strengthening the patrolling of Railway installations to enable restoration of normal train services.

I sincerely appeal to the people of the Northeastern Region to assist the Government in isolating the misguided elements who seem bent upon paralysing life in the region through such acts of terrorism. On my part, I would like to assure the House of our determination to fight this menace and restore normalcy in the area without any delay.

All railway workers and I extend our heartfelt condolences to the families of persons who lost their lives in these unfortunate accidents and sincere sympathies to the injured.

I trust the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families and in condemning these mindless acts which have resulted in the death of and injury to innocent people.

Sir, as I was coming to the House, I have received information from the AGM/Eastern Railway that at about 9.45 hours today, that is, at 9.45 this morning, there was fire in one of the coaches of 383 Mokameh-Danapur Passenger while it was approaching Gulzarbagh. The Gateman of one of the level crossings had noticed smoke in one coach and informed the Station when the signal

[Sh. George Fernandes]

was put back to danger to stop the train. Prompt action was taken to get the fire brigade and put out the fire. But by then 30 passengers had died. Injured passengers had been moved to the hospital. Exact number is not yet known. I am awaiting further details.

12.40 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Need for allocation of More funds for early completion of Bangalore Mysore metre gauge railway line**

SHRISRIKANTADATTANARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR (Mysore): The people of Karnataka are very much agitated due to the inordinate delay in the completion of the construction of Bangalore-Mysore Metre gauge line. The project was started in 1979 and against the estimated cost of Rs. 26.02 crores only Rs. 6.38 crores have been spent till the end of 1985. During 1985-86 only a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs had been provided and after repeated requests this was increased to rupees one crore. During 1986-87 also only Rs. 50 lakhs had been provided, but subsequently it was increased by Rs. 1.59 crores. The amounts allocated in 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 are also very meagre. At this rate this project may take a number of years for completion.

Once the conversion of this line is completed, it will increase passenger traffic on that route. The railways will be able to earn additional revenue from that line. The tourist traffic will also increase manifold. The Government of Karnataka has been pleading every year increase allocation for this work.

As such, I demand that allocation of fund for the conversion of Bangalore-Mysore project may be enhanced in 1990-91 finan-

cial year so that the project could be completed at an early date.

[Translation]

- (ii) **Need to ensure transportation of Coal by HINDALCO by rail**

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD (Salem-pur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter of urgent importance under Rule 377.

The Coal India, Calcutta has asked North Karanpura Field (Hazari Bagh) to supply coal to HINDALCO, Renukut (U.P.) on the condition that the coal should be transported by rail. HINDALCO requires 10 thousand tons coal per day, and if transported by rail, it has to bear additional surcharge of Rs. 250 per ton. In view of this in order to save rupees 25 lakhs, HINDALCO is transporting coal by trucks of Renu Sagar Power Company and thus Railway is being to loss of Rs. 10 lakhs (approx.) per day.

In this regard I wrote a letter to the hon. Minister of Railways and the Prime Minister on 12th Feb. 1990. It is understood that even now illegal transportation of coal by HINDALCO is continuing.

So, I request the Minister of Railways to stop the illegal transportation of coal by HINDALCO and recover the amount of loss incurred by the Railways from them.

- (iii) **Need for doubling of railway line between Ranaghat and Lalgola West Bengal**

[English]

DR. ASIMBALA (Nabadwip): Ranaghat-Lalgola railway line is a section of the Sealdah Lalgola Broad Gauge Railway line. It covers a distance of over 160 kilometres from Ranaghat to Lalgola. This railway line passes through a densely populated area and serves lakhs of daily commuters. Besides, there is a large number of office goers who are facing great difficulties daily due to

railway traffic in that line. Krishnagar and Beharampur are the district headquarters of Nadia and Murshidabad respectively and are of very great historical importance and cultural inheritance.

I would request the Railway Minister to take up the coupling of the Railway line in the Ranaghat-Lalgola section immediately.

**(iv) Need for steps to prevent the recurrence of incidents take Chlorine gas leakage in the Standard Alkali factory on Thane-Belapur strip**

SHRI VIDYADHAR GOKHALE (Bombay North Central): On the 3rd April, 1990, at about 8 P.M. the terrible Chlorine-gas-leakage took place in the 'STANDARD ALKALI' factory (in Thane-Belapur strip which caused suffocation and vomiting etc. to hundreds of persons.

On 25th March 1990, the concerned Chlorine-gas-cylinders were okayed by experts of the so-called 'Disaster-prevention-plan'. This plan prepared by the Committee, comprising of the top officials of 'Nocil' and 'Standard Alkali' etc. has proved useless. Many people were hospitalised as a result of gas leakage. It may also be recalled that on 21st October last, eight employees of the above-mentioned company were injured due to leakage of sulphuric-acid.

I would, therefore, request the Government to take necessary steps to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future.

**(v) Need to ensure the upgradation of slum areas of Nagpur city not affected due to forest law regarding 'Zhudpi Jungle'**

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Sir, there is tremendous resentment amongst the slum dwellers of Nagpur city because most of the schemes for upgradation of slums are not being implemented because of instructions from Forest Department of Government of India. I would like to

inform the House that about 6 lakh people live in slums in Nagpur alone. They are staying there for the last 25-30 years. Slum improvement schemes under 20 Point programme have already been implemented. As per the revised scheme it is now high time that these people should be helped with upgraded schemes, but the Forest law regarding 'Zhudpi' jungle is coming in the way for clearance. The areas in the limit of Municipal Corporation of Nagpur where there are thousands of hutments and not even a single tree is being termed as "Zhudpi Jungle".

I earnestly request the Minister of Environment and Forests to send a high level team to see that this major hurdle which is coming in the way of settling these slum dwellers is removed. The land which comes under Municipal Corporation limit of the city of Nagpur should be declared free from "Zhudpi Jungle".

**(vi) Need to float debentures for various railway projects in Marathwada, Maharashtra**

DR. VENKATESH KABDE (Nanded): Sir, I welcome the announcement made by the esteemed Railway Minister, at Bombay that the Maharashtra Government has been allowed to float debentures to complete railway projects in Maharashtra. Marathwada is a very backward region of Maharashtra. The approved Manwad-Aurangabad-Mudkhed-Adilabad broad gauge conversion has not been completed although the work was started in 1977. In Marathwada there has been demand and agitation for the following additional railway projects:—

- (1) Conversion of Latur-Kurduwadi-Miraj narrow gauge into broad gauge.
- (2) Latur-Lature road as a new small broad gauge line.
- (3) Parli-Bead-Ahmednagar as a new broad gauge line.

Unless these railway lines are provided,

[Dr. Venkatesh Kabde]

industrial and other development of Marathwada is not possible. Therefore, it is requested that debentures may be floated not only for Manmad-Adilabad line as proposed by the Railway Minister but for all the above stated railway lines.

[*Translation*]

**(vii) Need for payment of Hill compensatory allowance to Central Government and Public undertakings' Employees posted in Himachal Pradesh**

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is great resentment among the employees of Central Government and Public Undertakings posted in Himachal Pradesh for non-payment of Hill Compensatory Allowance on the pattern of State Government, since the employees working in Central Government offices and Public undertakings in other states such as Sikkim and Rajasthan are enjoying such benefits on the pattern of the State Government they are getting H.C.A. in Sikkim and Border Allowance in Rajasthan.

In this regard, several organisations of these employees working in Himachal Pradesh have expressed their resentment in the meetings organised by them and through various other means that being the hill area, they have to spend much more on the maintenance of their families.

Generally it has been observed till now that it were the State Government's employees asking for the pay and allowances on the pattern of Central Government, but in this case Central Government employees are asking for payment of allowances on the pattern of State Government.

Keeping in view the above, I urge the Government to grant H.C.A. immediately to the employees of Central Government and public undertakings posted in Himachal on the pattern of Himachal Government, so that

the prevailing resentment among the employees could be removed.

12.50 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
1990-91**

**Ministry of Industry—Contd.**

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Industry.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, the Minister of Industry will reply at 4 o'clock and we can take the vote immediately thereafter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have time for 1 O'Clock till 4.30 PM.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: The hon. Minister would reply at 4.30 PM.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. Now Shri M. Arunachalam will speak.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM (Tenkasi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Let me begin as a former Member of the Council of Ministers who looked after Industry Ministry by wishing Shri Ajit Singh well in his assignment. He has an excellent foundation to build on. The question is, will he be able to? before I comment on it based on whatever little has been done by him during the last four months, let me take this opportunity to mention a few points.

As the Annual Administrative Report for 1989-90 asserts, industrial growth in the first four years of the Plan exceeded Plan targets. 1989-90 saw in the first four months some signs of sluggishness. Our efforts to put the growth back on the rapid growth path

succeeded as the subsequent index figures for July to November show. We have visualised the manufacturing scene in the year 2000 would be qualitatively quite different from what is today. Our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi has directed us to re-adjust, re-equip and re-tool for accelerated growth by our new strategies. We have taken that into our view. That is all our achievement. But what is it that the new Government has done during the last four months? With the greatest goodwill, I have tried to find what the strategy of the new Government is. I am sorry to say that I have drawn a blank.

There has been a lot of noise but no action. There is a proverb in Tamil which says an half-filled vessel makes the most noise. I am only reminded of that proverb. Let me take first the oft-repeated claim of the new Government. We are rejecting the trickle down theory—well, that never was our theory. What is there to reject, I do not know. We are restructuring the economy. Well, so far they have restructured the Planning Commission with 10, 12 or 20 Members what is it, Sir. Three Members handling Industry and squabbling among themselves as to who handles what portion of Industry. That is all the so-called restructuring has so far been, as far as I can see. The poor Minister himself has none to assist him in 'running'—and he has not 'run' it—an important Ministry. The Deputy Prime Minister thought he was so busy that he needed another person to help him in drafting some party meeting minutes. It is none of our concern, Sir. But the Prime Minister does not think it necessary to give him some assistance. The result has been complete lack of decision, cohesion and coordination. Chaos or Mayhem is the word, for the way the Ministry is being run. Let me give you an example. With a lot of fanfare it was announced "We are giving emphasis to small-scale industry." A new Department is being created. A Secretary's post is being created. Sir, it is all bluff, if I may say so. As far as I know, no Department has been created till last week. The matter is still being debated. One officer has joined in the rank of a Secretary. That is all. On the contrary, the post of Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries remains unfilled, four months

after this Government has taken over. My information is that no work is taking place on the Small-Scale side and I suspect, Sir, the hon. Minister busy as he is with party affairs is totally innocent of this fact.

Well Sir, they say they are going to have an employment-oriented strategy; and they lay emphasis on Khadi and Village Industries. I had the privilege of piloting a major amendment Bill of Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act a couple of years ago. Last year, the plan allocation was increased from Rs. 125 crores to Rs. 175 crores—a 40 per cent increase. We added 70-80 new industries to the list. We said that the Members should have experience in Khadi and Village Industries and they should have a five year tenure and be kept out of party politics. What have they done? Just as they have got rid of the Governors, they have got rid of the members of the Commission and appointed new members who have no experience at all in this field. Is it a rationale act? Is this how they handle the long-term development programme of the country? Please see the meagre increase they have given to this sector, this year. Is this an emphasis on employment?

Sir, public memory is very short. But some may remember that the Janata Dal Party, before elections, said that they would reduce salt price, if they came to power. Well, Sir, I had personally passed orders that iodised salt should be sold at Rs. 1.50 per kilo. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what he has done to implement not my decision, but his own party's promise. What is the word, Sir? Humbug, if it is parliamentary and that is all I can say.

In four months, I have not seen one major policy announcement or decision. There has been a total lack of coherent policy approach. I will not use the word 'dynamism', for this Government is a far cry from that. Whether it is village industry, small-scale industry or large scale industry, there is no thinking. And whatever foundation we built, I see no attempt to build any structure on it.

[Sh. M. Arunachalam]

13.00 hrs.

Sir, I speak with no animus. I feel only frustrated. I am sorry to say so but whatever little I have seen so far makes me feel that our people are being taken for a ride.

Before I conclude, I must refer to setting up of new growth centres. The Administration Report says the matter is being reviewed. It is a very important part of our strategy to develop backward areas. How long will they take to review it? I do not know. They say they are going to develop backward areas and re-introduce the incentive scheme for small-scale industries. When are they going to do it? After five years, they will not be there. Meanwhile, they have abolished, if I am not wrong, the income-tax incentive for backward areas. I really wonder, if the Minister is aware of what is happening or is he also being taken for a ride, by his colleague, the Finance Minister?

As you are well aware, the public sector has a dominant role to play on the industrial set up to the country's economy. It will be the pace-setter of the industrial growth. It is expected to generate sizeable resources. Is there any thinking by the Industry Minister to diminish the public sector role by his American experience in privatisation policies? What the Minister of Industry is doing to achieve the accelerated growth in industrial output? No doubt, the Minister for Industry is busy. The Minister is also busy. It reminds me of an anecdote in the tribes of Nilgiri Hills. When there is no rain, the tribal chief used to dance to invoke the rain God. Even then if the rain does not come, the tribal people will be satisfied that their leader is attempting and doing something to please the rain God.

To conclude, I see no evidence of any thinking, let alone action. They think they can muddle along and people will not notice. I am afraid it won't do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now a Statement by the hon. Home Minister.

#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

#### **Bomb explosion on a bus at Prembari Pul, Ring Road, Delhi on 13.4.1990**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Sir, I wish to apprise the Hon'ble Members of this august House about the most unfortunate incident of an explosion in a bus near Prembari Pul on Ring Road in the area of PS Saraswati Vihar on the evening of 13th April, 1990.

On 13.4.1990 around 7.00 P.M. when a private bus No. DEP 1217 was going from Azadpur to Lajpat Nagar, an explosion in the bus took place near Prembari Pul on Ring Road. The officials of the Delhi Police reached the spot within minutes of the incident. The Fire Brigade, Crime Team and the Bomb Squad staff also reached the spot. The bus was badly damaged. The explosion had taken place on the right side near the middle of the bus. The seats of the bus where the explosion had taken place had been thrown out and a hole was created in the under-carriage of the bus. A Maruti Gypsy No. DNJ-3459 which was going along side the bus also caught fire. The injured were removed to the hospital and the fire was extinguished by the Fire Brigade. The entire area was cordoned off.

Four persons died as a result of the explosion on the spot and two persons succumbed to the injuries after being admitted to hospital. Fifty-one other persons sustained injuries, and thirteen of them are serious in nature.

On examination of witnesses, it was revealed that the bus had started from Azadpur at about 18.50 hrs. While on its way to Lajpat Nagar it had stopped at 4 places on the way, the last being Prembari Pul. The bus had stopped at the "T" junction red light and as soon as the light turned

green and it started to move, the explosion took place.

Preliminary investigation reveal that a high explosive similar to the one used in the Rajouri Garden and Tilak Nagar Police Stations had been used. The explosive might have weighed about 1 to 2 kgs. and could have been kept in a small packet under one of the seats. The bomb appears to have been fitted with a timer device. Splinters comprising bits of iron rods appear to have been used.

A case FIR No. 162 dated 13.4.90 u/a 302/307/427/120-D IPC and Section 3 and 4 of the Explosive Substances Act and Sections 3 and 4 of the TADA Act has been registered at PS Saraswati Vihar, Delhi.

I held a meeting of senior officials of the Home Ministry and Delhi Administration, including Delhi Police to review the situation. Instructions have been issued to all concerned to tighten up security in the Capital. As I have stated earlier, a general alert has been sounded throughout Delhi. Special surveillance is being maintained in public places like railway Stations, Airport, Cinema Halls, Bus terminals and busy market areas. On buses in particulars special steps are being made through notices and announcements to alert the passenger about unclaimed packets etc. lying under the seats and security arrangements have been strengthened to check out the buses at depots before being put into service on various routs.

Lt Governor, Delhi has announced ex-gratia payment of Rs. 50,000/- each to the next of kin of those killed, Rs. 10,000/- each in the case of those seriously injured and Rs. 3,000/- each in the case of those who received minor injuries.

I request the Hon'ble Members to join me in condemning this reprehensible act of cowardice on the part of anti-national elements which has caused the loss of lives of innocent people. I would also request the Hon'ble Members to join me in conveying the

deepest sympathies to the bereaved families.

[*Translation*]

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL (*Chandni Chowk*): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs as to what his intelligence agency was doing? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (*South Delhi*): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there were intelligence reports that terrorists from Kashmir and Punjab have sneaked into the capital. The Delhi police was forewarned by them but it is regrettable that no precautionary measures were taken. Responsibility must be fixed on somebody for this lapse.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (*Dumdum*): Security measures are important; but intelligence reports are equally important. I want to raise this question. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We do not allow it here.

[*Translation*]

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: After the incident they say that they are investigating into it. Is it possible to check each and every person? Bomb blasts have taken place also in police station in Delhi.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: OK, you have made your point.

PROF. RAMGANESH KAPSE (*Thane*): There was a similar explosion at Malwa Station. I want to know whether there is any connection between the Delhi blast and the Pune incident.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER We don't allow it here

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA Last week bomb blasts took place in Rajouri Garden and Tilak Nagar police stations. Some officers came to me and told me that they had information about the terrorists sneaking into the capital. When officers say that terrorists have sneaked into the capital, why did you not take any timely action? What the hon. Minister of Home Affairs said here has already appeared in the newspapers also.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY (Katwa) These two incidents of bomb blasts inside the Thana have created grave suspicion in the minds of the people. I think there should be public enquiry as to who are behind it. I want to know whether the Government would agree to it. How did the blast take place inside the Thana? It is a very serious matter. Will he agree for a public enquiry? We have to be very alert.

[*Translation*]

SHRI J P AGARWAL Is mere reading out a statement enough? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, when such incidents take place in a row it give semblance that these incidents are pre-planned. I would like to request that the House should hold a discussion on this subject some day.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA Were there any intelligence reports or not that terrorists from Kashmir and Punjab had sneaked into the capital? If so, what action did you take? How long will we continue to hear about such incidents?

[*English*]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Okay, you have made your point. Shri Ishwar Choudhary to speak.

13.10 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
1990-91

**Ministry of Industry—Contd.**

[*Translation*]

SHRI ISHWAR CHOUDHARY (Gaya) Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry. I am thankful to you for providing me time to speak. (*Interruptions*)

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, as compared to other countries India is an industrially backward country and so far as Bihar is concerned it is the most industrially backward State. As such, the Government should feel the necessity of setting up of Industries in the State.

The country we live in is predominantly an agriculture country. Due to lack of proper attention to agriculture, people in their thousands are migrating to cities. In order to check the exodus of people to cities, steps should be taken to construct roads and provide water and electricity in the village so that people could get the opportunity of setting up of small scale industries in the villages itself. Due to lack of these infrastructural facilities, people are migrating from villages to cities. Though the Government is aware of this problem, yet no steps are being taken to check it. This is the reason why our country has become economically very backward, particularly in the matter of setting up of small scale units. It is very essential to extend assistance in the form of capital to small scale units. Due to lack of capital and financial assistance, a number of proposals of small scale units are pending. I request that



requisite clearance should be given to small scale units proposed to be set up in Bihar. As a matter of fact, Bihar is very rich in mineral deposits. Raw materials are available in abundance. These raw materials are being transported to other places from Bihar for manufacturing finished goods. This is the reason why Bihar still suffers from poverty. Will the hon. Minister of Industry please try to ascertain the reasons as to why Bihar, as compared to other States, lies below the poverty line though it has abundant natural resources? In view of the above situation, I want that all the industries to be set up in Bihar by the Centre but have not so far been set up should be set up in the State without any further delay. During the last 42 years, no industry has been set up in Gaya, the constituency I represent. The few industries such as the Gaya Cotton Mill, Guraru Sugar Mill, which were functioning in the area, have become sick. Today their condition is very deplorable. Thousands of labourers working in these mills are living in a very pitiable condition. The Dehri-on-Sone and the Rohtas Groups of Industries in the area are lying closed for several years. There was a time when about 15-20 thousand labourers used to work in these industries. These industries used to produce vanaspati ghee, cement, paper and other such items. But today people are living in such an acute poverty that some of them have to sell their honour and some of them have committed suicide. I would like that the hon. Minister should throw some light on this problem in his reply and he must pay attention to the deplorable condition of industries in our area. It has been one of our long standing demands. The Bharatiya Janata Party as well as the Government of Bihar also drew the attention of the Central Government to the above problem. I would like that the hon. Minister must pay his attention to it. As I have already pointed out that Bihar is rich in natural resources. But why Bihar is becoming poorer and poorer day by day? The previous Government did not pay attention to it. In 1970-71, Bihar occupied 4th position, which was later relegated to 34th in terms of progress. If the present Government also did not pay proper attention to its development, Bihar cannot regain its lost

position. I want that the hon. Minister should depute a study team comprising of the representatives of the Central Government, the State Government and the people from private sector having requisite experience, to Bihar to assess the potentials available in the State. The Small Scale Industries in the State have been ruined due to shortage of electricity. So is the case with the heavy industries which have been closed due to shortage of power. The Central Government should impress upon the State Government to remove the shortage of all these inputs. Today the State Government of Bihar is in need of financial assistance but the Central policy is not that liberal in respect of Bihar. This is the reason why despite possessing all potentials Bihar is not able to mobilise required finance. The problem of unemployment has become acute in Bihar. This gives birth to extremism. May I know whether the Government ever proposed to solve this problem instantly. In view of the all the aforesaid problems, the Government should take immediate steps in this regard.

In our country, the multi-national companies are being invited to set up industries. Instead of this, small companies should be invited to set up small industries and they should be encouraged. In our country the growth of small scale industries is as good as nil and the few such industries existent now are running on their own strength. These industries are also not economically viable and are sick. Due to that, unemployment is increasing in the country. We invite giant cold drink manufacturing units. But I would like to know if there are any guidelines to set up small scale industries? Of course, some areas have been exclusively reserved for small scale industries. The heavy industries have been prohibited to produce those items. This matter needs to be reconsidered. In practice, it is quite the opposite. The big industries are crushing small scale industries. In our country the small scale industries take up production on individual basis and due to that poverty continues to hunt our society as usual. Mahatma Gandhi had given much encouragement to palm industry and included it in the list of cottage industries. On

[Sh. Ishwar Choudhary]

the contrary, the Government of Bihar imposed tax on the palm juice which is used for making candy sugar and 'gur'. A particular section of the Harijan community are engaged in this occupation. The State Government imposed tree tax on this trade and made it a source of its income. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister that in order to give encouragement to this small scale industry, the tree tax should be withdrawn immediately. Stringent measures should be taken if the tree-tax is not waived particularly in this regard.

Thermal Power Station in Patratu and Barauni are in pitiable condition. Their production capacity is decreasing day by day. I would like to know the reasons as to why our industries become sick? The reasons should be identified and remedial measures should be taken. In our area, industries are mostly dependent on power. Therefore for the development of industries, it is necessary for the Government to pay attention towards these thermal power stations. The small scale industries are on the verge of closure, so instead of setting up big industries, small scale industries should be encouraged and wherever heavy industries are necessary, they should also be set up. The main reason behind the closure of small scale industries is the non-availability of loans in time. The major reason which came in light for the sickness and slackness in the industries, is the delay in the payment of sanctioned loans by the Banks. I would request the Government to pay special attention towards it. There is one more reason and that is non-compliance of the guidelines of the Bureau of Public Enterprises by the big industries. The attitude of Bokaro Steel city, BCCL-Dhanbad, Tata Industries Group, HEC-Ranchi, Indian Oil Refinery-Barauni is not liberal. Will the hon. Minister send a study team to Bihar to study the shortcomings of the State and Central Government Undertakings and Private Sector Groups?

I would like to say that we have a young Industry Minister and we have high hopes

from the Janata Dal Government. The poverty of Bihar is known to all and it is because the natural resources and mineral wealth of the State are not being processed there as a result of which poverty is increasing there. Therefore, I would request the Government that as a poverty alleviation measure, industries should be set up there. We have been demanding it since the fifth and sixth Lok Sabha and all Members of Parliament from Bihar are worried about it. The Government should go deep into this problem and know the factual position.

With these words, I thank you, Sir, for allotting me time to speak and once again would like to request the hon. Industry Minister to pay special attention towards Gaya. Whatever Government have decided to do for the development of Gaya, is good but in addition to that the Industry Minister should also think about the setting up of new industries there.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the biggest problem which the country is facing today is massive unemployment, whether it is rural or urban area. According to a recent survey by ILO, the growth of labour force in our country during 1980-2000 will be 110 million young people between the age group of 15 to 29 compared to 69 million people in the earlier 20 years of 1960-80. So, the Government has rightly realised that the biggest problem that we have is unemployment and we have to create employment all over the country. This can only be achieved if we follow a proper liberal industrial policy as well as liberal fiscal policy. Recently, economists have forecasted that in the coming year, there will be lesser growth in GNP. I hope that the Government is very serious about it and will try to do everything possible to see that the speed of industrialisation in our country does not suffer. The liberal industrial policy coupled with a proper fiscal policy helps in more production. I would like to give a small example in this regard to the hon. Minister. For example, consider cement. We

were producing 19 to 20 million tonnes of cement ten years back. The price of cement was Rs. 60 per bag and officially, it was Rs. 18 to Rs. 19 per bag. The Government took a very bold step by allowing companies under MRTP, large industrial houses, FERA, companies etc. to manufacture cement. They delicensed the manufacture of cement. For one million tonne of cement production, you need Rs. 130 crores. You do not expect the small scale, and medium scale sector to produce cement. So, the Government allowed big companies to manufacture cement. It removed control on price also. As a result, today, in less than ten years, the production of cement has gone to 44 to 45 million tonnes. It is more than double or more than 100 per cent. And the revenue is also very satisfactory. In 1980-81, we were collecting less than Rs. 160 crores on excise duty of cement and today, the Budget estimates are more than Rs. 1085 crores. Due to a proper industrial and fiscal policy, the shortage of cement is eliminated, the import of cement is abolished, there is no out-go of foreign exchange and no shortage of production. We have more cement and you are getting more revenue.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: In spite of all these, prices are going up. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Now, the price is Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 per bag. It is better if Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 goes to the coffers of industry rather than going to the black market. At least, the person is paying tax and putting back that money for production. What I am trying to say is that there is no control. There was no restriction on cement. This is the state of affairs today. You are going to announce the new industrial policy. I would like to urge upon the Minister to come out with the view that every industry in India must be allowed to manufacture cement, whether it is small scale, medium scale or large scale sector, whether it is FERA or non-FERA company, whether it is under MRTP or non-MRTP. I was earlier a Member of the Company Law Advisory Board which is in your department. I remember that everything that they were doing was to harp and create an

handicap for production far as industries are concerned. I do not know why they did that. We must try to give a boost to industries which are manufacturing more than their licensing capacities rather than putting more and more restrictions on them.

Another big factor which is bothering our economy is restriction of resources available. Currently, a debate is going on in our country as to how the Government is to come up with its new policy on foreign investment. The hon. Minister, the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and Mr. George Fernandes addressed a seminar last week in Delhi organised by World Economic Forum. I am sure, the hon. Minister knows what he faced there. The Prime Minister said that the Centre was preparing a list for foreign investment. There is an editorial today, Mr. Minister, on your remarks, in the Times of India. There was an editorial some days back in the Financial Express where you were supposed to have said that against 100 or 150 million dollars per year foreign investment, which is coming in our country, you are presuming nearly one billion dollars. That is good and I am not against that. What I am trying to say is that the time has come when the Government must give clear-cut signals to the foreign investors. The Prime Minister said that those who are holding forty or less than forty per cent equity, they would not have any problem. Prof. Dandavate said that we still would have a selective list. Shri George Fernandes says in the same meeting that we do not want any foreign investment. Mr. Minister, you said that you are presuming to get one billion dollars, ten-fold increase than what we are getting today. What signals are you giving to the people? What are you telling the foreign investors, whether you are allowing them or not?

What is happening in Indonesia and Thailand? There the foreign investment is twenty or twenty-five times more than what we are getting; it is four billion dollars a year. In India, the total foreign investment in the last twenty-five years is not even 1.8 billion dollars. I know that you are trying your best to see that more and more investment comes.

[Sh. Murli Deora]

What are they doing in Indonesia? Instead of preparing a list where you will allow them, it is better to prepare a list where you will not allow them. Select a list of 10-15 items where you do not want the foreign investors, and there nobody will come, and then you allow everyone in other areas whether they have forty per cent equity or more equity. In any international forum, the Finance Ministers or the Industry Ministers of different countries, specially the developing countries like ours, come there, you did not go to the same economist forum programme, but your other colleague went. He will tell you, how the Finance Ministers and the Prime Ministers of the developing countries themselves come to attract foreign investment. In our country, we do not know what is bothering us. What these entrepreneurs and the so-called multinationals can do to us. We have several powers under MRTP, Department of Company Affairs etc. which will see that they cannot exploit our country. I do not want to read the editorials, but I would like to make you one request. After the four hon. Ministers made their speeches at one singular forum, a lot of confusion has been created. This was in Delhi last week. You have tried to remove that when you were in Bombay yesterday and addressed two meetings. You are in charge of this Department, and I would like you to come out with definite programme to say in what area you will allow the foreign investment, up to what percentage of equity they can hold, whether it would be allowed in the selected areas or non-selected areas, what technology transfer you will allow them, whether there would be any problem, what would be the investment restrictions and so on. These points should be cleared so that the confusion is removed.

Under your Ministry, the Department of Public Sector Enterprises is there. Although there are several big public sector bodies like the ONGC, Oil India Ltd. etc., but they are not under the Department of Public Sector Enterprises. Off and on, several economists all over the world have also given their opinion on this. Specially, in view of what we see

happening in the East European countries, even in Russia, there is a trend to regulate the Government investment. You know very well that it is not possible for the Government even to get a minimum ten per cent return from the investment which we are making in our public sector enterprises. I would request the Minister to consider one point. I am not saying privatization, but ten per cent of the holdings of the public sector undertakings may be allowed to be diluted, to be purchased by the general public. There can be a restriction that not more than so many shares can be purchased by one person or by one family, so that there is no danger of any take-over. This will really give a good amount of resources to the ailing public sector undertakings. On the one said, all the reports presented on the public sector enterprises by different Ministries they have said that none of the enterprises are doing very well, on the other hand they are expanding. But still they are expanding. So, let the Private sector expand more and more, let them manage their affairs more and more and we should confine ourselves only to the infrastructure like tele-communication, railways power etc.

When we talk of employment, I would like to remind the hon. Minister as to what BIFR is doing. This department was created with the idea to help sick units—to take over the sick units—to help the entrepreneurs and to see that the same people who were working there are restored. But unfortunately, this department has got very negative features. There are so many complaints about the fact that instead of helping the sick units to stabilise, they are creating so many hurdles for them. I would request the Minister—if the Government is really serious to propagate their slogans like Right to Work which it want to safeguard in the Constitution of our country—to see that more and more industrialisation, be it in private sector or in public sector, is adhered to.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Seoni): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to

express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry. Sir, it is a fact that all the matters relating to the Ministry of Industry are closely linked with the employment generation also. Our Industrial policy should be as per our party's election manifesto and also keeping in view the prevailing conditions in our country. We want to benefit all the sections of the society including the downtrodden and for that we should make our industrial policy employment oriented. And perhaps we rise to express ourselves in the House for the formulation of such employment oriented policy only.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the items of mass consumption should be allowed to be manufactured by the small scale industries only and multinational companies should be prohibited to produce such items. There should be a clear cut demarcation of the items to be manufactured by the Multinational companies and by the small scale industries. I would like to submit to the hon. Industry Minister that the area of production should be clearly demarcated, so that no one can establish monopoly and the increasing disparity in the society could be checked. We would certainly succeed in bringing about a balanced economic system in the country.

I would like to say that the area which I represent is industrially backward whereas the natural resources like manganese, coal, etc. are available there in abundance. In respect of human resource also, Madhya Pradesh is not only self reliant but far better than other areas of the country. But unfortunately, wrong policies have been followed there as a result of which our entire society has remained backward and exploited. I would like to cite an example. In Balaghat district copper and manganese are found in abundance and certainly 20 truck load of copper is exploited from there every day and sent to smelting plant Khetri. The Government pays Rs. two to three lakhs every day to the truck owners for transportations. If a smelting plant is set up in Balaghat itself it would save lot of money.

The Government have spent crores of rupees on transportation. Had this amount been invested on setting up a smelting plant there itself, the Government would have certainly saved money. With this amount many factories could have been set up there where the people of that district could get employment opportunities. It is simply wastage of money. I would like to draw your attention particularly towards the Mandla district. We have been misusing the reserve areas be it a Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes area. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to who is responsible for this? I would also like to draw the attention of the Opposition Members that Mandla is an Adivasi dominated area and 90 per cent of its population is Adivasis. Industries are set up there for the benefit of the Adivasis. A Growth Centre has been set up there with a view to benefit the Adivasi but that is located about six km. away from Jabalpur on the outskirts as a result of which Adivasis can not get benefit. Perhaps the Member who was representing the area at that time did not pay attention towards this fact. There was certainly some mistake on the part of administration and so this mistake should be rectified. The growth Centre has been set up by the Government with the intention of benefiting the Adivasis but benefits did not reach them. In Seoni district many big industries are openly violating the laws. They are not following any law in the name of environment. Tax arrears to the tune of Rs. 2500 crores is due to these factories. And in spite of that their licences are being renewed. I had objected to one such incident. The distillery was closed for four days but on fifth day its licence was renewed on the pretext that the shortcomings would be taken into consideration and the officers responsible for it would be punished. Will the Government impose restrictions on the powers of such officers and public representatives so that it may not recur in future? The Members of Parliament have to raise matters in the House that the actual benefits of the schemes meant for the Adivasis are not reaching them and that breeds corruption. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government would resort to tough

[Sh Prahlad Singh Patel]

measures in such cases of violation of laws so that the involvement of the public representative could be checked in such matters. We talk about the small scale industries. In my opinion the small scale industries should be given priority. Though the Government is going to formulate policy in this regard but our experience in Madhya Pradesh is that 32 per cent of small scale units are sick. Under the Gwalior Growth Centre 70 per cent of small scale industries are sick. The main reason of sickness of these units is the delay in grant of subsidy by one to one and half years. The young entrepreneurs having sound financial background can somehow manage to run the industry but the poor entrepreneurs have to repay the amount of subsidy to bank in the form of interest and instalment on the capital amount. If any unemployed or poor person suffers due to any Administrator or the Bank officers why he should be held responsible for that. Therefore I would like to ask as to what steps Government is going to take to check such things so that the small scale industry could be given priority and we may establish balanced economic system in the country. We formulate policies keeping in view our national interests, but they are not properly implemented by the Administration. Therefore, I would request the hon. Industry Minister that we should make more efforts for the proper implementation of our policies. In this regard I would like to know from the hon. Industry Minister as to what kind of changes is he contemplating to bring about in our Administrative structure?

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and conclude my speech.

**SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram)**  
Mr Deputy Speaker Sir I rise to support the Demands for Grants presented by the hon. Minister. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the State of Bihar which is industrially backward despite its immense natural wealth. This is due to the

wrong policies pursued by the previous Government.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, a factory belonging to the Dalmia group has remained closed in my constituency, since 1984 as a result of which about 20,000 workers, especially, their dependent families are on the verge of starvation. With a sense of shame, I would like to state here that the womenfolk (mothers and sisters) of those families have been compelled to take to the flesh trade. Therefore, in the strongest possible terms, I urge that the Dalmia factory be opened immediately. Apart from this, I would like to say that the objective of the industrial policy formulated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was appropriate to some extent, but its another objective was that the large-scale industries should purchase parts and components from the small scale industries. But instead of doing so the large scale industries have been importing these components, as a result of which the closing down of small scale units has become a regular feature. Mr Speaker Sir, there is a saying that every big fish eats small fishes. Our industrial policy too has been pursued on similar lines. It would have been fair and just on the part of large scale industries to help the small scale industries, but unfortunately, the reality is just the other way round. Moreover, whenever these big units purchase good from the small units, they do not make timely payments. The Government should give a serious thought to it so that the small scale industrialists could also prosper.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir while on the one hand the large scale industries place bulk orders with the small scale units, but on the other hand, they make delays in taking the delivery of goods or they reject the manufactured goods. As a result the small scale units face an economic crisis and they are forced to stock those undelivered goods. The Government should pay attention towards this aspect also. It has been observed that on the one hand, various schemes and plans are announced on the paper, for the development of small scale and cottage industries but on the other hand, Govern-

ment officials and financial institutions treat them indifferently. Almost everyday, we find advertisements in the newspapers regarding the sale of one or the other small scale unit. I would like to know the Government as to why advertisements regarding scale of large scale units do not appear in the newspapers? The most important reason for this is the wrong industrial policy being pursued by the Government. When the hon. Minister replies to the debate, I would like him to outline the industrial policy of our Government. You would be surprised to know that the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has said in a statement that the big capitalists have arrears worth Rs. fifty thousand crore outstanding against them, which they had taken from our financial institutions like IFCI, IDBI, I.C.I.C.I. Despite the fact that arrears amounting to Rs. fifty thousand crores are outstanding against the big industrialists, how is it that only the small units and not the big units are getting closed? Why is it that only the small factories are forced to close down? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been observing that about Rs. one crore of loan of the big industrialists is being waived everyday with the active collusion of the IFCI, IDBI, I.C.I.C.I. and this information is not disclosed to anybody in the name of official secrecy. Thus, in the name of secrecy, crores of rupees are being bungled with the active connivance of the big industrialists and the financial institutions. The Government should give a serious thought to this issue also. If the large scale industries become sick, there are schemes under which many facilities are provided so that these industries may get revived. These facilities include reduction in the interest rates, waiver of penalty and compound interest, long term loans to be repaid in easy instalments and even there is a provision at the central level for waiving the current loan and the principal provided company recoups its health. Some guidelines have also been issued in this regard, but unfortunately no such guidelines regarding small scale industries have been formulated. Therefore, I urge the Government to consider it seriously.

Lastly, I would like to strongly urge the

hon. Minister to immediately order opening of the Dalmia Cement Factory in our area, which has remained closed for the past many years. Further, I consider the loan amount of Rs. 25 thousand or 35 thousand given to the educated unemployed for setting up small-scale industries too inadequate in the present situation and, therefore, I request that the amount should be increased to a minimum at Rs. one lakh. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and thank you for giving me an opportunity of speak.

SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV (Faizabad):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such an important subject like the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Industry. Sir, our industrial policy has been such that our growth rate has fallen steeply. The most important reason for it is that we have been giving undue opportunities to foreign companies to do business in our country, as a result, of which, they have not only earned maximum profits, but they have also put our economy in the doldrums. Due to the entry of foreign companies, not only our economic condition has been upset, but even impediments have been created in the way of stability of the country. It is due to this reason that an atmosphere of unrest has developed in the country, terrorist and naxalite activities have increased and the problem of unemployment has gone on increasing. As a result of following this very policy, many countries of the world became victims of these problems. The example of Chile is before us. Many other countries too have been harmed due to the entry of foreign companies. No country can escape from disorder in its internal situation, if multinationals are allowed entry and if their business grows. Our country too has been similarly affected. It has been observed that about ninety percent of our wealth has been given away to foreign companies in the form of loans, with the help of which they established large scale industries in this country and then they exploited and exhausted it to such an extent that after some time, those industrial units came in the cate-

[Sh. Mitra Sen Yadav]

gory of sick units. They diverted the profits so earned to other states and other countries and established new industries over there. These industries, which were set up with the help of ninety percent of our money, which we gave to the foreign companies in the form of loans, failed to provide employment to our unemployed youth, because following these units becoming sick, those employed become the victims and then they did not get employment anywhere else. In this manner, every year, lakhs of people are becoming victims as a result of industries becoming sick and the number of such jobless people is on the increase. The Government has paid scant attention towards this situation and despite enactment of law, there has been no effective control.

As such, our Government has declared that it proposes to ensure labour participation in management, but we have not seen it in practice anywhere in the country. Hon. Minister, is perhaps busy talking at the moment. This is a serious issue on which he should pay attention. There is a public sector unit by the name of Scooters India in Lucknow. The factory set up at a cost of billions of rupees was sold by the previous Government to an industrialist named, Shri Rahul Bajaj, for a few crores of rupees. The hon. Minister may be having more information about it and he might have got an opportunity to visit the factory also, but it is a fact that thousands of its workers have made a commitment in writing that they are ready to make good the losses of this unit and that they are ready to operate it on profitable basis provided that the workers are given participation in its management. To date no attention has been paid to that demand, no action has been taken by the Government in that regard, as a result of which workers of the factory are on the path of agitation and, thus, are on the verge of starvation. Although, our Government talks of bringing about labour participation in Management, I wonder why it is hesitating to make them participants in the management when they themselves are demanding the same from

you and have given it in writing to you? It is a large scale unit in the Public Sector and it is there before you as an example. Our industrial policy has always given encouragement to foreign companies which in turn made enormous profits, looted the country and in the process unemployment has increased. This is the reason for the continuous decline in our growth rate. These industries, which were set up by the foreign companies were engaged in the production of such luxury items like television sets, cars and a host of other things, which are generally used by the rich who constitute hardly five percent of our population. The common man in the country is not even distantly concerned with it. Sir, my view is that encouragement should now be given to small-scale industries. I am aware that our present Government is laying a lot of emphasis on it and is making efforts in that direction, but I would like to tell the Government that the small industries would be successful only if the Government provides them with incentives. The interest of the small scale industries lies in allowing them to produce those items which are today monopolised by the big industries, otherwise the small industries would not be able to compete with the large scale industries and, thus, they would not survive. Therefore, the large scale industries should be restrained from producing those items which are produced by the small industries. You should see to it that the large scale industries do not manufacture handloom or any other products produced by the small scale sector.

Secondly, Government should guarantee the supply of raw material to the small scale sector, otherwise, the big industries may obstruct supply of raw material to them. Thirdly, at least in Uttar Pradesh, you should set up an All India Small Industries Bank. The population pressure of the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh is on the increase. Due to the high density of population, fragmentation of land holdings is taking place, as a result of which, unemployment rate has reached peak levels. If you want to ease the pressure on land, then you should encourage small scale industries. Moreover, by



developing technologies suited to the local industries, and by providing incentives to small scale industries, you should solve the unemployment problem. Further, you should make arrangements for marketing their produce. Whether these industries produce Mustard oil or wheat flour, chips or any other things, what they need most importantly is market for their produce. Therefore, in order to pay attention to all these matters, it becomes necessary to open an All India Small Industries Bank either in the eastern region or in Lucknow.

you want to solve the problem of unemployment with the help of our industrial policy and if you want to improve our deteriorating economic situation and check the unrest sweeping across the country, you should give encouragement to the bulk producers in the rural areas through small scale industries. This would solve the problem of unemployment and provide reasonable prices to our farmers. As a result of not getting jobs, the unemployed youth are getting into the wrong track and it is causing widespread unrest in the country. Keeping in view the factors such as the ever increasing unemployment among the youth, the havoc caused through plundering by the foreign companies, the production in the agricultural sector and the rural areas, we should formulate well thought out industrial policy which would act as a catalyst in removing unemployment and in revitalising our economy. We expect only this much from our present Government. With these words, I thank you

[English]

SHRI P. NARSA REDDY (Adilabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am thankful to you that you have given me an opportunity to say a few words on this Demand. The industrial policy of the Government is in such an utter confusion that it is like a rudderless ship. One does not know where it is going and what are its objectives. If we look to the statement given by the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, the Vice-President of the National Front, he had several times made this observation that as far as the

industrial growth and agricultural growth are concerned there has been a commendable development in these areas, but yet there has been a percentage of 46 out of people who are below the poverty line. Therefore, the Vice-Chairman had often in his public utterances said that there is a need for a change in the Industrial Policy and to have employment oriented industrial schemes so that most of the unemployed can be absorbed under these schemes.

He had also said that most of the rural areas have been neglected and that agriculture needs greater stepping up as far as planning is concerned. The Demand of the Industry Department is a pointer. We can see that this Demand, Demand No. 23 was earlier in 1989-90 for Rs. 776 crores and 55 lakhs. This year it has come down to half of it that is Rs. 349 crores and 21 thousand and so far as industrial development is concerned, in 1989-90 it is Rs. 691 crores and now under this Demand it is only Rs. 664 crores. Now we could see whether the Government is interested in giving a fillip to the small scale sector and the rural areas from the amounts allotted to these sectors. Small scale sector is one of the most important sectors under which we can have a high employment generation at low capital intensively because it promotes decentralisation of industrial activity and help in widening the entrepreneur base. For this, in 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 134.4 crores was allotted. This year, only a pittance, i.e. Rs. 5 crores more has been given. This is the way unemployment is being tackled by the Government! Let us turn back and see the performance. In 1987-88, we had 15.76 lakhs units, in which 107 lakhs people were employed. In 1988-89, units grew from 15 lakhs to 17 lakhs and the employment potential rose up to 113 lakhs. Exports also had increased in the small scale sector from Rs. 3,617 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 4,534 crores.

Now, apart from this sector, the other sector which is very important so far as rural industrialisation is concerned, is Khadi and Village Industries. If you look at the figures given in the Performance Budget, you will

[Sh. P. Narsa Reddy]

find that in 1989-90, Rs. 404 crores were ear-marked, this year hardly Rs. 20 crores has been exceeded. Now we could see in what manner the Government proposes to tackle the unemployment problem by taking up schemes in the rural area. The Planning Commission time and again asserted that under the 8th Plan, the GDP would be about 7 per cent, minimum 6 per cent and they will have to go beyond that. I submit that there has been a misnomer that agriculture had been neglected and therefore more money and more concentration must be there towards agriculture rather than industrial production. In the Seventh Plan, there has been a significant increase in industrial production. The normal target of 8 per cent increase has been exceeded except in the last year, i.e. in 1989-90 when there has been a slight fall because of various factors. But there has never been a downward trend in the agricultural production during the last two or three years. In 1987-88, because of the two years continuous drought, the production had fallen. In 1988-89 and 1989-90 the grain production was 170 million tonnes and 172 million tonnes respectively. So, there is no case at all for the Planning Commission or the Government to say that agriculture has been neglected and only industrial growth has been given greater importance.

There have been several criticisms of the public sector industries by the previous Government. It was said that the 1956 Industrial Policy of giving greater emphasis to public sector had been given a go by and the core sectors are not kept at the Government level and they are given to multi-national corporations and there has been quite an erosion because of the multi-national corporations coming into it. I would respectfully submit that so far as the public sector is concerned, it had made a commendable progress in the last four or five years. It could be seen from the development that had taken place under this sector.

In 1951 we had hardly five enterprises in which an amount of Rs. 29 crores was in-

vested. In 1989 we have got 231 enterprises in which Rs. 84,564 crores have been invested. The profit has also come to such an extent that the export earnings as well as tax increase has been commendable and by no stretch of imagination we can say that the public sector has been neglected and it has not attained the commanding heights.

14.00 hrs.

Now I come to the point of developing the backward areas. There is no doubt that growth centres have been sanctioned and they are being given to various places. I would like to submit that of the 100 growth centres which have been sanctioned 60 have been earmarked and 40 are yet to be earmarked. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, there are several hilly and backward areas. So the growth centres may be earmarked for those areas where coal, water and power are available. In districts like Adilabad where infrastructure is available, it is necessary that we may have growth centres in such areas.

So far as industrial development of Andhra Pradesh is concerned, I may point out that there are two schemes which need Minister's attention and they must be taken up. One is the Defence propellant factory which should be located at Warrangal because the State Government has come forward to give the required land of 7500 acres and the electricity. Mr. Jayaraman, Director of Ordnance Factories had also visited the site in 1986. This is a backward area. And since Government has promised to give necessary impetus to backward areas, I would earnestly request the Government that this factory must be located at Warrangal.

Several hundred million tonnes of bauxite ore deposits are there in east Godavari and Srikakulam belt. There was a scheme for establishing an aluminium project in collaboration with the USSR. The Russians also came and inspected the site. The project feasibility reports had been prepared in 1980 according to which the cost worked out

was Rs. 500 crores and about 300 people would have got employment. Instead of exporting bauxite ore, I would request the Government to consider this matter and set up a factory in an area where industrial backwardness is very much acute.

When Hyderabad State was there, it was Mr. Layak Ali, the former Prime Minister, who said that he was going to make Adilabad as Manchester of his State. There the infrastructure of all types is available. So different types of industries could have come there. Now there are certain factories put up by Birlas. One of their factories Seer Silk Factory has been closed down three or four years ago making 3000 people jobless. For that the BIFR has given a decision that the scheme is viable and it asked the IDBI to take it up. But BIFR is just an advisory body. I would urge upon the Government that BIFR could not sustain itself by being a mere advisory body. It should have some teeth; it should have some statutory power so that it can give order where it feels that the factory is viable and could be run. I would request the Government that such factories must be taken over by Government. Birlas having seen that, they do not get monumental profits, they just desert them and leave it to the fate of the poor who are now jobless. I thank you, Sir, for having given me the opportunity to speak on Industry Ministry's Grants.

**SHRI MANDHATA SINGH (Lucknow):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I must say that when we are at the tail end of the debate of every Ministry's grants, the last speakers are the worst sufferers. So, you have to find out some ways, that means, to give us also enough opportunity to have our say. Anyway that is not my main point. I just wanted to draw your attention to this fact.

Sir, I will begin that the debate was started by our esteemed colleague, Shri Vasant Sathe who waxed eloquent about the all-round balanced growth, which as he said, was propounded by the first Prime Minister of the country, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the much publicised and talked

about Industrial Policy Resolution. What balanced growth? When we say that, our eyes wide open that those who wield political power, their constituencies, their favourite districts are benefited by large-scale investment and I will not take any names. Even during the regime of the previous Prime Minister, a backward district like Sultanpur which includes in itself in the constituency of hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, was mentioned by the hon. Minister while giving reply to a question in this very session when he said that Sultanpur is a zero-industry district. It is a part of Faizabad Division in UP. While Faizabad Divisional headquarter has no industry, that is included in the list of districts which are supposed to be having industry but Sultanpur which has now enough of industries against that balanced growth theory, that is still indicated in official paper as zero-industry district and that answer is probably based on the information received from the UP Secretariat which was read out by our Minister here in this House. This is a pitiable state of affairs as far as assessment of backward areas or zero-industry areas are concerned.

Therefore, Sir, without wasting any precious time, I would like to highlight that balanced industrial growth has been neglected so far during the last Seven five year Plans. It has been only talked about. While I make the political allegation that those who were in power—I will not mention the names and the year—whosoever was in power, got the political influence utilised and tried to open some industries, big or small, in the areas of their choice. While all the time, we have been talking about the planned development for the country, but the strategy is that planning is impossible without pooling of resources at a particular level and through-out the process of planning, there has been no methodology adopted.

14.04 hrs.

[SHRI JASWANT SINGH—in the Chair]

**SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:** We have yet to develop a system where resources

[Sh. Mandhata Singh]

can be pooled at a particular level and industry is set up or any development project set up without any political considerations. Then, Mr. Sathe talked about the infrastructural facilities. I have no debating point to score with him when he talked about irrigation, enough water, power supply, and roads and what not. They are certainly essential. But he forget to mention two most important factors—natural resources and manpower; not only unskilled manpower, but we have enough of skilled manpower also in this country, and when we plan for industrial development, we forget, as our friends from Bihar and other places have already pointed out, that this country is fortunately endowed with rich natural resources and rich manpower also, intellectual power also. But all the time we have been wailing about the brain-drain, the so-called brain-drain, our graduates and technocrats running away to foreign lands. The CSIR and other institutions fund our institutions for every single young boy or girl whom we train as a technocrat in our IITs and other institutions, most of them either opt for the Civil Services—they try to become IAS officers or if they fail to do so, they run away to foreign lands to earn their livelihood. Can this be called the planned development of the country where the talents of young men and women trained with our money are utilised by the multinationals in America? My own family is the worst sufferer where three of my own cousins who are top grade technocrats have run away to the United States of America and they have been forced to accept American citizenship in order to import their wives there. The last one is going on the 22nd of this month. So that is a tragedy and while planning for industrial development, we must never ignore the great potential of our rich natural resources and our rich manpower, specially the trained manpower.

Then, Sir, almost all the speakers have been emphasising the need for employment oriented projects and they have been hitting at the new National Front Government because we have pledged to the people that we

shall provide them with the right to work. I can see that it is a very important aspect of our promise and we stand committed and in the next Five-Year Plan we have to do something very concrete and positive about it. I must also emphasise, as was indicated by an earlier speaker, my friend Mr. Mitra Sen Yadav of the Communist Party of India when he said that the consumer goods that are in great demand in this country, the production of those ordinary consumer goods, should be entrusted to the small and medium sector, to the cottage industries sector, and the multinationals or big industrial houses should be debarred from producing them. When the hon. Minister is thinking about coming forward with a new Industrial Policy Resolution, I urge upon him, I urge upon the Ministers concerned, the Cabinet itself, that it should take serious note of the distortions in our industrial policy where we should draw a hard line that such and such items will have to be produced by the bigger sector, call it public sector or the highly technological sector. But for the ordinary consumer goods like soap and detergent powder, pens, ball pens and all that, everything has now gone to the big sector and therefore, if we do not change our route, we will never be able to give employment opportunity to the teeming youth of this country. For this there has to be a basic change in the emphasis. I wish to underline the fact that during the last seven Five Year Plans, during the last 42 years of our freedom, we have been concentrating on capital intensive industry which requires huge sums of money. Then, the parallel sector is called the labour intensive sector. I have risen here to press upon the urgent necessity and the need to go in for labour intensive technology. We have eminent scientists of the stature of Prof. Menon and Dr. Raja Ramanna in our Council of Ministers. They can catch hold of many other people also in this country who can give us labour intensive technology, by using which we can ensure the 'right to work' to millions of our young men and women who have no jobs and who have no opportunity to put in their labour. For this, naturally the attention is drawn towards the handicrafts and I will not detail them out. Then, we talk

about handloom sector or the powerloom sector or dozens and dozens of handicrafts which are very much in demand not only in this country but outside also. It earns valuable foreign exchange for our country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I represent the city of Lucknow, I am bold enough to remind that the chicken industry is almost a cottage industry and it earns huge amount of foreign exchange. For this, one training centre that was being run by the Government there, has now been closed down in December last. Is that the pitiable state of affairs through which we can encourage handicrafts in our country? Even the rural women come out with certain products which are very fashionable even in cities like Paris, New York and Washington; they do not involve much expenditure and investment. But so far we have wasted our 42 years of freedom; we have not harnessed their technical knowhow or energy.

Sir, I will not take much of your time. Then, people talk about agro-industry and food processing units. We have a separate Minister here for textiles; for sugar, we have a separate Ministry in the States. We have a separate Minister here for food processing with his own paraphernalia of Ministers. Our young and dynamic Industries Minister is already sitting before us. Where is the need for multiplicity of so many departments? I wish to make a bold suggestion that all kinds of industrial activity should be placed under one department under the charge of one Minister designated as Industries Minister. If the work needs the assistance of other people, separate sub-sections or departments can be worked out. What I wish to hit at is that we should not compartmentalise or departmentalise the process of industrialisation. When we talk of about food processing, I want to give one example. We, still, have not been able to provide Rs. 100 per quintal for the potato that is purchased from our farmers. But when it is converted into potato-chips and sold in the posh Hazradganj locality of Lucknow in polythene bags, the consumers have to pay Rs. 1,250 for one quintal of potato chips. What technology is

involved there what capital is needed there? When we talk of food processing and agro-industries, we should ensure that if we cannot give Rs. 100/- a quintal to the poor farmer and if the consumer gets potato chips at Rs. 1,250 a quintal, naturally a person like me wants to know where those Rs. 1,150/- go. The kisan and the consumer are cheated and the middleman runs away with the cream. That should stop immediately.

We have been talking loudly about workers' participation. I would not repeat the case of Scooters of India. I make a personal appeal to our dynamic Minister to look into their problems.

I have to underline the bureaucratisation of the entire set-up. I have my own friends amongst the IAS cadres. They are very able and bright people. But the tragedy is that today an IAS Officer becomes Education Secretary, tomorrow he becomes the Secretary of Public Enterprises, on the third day he will become the Health Secretary, the fourth day he may become Foreign Affairs Secretary, the fifth day he may preside over the Ministry of Steel and Mines and on the last day of the week, he may be attached to Shri Murasoli Maran to look after Urban Development. This kind of affairs should not be allowed to continue any more. We should have an All India cadre for expertise in all the sectors of public activity where they should specialise; and then the country can be guaranteed a certain amount of progress.

Workers' participation in management still remains a slogan. It should not be allowed to remain a slogan. There is talk about workers' participation. As the hon. Minister knows, I have been a participant as a Delegate in the first Conference/Seminar held here in the Vigyan Bhavan, and there also I had said—and I have been saying it all along—that there has to be an effective participation. Half-a-dozen bureaucrats sitting at one place, along with one Union representative is not workers' participation. It has to be translated into effective participation.

[Sh. Mandhata Singh]

Mr. Sathe said—I am referring to the person who initiated the debate and nobody has taken notice of it—that work culture has gone down. It has deteriorated. The sick unit and public sector are the same; there is no work culture there. There are many reasons. I will not go into the details. That complex problem can be solved. We can have a new work culture only when they are made partners in the running of the institution, and then they can be accountable. You make others masters and expect only the labourers to act as bonded labour. New work culture can never be born in this country.

My special thanks to you for bearing with me for a couple of minutes more than what was probably due to me. I support the Grants for the Ministry of Industry.

. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): While supporting the Demand for this Ministry, I should like to give some figures so that our young Minister can correct the lacuna which was there during these 40 years of independence.

The Corporate Sector Review has mentioned that the number of Government controlled as well as non-government controlled companies is 1,155 in the country. The activity-wise distribution of companies at work as on 31st December 1989 shows that 51.4 per cent of the companies at work on that date were engaged in processing and manufacturing; 25.5 per cent companies were engaged in various other activities like agriculture, mining, construction, utilities, transport, communication and storage system etc. There were 324 companies limited by share and they were at work with unlimited liabilities as on 31st December, 1989. All these companies were non-Governmental private companies. Such companies with unlimited liabilities are scattered all over the country. There are 153 such companies in Maharashtra; 80 in Gujarat; 49 in Delhi; 35 in Goa and the remaining 7 are in other States. Some new companies were

registered under the Companies Act during the year 1988-89. There were 27 Government and 21,884 non-Governmental companies with the authorised capital of Rs. 2,465 crores and Rs. 2,330 crores respectively. Simultaneously, 10 Government companies with unlimited liabilities were registered afresh. They should not have given any more licence with their background with the unlimited liabilities. Further, 76 non-Governmental companies with limited liabilities were also given chance afresh during 1988-89. Their authorised capital was Rs. 7290 crores, which were registered during April-December 1989. The foreign companies at work as on 31st December 1989 were 455. Besides the Companies Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1969, the Department of Company Affairs deals with the work relating to Chartered Accountant Act, 1949, the Cost and Works Accountants Act 1959 and the Company Secretaries Act, 1980. So, the Ministry has to deal with all these companies. Moreover, the Department of Company Affairs deal with the administration of the Partnership Act, 1932; the Companies (Donations to National Funds) Act, 1951 and the Societies Registration Act 1860. So many subjects are to be dealt with by this Department.

I would now like to touch upon the pending cases. A number of 317 inquiries are pending with the MRTTP Commission as on 31st March 1989 in *Suo motu* inquiries instituted under Section 10 (a) (iv). 75 cases are pending with the Commission as on 31st March 1989 regarding inquiries into unfair Trade Practices instituted under Section 36 (B) (a). 93 cases are pending as on 31st December 1989. They relate to the applications sent by the Director-General of Investigation and Registration under Section 36 (B) (c). *Suo motu* inquiries instituted under Section 36 (B) (d) revealed that 470 cases were pending with the MRTTP Commission as on 31st December, 1989. 78 cases were pending as on 31st December, 1989 under the Temporary injunction under Section 12 A. Under the heading Award of Compensation under Section 12 B, 3,465 cases were pending as on 31st December, 1989. So,

what I want to say is that there is a need to give a new turn to the industrial policy because, so far, the previous Government had followed the policy of pro-capitalist, pro-bureaucratic, anti-working class, anti-people and anti-consumer. That must have to be changed immediately. Otherwise, the expectations of the people will be belied. If the policy is not corrected, then, naturally, the people will not forgive this new Government also.

The rich have become richer and the poor are becoming poorer. There is no doubt that industrially, our country has developed. But the distribution of power and distribution of profit is hanging in the balance and it is because of the faulty policy and therefore change in our policy is a must. The policy-makers so far have always been in favour of big people—the bureaucrats and the capitalists. The common people in the country must be taken into consideration in every project. The participation of the working class in the management is a bogus slogan. Rather, workers must have a control over the management in every aspect of the running of the industry. That would be the perfect policy and I wish this Government will work in this line.

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Muthiah to speak. I must caution you about the time. How many minutes do you need?

SHRIR MUTHIAH (Periyakulam): Ten minutes.

MR CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude within five minutes.

SHRIR MUTHIAH: Mr Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to say something on behalf of my party All-India ADMK, on this very important Demand of the Ministry of Industry.

At the outset I regret to point out our grave disappointment over this Demand because of the total neglect and absolute silence of the Government on certain long-pending genuine demands of the people of

Tamil Nadu. We have, particularly, all along, been demanding the expansion of the so-called Salem Steel Plant from the present status of Steel rolling plant to a *pucca* steel plant by using the available iron ore in that area. As we are well-experienced in the field of disappointment, this Government also has very well disappointed us in this expansion scheme. Like this, we have all along been insisting for the expansion of Hindustan Photo Films Institute at Ooty by expanding the colour photo film institute there. But now the tragedy is that though it is not provided with an expansion scheme, the existing project itself is going to suffer so much by the announcement made by the Finance Minister by providing duty concessions for imported jumbo rolls.

In Cauvery basin even though the investigations are all over for the setting up of an oil refinery project at Narimanam and Adiyakkamangalam, we find no concrete steps to bring them into reality in the near future. I request the hon. Minister to use his good offices on his colleague, the Minister of Petroleum to get this unit at least in the 9th Plan period.

Apart from all this negligence on the part of this Government on the one side, we are having a Government of our own on the other side which is politically biased even with regard to going ahead with certain existing industrial proposals. For instance, we have got a proposal of graphite project at Sivaganga. Preliminary works on this project have already been inaugurated by the former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi during his visit there. But as soon as the DMK Government came to power, for some political reasons, this has now been abruptly abandoned and the existing graphite has been transported to some other place through some private agencies, which too it is said, at the behest of the son-in-law of the present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. With this attitude of the Central and the State rulers, I fear, after some time we will hear the State of Tamil Nadu as 'Zero industrial development State' as we are hearing about some of the districts as the 'Zero Industry District' now.

[Sh. R. Muthiah]

This Government has pledged in its manifesto to the people that 50% of the Government's resources will be deployed for the development of the rural economy. Naturally the industrial development is an area where the people will expect the fulfilment of the pledges of this Government. But our Minister will have to clarify as to how far it is going to be deployed for the development of the rural economy.

like this for the development of backward areas this Government has committed much. Some subsidies have been introduced for the development of the backward areas. The State Government also has sanctioned huge amount of subsidy and other aids in the form of supply of concessional tariff power and so on. But what we find in the backward areas in the industries started by the entrepreneurs by getting these concessions from the Central and the State Governments is that in so many cases they have started industries in the backward areas to promote employment opportunities in that area; but actually what they are doing is that they are getting their own men from their own places to that backward area. Hence I wish to emphasize that our Minister should kindly go through all this past experience, have a complete survey on these industries that after getting subsidies from the State and the Central Government whether they have given proper and adequate employment opportunities to the backward area people where they have started industries.

I have got personal experience of my constituency in Andipatti area from where the former Chief Minister and our political mentor Dr. MGR had contested. Due to his individual interest, some industries have been started in that area. But they have not given employment even for some 5 per cent of the local people. Everywhere the same thing will occur. Hence, have a complete survey on these industries as to whether they have given at least 50 per cent of their employment opportunities to the people in the back-

ward areas. If it is not so, without assigning any reason, please go ahead with concrete steps to recover the subsidy aids they have got from the Government. Then only, we can find a solution for creating employment opportunities for the people in the backward areas. In my area in Bodi, we have got some very good silk cotton and other things which can be used by the Khadi and Village Industries. The Khadi and Village Industries Department has to do something in Bodi area. They are just procuring and sending it to other places. They should do some processing work at Bodi itself. Apart from Andipatti and Bodi, in my Constituency, there are Sedapatti and Kambam areas. They are also having no industry upto this time. Hence, I request the hon. Minister to concentrate on such areas where we find no industries upto this time.

Finally, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some alarming fear now mounting in the minds of the entrepreneurs, due to the action taken by this Government in the matter of Larsen and Toubro. Government acting through LIC, have now initiated a move for removing the Ambanis from the management of Larsen and Toubro. While the reasons for the Government's action in taking steps to throw this family out of L&T have not been clarified, I think that the Government has taken this decision only with some good intention to protect the interests of the public and small share holders in L&T. If it is so, I want to know from the Government as to whether the same yardstick will be applied to other companies also, in the same manner. I have got a glaring example in Tamil Nadu with respect to a large cement company, the India Cements Limited, Madras, which is one of the biggest and the oldest cement manufacturing companies in India with an installed capacity of around 1.5 million tonnes per annum. In this glorious cement company, what had happened during early '80s, was that the promoters with their mismanagement and misappropriation swindled the money of the company to the verge of its total collapse.

Then, the financial institutions who were



then holding over 50 per cent of the equity capital of the company took firm steps to change its management and removed the family of the promoters by a resolution at an extra-ordinary General Body Meeting held in 1981. A spectacular turn round through professional management under the control of the financial institution was achieved in the company. The World Bank team which examined a dozen of cement units in the country for assistance for modernisation in 1985, rated India Cements as the best-managed company for granting assistance. As such, the company was doing well and had a massive expansion programme for modernisation with an outlay of Rs. 150 crore.

Within five years, they had wiped out the entire accumulated loss of about Rs. 5 crore made by the promoters and there was internal generation of resources to the tune of about Rs. 50 crore even after paying the maximum bonus of 20 per cent to the workers and a recorded dividend of 20 per cent to the shareholders.

At this juncture, during 1989, the promoters who had never ceased their machination to regain control of the company and who were the close friends of the DMK leader, Mr. Karunanidhi, staged a quiet comeback.

The same family of Mr. Srinivasan, who had systematically swindled the company, has come back again. The same person was removed during 1981 for misfeasance, misappropriation, mismanagement and for so many other reasons in the past and his return to the company has been made possible by the same financial institution in 1989 after the DMK came to power.

This family does not enjoy, on any account, more than 5 per cent of the equity capital. Now, I would like to know whether the Government—which has acted in the case of L&T, where the holdings of the Ambanis are about 34 per cent—would sit back and be a silent spectator in the case of India Cements where the family of Srinivas-

ans owns hardly about 5 per cent of the equity.

I have elaborated it since this is a company in Tamil Nadu whose history I know thoroughly, Sir. But I am told that there are about 12 companies of this category, and so on. I would also like to know from the Minister whether the Government is going to take some action against all these 12 companies.

If it is so, are you going to act in the same manner as was done in the case the L&T?

I request the hon. Minister to see that there is no regional imbalance while holding the charge of this Ministry. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, more attention should be paid towards the industrial sector, for increased production, for the progress of the country and to increase the country's wealth.  
(Interruptions)

Maximum encouragement should be given to industries, to increase the country's wealth and for the country's progress.

The gravest problem facing us today is that of unemployment. If encouragement is given to the industries and if industrial development takes place as a result, then it would reduce the gravity of the problem and it would be of great help in solving the problem of unemployment. I would like the Government to pay attention towards this direction and it should endeavour its level best to encourage industries. People should be encouraged for this and they should be provided with facilities and the necessary provisions should be made available.

First of all, we should liberalise the licencing policy, so that people do not face difficulties in getting licence. One widow system should be started so that the difficulties faced by the people like running from pillar to post are removed and they may

[Sh Janak Raj Gupta]

benefit by saving their precious time and get into work, as soon as possible

Apart from this, there is no harm in having big industries but more attention should be paid to the small-scale industries because if small scale industries are in small areas including at the district level, Tehsil level and at the block level, it would benefit the people

The second thing is that, one of my learned friend was just now saying that there should be so political consideration in issuing licences and in the selection of sites for setting up industries I would also say that there should be no political consideration Nevertheless industries should be established in places on the basis of feasibility, that is in places where raw materials electricity and labour are easily available Not only the country would benefit profit but also the people residing in that area would benefit from it

Sir, the issue of labour participation in management was discussed here with great enthusiasm I understand that so far no method has been evolved to implement it nor has any steps been taken to ensure labour participation Therefore, it is necessary to implement it, as soon as possible If there is a good relation between the labour and the management then there would be better work in the factories and increase in production which in turn would benefit the nation As far as Public Sector Undertakings are concerned we should pay attention to it also because it has been observed that generally, the Public Sector Undertaking are running at a loss In 1984-85, the net loss was to the tune of Rs 1112 crore and by 1986-87 the net loss increased to Rs 1710 crore The loss is on the increase There is no benefit from it because neither can we compete with the big monopolists nor can we reap any profit from it We should pay more attention towards it so that we gain profit from these undertakings and our nation makes progress

Sir, the Poonch and Rajouri area in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, from where I come, is problem-ridden and backward I would like to request the hon Minister, who is a very dynamic and hardworking person to pay attention to this area and to take maximum steps to set up industries in the backward areas, so that the people of those areas may also benefit from it because neither much land is available there nor do the people have any kind of business and as the international border is nearby, they cannot move far, also Therefore, I wish that a survey be conducted in Rajouri, Poonch, Jammu, Bhadarwal and Kishtwar areas There is a lot of scope for industries in that area Fruits and vegetables are available in plenty and forest-based and many other industries could be set up there After conducting a survey, industries which have scope should be established there so that the people may get benefitted

Besides, there are two industries in Jammu and Kashmir—HMT and ITI You have promised that they would be expanded and money would be allocated for that purpose I believe that, in view of the present conditions, more finances should be provided to that state so that the maximum number of people may get employment It would also help in curbing the present unrest Not only this, an industrial climate is prevalent for the establishment of both the industries in the Poonch and Rajouri areas and I would like the hon Minister to get established industries in that area This would enable the setting up of more industries in Jammu and Kashmir which is a backward area and which in turn would benefit the people at that state

Here, there was also a discussion about industrial growth centres The Government had sanctioned the setting up of many industrial growth centres Sanction was given for setting up one centre in the Sambh area of my constituency also and an amount of Rs 35 crore was earmarked for the purpose Order was also issued for the purchase of land, but to date no land has been acquired and no money has been spent The people

of that area had high hopes that it would provide employment to the unemployed and the labourers, but to-date, no work has been started, there. I would like the work on the industrial growth centre at Sambh to commence, so that the hopes of the people are fulfilled and the centre is established. The hon. Minister should endeavour his level best to encourage small scale industries in our area, so that our people staying in the backward, and border areas and the areas of Kandi may benefit from it.

[English]

**SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government is now going to come forward with the new Industrial Policy shortly and I am sure, the suggestions made here by the hon. Members would be taken into consideration by the Government.

I have a few suggestion to make. The first and foremost thing that the Government has to take care is to create a proper industrial atmosphere in the country for the industries to start as well as for the industries to grow. When we think of that, the most important aspect in that may be to give top priority to the maximum efficiency in the industrial sector. How can we create an atmosphere where the outcome from an industry is maximum and we have the utmost efficiency? The workers should be satisfied, the management should be satisfied, there should be profit and the Government should also get its due share. The Government should see that in the industries, the labourers are given due participation in the management as well as actual ownership of the industry. We should also see that the incentives which are given to the labourers are increased in all respects. The workers should have a feeling that they actually get a share of the profit. It should not be in the manner as we give bonus to the workers at present, which is not based on actual profit sharing, but is a kind of casual allowance. I think, the Government has to think over this aspect very seriously.

I have a few suggestions with regard to

the Industrial Policy which has to be announced and these are in relation to my State, that is Kerala. Kerala is a backward State as far as industries are concerned. It is a State where there are so many resources, for example Titanium is something which is available in the shores of Kerala. In fact, it would be a monopoly in Kerala. But there is no public sector undertaking. There is no proper factory where this resource is properly tapped and used for the country. The Government should think of a public sector undertaking to tap this resource and exploit it for the State as well as the country.

Then, I have a suggestion with regard to the big industrial houses. These big houses in our State as well as in other parts of the country are having command over the Government as well as over the people of our country. I can put forward one instance of Mavoor Rayons which is controlled by the Birlas.

**15.00 hrs.**

That is a big factory in Calicut. Years back there was a strike; and there was a lock out. The factory did not run for months and years. At least the Government had to make an understanding or an Agreement with Mavoor Rayon. The Government had actually to mortgage the forest wealth in Kerala State to the big industrial house. What has been agreed upon to give bamboos and other raw material to big industrial house for more than five years at a very low price which actually is to cut at the roots of the income which the nation is to receive. I would say that when the industrial policy is thought of the Government has to see that the control of such big industrial houses is minimised. Because of the paucity of time, I will stop here.

[Translation]

**SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH (Kutch):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demand for Grants presented to the House by the Industry Minister and along with it, through you, I would like to give some suggestion to the Minister of Industry, with

[Sh. Babubhai Meghji Shah]

reference to the discussions, that have taken place in this House. While discussing about cement, Shri Murlid Deora just now said that in 1982, there was a passive method for cement and that encouraged the cement industry and increased its production. There was definitely an increase in the production, but he did not give the figures with reference to the increase in the price of cement. Sir, one is at a total loss to comprehend the influence, the cement lobby made on the then Minister of Industry, Shri Narain Dutt Tiwari. A cement bag costing Rs. 30 in the evening was being sold at a cost of Rs. 60, by next day morning. The Associated Cement Company was the largest cement producing company in the country, during 1980-81. During that year, 1 crore 75 lakh tonnes of cement was produced in the country, out of which 53 lakh tonnes were sold by A.C.C. They made a sales realization of Rs. 206 crore by selling cement at the rate of Rs. 400 per tonne and they did not suffer any loss on account of it, but then, not keeping in mind the average price of Rs. 600 per tonne, prevalent in the country, they sold it in the open market price of Rs. 1200 per tonne, that is 60 rupees per bag. What is the position? Cement production has definitely increased but now after the new Government has assumed office, that is, within four months, the price of a cement bag has increased by a minimum of Rs. 15-20. I request the hon. Minister of Industry

15.03 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

that the investigation conducted through the Bureau of Industrial cost and prices are not authentic. An independent committee should be constituted for the purpose and investigation should be conducted through it. Same is the case with the paper industry. The paper industry is considered self-sufficient, as far as production is concerned, but it is a fact that we import pulp. The materials necessary for production of pulp is available in a

large quantity in the country and raw material for the production of paper is also available. I am not in favour of cutting tress for producing paper but we are not properly utilising the bagasse capacity available within the country. Our sugar industries crush about 10 crore tonnes of sugarcane to produce sugar and out of them itself at least 9 crore tonnes of bagasse is produced. If, even 10 per cent of that is utilised for producing paper, then we would be able to produce about 30 lakh tonnes of paper in our country. Today, we spent Foreign exchange worth more than Rupees 200 crore to import pulp and paper of inferior quality, from across the world. Through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of industry that I do not agree with him, when he says that we are self-reliant as far paper is concerned. You find out the actual state of things. Hindustan Paper Corporation was established in this country with two objections: To increase the production of paper in the country and to make available paper at cheaper rates, but it is a matter of regret that the private sector paper lobby is very powerful and influential. Even today the Thapar Group dominates the Hindustan Paper Corporation. Our Hindustan Paper Corporation has been working in the influential sphere of the Thapar Group from the beginning itself. This is the reason why it took ten years' time to set up the newsprint paper plant in Kerala while normally it takes a maximum two years time for any paper plant to start production, but since Mr. Zutshi of the Thapar Group has joined the Hindustan Paper Corporation as the Chairman or Managing Director, he has adopted this technique to somehow delay the establishment of the plant and to somehow increase the cost of paper in this country. Due to his efforts, the cost of paper is constantly increasing in this country, which is a matter of concern for all of us. The cost of paper has not increased, any where in the world, as it has increased in our country. Then, you look at our consumption. There is not even a consumption of one Kilogram per capita. Our Industry Minister has lived in foreign countries, he may be knowing that there is a per capita consumption of more than 200 kilograms of paper, in the United

States of America. Taking that into consideration, our Government should pay look into as to why our consumption is not increasing and as to why paper is not becoming cheap in our country.

Now, I would like to say something, with regard to salt. The Parliamentary constituency of Kutch, from where I was elected, is the largest producer of salt in the country. In our area, licences for producing salt have been mostly issued to small producers, but last year, the Ministry of Industries gave permission to big companies coming under the M.R.T.P. to sell salt. Although, this purpose was to use salt only for the production of Soda Ash and Caustic Soda, they were also allowed to sell salt. The result of this action is that the small producers of salt are running at a loss. As such, the price of salt has not gone up in the country. If you look at the figures of salt production in the country, you will find out that the consumption of salt has not increased quantitatively confined to the increasing consumption of edible oil and sugar. No one can muster enough courage to increase his or her salt consumption. Nowadays, saltless diet is a much talked about subject. One to all this, the consumption of salt is on the decline and along with it the difficulties being faced by the small producers are on the increase. I request that the big industries (companies) should not be permitted to sell salt in the open market. I hope that you would seriously pay attention to this subject. Now, I would like to draw your attention towards the Khadi and Village industries. This provides maximum employment opportunities to the people. There are more than 40 lakhs of people, in our country who are employed in the Khadi industry. Out of them more than 15 lakh people belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and this industry provides employment to more than 20 lakh women. The Khadi Gramodyog (Khadi and village Industries) should be given more money and it should enter into new markets also.

Just now, some one stated about capital intensive industries. We should pay our attention to it. Under the seventh five year

plan, investments worth over 40,000 crore rupees were made on our Public Sector Undertakings but people did not get employment opportunities, in accordance with it. Under the Sixth five year plan, more than 18 lakh people were to be provided with employment, but despite making a similar investment in Public Sector Undertakings, they have a capacity to provide employment to only 1-5 lakh people. You should take note of it. In our Manifesto; we had stated about providing employment to the maximum number of people and about providing money for self-employment to those, whom we are unable to provide employment. You should pay attention to it that the situation of providing money should not arise. You should encourage small scale industries which can provide employment to more people with less investment. One person gets employment if a capital investment of Rs. 15,000 is made in a small scale industry and even if Rupees two lakh are invested in a big industry, only one person gets employment. Due to this reason, small scale industries should be encouraged.

An independent committee should be constituted to look after the sick industries. We do not have any faith in the committee related to this in your department. The number of sick industries is growing. Whatever is written in your report is always favourable. Therefore, an independent committee should be constituted for this purpose. With these words, I conclude my speech. I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI HARPAL SINGH PANWAR (Kairana): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, whatever may have been done in respect of India's industrial development, the rural sector has always been neglected. Small-scale and cottage industries in villages should have been encouraged but the faulty policies and ill-designed programmes of the Government did exactly the opposite. Large industries have been set up with an investment ranging from Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 1,000 crores but these industries have not generated employment opportunities in line with their size. The unemployment problem would not have

[Sh. Harpal Singh Panwar]

assumed such serious proportions and the poverty in the country would not have been so acute if we had encouraged trades like carpentry, Weaving and pottery in the rural section during our First and Second Five-Year Plans. All that we thought or tried to do remained on paper only. A list of no-Industry districts was prepared but no action was taken because the necessary infrastructure for setting up of an industry such as roads and communication facilities is not available. So the setting up of industries in the private sector or the public sector was not considered. Areas where there are no industries should be identified and new industries should be set up there. Industries have a tendency to concentrate in fixed areas thus making it difficult for rural areas to develop. This has led to unemployment in villages.

Sir, even if industries are set up in villages the local villagers are not given jobs on the plea that they are unskilled. A law should be introduced to reserve a fixed percentage of employment opportunities for people in rural areas and they should be imparted training in training institutes so as to make them skilled workers. Land is acquired from farmers for setting up industries in the private sector or public sector but they are not paid proper compensation for it. The land is then developed and sold at the rate of thousands of rupees per square yard. So there should be a law to prevent acquisition of such land for setting up industries either in the private sector or the public sector. Such an injustice should not be done to farmers because they develop a sentimental attachment with their land. Laws should be such that their implementation is easy. The legal process is so cumbersome that a person gets frustrated and wonders if his project will even get off the ground. The rate of interest on loans for setting up new industries in the small-scale sector is so high that loan-seekers are scared whether they would be able to repay. So this rate of interest should be reduced.

The country's craftsmen and other skilled

artisans are on the verge of starvation and the Government should assure them a steady income. Besides this the Government should give them incentives to work harder in their respective fields.

Despite its proximity to Delhi, Western Uttar Pradesh has always got a raw deal. There has been so little industrial development in this area. The land is very fertile and the local people are subsisting on agriculture alone. I would request the Government to pay special attention to all districts in Western Uttar Pradesh because unemployment problem in this area can be solved only when industries are set up there. There are many unemployed people there.

The sugar industry has become the problem industry in this country. Barely 35% -36% of the total sugarcane production reaches the industry. The rest of the sugarcane produce is purchased by crushers at very low rates. The proposal to set up sugar mills at a distance of 25 kms. or 40 kms. has no justification. A mill should be set up keeping in view the area's requirements. In Muzaffarnagar district there are 4-5 mills of which one is not working at all. Even if 15 more mills are set up the sugarcane produce will not reach the mills. So to say that setting up of 1-2 mills will solve the sugarcane problem is mere eyewash. The Government can import sugar but it cannot reform the laws to the benefit of sugarcane farmers. So I request the Government to do away with distance restrictions between sugar mills.

In case of small-scale industries.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Is there any such restriction now?

[Translation]

SHRI HARPAL SINGH PANWAR: There should be no mileage restriction. I have studied the former Prime Minister Chaudhry Charan Singh's analysis of the country's economic condition. He has made it clear

that the country's unemployment problem can be solved only by expanding the small-scale industry sector because 50 persons are employed in a Rs 500 crore factory and 100 person are employed in a Rs. 5 lakh factory. Large industrial houses should not be allowed to enter the handicrafts sector because they restrict the growth of small-scale industries. Small-scale industry should be given freedom of operation and even legal concessions if necessary. This will generate employment opportunities for the unemployed.

\*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I wish to say a few words on the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Industry.

A unit of Maruti Udyog Limited that is in the North should be set up in Tamil Nadu for manufacturing Maruti car, Maruti Jeep and Maruti van. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is a partner in the National Front Government here. He even boasts he was instrumental in bringing the National Front to power. I, therefore, hope the hon. Minister of Industry would accept on the Chief Minister's behalf my demand for setting up of the Maruti units in Tamil Nadu.

There is a BHEL unit Arakkonam in my Parliamentary constituency. That should be expanded. The BHEL promised to provide employment to the wards of those whose lands were occupied for setting up of the unit in Arakkonam. That promise has not been fulfilled so far. Even the engineers who got trained in that unit are still to find employment. A large number of casual workers in that factory have been terminated from employment. These matters must be sympathetically examined and employment to the local population should be provided in the BHEL units.

Sir, there are a large number of sick units in the country especially in the textile and heavy industrial sectors. For the last 5 years, I had been highlighting this point in

this august House. Now a new Minister has taken over. He is young and dynamic. The Minister must devise ways to rehabilitate the sick units. In Tamil Nadu alone, there are a large number of textile mills closed due to sickness. Efforts must be taken to reopen the mills. New machinery must be installed in these sick units and they should be revived. An expert committee must be constituted to go into the whole question. Either the sick mills should be taken over the Government or they should be auctioned for the public.

Sir, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation is lending loans to the industrialists. 65% capital is lent by the TIIC has the rest 35% has to be borne by the industrialists. This ratio should made as 75% by the TIIC and 25% by the industrialists. TIIC is funded by IDBI and IDBI charges high interest from TIIC. TIIC, in turn, charges higher interest from the customers. Both these interest rates should be considerably reduced. Then only, there will be incentive for starting new industries. TIIC and IDBI are charging compound interest from the customers if the interest is not paid in 6 months. This is an oppressive state of affairs. Charging of compound interest on loans by financial institutions should be avoided at all costs.

Sir, Hotel and lodge industry is a growing industry in urban and semi-urban areas. Presently, the subsidy is not being made available to Hotel and Lodge industry. The central subsidy that has made available to Hotel and Lodge industry so far has to be restored.

Sir, this is a vast country. We cannot afford concentration of industries at one place. This would not be conducive for the development and growth of a greater India. Industries should be set up at Taluk and Block level. When Shri N.D. Tiwari was the Finance Minister he assured this House that industries will be set up even at Block level. The hon. Minister belongs to U.P. and the then Finance Minister also belongs to U.P. I, therefore, hope the Hon. Minister would fulfill what his predecessor has assured.

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\*Translation speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Sh. R. Jeevarathinam]

Sir, the prices of cars have increased a lot. Even middle income group people want to own cars. I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to allow import of cars at reduced excise duty so that these could be available in the market at lesser prices. A car ordinarily cost Rs. 2 to 5 lakhs now. This cannot be afforded. However, if you resort to importing cars at reduced excise duty, definitely that would bring down the prices of cars manufactured in India. When we can welcome capital from NRI and other private individuals from abroad, why should we not allow import of cars at reduced excise duty. Sir, I also request that cars should be produced in India at low cost. When I purchased a fiat car, I paid only Rs. 8000. Today the same fiat car costs 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 lakhs. Therefore, a low cost car manufacturing unit must be established in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, there is no scooter factory in Tamil Nadu. A scooter factory either in Central sector or in private sector must be set up in Tamil Nadu and that may kindly be set up in my Arakkonam Parliamentary Constituency.

Sir, we should also review the pattern of lending under IRDP. IRDP programme was launched to develop rural areas. After the change of the Government at the centre, I feel the funds under IRDP are not being utilised properly. The 30% subsidy under the programme is not percolating to the poor people to whom it is intended. This should, therefore, be examined.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, What you speak is beyond the scope of Industry. Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Industries should be spread all over the country. They should not be concentrated in one place. That would harm the balanced development

of the country. Industries should be started in backward areas particularly in my Arakkonam and Pallipatu constituency.

SHRI M.S.PAL (Nainital): Hon. Mr. Chairman Sir, first of all I express my gratitude for giving me an opportunity to speak. I welcome the new industrial policy particularly in case of small industries, large industries and food-processing industries and express my support for the Demands of Grants. Hon. Shri Ajit Singh has come up to the high expectations we had of him. The saying "worthy son of worthy father" is most appropriate for him as he is the son of Chaudhry Charan Singh. I would like to raise a point concerning women in defence services. There is limited scope for women to work in industry. There is an institution in the Army called the Nursing Service. It is a wing of the Army where women from all over the country work. There is a long-standing demand will the Government for making this a corps. Nothing has been done in this direction till now. Therefore, whenever a Cabinet meeting is held the proposal for giving the Nursing Service the status of a corps should be seriously considered so that women can work independently there. I come from the Uttarkhand Kumaon region. A part of the Bareilly district called Behari falls in my constituency. This district neither falls under the jurisdiction of Bareilly nor under the Uttarkhand Kumaon region. While taking a policy decision Behari should be attached to the Kumaon Nainital region. A part of Baheri is hilly and another part is plain area. 80% of the people living in the hilly area serve in the army and on retirement return to this area. I urge the hon. Minister to show special consideration to ex-servicemen for grant of industrial loans and subsidies. This facility should be given to them as these people are not well-versed in the technicalities of running an industry. I thank the hon. Minister for restoring the facility of subsidy in my constituency which was withdrawn by the previous Government. The Government should adopt a liberal policy in case of agro-based industry. The sugar industry in particular has plenty of scope and sugar mills should be set up at a distance of 15 kilometres. There



should be no restrictions as far as setting up of sugar mills is concerned. The sugarcane is fresh during the harvest period in October but it becomes dry by June. This causes a lot of problems to farmers. Therefore more sugar mills should be set up in order to utilize fully the sugarcane produce. Food-processing industries should be set up at a distance for 15-20 kms. Another problem being faced by farmers is non-availability of subsidy for tractor-trolleys. If I buy a taxi for my industry. I get a 20% subsidy on it. But subsidy is not available on tractors and allied machinery. So, I would ask, the hon. Industry Minister to grant a subsidy on these items. The Government should not spend money on those sick units which has outlived their life-span. The Government should rehabilitate new industries which are not functioning due to lack of funds. In Uttar Pradesh the U.P.F.F.C. makes provision for loans. This should be done on a regional basis. The area is divided into the Kumaon region, the Garhwal region and the Ruhelkhand region. This will remove the difficulties of small entrepreneurs. I strongly oppose the policy of the previous Government regarding Scooters India Limited. I request the hon. Industry Minister to let this unit remain in the public sector. The Government should not issue export licences for items produced in India. There should be a liberal export policy in respect of medical equipment and drugs. Drugs produced in India are not of international standards. So the Government should adopt a policy of liberalisation towards foreign drug companies which at present are not able to manufacture drugs in India. Large industrial houses should not be issued licences to manufacture minor items like soap.

I welcome the self-employment scheme for the educated unemployed under which there is a provision for loans upto Rs. 25,000 on Rs. 50,000.

Sir, I would request for immediate implementation of this scheme. People in rural areas should be educated on the various aspects of this scheme so that they are aware of what the Government proposes to do for them. With these words I thank you for

giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

15.41 hrs.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you know it very well that for the last 42 years we have been pursuing the policy of pro-capitalist and anti-labour, that is to say, the anti-people policy in respect of the industrial policy of the Government and naturally today I cannot expect a drastic change, yet I am supporting it.

Sir, the new Government has announced that they will announce a new Industrial Policy and I hope that in the new Industrial Policy the labourers will get an important role and I also hope that the workers' participation in the management will be ensured. (Interruptions). That is a commitment and I hope that in the new Industrial Policy that will be done.

Regarding the sick industries, I would like to say that such a policy should be adopted so that the sick industries will not be more sick and they will be healthy ones.

Sir, while I am supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, regarding the 'no industry' district. Sir, you know, in this country after 42 years of Independence there are 90 'no industry' districts and particularly these are in North Bengal, Bihar and the North-Eastern region consisting of seven States popularly known as 'seven sisters'. My friend, Mr. Tombi Singh is here, he also knows it very well how these districts are neglected for a long time.

Sir, the hon. Minister of Industry will agree with me that Amethi is not the only place where all the public sector industries will be set up. There are other 'no industry' districts in other places also. If you take the path of your predecessor, then you know, in

[Sh. Amar Roypradhan]

one Five Year Plan there is only one district covered on an average. That means, to cover all the 90 districts, it will take 90 years. So, backward areas will be still more backward and they continue to remain backward if we have such a policy. So, through you, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister that he should take such a step that these 'no industry' districts will be covered with a short span of time. If the public sector do not agree to come forward to set up industries in these areas, then he should take them in the public sector—at least one public sector unit in each 'no industry' district. By this way you cover all these 90 district in a very short span of time.

You know, wherefrom I come. That is, North Bengal, which is an industrially backward region. Some Ministers or officials say, 'No, no, the industries cannot be set up there because they are backward areas and viability is not there.' But I say, there is scope for industry there. My good friend, Mr. Piyus Tiraky is there. In his constituency there is one place called Jantia Hills which is near to Alipurwar where dolomite is in plenty available. The previous Government, the 'expired' Government, took a decision not to utilise this dolomite but to have a tiger project there. The previous Government did not make use of this dolomite to make cement. Then, zinc and copper is available in Sikkim, Darjeeling, Jalpaigudi and Cooch Behar; coal deposit is there in Bagracoat. The past Government, or the previous Government or the expired Government said that it is dust coal and it cannot be utilised. In West Germany and East Germany, these dust coals were properly utilised. Why not in India? This has not been utilised for a long time. You will be astonished to know that Siesmic Survey was not done in North Bihar, North Bengal, Sikkim and other North Eastern regions. The previous Government did not do this minimum requirement for the industrial growth. So, through you, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister to complete this Siesmic Survey in these areas. I support the Demands and I hope that they will do something

for the benefit of the backward areas of the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargoan): Mr. Chairman Sir, I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister for presenting the demands for grants of the Ministry of Industry. I hope that the hon. Minister will take care of the interests of farmers while formulating the new industrial policy.

First of all, I would like to say something about the public sector. Our demand is to make the public sector accountable. And this need for accountability has been felt right from the Pt. Nehru's time as he was the person who formed the basic infrastructure of the public sector.

There is lot of hue and cry these days about participation of labour in management. I also agree with it but at the same time I feel that public sector can improve a lot if political interference is stopped altogether. Reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be provided in private industries also as it is being done in public sector and Government organisations.

When we set up a new industry in a particular area, the people of that area should be given priority in employment. It has been often observed that the local residents of that area do not benefit much since outsiders come and grab the work available. If need be we should not hesitate in making amendments even in our law to this effect.

Many of our friends have raised the point of rural industrialisation. There is no doubt that more the industries in villages more the county will progress and it will also check the tendency of rural youth migrating from villages to urban areas in search of better job prospects.

Big industrialists will continue with to exploit the farmers in villages unless we plan to set up some agro-based industries in villages and the farmers are made partners

and given equal share. Until then, the exploitation of the farmer labourer and the region will continue. We should make efforts to set up agro-based industries and food processing industries and make the farmers share the profits. This will be not only an instrument of development but also help in setting up an exploitation free Society in our country. This is a new policy which has been adopted by many other countries. The problem of pollution has become very acute as result of tremendous increase in the number of industries that are being set up every day. Paper and chemical industries are responsible to a great extent for air and water pollution. I feel that air pollution has adverse effect on horticulture. Fly ash accumulated on the leaves of fruit trees and the effluents reduces the fertility of the soil and consequently the farmers have to suffer severe loss for no fault of theirs. I want to stress upon the point that it will be more practical to enact a powerful law instead of preparing various projects in the first place. You have mentioned in the report that small scale industries can spend upto Rs. 45 lakhs on pollution control and R & D. Earlier, the limit was Rs. 25 lakhs. That is right but since these small scale industries are directly affected by different kinds of pollution. I would like to say that different limits should be fixed in every case because the requirement for research work and import of necessary machinery for pollution control is different in each case. My opinion is that if economic viability is disturbed by using pollution controlling devices. The Government should start giving loans on more liberal terms. Right now we have adopted the policy of giving soft loan to meet the high cost of pollution controlling devices, but to sustain the economic viability of a particular industry we should give short term loans also. Presently our home production is much more costly as compared to the cost of imported goods. As you have mentioned in your report, we are finding it very difficult to sell our tractors and power tillers because of their high prices, but I have seen even small farmers using tractors and power tillers in China and many other countries because these machines cost less in those countries.

We should also try to reduce their cost by improving upon the process of manufacturing it. If we fail to do it. We will have to face lot of problems in the coming years. As a result of implementation of Land Reforms Act, the number of small farmers is increasing day by day and tractors and power tillers are becoming necessary for them. We should make basic alterations in the power tillers to make them more useful. I have seen myself that small farmers in China use power tillers of 18 hp. I have myself operated it.

Now I turn to sugar industry. I fully agree with the policy of 1700 or 1750 to 2500 metric tonnes but before issuing new licences. You should also take care of the fact that it should not in any way have any adverse effect on the neighbouring mills, I have seen it a number of times that whenever we issue any licence on the basis of political consideration, not only the neighbouring sugar mill becomes sick, but the new mill also fails to establish itself. We should be more careful in such cases. At the same time, wherever the production of sugar cane is more, we should not hesitate in issuing more licences. We have nearly 30 factories which are manufacturing machinery used in sugar mills but their R & D is of very poor quality and we have to import high technology for our sugar mills. The real problem with us is that we don't have trained technicians and engineers to operate the latest equipments that we import. I wish to say that when we import high technology, at the same time we should think of giving proper training to our technicians and engineers to operate them. We find that our education policy and modern technology have no linkage with each other. We should make necessary changes in our education policy to make it technology oriented. There is need for advance planning and expertise in technology.

Secondly, I would like to say that we should find out ways to make maximum possible use of Bagasse paper. It will make the diversification of sugar mills possible and lot of energy can also be saved. If we start using bagasse for manufacturing paper, we can save our forest and foreign exchange.

[Sh. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

With these words, I thank you for giving me a chance to express my views.

**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur):** Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to present my party's view point regarding the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry.

I personally feel that the policy of previous Government regarding industry which we all had been following was so defective that it totally failed to bring about a balanced development in the field of Industry all over the country. Consequently, some areas had a large number of industries and there was a saturation point whereas other areas for example Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan always remained backward areas. Although, sufficient quantity of raw material is available in those areas. Despite that these regions could not make any progress in the field of industry owing to same shortcomings in our policy. It is high time to form a new industrial policy and I think the Government has already thought in this direction. I understand that the new Government must have discussed the matter with all other political parties including the BJP as to what should be the layout of our new industrial policy. In this regard, I would like to request that our industrial policy should lay stress on making our industries employment-oriented. I do not want to get entangled in figures but today the situation is that, the opportunities of employment have reduced as compared to the increase in percentage of development of industries for example, in 1987 there was 8 percent rise in the industrial development whereas the opportunities employment have declined. This is the reasons why we are facing the problem of unemployment. Same is the case with other industries also and it is being said that mismanagement is prevailing in every industry. Therefore, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to this point.

Secondly, I would like to state that we have industry in both the sectors-private and

public-in our country. But what is the reason and what are the circumstances responsible for the better performance of the private sector compared to the public sector whereas it should have been the other way round. That is why, the public sectors, be it HSL National Aluminium Corporation, HMT or Cement Corporation, are often blamed for bridging their deficit increasing the prices of various commodities. Decentralisation is the foremost need of the hour. We should go in for modern technology now. Even then the performance of public sector is not better than the private-sector. I feel that we should think over it seriously and try to prepare proper guidelines for the public sector so that it can be proved that-public sector is more beneficial to people than private sector.

16.00 hrs.

I want to make another request that even the organised sector of industries has failed to generate more job-opportunities. That is why, we have not getting the desired results. We can always hope to generate sufficient job-opportunities if we give preference to agro-based industries. The reason being that even today agriculture is undoubtedly the biggest industry in our country which automatically proves it to be the biggest source available for generating employment opportunities. There has been a long standing to treat agriculture at par with Industry but the Government has not taken it seriously. If we grant equal facilities to Agriculture as in the case of Industry, then I feel that the problem of unemployment can be solved to a great extent. We should adopt revolutionary measures to achieve our goal of Creating more and more job. Opportunities in this field. Modernisation of factories and full exploitation of their capacity is also very necessary.

Today, there are a number of multinational companies in our country and now they are entering the field of Automobiles and Electronics and producing consumer items and luxury items which are useful to the rich alone. No attention is being paid to the production of items of mass consump-

tion and their availability at cheaper rates. Five-star hotel culture is being encouraged. Small-scale and medium industries are gradually closing down due to the dominating attitude of big industrial families. The speaker who spoke prior has explained the situation pretty well. Multinational companies are manufacturing almost everything—even things like soap. Therefore we must determine what items are to be manufactured by small scale industries, medium or large scale industries. And this division should be done with utmost care. We will have to ensure that the large scale industries are not allowed to manufacture small consumer items. When I was going through the Economic Survey, I found that one out of 11 small scale industry in the country is sick and though the factory has been set up there is no production. As a result, the capital is stuck, whether it was granted by Industrial Development Bank or any other financial body. On the one hand, the money has been wasted and on the other hand, large scale industries are trying to exploit the situation by grabbing those sick industries. We should give it a serious thought because only after taking all these points into account, we will be able to form a flow less new policy.

Today in the field of industry, licence policy is under a number of controls. To set up an industry, a person has to knock various doors. The industrialist can be saved from a lot of harassment if we adopt single window scheme. One has to go to one office for licence and another office for registration and some other place for money which results in sheer wastage of time and effort. We should lay stress on simple procedures whether it is Self-Employment or Rural Employment schemes if we want them to be successful. Impractical and unnecessary procedural restrictions should be removed at once. A training system should be developed on the basis of professionalism and a Central Institute for Training should be set up for management services. We must achieve excellence in professionalism, then only we can make our public sector more competent.

As far as taxes are concerned, big companies are exempted from a number of

taxes but at the same time, these provisions should be made for small scale industries also and it should be ensured that they do not face any hardships. They should be granted loan on cheaper rates of interest. In this context, I would like to cite an example of Madhya Pradesh. It is known as a backward State despite the fact that iron, cement stone and manganese are available there in plenty. But this state has not been able to make much progress in the field of industrial development only because there are some loopholes in the industrial policy of the Government. Jhabua and Bastar have plenty of bauxite, dolomite and many other minerals. Iron ore is being sent to Japan for purification from Madhya Pradesh because we don't have any such factory in our country. We need to make mental changes in our policy for balanced industrial development of such backward regions. We should lay stress on promoting agro-based cottage industries and small scale industries. I wish that now we should form such an industrial policy which has a balanced attitude in every respect and does not have any of those flaws which were there earlier. We should try to provide equal opportunity and financial assistance to all the states.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arrah): Around two lakh industrial units in the country are sick and have closed down. Lot of investment had been made in these units and as a result of the closure, thousands of workers have been rendered jobless. But there was no mention of reopening these units in the new industrial policy. My demand is that all such units which are sick or not operating, should be started once again. Industrial development in its real sense is closely associated with the development of the region, the people and agriculture which implies that these industries should necessarily be agro-based. Mere presence of industries for its namesake only does not ensure development of that particular region. For instance, a number of industries have been set up in Bihar but women there are still forced to carry bricks on their back to earn livelihood. Therefore, we should change our industrial policy and prepare a fresh one

[Sh. Rameshwar Prasad]

which should be balanced in every respect. A provision of Rs. 6945 crores has been made in the Budget during the current year for industries in public sector which is about Rs. 500 crores less than the provision made last year, which was Rs. 7526 crore. It is almost clear now that the Government aims at encouraging the private sector and making the public sector weak and inactive. We want that necessary steps should be taken and more capital should be invested in the public sector to make it more powerful and loans to private companies should be discontinued. It is wrong to be extra liberal with foreign or multinational companies at the cost of our self-sufficiency. Now a days, we are not able to achieve targets of commanding height. My demand is that we should lay stress on achieving such targets in order to reach commanding height, while preparing our new industrial policy. The products manufactured by small scale and cottage industries will definitely be costlier as compared to the large scale industries. The need is to keep the cost factor equal in both the cases to encourage cottage industries, Bhojpur district is still a no-industry region. A cotton yarn factory should be opened there and Dalmia Nagar factory should be reopened to provide 22 thousand labourers with jobs once again.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Industries Minister that there is a disturbing trend due to the steady decrease of the central investment in Kerala. In 1973-74, the Central investment in Kerala was 3.28. After ten years, in 1983-84, it was 1.76. Now, it is 1.23. I cannot understand why Kerala has been so much neglected by the Central Government. Ours is a State where the number of educated unemployed is the highest in the country. In this connection, I would also like to bring to the notice of the Government that all the public sector undertakings like FACT, HMT, Cochin Refineries, Hindustan Organic Chemicals, IRE, HIL are making

a huge profit. None of the public sector undertakings in Kerala have made any loss. In this context, I think, it is our legitimate right to have more central undertakings in Kerala. Moreover, there is a change in the attitude of the labour. There has been a complaint that Kerala is a place where there is a lot of labour trouble. But the people, who were creating the trouble, have now become a part of the Government. So, they have decided that there should not be any more trouble. (*Interruptions*) Both the communist friends and the people who were creating the labour trouble, have taken a very bold decision that they will not create any labour trouble. So, do not worry about the labour trouble.

Secondly, our friends in the Government earlier were against the capitalists. They said that Tatas, Birlas and Dalmias are capitalists and so they should not be allowed to survive. That also has changed in Kerala now. The Kerala Government is giving a red carpet reception to Tatas, Birlas and Dalmias. So, please use your good offices so that some other private companies and firms are also coming up in Kerala. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Birla is already a member of your party. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I am telling about our friend's reaction. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES: He is now invited by the Marxist Government there. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, coir industry is a traditional industry in Kerala. Our Chairman also knows that five lakh people in the coastal areas of Kerala are concentrating on coir industries. 80 per cent of the total production of coir is also from Kerala. But, now this coir industry is at a point of no survival. Till last year you have given cash credit facilities to the coir industry. This year you have not extended it. If that cash support is not given, definitely the coir industry in Kerala cannot survive. Secondly, in coir, there should be some kind of semi-mechanisa-

tion. Otherwise it will be difficult for the coir industry to compete with the artificial fibres. In coir industry, one significant factor is the cooperative sector that is functioning in Kerala. But unfortunately this cooperative sector is also under the grip of the two communist parties. As a result of this, whatever amount you are sending from Delhi, does not reach the real coir workers. So, the Government should find out what better method could be adopted so that the amount sent by you to Kerala for the survival of the coir industry reaches the real coir workers.

We have given some proposals from Kerala. One is to set up a new Ammonia-Urea Complex. There is a proposal to give a Ammonia-Urea Complex for the southern States during the Eighth Five Year Plan. I request the Government to allot this Ammonia-Urea Complex to the FACT which is a profit-making concern.

Cochin Refineries is one of the major oil refineries in South India. It is also making a huge profit. They have submitted proposals for the expansion of the refinery as well as for starting new petro-chemical projects surrounding the Cochin Refinery. When the Cochin Refinery was started, one of the aims was to start a number of petro-chemical projects around Cochin. But we have not succeeded so far in this.

Another important point is that the ONGC have announced that they have detected a sizeable quantity of petroleum in the Arabian Gulf region which is equivalent to the Bombay High. So, in that connection, a new oil refinery can also be started in Kerala. Kerala is one of the States manufacturing natural rubber. But unfortunately all the products connected with natural rubber are being manufactured in other States. One of the reasons is the unscientific attitude of the Government.

For example, in Kerala, there are a large number of small industries. But if any, of those industries manufactures goods worth more than Rs. 25 lakh per year, is consid-

ered to be a major industry. Then, the tax structure changes. So, unless you take a scientific attitude towards the industries connected with natural rubber, we cannot start any industry in Kerala which is the main State producing the natural rubber.

We have a lot of bamboo. The State Government itself has got a Bamboo Corporation. Unless the Government of India is prepared to give us a helping hand, our bamboo industry cannot survive. Earlier, the Government of India has given institutions to all the Central Government offices that they should take bamboo mats. We are prepared to give bamboo mats at a very reasonable price. But what the Central Government offices do is, instead of taking bamboo mats, they take the artificial mats at a higher price.

I request the hon. Minister to give special instructions to all the Central Government offices that bamboo mats should be taken either for the floor mats or for decorative purposes.

Unfortunately, the public sector undertakings are always being criticised that they are white elephants. But look at the answer you have given in the Parliament. There are 27 public sector companies which do not have either a Chairman or a Managing Director for the last two years. The National Textile Corporation (UP) Limited has no Chairman and Managing Director from 1985 onwards. How can a public sector company survive without a Chairman and Managing Director? In my own State, there are two major public sector companies without Chairman and Managing Director. Every year you are changing the Chairman and Managing Director of the Cochin Shipyard. In another public sector company also, namely, FACT, there is no Chairman and Managing Director. My request is that you should select anybody whom you like and appoint them as the Chairman and Managing Director immediately. In the case of public sector, you have your own choice of Chairman and Managing Director. But once you have selected them, you should give them the full authority. I know that you are a responsible Govern-

[Prof. K.V. Thomas]

ment. But I want them to be given full authority.

Another point is about small scale industries. Unless the small industries are fed, they will not survive. They cannot compete with the major industries. They should be given raw materials. In Kerala, the small industries do not get iron, steel and cement. One of the major small scale industries is candle manufacturing industry. We are not getting paraffin wax. The price of paraffin wax has already gone up. So, I request the Government to see to it that we are allotted sufficient paraffin wax so that for the coming Christmas season, there will be enough candles available to the people. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Hon. Chairman, Sir, India is a vast country with huge population. Besides, it is rich in minerals and cheapest labour in the world is available here. Therefore, industrial development and revolution should have been the logical consequence. But I am sorry to say that owing to the wrong policies of Government, we could neither achieve industrial progress nor industrial development. I feel that the entire industrial power is in the hands of a few capitalist houses like Tata, Birla, Dalmia and Goenka. Due to the conspiracy hatched by them and some Government officials, the public sector has failed to progress and the entire industrial power has been grabbed by these big houses.

Therefore, I think that our country can progress a lot if these big houses are deprived of their industrial power. I would like to suggest that no licence should be given to these big houses any more and emphasis should be laid on the promotion of public sector industry for the industrial development of the country. Again no licence should be given to set up big factories for manufacturing those things which can be manufactured by small-scale and village-based agro-in-

dustries with the help of small capital and few labourers. All big factories of steel, cement and fertilizer should be under Government control while smaller factories of soap and aluminium wares should be developed in villages. Licence for these industries should neither be given to the capitalists nor to the public sector. These industries should be left for cottage industries so that villages could also progress and industrial development could be accelerated. I would like to submit that even today there are many traditional professions in which thousands of artisans are engaged like the potter, blacksmith and those who make pattals (leaf plates) but due to lack of education, they fail to develop their technique. It is the responsibility of the Government to organise training camps to refine their techniques and skill so that they may turn themselves into skilled craftsmen, develop cottage industry and manufacture fine things. There is enough scope for agro-industries also. In my own constituency, Azamgarh, plenty of sugarcane is produced but there is just one sugar-mill. This forces the farmers to wait for 8-10 days for crushing the sugarcane. Sometimes they have to go back disappointed and sometimes the sugarcane dries in the fields itself. Similarly, many other things are produced like the potatoes but even they rot for want of proper marketing facility. The farmers have not been trained. Discouraged by all this, the farmers have now given up the cultivation of sugarcane. Therefore, agro-industries are a must to enable the farmers to progress. I think that electricity is indispensable for industrial growth anywhere in the world. Most of our indigenous industries which are either sick or have closed down is because of the non-availability of electricity. Since almost all the industries are dependent on electricity the Government must generate more electricity so that small scale industries are set up in the villages. If small-scale village based industries are supplied electricity just as the heavy industries, there would be development and progress in our villages.

Another suggestion is regarding the good technicians, overseers and engineers and scholars who migrate to foreign coun-



tries for money after receiving their education. Their migration is a heavy loss to our country as they go to other countries after being educated in this country. The Government should adopt a policy which would check this brain-drain for at least some time so that the overseers and engineers educated in this country remain here and work for the betterment of the country.

Again, I would like to submit that our thinking is also to be blamed. The production and manufacturing are the means of development for any nation but in our country the politicians as well as our countrymen have lost confidence in them. Our education system produces clerks, I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers and does not believe in production. There is no dignity of labour in this country and the people here believe in capitalist system. This mentality should change and people's faith in dignity of labour should be restored and workers should be respected and recognised.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is an alarming news that the Vigyan Bhavan is under a serious fire. A conference of police officers of all the States is going on there. There is a huge fire. We are worried about their security. I would request the hon. Home Minister to make a statement. The conference that is being held at the Vigyan Bhawan is of the top police officers from the various States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have conveyed the news. The concerned person will look into it.

SHRI A. CHARLES: We want a statement from the Home Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is any need for a Statement to be made, he will take care of it.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: It is a very serious matter. We are all concerned about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are equally concerned about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Yadav, you please continue.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I was submitting that there should be a change in the psyche and labour force should be valued more than the capital. There is no dignity of labour in this country whereas the clerks, I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers are respected. Unless, there is a change in this mentality, there can be no change in industrial scenario of the nation. I would like this country to move towards socialistic pattern and to come out of the mire of capitalistic system so that a congenial atmosphere is created for industrial development. With these words, I conclude my speech.

DR. S.P. YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry, I would like some changes to be made in the industrial policy as the present Industrial policy was formulated some 40 years back by the Congress Government and has now become outdated. This policy has done little good to the nation. Since the development of the rural areas is a necessity, industry can be made to play a major role in it. The Government should think how rural development can be accelerated. The barren land of rural areas should be utilised for setting up industries. There are many chemical industries which create pollution. The chemical factory at Gajraula is one such instance. The effluents have made the river water poisonous and even animals do not drink it. If they do, they die. This has created mosquito menace also. So such industries should be set up on barren land in rural areas. On the one hand this is the condition whereas on the other hand there is mushroom growth of industries in cities. The cities are undergoing continuous expansion and as a result there is increase in population also, and this is creating more problems for cities. Therefore, the industries should be set up on barren land

[Sh. S.P. Yadav]

and it would be easier also.

There is yet another problem related to industries. The Financial Corporations give loans to industries in various States. If an industry financed by them becomes sick due to certain reasons, then despite small amount of loan, they auction the factory and the family is put to lot of trouble. I would like to cite an example. A small unit by the name of 'Aroma Chemicals' was set up in Chandausi town in Uttar Pradesh which manufactured peppermint. A chemical engineer was given a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs for setting up this factory in 1972. But owing to the misrule of Congress Government, Menthol price kept fluctuating between Rs. 100 per kg and Rs. 400 per kg and this forced the factory to close down. At this the U.P. Financial Corporation auctioned that unit with assets of at least Rs. 10 lakhs for a mere Rs. 1.15 lakhs and received a lot of black money. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government must lay down the terms and conditions considering the amount of loan for auctioning as there is lot of scope for corruption under the present laws. How come that a unit which did not repay a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs and an interest of Rs. 2 lakhs was auctioned for merely Rs. 1.15 lakhs? This gives a glimpse of the mess that has been created by the heavyweights of the Corporation who were appointed by the Government or through the representatives of the Government. The auctioning of the industrial units is a daily news and the sale deed of a number of factories have been cancelled by the High Court.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to conduct a survey of those industries which were auctioned without the proper recovery of Government money. Another survey should be conducted about the possibilities of setting small-scale industries in rural sector. I would like to cite one more instance. Bahjor town of Moradabad, is known for the oldest glass works factory but due to the wrong policy of the Government, the industry has been ruined and number of labourers have been rendered jobless. Quality glass work

was done there but today it is in a shambles. I would like to request the hon. Minister to take care of all such sick units and ensure how they can be revived.

Besides, some agro industries should be set up in Sambhal Lok Sabha Constituency, which I represent and which is a backward area. This should be done to accelerate the pace of development there. Sambhal produces toys of horns, show-pieces and excellent jewellery. I would like to request the hon. Minister to give adequate encouragement to people, small artisans engaged in these trades so that they may earn their livelihood comfortably.

Sir, these units are very small and they fail to get Government help and assistance as they are not included in the Government survey. Nevertheless, they contribute in export and earn foreign exchange for the country. Sir, I would like that a survey be conducted and they be provided help and assistance. A survey about availability of raw materials and possibility of setting-up small-scale industrial units should also be conducted and appropriate action should be taken.

There is yet another place called Daf-tara in my constituency. It is one of the biggest producers of tomatoes. So if a tomato sauce factory is set up there, it would provide work to many people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not like to speak any more but stress that the hon. Minister should formulate an industrial policy which would put an end to the corruption that had set in during Congress rule and help in accelerating industrial development.

16.41 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. Dennis.

PROF P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, I want some information about the reported fire..(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let them make enquiries. I cannot press them.

PROF P.J. KURIEN: Mr Dandavate has heard about the reported fire. We want some information. If he has some information, he may share it with the House.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE ( PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Mr. Kurien, the difficulty is that if I make some *ex tempore* statement on the basis of information from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and if something is missing, tomorrow I will face a privilege motion. So, it is better that a comprehensive statement or information is given by the Minister concerned.

I have already found out some *prima facie* case: how it happened, how had the short circuit taken place; nobody has died—all that I know. But I will not say it officially.

PROF P. J. KURIEN: Mr. Dandavate, whatever information you have, please share with us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That will come. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. Dennis.

16.42 hrs.

[*English* ]

SHRI N DENNIS (Nagercoil): Sir, our country is basically an agricultural country, and about 75% of the people depend on agriculture. But agriculture alone cannot solve unemployment and other economic problems of the country. We have to reduce the number of persons depending on agriculture, and they have to be made to opt for industry.

In the agricultural sector, we have actually achieved our target of self-sufficiency. So, our attention has to be turned towards the industrial development of the country. At the time of independence, our industrial development was almost 'Nil'. Since inde-

pendence, an industrial climate has been created; and our industrial production is now five times that of the industrial production in 1951. But this improvement is not enough. We rank third in the number of scientists and technologists in the world; but we rank tenth in industrial production. Our scientists and technologists are knocking at the doors of foreign countries, for jobs. Their knowledge and experience could be better utilized for the industrial development of our country.

Japan has achieved industrial progress and prominence; so also some other countries like Korea. The Japanese treat their products with the label 'Made in Japan' as prestigious products. They maintain the high quality and standards of their products. They do hard work, and they have advanced in technology and modernization. We can follow their model.

Their market is not confined to a particular village, district or State. It is internationalized. So, our goods must also have international standards, to withstand the keen competition.

16.44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The quality of our goods must be good, if we have to promote exports. Good quality products should be encouraged, and bad quality products should be discouraged. Regarding technology, we have to cope up with the fast-changing technology of the modern days. But we are importing technology from foreign countries. We are importing even those equipments that we could make in our country. We are not developing indigenous technology.

We are assembling various parts of the equipments imported from foreign countries. This practice would not take us to self-reliance. Labour is comparatively cheap in our country. So also with cheap labour as raw-materials available we can attain industrial progress.

[Sh. Dennis]

Power is an important ingredient for the development of industries. That has to be generated effectively. Regarding backward areas, our policy is to remove imbalance in the country. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 is for the dispersal of industries away from metropolitan cities and towns. But industries are emerging in metropolitan cities and towns and the rural population is migrating to cities and towns. There is congestion and concentration of industries in cities and towns. Therefore, licences should be given for the establishment of industries in the backward areas and rural areas and not for the establishment of industries in big cities and towns.

Some districts had been identified as backward but even today they remain backward without industrialisation for long. Such areas should be taken into consideration separately. A special approach should be adopted to suit the circumstances and the nature of the place for industrial development. For their development, infrastructural facilities should be created for their industrial development. I wish to point out that Kanyakumari District has been identified as an industrially backward district. But not even a single industry either in the public sector or private sector has been established there. Mere classification or identification of that district as an industrially backward district is not helpful at all. The tempo of implementation goes down and down in consonance with the distance it travels; and when it reaches distant places like Kanyakumari, there everything subsides without anything left out for implementation. So, we have to pay attention for the industrialisation of such distant areas. Kanyakumari is far away from the Central and State Capitals, New Delhi and Madras. There is ample scope for the establishment of rubber based industries, titanium industry, zirconium industry, coir industry and fibre industry, tyre industry and industries whose raw-materials for the establishment of these industries are found in abundance there. So, attention should be paid for the establishment of these indus-

tries there. Kanyakumari District be included for the implementation of the "Growth Centre Scheme". The number of these "Growth Centres" in the first phase has to be increased. Moreover, the central investment subsidy scheme should not be given up; it has to be revived; or else, before the implementation of the "Growth Centre Scheme", there would be a vacuum and there would be no scheme for industrial development in the backward area. In Tamilnadu, in the last 20 years, not even a single industry in the public sector had been established; this aspect of omission has to be taken into consideration for the establishment of industries there.

Regarding public sector industries, at the time when the policy was adopted, it was expected that the wealth generated out of public sector industries would be utilised for the establishment of furthermore industries and other developmental works. Such Public sector industries are running at a loss; whereas their counter-parts in the private sector are earning profit. This is due to mismanagement and unnecessary spending on unproductive schemes by the management.

16.50 hrs.

Therefore, the profit is less there. Persons committed to the tasks assigned to them have to be appointed as heads of the public undertakings. A restriction also has to be put on their indiscriminate spending.

Regarding small scale industries it is not possible to provide employment to the large number of unemployed persons by big industries alone and small scale industries have to be promoted. About one crore of people are employed in the small scale sector. Incentives given are not enough. Adequate working capital has to be provided for the running of small scale industries so that they function as viable units. Subsidy given to these small scale industries is not given at the proper time and that point of delay also has to be taken into consideration rectification.

Another aspect is infiltration of big business houses in the area of small scale industries. This should be stopped. They are snatching the benefits meant for the small scale industries, and the big business houses should not take away those benefits.

Khadi and Village Industries, Commissions and State Khadi Boards have to start job oriented cottage industries small scale industries. They should also set up these industries in the villages and not in district this aspect headquarters and towns.

[Translation]

SHRI CHAND RAM (Hardoi): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wouldn't take much of the time of the House. I am pleased to note that the portfolio of Industries has been entrusted to Chowdhary Ajit Singh, the son of Chowdhary Charan Singh. Chowdhary Charan Singh always espoused the cause of rural areas and wanted to bring about radical changes in the villages so as to ensure their speedy progress and development and usher in an era of prosperity in the country. The time is ripe now, I suppose, for the Government of Janata Dal to review and reconsider its policy of industrialisation. Mahatma Gandhi had blessed and Dr. Vishwaysharaia had formulated an action plan for industrialisation when I was studying at Lahore. If we only translated that plan into action, much of the problem can be solved. His plan on the one hand envisaged the need for the establishment of small and cottage industries in the villages and for every type of encouragement to such units, and on the other, it was against such heavy industries as contribute towards unemployment. If our policy on industrialisation is based on these principles, the objectives of our Planning Commission and of the Government for the development of this country can be easily achieved. Unemployment and poverty can not be removed merely by formulating plans, disbursing huge sums and by establishing electronics industries. The only key to removing poverty is to put in sincere efforts in the direction of implementing Gandhiji's plans which were ardently supported by Chowdhary

Charan Singh. It is said that most of the textile industries are made sick in this country and thereafter given a subsidy of Rs. 800 crores or any other assistance so as to revive them. But after they regain their health and start functioning normally, they are handed over back to their proprietors. I am at a loss to understand the rationale behind this policy. Chowdhary Charan Singh had revealed with the help of figures the number of weavers who are thrown out of employment with the installation of a single textile mill. In my letter addressed to hon. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I had written that there are plenty of English-speaking intellectuals in the Planning Commission but there are no downtrodden and backward villagers as its members:

"Jis ke pair phati na biwai,  
woh kya jane peer parai."

I may cite an example of shoe-manufacturing in this context. If you close down or impose ban on exporting shoes on Bata Company that manufactures shoes on a large scale, millions of people can get employment. Bata company gets its shoes manufactured from the villages of Delhi and Agra and puts on its seal on them. Labour is thus put in by the poor villagers or the poor shoes-makers and the profits are earned by the company. The State Trade Corporation too issues licences as well as places its orders through the middlemen or the brokers.

In the profession of weaving, we have handlooms and powerlooms. Such bundles of cloth of muslin as pass through a ring are manufactured in India but now the Indian weavers are running from pillar to post in distress. Thread is not available to them as market is not available to them. A simple solution to this problem is to provide work to the villagers and close down the large industries. These large industries are being closed down because they are running at a loss and the brokers also exploit the situation. The village artisans are in a miserable condition but the people whom they sell their products have become millionaires. This is not a

[Sh. Chand Ram]

17.00 hrs.

[English]

healthy trend. There is no difficulty in solving these problems if only our planners think of devising methods of removing poverty and unemployment. There is no need of much ingenuity in it. Though the portraits of Gandhiji have been installed in every department, ministry and the Parliament, we are reluctant to follow his teachings. Why were so many years taken to diagnose the disease of unemployment? I am fortunate to be elected to this house from the Hardoi constituency of the biggest state of U.P. to which I have shifted from Haryana. U.P. accounts for the lowest per capita income in the country. There is no industry there despite the fact that our Prime Minister too comes from that state. The reason therefor is that little attention is paid to U.P. The people of Hardoi asked us during elections whether we can set up an industry there. I was stunned to hear that. People will cast their votes in our favour only if an industry is set up there. Thus, I promised them that I would see that an industry is installed there within three months or else I would resign. Now it is upto you to think over the matter.

I don't want to take much of your time. You should give serious thought to our planning process. Our socialist Finance Minister is present here and I wish him to go back to the policies enunciated by Gandhiji and Chowdhary Charan Singh. I wish him to take full advantage of this opportunity to change the course of history by translating those policies into action.

Sir, I don't want to go into the statistics. I only hope that Chowdhary Ajit Singh, the son of Chowdhary Charan Singh would bring about a transformation in the whole system and the approach. People from rural areas are migrating to Delhi, creating slums and jhuggi-jhoupries here. This adverse trend can be checked if such transformation is brought about. With these words, I thank you.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): I am indeed grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and given many valuable suggestions aimed at creating an atmosphere for sustained industrial growth. They have raised important issues concerning the strategy to be adopted for accelerating industrial growth.

It is not possible in the time at my disposal to reply to all the issues raised by the hon. Members, especially the one about the industry in Hardoi. However, I would like to dwell upon some of the major policy issues concerning industrial growth.

At the outset, I am constrained to observe that while our economy has grown reasonably well in the past few years, the benefits of such growth have not been widespread. While industries have grown resulting in a growth of an average of 7.8 per cent in the Seventh Five Year Plan, growth in employment in these industries has not been proportionate. The sector has not made adequate contribution to solving the problem of unemployment. Industrial development, therefore, should result in maximisation of employment, a principle which also finds a mention in our election manifesto. Secondly, there has been some mis-direction in investment. Production of items of elitist consumption has picked up and production of mass consumption goods has not received the investment that it requires. Thirdly, there has been regional imbalances in industrial development as the benefits of industrial growth have remained confined to a few areas in the country. This has further been compounded by the lack of adequate attention to the small scale, cottage and village industries sector. Fourthly, the programme for technological upgradation and modernisation has also not progressed with the speed that is required and, therefore, our industry has not achieved sufficient competitiveness to be able to compete internationally. Finally, amongst the major drawbacks, I would also like to draw

the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that industries have not taken the full benefit of agricultural development and, therefore, the two sectors have not built the strong inter-linkages that are essential for making our economy strong and balanced.

In order to evolve the strategy for industrial growth and development, we have to keep in mind the deficiencies of the past. We also have to keep in mind our policy of socio-economic development which centres round the people, their right to productive and gainful work and eradication of mass poverty. In this light, the most important objective, therefore, for the industrial sector would be to ensure development of industry in a manner which maximises employment. This would be done not only in promoting larger investment in those sectors of production which are inherently labour-intensive, but also by ensuring that where alternative choices of technology are available labour intensive technologies are given preference. Whereas industrial production accounts for over 25 per cent of our national product, it provides only 12 per cent of our total employment. There is, therefore, an urgent need for making the industrial sector broad based for maximising employment. The resultant increase in the effective size of the Indian market would further boost industrial development. Analysis of data collected through the annual survey of Industries has revealed that the fixed investment for creating one work place in the large scale sector was about nine times that in the small scale sector. It is, therefore, but natural that the small scale sector receives our greatest attention. We attach the greatest importance to the growth of this sector as this sector alone can help in achieving the twin objectives of providing gainful employment to larger number of people and in ensuring dispersal of industries for a balanced regional growth. This would also help us in our determined effort for reduction of poverty and also for reduction of disparity in income, wealth and standard of living of our people. This sector has shorter gestation period and is adaptable for semi-urban and rural environments where infrastructure is not fully developed.

This sector also has the capacity to attract small savings and divert them to productive channels.

A sustained growth of the small scale sector is not possible without modernisation and continued technological upgradation. This is also important from the point of view of enabling small scale units to produce quality goods at reasonable prices. While they are already contributing to the export effort, it will enhance their international competitiveness and their capability for increase in exports. Because of the inherent flexibility and dynamism which the small-scale sector exhibits, the range of products produced in this sector can increase easily. Since the small-scale sector is already widely dispersed, by adopting supportive policies we should be able to remove the imbalance in regional growth of industries so that all regions of the country get the benefits of industrialisation in a more equitable manner.

To provide financial assistance to this sector, this Government has already decided to restore the investment subsidy scheme which was discontinued in October 1988, with one important change that this subsidy will only be given to the small-scale sector in rural and backward areas. For sustaining a rapid rate of growth of the small-scale sector, we have to tackle the problem of non-availability of credit in adequate measure on time. The decision of Government to set up the Small Industries Development Fund is intended to find a solution to this problem. In addition, the National Equity Fund in the IDBI and introduction of the "single-window" scheme in the State Financial Corporation, will ensure flow of credit to units in this sector. From 2nd April this year, the Small Industries Development bank of India has become operational. Since it will exclusively look after the refinance needs of the small and tiny units, it will greatly assist in the promotion of new units and in strengthening the existing units.

Apart from credit, in order to provide protection to the interests of the small-scale units, Government had announced a list of

[Sh. Ajit Singh]

items reserved for production exclusively in the small-scale sector. The list contains 836 items. There have been complaints regarding encroachment into the reserved area by large and medium scale units. Government have set up a Committee to deal with such cases effectively and promptly.

We intend to closely monitor the flow of credit to the small-scale sector and also the action taken on violation of the reservation list so that the small-scale units get the full benefit of all the policy measures of the Government which are meant for the development of this sector.

The present investment limit in the plant and machinery for small scale sector is fixed at Rs. 35 lakhs and for ancillaries at Rs. 45 lakhs. It has been estimated that about 90 per cent of the small scale units have an investment below Rs. 2 lakhs and about 95 per cent units, below Rs. 5 lakhs. Some industry associations and industrial units have suggested that the ceiling limit should be revised. The present limits were fixed in 1985 and if we take into account the escalation in the cost of plant and machinery and the need for modernisation and upgradation of technology, then this limit has to be raised. On the other hand, there is a strong feeling of a section of industry that since 90 per cent of the small scale units have an investment below Rs. 2 lakhs, therefore, there is no case for increasing the investment.

Government will take into account all these view points while evolving the policy frame-work. It is our considered view that there is an imperative need to recognise and accept the existence and rationale of three different sub-sectors of the small-scale sector. This first and the foremost is the village sector which refers to cottage or household enterprises. This sub-sector has tremendous potential to combat poverty by providing opportunities for work and for utilisation of local resources and skills with relatively low investment and minimal dislocation. The second sub-sector is what is known as the

tiny sector which accounts for the majority of the units in the small scale sector and has shown its capability to promote growth, employment and technology absorption. The tiny sector will receive the fullest protection and support so that there is no erosion of its access to credit, market share and economic viability.

The third sub-sector pertains to what is called the modern small scale sector, which has the potential to bring about self-reliance and achieve international competitiveness. The Government will keep in mind the distinctions and frame policies which would ensure that all the three sub-sectors realise their full potential and make their contribution towards growth, employment and trade.

The village and Khadi industries constitute an important segment of the economy. Since this sector deals with very widely dispersed artisans, it is important that attention is given to its sustained growth. This will help to increase the level off earnings of artisans, sustain and create avenues of self-employment and also ensure regular supply of goods and services in local markets through the use of these skills. It would also help to preserve the country's proud tradition of craftsmanship and artistic heritage. In fact, the village and cottage industries seem to be the main hope for the development of our people especially in the hilly and mountainous regions of our country. The programme for support to this sector will also play an exceedingly important role in creating employment opportunities and in preventing undesirable migration from rural areas to towns and cities. In this context, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission will be energised to play an important role. Since the programmes of the Commission are aimed at providing a large share of employment to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and also to women, strengthening of the activities of the Commission will also help to achieve the important objective of Government to improve the condition of people in these categories. The main thrust of our policy in this sector would be to upgrade the technology of the artisans



by supplying improved tools and equipment, raw material and marketing support and also improve their skills through training. In regard to marketing support, it will be our policy to focus production of mass consumption goods in rural areas in units in this sector. It is our intention to set up a marketing organisation which will operate at the all India level. It will provide marketing support to these industries and, where possible, organise sales of their products even in large metropolitan towns and cities. It will also help in exploiting the full potentials of these goods for exports.

In order to take up these programmes effectively, Government have already set up a new department in the Ministry of Industry. This department will be responsible for small-scale industries, the village and cottage industries and also agro-based industries. In order to collect reliable and comprehensive data on the basis of which detailed plans can be prepared, Government have already launched the second All India Census of registered small-scale units. The new Department will thus take up realistic planning and implementation of the schemes outlined earlier, in a purposive manner.

While I intend to bestow particular attention to the small, village and agro-based industries sector, I am fully conscious that we will need to pay attention to the problems of industries in the medium and large-scale sectors also.

In the present stage of our development, there are many areas of deep concern. Our Balance of Payments position is under strain. Our productivity is low as compared to the industrialised countries. There is a common perception that the goods produced by the Indian industry are not of the desired quality and do not possess the strength to compete internationally. We have to tackle all these problems in a decisive manner in the immediate future and I am determined to do so. We have to go along an accelerated and sustained industrial growth path. For all this to happen, there has to be substantial investment in modernisation and

technological upgradation in the large and medium sectors also. We have to increase our competitiveness in the international market through injecting substantial competition in the domestic market. Unfortunately, the policies of protection to the Indian industry in the domestic market so far followed has only led to a premium on inefficiency. We cannot continue such a policy. We will, therefore, bring about increased competition within the domestic market and also gradually expose our industries to international competition. In order to achieve a higher rate of growth of the industrial sector, it is also necessary to free our entrepreneurs from the rules and regulations which inhibit their initiative. Bureaucratic control has to be reduced. Changes will be introduced in licensing with the objective of enabling a substantial part of industry to function without control. I am already in the process of reviewing the existing policies and hope to introduce the new revised policy shortly. I expect that, thereafter, there will be greater transparency in the rules and regulations. These reviews will also reduce the scope for the use of discretion which has often been found to be arbitrary and leads to corruption.

Honourable Members have made reference to the weakness in our public enterprises. Mention has been made of their desired role in the development of the core sectors of our economy from commanding heights. However, it has also been stated that they are not functioning well. I am aware of the weakness of our public enterprises in regard to inadequate resource generation, poor project management, high capital output ratio, over-manning, high cost of production and lack of continuous technological upgradation and inadequate attention to research and development. These are genuine concerns which particularly afflict the public enterprises. Although some improvement is discernible in the management of these undertakings, there is still considerable scope for improvement. There is a need for stepping up the efficiency and productivity as also generation of adequate internal resources to meet the requirement of investment and growth of the public sector itself

[Sh. Ajit Singh]

apart from contribution to the overall national economic growth. We propose to bring about a White Paper on the public sector in which these aspects will be looked into. I would be addressing myself to various steps necessary for the improvement in the performance of public sector like labour participation in management, participation of employees and public in the equity capital of the enterprises and greater commitment to functional autonomy concurrently with public accountability. A critical review of the functioning of the loss-making undertakings will also be gone into and efforts initiated to make them profitable. Some hard decisions may also be necessary in cases of those public sector undertakings which have either outlived their utility or whose performance cannot be improved.

Some concern is expressed regarding the activities of large industrial houses and the restrictive and unfair trade practices being followed in the market place which affect the interest of the general public adversely. Here, we have to make a distinction between the legitimate industrial and business activities of large sized companies and industrial and trade practices which are inimical to consumer interests. To that extent, strong legal action will be taken against any enterprise indulging in monopolistic, restrictive or unfair trade practices, which include charging unreasonably high prices without relevance to the cost of production, manipulation of prices so as to impose unjustified cost on the consumers, misleading the consumers through false advertisements and marketing products and providing services of sub-standard quality. The present legal provisions relating to these activities will be further tightened.

Numerous complaints have been received from depositors regarding non-refund of fixed deposits on maturity and of non-payment of interest on these deposits from many companies. Earlier, apart from approaching a civil court for relief or asking for winding up of the defaulting company, the depositors had no other means of getting back their money. We have now empowered the Company Law Board to entertain appli-

cations in such cases for directing defaulting companies to refund the due amounts.

Honourable Members have expressed deep anguish over widespread sickness in the small sector as well as in the large and medium sectors. I share their concern. As hon. Members are aware, there is already a statutory body, Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, which has specially been set up to look into industrial sickness of large and medium sectors and to formulate rehabilitation packages for such of those as can be viably turned around.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Is there any recommendation?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Yes; BIFR has given many recommendations.

*(Interruptions)*

We are also thinking about how to either prevent or cure widespread sickness in the small-scale sector. Hon. Members have also spoken about nationalisation. At this stage, I would like to point out that the accumulated experience of the Government in managing nationalised and taken-over industrial units has not been satisfactory. We have not been able to run on a viable basis most of the nationalised and taken-over units. It is, therefore, our policy not to nationalise industrial units any longer. Hon. Members would agree that scarce resources of the country cannot be frittered away over units which cannot be run on a sustained viable basis.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): You are rejecting new nationalisation.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: We will not take. State Governments are taking over. However, I would add that if any State Government wants to nationalise any sick unit and run it from its own resources, I would be prepared to consider such a request on a case by case basis.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): What will you give?

**SHRI AJIT SINGH:** We give approval. It is for the Finance Minister to do whatever he can.

In this context, I would commend for serious consideration by the hon. Members, the suggestion that in place of the non-viable sick units, a new industrial undertaking could be started in which the labour force of the sick units could be employed after re-training. This would serve the twin purpose of investment for productive purposes as well as provide employment for the labour force rendered jobless.

I once again thank the hon. Members for the interest they have shown in industrial development and for their valuable suggestions in this regard. I would now request the House to pass the demands for grants of the Ministry of Industry. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** I find that the hon. Minister has today said that Government has adopted the policy of not nationalising any industry. Even if an industry which was not properly managed earlier had become sick, which can be managed properly and can be made viable, even with regard to those industries, is it the Government's policy that they will not be nationalised? I would request the hon. Minister to make it very clear. What will be the future role of BIFR? Shrimati Subhashini Ali pointed out that BIFR is sitting on various proposals and cases of various companies and they are not duly performing the job for which it has been set up except trying to wind up the companies. In these matters where sickness is not lessening unfortunately sickness is accentuating. We have to have a proper policy as to what will happen to the workers. The hon. Minister said that the labour force are to be re-employed. How are they to be re-employed in respect of some of the closed industries? Who will take up the responsibility of running it? Where from the finance will come? If you pass on the responsibility to State Governments, how the State will get the resources? Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister to make it a little more clear because even now grey areas are there. We

are unable to understand what is the policy of this Government.

**SHRI AJIT SINGH:** It has been the policy of the Government for quite some time not to take over sick units. As far as the State Governments are concerned, as I said, they will consider it their responsibility to know the reasons for sickness of those units and if possible take over the sick units.

When I am talking about the re-employment of labour, as I said, the suggestion is that a thought may be given to using the assets of the sick companies and, in that sense, I use the labour also so that viable units could be set up using the same assets.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolspur):** What will happen to the liabilities?

[*Translation*]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** We had a full-fledged discussion for not less than 8-9 hours just now.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA:** I didn't receive the reply.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I am giving you some time to ask the question provided it is a question in the real sense of the word. Many hon. members have raised their hands and we don't have much time. The hon. Minister may then reply all the questions together or one by one.

**SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY:** For the last 42 years, no industry in the internationally reputed district Gaya of Bihar has been set up. This has provoked terrorism and subversion there.

My second submission is that the Rohtas Group of Industries stands closed for years now. Consequently 15 to 20 thousand people have been rendered unemployed so much so that even after selling off their assets, including their clothes and homes, they are unable to make both ends meet and have

[Sh. Ishwar Chaudhary]

been driven to the brink of starvation and suicide. Does the Government propose to establish an industry under the new industrial policy in Gaya or revive the Rohtas Group of Industries? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 8-10 hours' time has passed. If we go one by one, almost equal time will be consumed further.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Sir, I would like to ask only three questions. My first question is: Whether Government is considering to introduce the transport subsidy which is to be given. It is not intelligible from the hon. Minister's reply. Secondly, in the past, in the backward districts for the hotel industry there used to be subsidy, specially for the development of tourism. The hon. Finance Minister the other day said that it is for the Small-Scale Industries. But hotels are not coming under Small-Scale Industries. Is the Government considering this proposal? Thirdly, in his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that Government has to think of taking hard options of closing down certain sick Public Sector Undertakings which are perpetually sick. Can the hon. Minister cite one or two such instances? Which are those industries to be closed down?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It should be a pointed question. Shri Saifuddin Choudhury to ask his question now.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, I put a pointed question. The hon. Minister has stated that they are not going to nationalise any sick industry any more... (*Interruptions*). I am talking of sick industry. Otherwise, there is no question of nationalisation.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Do you want nationalisation of losses and privatisation of profits?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I have not stated that. I want to have one clarification. The hon. Minister has said that the experience is that those units which had been taken over or nationalised did not perform well. Why didn't they perform well? Have they done any review? There should be a White Paper on this. Just blindly he is telling that there will not be any further nationalisation. We don't agree with this.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Sir, I had already drawn the attention of the hon. Minister regarding last week's seminar. Last week, there was a seminar in Delhi: "World Economic Forum". There is an editorial in the *Times of India* today. It has drawn the attention of the people of India about the confusion created by the hon. Members of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are repeating what you have already said in your speech.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Shri George Fernandes, Shri Ajit Singh and the Prime Minister have said something about foreign investment. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify the position.

SHRIDHARAMPAL SHARMA (Udhampur): Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what effective steps his Ministry is taking to re-start the HMT Factory at Srinagar. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Sitamarhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government propose to ban production of such items and commodities in big industries as are produced manually by putting in physical labour in the cottage industries, keeping in view the present competition

existing between big industries and the cottage industries and give due consideration to the policies laid down by Chowdhary Charan Singh.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, being a farmer, I would like to know from the Government whether it would take over the sick and unproductive cattle of the farmers to be returned to them after proper treatment and after making them healthy and milk-yielding in the same manner in which it takes over and returns to the industrialists their sick units after making them healthy, strong and viable or this privileged scheme is meant only for the industrialists.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): My question is very simple. There are sick units. But there are no sick owners. My question is, what has been the policy adopted towards sick owners? The other question is, what is the policy regarding the foreign capital in the country? We had in the past one kind of policy. Recently, I am also confused about it. I want an elaboration on the statement about the invasion of foreign capital into Indian industry.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, of the 35 Textile mills closed down in Gujarat, 19 are situated in Ahmedabad itself. 9 mills are run by the NTC. I would like to know from the hon. Minister.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We don't have time for individual issues.

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the issue that is important is, a lot of hon. Members have felt that the BIFR has a number of cases pending before it. We understand, quite reliably, that it is essentially because

the cooperation that is required from the financial institutions' side to the BIFR for implementing its reconstruction scheme, this does not come forth. There are many instances available, if necessary, that can be supplied later. What I would like to know, as a matter of policy, is whether the Industries Minister would bring about an amendment in the Act, under which the BIFR has been constituted, to authorise the BIFR to ensure that the cooperation is forthcoming from the financial institutions.

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from the Shajapur Constituency of Madhya Pradesh. A proposal for setting up an industry there has been pending with the Industries Ministry. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the action proposed to be taken by the Government in regard to that proposal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You give this in writing to the hon. Minister and he shall reply.

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon): The Minister would appreciate that one of the main thrusts of industrial policy should be the utilisation of existing capacity whether in the public or in the private sector. It is on this basis, licensing has been introduced and the establishment of new units prevented such as in the textile sector, jute in West Bengal and some sugar mills in many other States. Traditionally, cashew industry is concentrated in Kerala. Already, there is under-utilisation of capacity and the cashew workforce is getting only hundred days of work in a year or less than that due to non-availability of raw material. Would the Government consider licensing the cashew industry so that the establishment of new units is prevented, whether it is in Kerala or in any other State?

[Sh. S. Krishna Kumar]

[Translation]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan): I would like to know from the Government as to what it proposes to do to stop the bungling by those big capitalists who have drawn millions of rupees in the name of sick industries and who have drawn millions of rupees in the name of sick industries and have invested the same in the industries.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Would the Government make mandatory provisions by amending Guidelines Act for those industries which do not submit in time the deposits collected by them as in certain cases the deposits have been withheld for a decade or so. I demand an amendment to this effect in the law.

[English]

SHRI BAL GOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir): I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will put a full-stop to the deputation in public sector units because in all the public sector undertakings people go on deputation; they are not concerned about the welfare of the units; they are more concerned about personal welfare; as a result the public sector undertakings are incurring heavy losses.

Secondly I would like to know whether responsibility will be fixed in the public sector units and incentives will be given for profit and loss to the employees of the public sector units.

Thirdly, I would like to know whether the Government of India will decide to put heavy industries in the backward districts of the country. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It tends to be come a regular debate that way and we

have had an eight-hour discussion on it. If, even after that there still remains a suspicion in your mind, the time has been allotted for that. I can't permit individual questions.

(Interruptions)

You give it in writing.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AJIT SINGH: I would like to request the hon. Members that if they have any questions on individual units, if there are any problems about their districts or if they have any particular point, they are free to meet me and discuss it later. Today we are discussing only the policy questions .....(Interruptions).....

The first question raised was about the transport subsidy; the Government has plans to continue it. The Government is bringing out a White Paper on public sector. Someone has raised that question. About inefficient units, about what to do for the viable and non-viable units; those questions will be discussed in that White Paper.

[Translation].

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are many districts in our country where industrial development is almost nil. I would like to know whether Government would declare them as 'no Industry Districts' and pay necessary attention towards their development.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not correct on the part of the hon. Members. Now we have discussed the demands for grants pertaining to Industries for about ten hours. The Hon. Minister has replied also. I just wanted to give you an opportunity to ask a very important question on policy matter. You cannot have all the questions put to the Minister and replied to by the Minister in the

House. If you have any questions, please write to the Minister or meet him. If he thinks that he can reply or he can convince you, he will either reply to you or will convince you. If the matter is not important, then it is his discretion to deal with it in the proper manner. No more questions now. Let him reply to only the important policy matter questions and then I will put the Demands to the vote of the House.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, you can't do like this.

*....(Interruptions)....*

You are a senior Member of the House and you know it very well that this is not the way of asking questions.

*....(Interruptions)....*

Not like this. Sit down, please.

*....(Interruptions)....*

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Some members have asked about the sick Industries and the role of B.I.F.R. I request them to raise these questions during the discussion on the Demands of Grants of Ministry of Finance, otherwise they can ask these questions during Questions Hour.

I would like to say about the question raised by Shri Hukumdeo Narain about the reserved items, that there are 836 items in the reserved list. Apart from this after receiving complaints against large and medium scale industries, we propose to constitute a committee to examine them. The Govern-

ment will take all necessary steps required in this regard.

I would also like to inform hon. members about Rohtas. The Supreme Court had decided that it is to be nationalized. This work is to be done by the State Government. Centre has performed its duty assigned to it. It is for the State Government to do rest of the job.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

*The cut motions Nos. 6 to 15 and 62 and 63 were put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry to vote:

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1991, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 51 to 53 relating to the Ministry of Industry."

*The motion was adopted*

*Demands for grants, 1990-91 in respect of the Ministry of Industry voted by the Lok Sabha*

No. and Name of demand	Amount of demand for grant on account voted by the house on 28th March 1990		Amount of Demand for grant voted by the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
51 Ministry of Industry Department of Industrial Development	95,38,00,000	68,40,00,000	286,15,00,000	205,21,00,000
52. Department of Company Affairs	2,25 00,000	1,00,000	6,74,00,000	—
53. Department of Public Enterprises	12,63,00,000	74 68,00,000	37,87,00,000	224,03,00,000

17.50 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
1990-91

Ministry of Human Resource Development

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 47 to 50 relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development for which 10 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1991, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 47 to 50, relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development."



*Demands for grants, 1990-91 in respect of the Ministry of Human Research Development  
submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. and Name of demand	Amount of Demand for grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990		Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
47. Ministry of Human Resource Development Department of Education	424,39 00,000	25,00,000	1285,10,00,000	75,00,000
48. Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	26,27,00,000	57,00,000	78,81,00,000	1,71,00,000
49. Art and Culture,	28,90,00,000	5,00,00,000	87,71,00,000	15,00,00,000
50. Department of Women and Child Development	92,82,00,000	25,00,000	273,77,00,000	75,00,000

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machlipatnam): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to cover larger number of deserving Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students and those belonging to economically weaker sections under the discretionary grants.] (37)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce uniform syllabi in school education throughout the country to eliminate disparity in standards of education in various States.] (38)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to train larger number of teacher on NCERT pattern.] (39)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas to cover wards of Central Government employees and employees working in public sector undertakings.] (40)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate staff in all Kendriya Vidyalayas so as to com-

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

plete the courses before annual examinations.] (41)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to streamline the admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas.] (42)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart free education to all girl students upto Higher Secondary level in all the States and the Union territories.] (43)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more vocational/professional institutes in block/sub-divisional headquarters in all the States and the Union territories.] (44)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce computer courses in Higher Secondary School by giving liberal grants to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.] (45)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide laboratories for scheme students in Higher Secondary Schools by giving liberal assistance to all the State Government and Union Territory Administrations.] (46)

"That the demand under the Head

"Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more Regional Centres of Indira Gandhi National Open University so as to cover larger number of students.] (47)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce uniform UGC pay scale for all university and college teachers.] (48)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish more Technical Teachers Training Institute for polytechnics in the country.] (49)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish more Indian Institutes of Technology.] (50)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish Regional Engineering Colleges in more States.] (51)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the monthly stipends of apprentice engineering graduates and diploma holders.] (52)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up more number of Indian Institutes of Management.] (53)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for better organisation of youth welfare activities for promotion of national integration.] (54)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for reorientation of National Service Scheme for improvement of life in rural areas particularly eradication of illiteracy.] (55)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increased participation of youth from rural areas in international exchange of Youth Delegation under Cultural Exchange Programme.] (56)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for streamlining management of Sports Authority of India so as to bring about better co-ordination of sports activities in the country.] (57)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for location sports talents at a fairly young age and preparing them for national and international sports competitions by launching comprehensive coaching programmes.] (58)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for launching programmes in various sport disciplines for comprehensive coaching and training of

athletes for participation in OLYMPIC and ASIAD competitions.] (59)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing attractive incentives to outstanding sport persons to encourage sports activities.] (60)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for impartial selection of athletes for participation in international sports.] (61)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for instituting more national awards for sport persons and selection of awardees by Committee consisting of outstanding sport persons.] (62)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for establishment of regional sports coaching centres by providing liberal Central assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.] (63)

"That the demand under the Head "Art and Culture" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish more Zonal Cultural Centres to cover all the States and Union Territories.] (64)

"That the demand under the Head "Art and Culture" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for broad-based participation in Festivals of India/exhibitions organised in foreign countries to pres-

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

ent the image of the country.] (65)

"That the demand under the Head "Art and Culture" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to undertake extensive archaeological surveys in under-covered areas.] (66)

"That the demand under the Head "Art and Culture" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to include more monuments and sites for preservation and conservation under the Centrally protected historical monuments.] (67)

"That the demand under the Head "Art and Culture" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establishment and maintenance of archaeological museums in more States particularly in Southern region.] (68)

"That the demand under the Head "Art and Culture" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further develop Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad, by acquiring more art treasures and antiques.] (69)

"That the demand under the Head "Art and Culture" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a National Council of Science Museum at Hyderabad.] (70)

"That the demand under the Head "Art and Culture" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up another National Library on the pattern of the National Library, Calcutta in Southern region preferably at Hyderabad.] (71)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide liberal assistance to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for integrated Child Development Services.] (72)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to external liberal assistance to voluntary organisations for establishing more creches and health-care centres for day-care children.] (73)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish more childhood education centres to cover more children belonging to disadvantaged sections in rural and backward areas.] (74)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for undertaking urgent legislation to ban sex determination tests throughout the country in the SAARC Year of Girl Child.] (75)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide liberal assistance to voluntary organisations for conducting condensed courses for women in primary/middle/high school level examinations to cover more women.] (76)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give liberal assistance to voluntary organisations for setting up more working women hostels.] (77)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend liberal financial assistance to voluntary institutions for income generating activities to cover large number of needy women.] (78)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to streamline the procedure in the Central Social Welfare Board for extending assistance to needy women and children speedily.] (79)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend liberal assistance to voluntary organisation for establishment of Short-stay Homes for the welfare of destitute women.] (80)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Women and Child Development" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more Training-cum-Production Centres to cover larger number of women belonging to weaker section.] (81)

SHRISONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 1."

[Failure to evolve a sound education policy with a view to creating jobs for educated unemployed youth of the country.] (99)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Education" be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for financial assistance to State Governments to provide better education to Scheduled Tribes particularly, of the North Eastern Region and Tripura State.] (100)

SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to come out with a sound policy on the matters relating to tribal youth of North Eastern Region and of Tripura State with a view to bringing them in the country's mainstream.] (107)

"That the demand under the Head "Department of Youth Affairs and Sports" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate a policy for the development of rural sports in the country.] (108)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the first speaker would be Prof. N. Tombi Singh.

17.44 hrs.

PROF. N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now, it is a debate from the Ministry of Industries to the Ministry of Human Resource Development. (*Interruptions*) We are switching over from a very important subject to another fairly important subject. In order to put an emphasis we have discussed Demands by way of questions and answers etc., in this House, relating to the Ministry of Industry. Sir, I would say that the Human Resource Development is responsible for so many other departments within that Ministry. As all of us here are aware, we are discussing this demand in the context of the present Government not having been able to appoint a fullfledged Cabinet Minister in charge of Human Resource Development. Prof. Menon is a very knowledgeable and able person. But he does not hold the position of a Cabinet

[Prof. N. Tombi Singh]

Minister. The news has it that the Government is likely to appoint more Cabinet Ministers during reshuffle. We hope that Human Resource Development would have a fullfledged Cabinet Minister. The hon. Prime Minister, who is in charge of the Human Resource Development for the time being, has indicated outside the House that the education policy is being reviewed.

Now, the education policy of the Government is a vast subject. It is such a subject on which the possibilities are indicated from both the sides and there is not much room for any politics, much less of party politics in this. When I make some observations by way of initiating the debate on this very important demand, I am not taking a political or a party stand. I am taking only an academic position so far as Human Resource Development is concerned. It covers general education. Again in that, there are so many other sub-sections which are equally important. These are Culture, Arts, Women and Child Development, Youth Affairs and Sports which come under the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

I would like to read a few lines from the introductory portion of the Annual Report, Part-III, of this Ministry because this is very important in the absence of a new education policy. The new education policy is not supposed to overthrow everything because there are so many constraints. There are so many other factors. The Prime Minister himself has indicated that there will be a change in the policy. The Introductory lines are:

"In the broad context of 'Human development: goals for the 90's' the UNICEF report on the State of the World's Children 1990 says: 'As the international community formulates development goals and strategies for the 1990s, there is a growing consensus that human development must now take centre stage.'"

Economic development is the objective in

our planning. It is economic development versus human development. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has indeed placed before itself the mighty task of striving for fulfilment of the basic human needs. In this regard, what we need is a total survey of the vastness of the country, the different regions where different problems obtain and also the history of the development of our free India in the process of education. Just because a new Government has come, this new Government defends itself on anything or everything by saying that we are a few days old and what has been done, has been done, and the discredit should go to the previous Government. I am not making my observations that follow on any party line because this is purely an academic issue. That is most important here. Education of a country like ours should be very realistic. The policy to be formulated should not be on the basis of any party lines and this is absolutely impossible as I have said earlier. Now, what are the realities and sources which are available today? We have the Demands for Grants and so, we are discussing a few aspects of this here. In the morning, during Question Hour, we heard Prof. Menon mentioning a few aspects of the problems in this field. The heavy burdens on this matter are on the shoulders of this Government. We can discuss education at the elementary stage, at the secondary stage and then at the university stage. We can discuss them academically and approach them with a broad mind. But then, we have limitations when we go to different regions, as our country has different regions and different levels, of development. Economic development and social development levels are unequal all over the country. Whether we make a beginning at the elementary stage or at the secondary stage and then come to the university stage, we cannot say that one particular standard should suit the whole country. We have to see that different regions require different adjustments. Although university education looks to be a better beginning at a better status level, I make a beginning with the university education because the demand today is for more and more universities all over the country. The problem of

educated unemployment is growing everywhere. The States where these problems were not existing previously, are also facing them now. I represent the North-Eastern region. There are no industries. Education is growing as in any other region. It is because children have to be kept occupied somehow by sending them to some educational institution or to some university. This itself becomes an alternative to employment. The society has to keep the children occupied somehow. University education is just a form of keeping growing children, semi-adult children occupied if they are not in employment. As soon as education is over, it turns out to be educated unemployment problem. In the North-Eastern region, particularly in my area, educated unemployment is more. You exclude Assam. Assam is more or less a big State with full of problems. Leaving apart Assam, if you consider the picture, there are many universities in the North-Eastern region like Manipur University, Guwahati University, Dibrugarh University, and Tripura University. The Assam Central University and the Nagaland University are now coming up.

These universities are going to create many degree-holders who will not be absorbed by any employment agency as there are no sufficient employment agencies in these small States. Now, the problem will be that these educated unemployed people will be resorting to a kind of activity generally known as insurgency. But it cannot be as bad as Punjab or Kashmir. It has got its own history and its own bad impact on the body politics of the country so far as that region is concerned. When we think of education policy for the whole country, we have to think of vocationalising as also relating education to work and employment potential. Only then we shall be able to do justice to those whom we have educated at the University level. In a similar manner, if we want to produce vocationally educated and technically educated youngmen and women at the University level, the preparation should start from the higher secondary level. As we discussed a certain question and listened to the answer given by the hon. Minister this morning, it

was pointed out that the Government is not in a position to provide sufficient vocational training or the kind of discipline which will enable them to get employment as soon as they complete their education at the Kendriya Vidyalayas. Of course, the Kendriya Vidyalayas form a small percentage of the total number of higher secondary schools in the whole country. This is because we cannot provide the funds and other class room facilities in the Kendriya Vidyalayas. If this is the position so as far the Kendriya Vidyalayas are concerned, what will be the position with regard to Government schools throughout the country? The position is so bad there. Now, the education has become a commercial and business proposition all over the country. In this background when we talk of paying capitation fee for admission to engineering and medical colleges, that is something understanding. But when we have to spend thousands of rupees per month for a child to start with nursery and then elementary education in order to groom him up for higher education in good public schools and other private institutions in the name of sophistication, we find that the education has really become a business proposition. That way, the Government schools in the States are providing only employment security to the teachers. But so far as their services to the children are concerned, that is certainly of a very low profile and that pattern is no of much use. We are, therefore, spending unnecessarily money on the Government schools without providing quality education, without attracting good number of intelligent students to these schools and we are not able to provide standard education to those who obtain education in these schools. They do not get the necessary vocational or realistic type of education which will equip them in order to get higher education.

In view of this, whatever review or change in the National Policy on Education is contemplated by the Government, or in the human resource development in a wider scale, that has to be done in the context of the present available facts.

Now, I come to the other aspect of the

[Prof. N. Tombi Singh]

university education. We have backward and advanced areas in our country. There are metropolitan cities like Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. There we find a totally different atmosphere. Though we have the same Central Board of Secondary Education operating there also but the standard of education, the infrastructure and the atmosphere in the metropolitan cities is different. Then, apart from these metropolitan cities, we have developed areas also. But if we look to the backward areas, as I have already pointed out, to the North-eastern areas for instance, then we will find...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Would you like to continue tomorrow or you want to finish it today only?

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Sir, I will be grateful to you if you give me time to speak tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House then stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 17, 1990/ Chaitra 27, 1912 (Saka)*