

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 12, 1990/Chaitra 22 1912
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Corruption Cases in Regional Passport Offices at Delhi, Chandigarh and Jalandar

431. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints about corruption in the Regional Passport Offices at Delhi, Chandigarh and Jalandar;

(b) if so, the number of such cases during 1987, 1988 and 1989;

(c) the number of officials involved in such complaints; and

(d) the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). A total of 26 complaints of corruption were received in the Ministry about these Passport Offices from 1987 to 1989, viz.,

Sl. No.	Passport Office	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	1	3	2
2.	Delhi	1	3	3
3.	Jalandhar	4	8	1

(c) (i) 4 complaints were regarding corruption in general but not against any

specific officials in the three Passport Offices. The break-up is as under:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Passport Office</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
2.	Delhi	1	0	1
3.	Jalandhar	1	1	0

(ii) Break up of officials named specifically in 22 complaints is given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Passport Offices</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Chandigarh	1	3	2
2.	Delhi	0	6	2
3.	Jalandhar	6	2	2

(d) The Government looked into the complaints and found that the charges against the officials could not be proved.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the passport for an Indian is like an identity card which gives his photograph, his place and date of birth and also his local address. But to get this identity card, an Indian citizen has to run around for years together and he has to grease the palms of officers starting from a Chowkidar in these offices. Unfortunately, the complaints as given in the reply have been only 26 in three years (1987, 1988 and 1989) and only 4 complaints which do not mention any officials in particular. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he would send some flying squads or adopt any other system by which these corruption cases are reduced and finally eliminated?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Sir, from time to time, surprise checks are being made and as a matter of fact, I have done it myself also in Bombay for instance. Another thing we are trying to do is that we are thinking of appointing advisory committees of public men in

every station so that they are able to entertain the complaints.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Sir, it is important for the Government to provide this identity card (Pass Port) at the shortest possible time. As far as allowing a person to go to a particular country, that is the visa requirement is concerned, it is for that Government to decide whether this person should be allowed to enter that country. It is an important function. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has any concrete proposal for streamlining and simplifying this system and especially full computerisation of these offices?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: I think, passport is not an identity card. I think, we should be very clear about it. All citizens do not have the passports. Therefore, it is not a substitute for the identity card.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Many individuals want to procure passport. They should not be stopped from getting it. When he goes abroad, it becomes like an identity card.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: If he uses it as an identity card, there is no objection. But I think, that is no substitute for an identity card.

So far as issuance of passport speedily is concerned, the main difficulty is police verification. It takes much longer time than it should. Now I am discussing this with my colleague, the Home Minister. The proposal is that within three weeks, if the report is not received, we should automatically issue the passport. Once we eliminate this delay, it is better. We are also discussing at the moment, with the Home Minister whether we should authorise the Members of Parliament to verify if they agree, and give verification. When we did it earlier, some Members of Parliament came back and said, "No, do not give this responsibility to us; it is very difficult to discharge."

Any how, I am taking personal interest in this to see that the passport is issued without delay. This is the only Wing which deals with the public in my Ministry. I am trying to streamline it.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the reply to part of the question, it has been stated that the Government looked into the complaints and the charges against the officials could not be proved. There was great hue and cry about the rampant corruption. As such the hon. Minister should tell us whether only departmental enquiry was conducted or some cases have been referred to C.B.I. also so as to detect corruption cases.

[*English*]

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: In the statement, it has been said that the cases have been referred to CBI also.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: The undue delay in getting the passport is due to two reasons. One is the police verification. Police verifications are done at two stages—by the local police and the Intelligence in the State po-

lice. If the verification is done by the local police only, the report can be given in a speedier manner.

Second thing is, you have instructions from your Ministry that after the police verification report has come to the Passport office, within 41 days, the passport should be issued. But in Cochin, which is my constituency, for the last three months, they did not issue the passport even after getting the police verification. One problem is, there is no adequate staff. We are very happy that the staff in the passport office are working hard, are sitting day and night and on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays. But passport could not be issued in respect of all the pending applications. You have to give adequate staff. That is why, corruption charges come. I would like to know whether you will send the application for enquiry only to the local police and not to the Intelligence in the State police, and whether adequate staff will be provided.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: The points made by the hon. Member are well taken. I am absolutely in agreement with him that we are under-staffed. Unfortunately there is a rule now that no new post can be created. Since Passport office is a revenue earning Department, we are in touch with the Finance Ministry to permit us to create more posts because we are under-staffed. Cochin is one of such offices. I had been to Trivandrum myself and had seen it that the strain was too much. That is why, we will do something.

So far as getting the report from the local police only is concerned, the point is well taken and I will examine it.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTINAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: May I know as to how many officers were involved in the corruption cases which were enquired into and, whether these officers had links with any travelling agency and what is the total amount involved in the bungling by these officers.

[English]

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Well, I would not be able to reply it straightaway. But we will give you the information.

[Translation]

SHRI OHHAVIRAM ARGAL: Hon. Speaker, Sir, people have to face a lot of difficulties due to verifications made in connection with passports. People have to visit passport office several times. It takes a lot of time. To obviate this difficulty, Janata Government had authorised the M.P.s and M.L.As. to give verification certificate but it has since been diluted. Will Government take steps to simplify the procedure for issue of passport so that the people may get the same easily?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member has rightly said that the people have to face difficulties and we are trying to remedy the situation. I agree that verification by M.P's and M.L.A.s would be more fruitful. Unfortunately, when people started approaching them, Members themselves stated that many people, whom they cannot refuse, approach them to obtain their signatures.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't start it again.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Thus we were faced with a dilemma. In the meantime, terrorism increased and more attention had to be paid to it. Otherwise I am of the opinion that passport is the right of every citizen and he must get it.

[English]

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: The hon. Minister has just now in his answer said that he has talked with the Home Minister to find out the way to expedite matters during the police investigation. I would like to know whether he has come to any conclusion by which system that the police investigation takes minimum time and the man who

demands the passport gets his passport earlier.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: One of the things which has been agreed in the informal discussions is that if the police report does not come back within three weeks, then Passport Officer is authorised to presume that the police has investigated.

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: We have to examine one fact. If it is difficult to obtain a passport, this gives rise to corruption. One way is to increase the number of Regional Passport Offices. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many Regional Passport Offices are there at present and if the Government is contemplating to increase the number of passport offices in India.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: At the moment, we have 22 Offices. There are some suggestions. Probably one or two more hon. Members have given suggestions which are under consideration positively. We are looking very sympathetically and see about the funds and the finances in those respects. I quite agree and totally agree with my hon. friend that we should expedite the system and see that the citizens are not harassed.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: My experience is that the wrong kind of people at times get passport very quickly. But then the deserving people who require it very urgently are harassed many times and they do not know how to get the passport. They come to the MPs. The students who have to go abroad for studies have very little time to stand in queue to get passport and arrange for the visa and all that. They desperately come to the M.P.s. They get the passport at our intervention. If there are people who ought to get passport very quickly and if they do not know any M.P., then how will they be helped by the Government? I would like to know this.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: As I submitted just now, we are setting up Advisory Committees at every Centre and they will comprise of MP also the local MLA also so that they will be

effective places where people can go and complain if they are in difficulty.

Construction of Godowns

*432. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDEL-
WAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating construction of a network of godowns in the country to prevent distress sale of farm products; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal?

[Translation]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The provision of a country-wide network of godowns forms part of the Action Plan announced by the Government of India on the 1st January, 1990.

(b) Following the announcement of the Action Plan, the status of warehousing facilities available in the country and storage requirements of different agricultural commodities along with other related issues of infrastructure for marketing of agricultural produce were examined in detail. In order to have optimum utilisation of the existing capacities and to create new capacities required, the State Governments have been requested to make detailed surveys and identify the gaps. These exercises would help in proper prioritisation and effective implementation of the existing scheme, which has been in operation since 1979 in collaboration with the State Governments.

[English]

DR. A.K. PATEL: The farmers do not get remunerative prices and they are subject to difficulties often. I congratulate the hon. Minister for providing facilities for the sur-

rounding countries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many godowns will be constructed State-wise and the *modus operandi* for it.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVI LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has constructed many warehouses and godowns for the storage of foodgrains so that farmers may get remunerative price of their produce. 446 godowns have been constructed in Andhra Pradesh for which assistance of Rs. 2 crore and 67 lakh has been given by the Central Government. There are 10 godowns in Assam having capacity of 25,000 metric tonnes for which an assistance of Rs. 66 lakh has been provided by the Centre. There are 156 godowns in Bihar for which assistance of Rs. 1 crore 64 lakh has been granted by the Centre. 5 godowns are in Goa where assistance of Rs. 9 lakh has been granted by the Centre. Gujarat has 866 godowns for which Rs. 4 crore 70 lakh have been provided by the Centre. In Haryana there are 65 godowns for which Centre has given assistance of Rs. 11 lakh. There are 29 godowns in Kerala for which Rs. 52 lakh have been given by the Centre. The number of godowns in Karnataka is 446 for which Rs. 2 crore 10 lakh have been provided by the Central Government. Madhya Pradesh has 468 godowns and assistance provided by the Government is Rs. 2 crore 35 lakh. The number of godowns in Maharashtra is 828.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Patel, do you want to know the details of godowns in all the States?

SHRI DEVI LAL: But I want to furnish this information so that members coming from different states may know the arrangements being made by this Government. There are 20 godowns in Mizoram for which Rs. 20 lakh have been provided by the Centre. 137 godowns are in Orissa for which an assistance of Rs. 78 lakh has been given by the Centre. There are 138 godowns in Rajasthan for which an assistance of Rs. 67 lakh has been granted. 17 godowns are in Sikkim

for which Rs. 26 lakh have been granted by the Centre. Rs. 1 crore 11 lakh have been granted by the Government to Tamil Nadu for 111 godowns. There are 91 godowns in Tripura where Rs. 2 crore 18 lakh have been granted by the Centre. 528 godowns are in Uttar Pradesh for which Rs. 7 crore 17 lakh have been granted by the Centre. There are 59 godowns in West Bengal for which Rs. 27 lakh have been provided by the Centre. Thus, the Central Government has given Rs. 33 crores 43 lakh to different states by way of grant for the safe storage of the foodgrains of the farmers.

[*English*]

DR. A.K. PATEL: My second supplementary is this: What will be the modus operandi of these godowns?

[*Translation*]

SHRIDEVI LAL: The objective of these godowns is very simple that Government tries to help the farmers to store as much quantity of their produce as they desire, so that they may be able to get remunerative price of their produce. They can sell their produce at the time when they can get good price for it. Arrangements are made subject to the availability of the foodgrains.

SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now hon. Minister said that there are hundreds of godowns all over the country where farmers can store their produce but even then shortage of godowns is being felt in the country. Therefore, when agricultural output reaches the market, farmer has to sell it at low rates under duress because they don't have adequate capacity for storage of their produce. I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of godowns construction of which was started by the cooperative societies or Oopaj Mandi Samities (Agricultural Produce Market Societies) and other rural organisation last year, the number of godowns under construction till date, as also that of those godowns, which are proposed to be constructed during the

next year so that farmers may store their produce therein.

SHRIDEVI LAL: Hon. Member wants to know the number of godowns proposed to be constructed in the country where farmers can store their produce safely. I am making all efforts in this direction and there is a proposal also. If you want to know the storage capacity, district-wise or state-wise, then I will require notice.

SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is very simple, that is, how many godowns are under construction at present.

MR. SPEAKER: You may reply, if you so like.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEVI LAL: I am prepared to answer questions even beyond the brief with me. But you should know that the Ministers are briefed for one hour by and the secretaries and other officers of the Ministry who have experience of 15 years or more. We rely to a large extent on the brief given to us by those officers. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If all of you are interested in it, then I will call you one by one.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Himachal Pradesh, North-eastern States as well as Maharashtra produce quite a number of perishable products like potatoes etc. It is necessary to provide preservation facility. I do not know whether any serious effort is being made to provide all these godowns with such facility. I would like to know whether the Government are thinking of providing such facilities and, if so, how much money is being sanctioned.

In addition to that, I wish to add and I appreciate the symbolic importance given to agriculture by my hon. friend the Deputy Prime Minister himself by choosing this Minis-

try of Agriculture instead of choosing some other popular so-called Ministry I congratulate him for that

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVILAL Mr Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to Prof N G Ranga, for raising this issue I agree with Prof Ranga that warehouses should be constructed at every 15 kilometres distance so that the farmers may store their produce in these warehouses and whenever the price increases, they may sell it at a higher price This is in our mind and we are making efforts in this direction In comparison to earlier plan we are now formulating plan under which warehouses would be constructed at every 15 kilometres distance, so that the farmers may store their produce in them

SHRI RAM SINGH Mr Speaker, Sir the hon Minister, mentioned right now that warehouses were being constructed for providing storage facilities to the farmers The farmer too has family responsibilities like the marriage of his children and he needs money to spend to discharge these responsibilities and he is, therefore forced to sell his produce at a cheaper price I would like to know whether the Government proposes to make some arrangements for providing financial help to the farmers to avoid such a situation and enable them to incur expenditure on such occasions and sell their stored produce whenever it fetches remunerative price and repay the money advanced to them Is the Government considering some steps in this regard also?

SHRI DEVILAL Mr Speaker, Sir, we also want to do something like this so that the farmers are able to store their produce in the warehouses and are able to get credit against it. This will enable him to maintain himself and his family and sell his produce whenever the prices are remunerative We also want to give the maximum price to the farmers We are conducting a survey to set up warehouses at a distance of every 15 kms We are planning to construct warehouses with a capacity of 14 lakh tonnes each Very soon,

we will be receiving information from the States in this regard and on that basis, we will be able to complete our task with their cooperation

[*English*]

DR THAMBI DURAI Sir, our Deputy Prime Minister is the champion for the cause of farmers in India Our Indian farmers are the hard-working people Just now, our Rangaji said that farmers were producing lot of vegetables, fruit, flowers etc, apart from the foodgrains The main problem that they are facing is the lack of cold storage facility and also transporting these food items to the cold storage centres or godowns Thus, the farmers are lacking in such facilities As he succeeded in collecting milk and taking it to the cold storage centres by way of 'Operation Flood' is there any proposal to have so many cooperative societies to collect all these farm products and taking it to the cold storage chillin centres where they can store all these products? Now-a-days cooperative movement is weakening in India and this is the only solution for the success of collecting the products, preserving them and marketing them at right times I want to know from the Minister whether there is any proposal to strengthen the cooperative movement and also to have more cold storage centres

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVILAL As far as cold storage facilities are concerned we want to establish cold storage facilities at various places for cash crops There is proposal to establish cold storage facilities in big cities on an experimental basis We want to establish agro-based industries to process the cash crops, grown in the 40 kilometre area around Delhi, so that the farmers are benefited Our endeavour is to provide cold storage facilities to them We want to set up cold storage facilities, with the latest technology for onions and potatoes We propose to make arrangements for their demonstration to the farmers, so that they may benefit from them I have been allotted a very big bungalow Instead of growing grass, I will set up a

nursery there so that each member may see it and take the technique to his constituency.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said right now that the F.C.I. has plans to construct warehouses with a capacity of 14 lakh tonnes. May I know the present capacity of our warehouses and also whether that capacity is being fully utilised? May I also know whether the F.C.I. still takes warehouses on hire?

SHRI DEVI LAL: Despite the arrangements being made by the F.C.I., warehouses are unable to provide space for sixty per cent of the produce. We are making efforts to provide more facilities to our farmers to enable them to have the maximum benefit.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the existing capacity of the warehouses of the Food Corporation of India is so short that thousands tonnes of foodgrains is left outside and is destroyed. Keeping this in view, if people built warehouses, according to the prescribed standards with their own money, will the Government take them on rent and will the Government provide loan facilities to the people for this purpose?

SHRI DEVI LAL: At present, we have warehouses with a total capacity of 56 lakh tonnes. We want to build warehouses with a capacity of 14 lakh tonnes so that maximum facilities are made available to the farmers and they may get a fair price for their produce.

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY: I want to know whether the Government is very interested to give remunerative prices to peasants. I would also like to know whether the Government by this time has assessed as to what will be the number and what will be the preserving capacity of godowns in this country. Has the Government assessed it? If the Government has not assessed it, then I will ask whether the Minister will do this, will assess the requirements and at the same

time say by what time they will be able to extend these facilities to the cultivators.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVI LAL: Our endeavour is to construct the maximum number of godowns, through the Department of Rural Development and to provide more facilities to the farmers. In this regard, our progress would depend on the capacity we create. We have to look to our financial position also. Our endeavour is to see that the 50 per cent of the expenditure on this account is in the form of grants.

[English]

SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the quality of a large quantity of foodgrains stored in the godowns is deteriorating due to the out-dated types of godowns present in the country. I want to ask the Government and the Minister concerned as to what steps they are going to take to modernise these godowns on a par with those of the developed countries.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVI LAL: We have asked the State Governments to prepare a plan according to which 50 per cent of the expenditure will be met by the State Governments and an assistance of 50 per cent will be provided by the Central Government so that we succeed in this modernisation work as early as possible.

[English]

S.T.D. Facility in Maharashtra

*436. **SHRIBALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns in Maharashtra connected with STD facility till 31 January, 1990;

(b) whether Government have any

proposal to introduce STD in some more towns in the State; and

(c) if so, the names thereof including those likely to be connected with Ahmednagar in Maharashtra?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Subject to the availability of equipment, the following centres in Maharashtra are proposed to be linked by STD during the year 1990-91:—

Beed, Buldana, Chalisgaon, Khamgaon, Koregaon (Bhima), Matheran, Malegaon, Mahabaleshwar, Nagothana, Phaltan, Pirangut, Pravaranagar, Roha, Shirdi, Tumsar, Waluj, Amalner, Akhuj, Tarapur, Pen, Pandharpur.

All the above stations will have access to Ahmednagar also

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that 49 towns have been provided with connections. Part (b) of the question is

[*English*]

"Whether the Government have any proposal to introduce STD in some more towns in the State." The answer is, "Yes, Sir."

[*Translation*]

So in how many villages in Maharashtra will the STD facility be introduced so that people can avail of national and international call facility. How many rural areas have this facility? Electronic exchanges and STD connections are being provided in cities and district headquarters but not in rural areas. May I know the amount of funds provided for

this purpose for 1990-91?

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Sir, as I have explained, all the Stations will be connected during 1990-91. There are certain pre-requisites for providing the STD connections. There should be installation of appropriate automatic exchanges. Then, there should be a viable transmission medium for linking the station with the national network. This includes provision for multi-flexing facilities, equipment and programmes. There should also be installation of appropriate terminations in different automatic exchanges to which the station is connected and installation of required terminating equipments in the local automatic exchanges. Whenever these facilities are available, we do not wait. Of course, we welcome suggestions from hon. Members and we do provide them because this is also a revenue earning process as the hon. Member has said. These are to link up more and more stations to the national and international network through STD facilities. Of course, important places like district headquarters, taluk headquarters or industrial or pilgrimage centre will be taken into consideration.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Sir, considering the increasing demand for connections in Ahmednagar there is a need to expand the electronic exchange there. Are steps being taken in this direction? If yes, the time by which it will be completed. Is the Government considering the economic viability of setting up exchanges in rural areas? Will separate norms be set to make it economically viable so as to make it beneficial to people?

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: As I have explained, there are certain criteria and also certain facilities which will have to be available before we switch on to the national network for STD.

As for your suggestions about Ahmednagar, I understand Member's concern for Ahmednagar and also his constituency where there is a vigorous cooperative movement. It is a business centre and also connected to the famous pilgrimage centre. It has been our effort to provide and look into some of these things. There are, at the moment, two stations—as the hon. Member is aware—with STD in Ahmednagar. And one more is proposed in 1990-91. It will probably be a place around that place. We will certainly look into the suggestion made by the hon. Member about providing more linkages to some of these areas.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE: I offer my compliments to the Minister for providing facilities to more and more places. I find that there may be tehsil places or taluqa places where the number of telephone connections may not be enough but still the STD facility is needed. So, I would like to know from the Minister, whether there is any fixed criterion for ensuring equitable distribution of STD facilities. Would he consider for providing STD facilities in the PCOs because providing STD in PCO in India may also be of great help?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Yes, Sir. It has been our attempt also to provide the STD PCOs because we know that individual connections alone are not enough. There might be people who would want to use this facility but may not have an individual telephone at home or in the premises where they work.

As I have explained earlier, certain pre-conditions are to be fulfilled and only those who fulfil these conditions can be provided. The stations which fulfil these conditions will be provided. Our main efforts in future will be to have a large number of PCOs—some STD PCOs and others ordinary PCOs—in almost all the important towns, even on the national highways, and so on.

SHRI RAM NAIK: All these criteria of industrial, commercial, defence activities apply to the new satellite town of new Bom-

bay. The name of new Bombay is not included in this. I am happy that Tarapur is being linked. But the taluqa places called Palgarh and Boisur are near Tarapur. I want to know whether Palgarh and Boisur will be included in the Tarapur exchange or not. Why new Bombay has been excluded? And what will be done about new Bombay?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: I am happy that hon. Member has raised this question. I promise that it would be considered very sympathetically.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: While selecting places for STD facilities, consideration should be given to places in the rural areas where there is lot of business like transportation of bananas or other goods. For instance, in a place like Nimbhora in my constituency, the business is worth Rs. 30-40 crore. But the people there are suffering for want of STD facilities. Will the hon. Minister consider such places for giving STD facilities?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: I shall certainly consider it. I would like to inform you that new Bombay has already been connected. (*Interruptions*) Are you referring to any particular place?

SHRI RAM NAIK: All the places in new Bombay.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: STD exchanges have been installed in new Bombay in all the areas.

Pension to Widows of Victims of Terrorists

*438. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant monthly pension to the widows of victims of terrorists in Punjab on the pattern of the pension granted to widows of victims of 1984 riots;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) (a) and (b) Widows among Sikh migrants to Punjab who lost their bread winners in the riots following the assassination of late Mrs Indira Gandhi are being paid pension at the rate of Rs 250/- per month. The same amount is also being paid to widows of victims of terrorist violence in Punjab. Decision to enhance this amount to Rs 500/- has been taken by Punjab Government.

(c) Does not arise.

PROF VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA Mr Speaker, Sir the other day the hon Prime Minister had announced in this House that the widows of victims of 1984 riots will be paid an enhanced pension of Rs 1000. Now the hon Home Minister says that such widows are being given pension at the rate of Rs 250/- per month. Then what in the result of the announcement made by the hon Prime Minister Sir is it possible for a family to subsist on a monthly pension of Rs 250 or Rs 500? Even the class IV employees of the Government are getting a salary of Rs 1000 per month. Will the Government consider granting pension at the rate of Rs 1000 per month to widows of those killed by terrorists in Punjab?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED In case of widows of those killed by terrorists in Punjab the monthly rate of pension has been increased from Rs 250 to Rs 500. For widows of victims of 1984 riots the monthly rate of pension has been increased from Rs 400 to Rs 1000.

PROF VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA Why has the same thing not been done in Punjab?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED This is a question only the Punjab Government can answer. It depends on their resource position. We can also talk to the State Government. (Interruptions) There is no

discrepancy. Those affected in the Delhi riots have suffered general losses including loss of commercial property. That is why we have increased the amount of pension from Rs 400 to Rs 1000. The Punjab Government has increased the pension from Rs 250 to Rs 500. We shall tell the Punjab Government to make it Rs 1000. (Interruptions)

PROF VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA In matters of compensation also the Government does not have a uniform rate because at some places it is Rs 2 lakh, at others it is Rs 1 lakh or Rs 50,000 or Rs 25,000. Death has the same meaning be it in Kashmir, Punjab or Delhi. Will the Government consider giving the same amount of pension to those killed by terrorists anywhere in the country?

The Punjab migrants who have come to Delhi are being paid Rs 1000 but widows of those killed in Punjab by terrorists are being paid just Rs 500. There is Central Government rule in Punjab. Will the widows of those killed in Punjab by terrorists be given Rs 1000?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED I have just now said that we will tell the Punjab Governor to increase the pension amount to Rs 1000 for the dependents of the victims.

[English]

SHRI K S RAO I am happy to know from the hon Minister that the Government is paying Rs 1000 per month here to those who have suffered in the riots. I would like to know whether the Home Minister will consider payment of similar amount to those unfortunate people who die in communal riots or because of Naxalite activities in various other parts of the country for example, in Andhra Pradesh, a lot of people have died because of Naxalite activities, as also in the Vijayawada incident. So, will he think in terms of having a standard guideline for such unfortunate people who die in such incidents?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: There is no common set of norms for riot victims all over the country. For example, the Government has decided to grant an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1 lakh to the dependents of those killed by terrorist in Kashmir. They are not given any monthly allowance but if they need employment then they are given such opportunities. Similarly, the Punjab Government has increased the amount of ex-gratia payment from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000 and gives a monthly allowance to widows or dependents. As far as riot victims are concerned, each State has its own rules. In Bihar an amount of Rs. 1 lakh is given but no monthly allowance is given to the dependents. The Home Ministry will try to lay down guidelines in this matter which the State Governments would follow.

SHRI HARBHAJAN LAKHA: Sir, it has been reported in the Indian Express and other newspapers that crores of rupees are collected and given as financial assistance to one particular community. I request the Government to distribute the financial assistance equally among all the affected families irrespective of the community they belong to. The 'Punjab Kesri' has been able to mobilize crores of rupees, so this amount should be distributed equally among all affected families.

MR. SPEAKER: What can the Government do in this matter? This point is not relevant.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, is there any provision to grant pension or compensation to migrant labour from Bihar who have been killed by terrorists?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Whoever has been affected by terrorists has a right to claim compensation.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Sir, it has been mentioned that dependents of

those killed by terrorists in Punjab and Kashmir would be provided Government jobs. Will the dependents of those killed in communal riots in Gujarat be given Government jobs?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: As I said before each State has its own procedure. The Central Government will draw a common procedure for all states.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Thank you Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the dependents of those killed in the Batala bomb blast have been given full compensation?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Rs. 30,000 has been paid to them and Rs. 30,000 has been placed under a saving scheme.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: The hon. Minister has stated that Rs. 1 lakh has been paid to the dependents of those killed in the communal riots in Bihar. I can challenge this statement. Although 1500 people were killed in the communal riots in Bihar, the State Government has granted just rupees three crores for compensation. May I know the specific number of people in Bihar who have been given rupees one lakh as compensation.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: The details are not with me right now but if the hon. Member desires I shall provide him the details.

Inquiry into Affairs of IFFCO Project

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*439. **SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:**
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry is being conducted into the affairs of IFFCO project, Aonla (Uttar Pradesh);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present stage of the inquiry, and

(c) if the inquiry has been completed, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL) (a) to (c) Enquiry has been initiated by IFFCO in respect of the irregularities in the payments involved in the execution of the Aonla Project. It will take some time before the enquiry is completed. The matter has also been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH Mr Speaker, Sir, CBI probe will cover only the employees. However, in this regard I would like to know whether it had the involvement of two senior cabinet Ministers of the previous Government, perhaps the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture had some point of dispute with each other. Mr Speaker Sir, I have got information and also evidence in that regard. The Former Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture Shri R. Prabhu had given shelter to the accused in this entire process of irregularities. The employees and the officials were indulging in the irregularities in the payments only on account of his shelter. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is seized of all these things and whether the CBI report will cover these people also.

SHRI DEVI LAL Mr Speaker Sir, in this regard I can say only this much that when I took over the charge, I had prayed to God from the core of my heart to help me solve this problem. However, I had no other way out than to hand it over to CBI. Whenever the report is received I will tell about it to the hon. Member.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH Mr Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any action has been taken on the recommendations of the internal audit report which has been received

only recently, as it involves a very important issue.

SHRI DEVI LAL Mr Speaker, Sir, I have already told the hon. Member through you that the matter has been handed over to the CBI and it is under investigation and whenever the report is received, it will be presented in the House.

[*English*]

SHRI K S RAO Sir, while asking the question, he has taken the name of hon. Member. That should be expunged.

MR SPEAKER I will look into it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHITTABASU Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Managing Director and Executive Director have been suspended and they have also obtained stay order from the Delhi High Court and whether the hon. Minister would take any effective measures to get the stay order vacated at the earliest and to make the suspension orders fully effective.

SHRI DEVILAL Mr Speaker, Sir, I will look into it and try my level best that the underlying facts are known to the people. It is for that matter that the case has been handed over to the CBI.

[*English*]

SHRI R. PRABHU Mr Speaker, Sir, one of the hon. Members has made some wild allegations against me and my senior colleague, Shri Bhajan Lal. I would like to say Sir, that I am willing to face any inquiry by any organisation of the Government or any forum, if it so desires.

The Aonla project of IFFCO has been completed without any cost over-run or time over-run. There have been some allegations

of irregularities. My specific question to the hon. Deputy Prime Minister is why has the Managing Director been dismissed. Is it because Government wants to hush up whatever inquiry is going on in IFFCO? This Government says that they can do nothing wrong but their first act is that they have dismissed the Managing Director who has lifted up IFFCO from a small company to one of the finest multi-state cooperative units in the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVI LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would request Shri Prabhu not to bother about it. I am also trying to bring out the facts sincerely so that nothing is concealed and all the facts are brought before you.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that he had instituted an inquiry. What he has said has gone on record. He has made his submissions.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. PRABHU: Sir, he has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel him to answer your question. He has said that he has instituted an inquiry.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture kindly tell us as to how many crores of rupees are involved in this case of bungling?

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not cared to to answer

Mr. Prabhu. Mr. Prabhu's name has gone on record. Therefore, Mr. Prabhu's name should be expunged from the record.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prabhu has made his own submissions. It is already on record. I will see any allegatory reference has been made.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Let the Minister react to it, if he has made any allegation. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel the Minister to react.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: In the Question Hour, how can an allegation be made?

MR. SPEAKER: He has also said it. Then Mr. Devi Lal relied. Prof. Kurien, you should know the rules of the House.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: In the Question Hour, allegation cannot be made without your permission. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is absolutely no point of order. I don't allow point of order in the Question Hour. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. BASHEER: The hon. Minister does not know the difference between Poojary and Prabhu! (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, an allegation has been made during the Question Hour without the prior permission of the Speaker. It is not under the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that he has also said it. Prof. Kurien please take your seat.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I will always obey you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any allegatory reference?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Yes, Sir

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVI LAL: I have not named anybody, however, a guilty conscience cannot shed off its alarmed stance. I have already made an appeal to Shri Prabhu and a probe has been ordered. Its findings as contained in the report would be brought before you. I am not concealing the facts.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: He has taken the name of Mr. Prabhu. It is highly irregular.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien, you please take your seat. Shri Rajveer Singh has said it and Mr. Prabhu has also made his submission, here. I will look into it whether any allegatory reference has been made.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have told you that if there is any allegatory reference I will look into it. Will you please take your seat?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Next question

[*Translation*]

Granting of Non-Practising Allowance to Veterinary Scientists in the ICAR

440. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue relating to grant of non-practising allowance to the scientists and technical employees having degrees in veterinary science serving in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been decided, and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in giving such allowance to these scientists and technical employees?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Sir, the issue is still under consideration.

[*English*]

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, let him be the Deputy Prime Minister without portfolio.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVILAL: The issue is still under consideration.

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: As the hon. Minister said that the matter is still under consideration, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether any time limit, say six months or one year, would be fixed for the final decision to be taken on the issue relating to grant of non-practising allowance to the scientists and technical employees having degrees in veterinary science.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**Modernisation of Telephone Exchanges
in Andhra Pradesh**

*433. SHRI RAJAMOHANA
REDDY:
SHRI A PRATAP SAI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any specific plan of Government for modernisation of the telephone exchanges in Andhra Pradesh in near future; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and whether the work has since started?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISSHANN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 61,000 lines from electronic exchanges have already been commissioned by 31st March '90. More than 30,000 lines of electronic equipment are proposed to be commissioned during 1990-91 subject to timely availability of equipment.

During the remaining four years of the Eighth Five Year Plan, allotments have been made for additional 1,61,000 lines of large size electronic exchanges which is likely to be commissioned progressively as the equipment become available.

Cross Breeding of Goats

*434. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether successful experiments have been carried out in cross breeding

different types of goats to increase the production of milk and meat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether such innovations to increase production of meat and milk are proposed to be undertaken in the universities and other veterinary institutions in the country?

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

(b) and (c). Extensive and systematic research on improving goats for milk and meat production in the country through evolutionary cross-breeding has been carried out since the beginning of the 4th Five Year Plan under the All India Coordinate Research Project (AICRP) on Goats at various State Agricultural Universities, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal and at Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar. The Central Institute for Research on Goats (CIRG) which was set up in July, 1979 is concentrating on research programmes for improving the milk, meat and fibre production of goats in the country and to develop processing technology of goat products.

Use of Spurious Fertilizers

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

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat crop in thousands of acre of land in Nazafgarh-Isapur Village complex in Delhi had dried-up due to the use of spurious fertilizers;

(b) whether any investigations have been conducted into the allegations; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The farmers of village Dhansa of Nazafgarh block made a complaint in December, 1989 alleging the sale of Single Super Phosphate as DAP. On receipt of the complaint, Delhi Administration was requested to investigate the matter and take necessary action against the offenders.

On investigation by Delhi Administration, it was found that the wheat crop which was about 25 to 30 days old was affected. The samples taken from the left over stocks of fertilisers, available with the farmers, were analysed at the Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute Faridabad. On analysis it was found that all the four samples were of SSP and not of DAP. Accordingly, an FIR was lodged with the police. After a vigorous follow-up of the complaint, a case has been registered against the offenders and is under investigation.

Wasteland Development Plan

*437 SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government are working on a plan in which potential of land and labour will be fully tapped by proper land use planning, promoting agro-based rural industries, developing an integrated farming system and strengthening socio-economic research to achieve optimum efficiency in the use of agricultural inputs

(b) if so, whether the ICAR has agreed to provide technology support to the Na-

tional Mission on Waste Land Development to improve the production from wastelands; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

(c) In an effort to reclaim wastelands for sustained production of bio-mass, a number of agencies under the aegis of ICAR are assisting the Technology Mission for Wastelands Development. The list of important ICAR Institutions collaborating with the National Mission on Wastelands Development is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

List of important ICAR Institutions collaborating with the National Mission on Wastelands Development

- 1 Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI), Karnal
- 2 Central Agricultural Research Institute (CARI), Andaman and Nicobar
- 3 Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI), Jhansi
- 4 National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS & LUP), Nagpur
- 5 Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Jodhpur
- 6 Central Research Institute for Dry Land Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad.
- 7 Central Soil and Water Conserva-

tion Research and Training Institute (CSWCR & TI), Dehradun.

8. ICAR Research Complex for North-Eastern Region, Shillong.

Compensation to 1984 Riot Victims

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

(a) the estimated amount so far granted to 1984 riot victims in India, State-wise.

(b) the estimated number of people affected and killed in the 1984 riots and estimated amount involved in payment of relief; and

(c) the steps being contemplated to provide relief to the victims who have not received compensation so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED). (a) to (c). The number of 1984 riot victims in Delhi identified till 31.3.1990 and provided compensation, rehabilitation and other relief measures under different heads is as follows:—

1. Compensation in case of Death/Injury:

	No. of cases
Death	2504
Injury	2603

Relief paid so far approximately Rs. 5.55 crores

2. Compensation in case of loss of dwelling units:

Relief paid so far : Approximately

Rs. 4.67 crores in 3537 cases of damage to dwelling units.

3. Marriage assistance:

* Assistance provided so far: Approximately Rs. 5.45 lakhs in 173 cases.

4. Grant of Pension:

Pension to widows and aged persons above 60 years who lost their earning or would be earning members.

Relief provided so far: Approximately Rs. 33.72 lakhs to 334 families.

5. Employment to widows/wards:

516 widows/wards employed in Government or semi-Government organisation in Delhi.

6. Allotment of Tenements:

2004 widows and other riot victims have been allotted tenements. Besides, 68 affected families have been allotted shops/kiosks.

7. Compensation for uninsured commercial properties:

3241 claimants who lost their uninsured properties have been sanctioned relief to the extent of Rs. 4.45 crores approximately.

8. Vocational training to riot widows:

A training in spice making, tailoring and other trades was given to riot affected widows with the help of voluntary organisations. A training-cum-production Centre has been established by Delhi State Civil

Supplies Corporation at Tilak Vihar where 50 widows have been provided employment.

9. Bank Loans:

Loans to the extent of Rs. 33.94 crores approximately in respect of 6745 cases for restarting/re-establishing the business premises damaged/burnt during riots have been sanctioned

10. Insurance claims without riot cover:—

An amount of Rs. 83.88 lacs have been sanctioned in 375 cases

II. Relief to the victims is given as soon as the necessary formalities are completed. Senior officers of Delhi Administrations monitor such cases regularly

III. Information form States as on 31.3.1990 is not available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Committee on Jharkhand Issue

*442 SHRI A K ROY
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHAR-
GAVA

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the report of the Committee on Jharkhand issue has been received.

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee, and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). Expert Members of the Committee on Jharkhand Matters, set up by the Government of India last year, have presented a Draft Report. The Committee has yet not deliberated on this Draft Report

[Translation]

Extension of Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme to Non-Loanee Farmers

*443. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEYA.
DR. VENKATESH KABDE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to extend the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme to non-loanee farmers:

(b) whether there is any proposal to implement this scheme in such a way that the farmers whose crop is insured are compensated for the total losses actually suffered by them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL) (a) and (b). There is no proposal either to extend the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) to the non-loanee farmers or implement it in such a way that the farmers covered thereunder are indemnified for the total loss actually suffered by them.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The system of indemnification under the CCIS is based on the cost of production of the crops. It has therefore been linked to

loans. The sum insured is 100% of the crop loan subject to a limit of Rs. 10,000 per farmer.

[*English*]

Potable Water Facility to Village of Maharashtra

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

(a) the number of villages in Maharashtra at the end of the year 1986-87, which did not have the facility of potable water;

(b) the number of such villages which were provided with such facility during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(c) the provision made by the Union/

State Government for providing such facility to the villages still left uncovered; and

(d) when all the villages in Maharashtra are likely to have such facility and what are the schemes sanctioned for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) There were 3532 'No Source' problem villages in Maharashtra at the end of the year 1986-87 without safe drinking water facility.

(b) 2002 problem villages were covered with safe drinking water facility in 1987-88 and 1123 problem villages in 1988-89.

(c) The provision made by the Central Government and State Government for coverage of the remaining 'No Source' problem villages is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Central Government			State Govt.	
	ARWSP	Mini Missions	Sub Missions	Total	MNP
1989-90	22.864	1.00	0.485	24.349	81.01
1990-91	30.630	3.574	0.270	34.474	72.50
TOTAL	53.494	4.574	0.755	58.823	153.51

This amount will also be utilised for full coverage of a large number of partially covered villages with safe drinking water facilities.

(ARWSP—Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, MNP—Minimum Needs Programme)

(d) The uncovered 'No Source' problem villages are likely to be provided safe drinking water facilities by 31.3.1991.

All the schemes submitted by the State

Government so far under ARWSP have been sanctioned.

Representation from Gujarat to National Committee for Appraisal of DPAP and DDP

*445. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has submitted a representation to the National Committee for Appraisal of Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Union Government have taken any decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL) (a) and (b) Gujarat Government has submitted a memorandum to the National Committee on Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme. Among the large number of proposals contained in the memorandum the more important are —

- 1 The DPAP should be extended to 74 talukas as against 43 at present
- 2 DDP should extend to 12 talukas from its present coverage of 9. Kutch should be included in DDP instead of DPAP
- 3 Rates of subsidy for land development etc. should be enhanced
- 4 Subsidy should be extended for Agro forestry programmes
- 5 Fodder Bank Scheme should be taken up for storage of surplus fodder from forests
- 6 Lift and other irrigation schemes should be permitted on a selective basis
- 7 Activities of sheep and wool development Corporation should be funded from the Programmes
- 8 Demonstration to popularise drip and sprinkler irrigation system

should be taken up

- 9 Allocation of funds should be in the range of Rs. 40 to 60 lakhs per block depending upon the size of the block under DPAP and Rs. 50 lakhs per 1000 sq km area under DDP. The allocation should be increased in case of drought

The National Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri L C Jain, Member (Rural Development), Planning Commission will consider the Memorandum received from Government of Gujarat along with similar Memoranda received from other State Governments, hold discussions with the State Governments if necessary and thereafter finalise its recommendations

The Union Government will take a decision on the future pattern and coverage of Programme after the report of the National Committee is received. The work of the Committee is in progress

Haldia Port Development

*446 SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal for the development of the Haldia Port During the Eighth Plan period, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN) (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The following important schemes for the development of the Haldia Dock Complex are included in the Annual Plan 1990-91

Continuing Schemes

	<i>Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Outlay for 1990-91</i>
<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>		
(i) Construction of 2nd Oil Jetty with tractor tugs	57.14	28.00
(ii) Procurement of Survey Launch for improvement of draught in Hooghly Estuary	1.00	1.00
(iii) Renewal of Apron feeder and crusher for coal handling plant	2.15	1.25
(iv) Additional General Cargo Berth	13.92	0.75
(v) Augmentation of existing Container Terminal	35.00	0.50
(vi) Construction of spurs as bank protection measures at Nayachara Island	1.62	0.40
(vii) Acquisition of anti-pollution equipments	1.34	0.50
(viii) Fire fighting arrangements in Docks	1.65	0.75
(ix) Dust control arrangements and allied works	1.50	0.46
(x) Modification of ore and coal handling plants.	1.00	0.45

New Schemes

(i) Replacement of dredger 'Churni'	35.00	0.01
(ii) Procurement of three locomotives as replacement	9.00	1.50
(iii) Construction of berth	20.00	0.10
(iv) Procurement of grab dredger	12.00	0.01
(v) Replacement of tug 'Ahalya'	7.50	0.01
(vi) Replacement of tug 'Draupadi'	7.50	0.01

The schemes to be taken up in the remaining years will be firmed up when the eight plan is finalised.

Identity Cards to Citizens of Border States in N.E. Region

*447 SHRI ARVIND NETAM Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to issue Identity cards to all the citizens in border States particularly in the North Eastern Region, and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) (a) and (b) The Government have decided to implement to pilot scheme for the distribution of Identity Cards in the bordering areas of the States of Gujarat Rajasthan Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir

No such decision has been taken with regard to the North Eastern States

Replacement of Jammu Telephone Exchange

*448 SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the telephone exchange in Jammu is out-dated and not working satisfactorily and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to change the machinery and install a new electronic exchange?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN) (a)

No Sir Telephone Exchanges in Jammu are not out-dated and are working satisfactorily

(b) There is no proposal at present to replace the existing exchanges However, to meet the additional demands a 4000 line electronic exchange is planned to be installed in 1992-93

Increase in Support Price of Agricultural Produce

*449 CH JAGDEEP DHANKHAR SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the percentage increase in the support price of agricultural produce like cotton, oilseeds, wheat etc, vis-a-vis increase in the prices of agricultural inputs like fertilizers pesticides power and seeds during last ten years and

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to make agriculture sector economically viable?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL) (a) A Statement giving the percentage increase in procurement/minimum support prices of agricultural produce and input price indices during the last ten years is laid on the Table of the Sabha

(b) Several thrust programmes are being implemented to improve productivity and production of different crops and for a more balanced growth of the agricultural sector

The Government have set up an Expert Committee/High-powered Committee/Stand-

ing Advisory Committee to recommend, inter-alia, measures to improve remunerativeness of crop production/to review the policies and programmes for a agricultural development/to assist and advise in the formu-

lation and implementation of agricultural policy. Government have decided to accord highest priority to agriculture by appropriately enhancing the allocations for agriculture sector.

STATEMENT

		Price Indices of Inputs (Basic 1970-71 = 100)										
		Procurement/Minimum Support Prices (According to Crop Year)										
Sl. No.	Crop	Procurement/Minimum Support Price		Percentage variation		Name of Input	Index No. for Financial year		Variation in 1988-89 over 1978-79			
		1978-79	1988-89	1989-90 over 1978-79	in 1988-89 over 1978-79		1978-79	1988-89	1978-79	1988-89		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.		
1.	Paddy	85.00	160.00	185.00	88.2	117.6	Diesel Oil	269.1	546.5	103.1		
2.	Coarse Cereals (Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi)	85.00	145.00	165.00	70.6	94.1	Lubricating Oil	309.6	586.2	89.3		
3.	Wheat	115.00	183.00	200.00	59.1	73.9	Electricity	209.1	656.6	214.0		
4.	Barley (1977-78)	67.00	145.00	160.00	116.4 Over 1977-78	138.8 Over 1977-78	Tractor	223.0	492.6	120.9		
5.	Gram	140.00	325.00	370.00	132.1	164.3	Agricultural Powrah	247.6	592.2	139.2		
6.	Arhar	155.00	360.00	425.00	132.3	174.2	Cement	196.6	482.8	145.6		
7.	Moong	165.00	360.00	425.00	118.2	157.6	Pig Iron	187.8	722.0	284.5		

		Procurement/Minimum Support Prices (According to Crop Year)					Price Indices of Inputs (Basic 1970-71 = 100)				
Sl. No.	Crop	Procurement/Minimum Support Price		Percentage variation		Name of Input	Index No. for Financial year		Variation in 1988-89 over 1978-79		
		1978-79	1988-89	1989-90	over 1978-79		1988-89	1989-90	1978-79	1988-89	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
8.	Urad	175.00 (1979-80)	360.00	425.00	105.7 Over 79-80	142.9 Over 79-80	Fertilizer	175.2	288.4	64.6	
9.	Sugarcane*	10.00	19.50	22.00	95.0	120.0	Insecticide	239.9	525.4	121.8	
10.	Groundnut- in-shell	175.00	430.00	500.00	145.7	185.7					
11.	Soyabean										
	i) Black	175.00	275.00	325.00	57.1	85.7					
	ii) Yellow (1980-81)	198.00	320.00	370.00	61.6 Over 1980-81	86.9 Over 1980-81					
12.	Sunflower	175.00	450.00	530.00	157.1	202.9					

Procurement/Minimum Support Prices (According to Crop Year)			Price Indices of Inputs (Basic 1970-71 = 100)							
Sl. No.	Crop	Procurement/Minimum Support Price	1978-79	1988-89	1989-90	Percentage variation in 1988-89 over 1978-79	Percentage variation in 1989-90 over 1978-79	Name of Input	Index No. for Financial year	Variation in 1988-89 over 1978-79
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
13.	Rapeseed/ Mustard	245.00	460.00	510.00	87.8	108.2				
14.	Cotton (Kapas) F-329/J-34/ F-414/H-777	255.00	500.00	570.00	96.1	123.5				
15.	Jute W-5 in Assam	150.00	250.00	295.00	66.7	—				

*These prices are linked to a basic recovery of 8.5% with a proportionate premium for every 0.1% above that level.

T-T.D. 5 in Assam.

Slipping of Terrorists on Forged Bail Orders

*450. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of terrorists lodged in high security prisons of Punjab have slipped out after furnishing false or forged bails orders in courts of cities where they had been lodged;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the total number of terrorists who have slipped out on forged bail orders:

(d) the steps taken to trace such terrorists; and

(e) the action taken against those found responsible for it?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). According to information available a case in which one Bhupinder Singh had secured his release on the basis of forged instructions from the concerned Designated court has come to notice.

(c) Information about other such cases; if any, is being collected.

(d) The police are on the look out.

(e) The State Government will take appropriate action against those found guilty of involvement in the case.

Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti Poverty

4586. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any centrally sponsored scheme titled 'Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti Poverty Programme' was launched by Union Government :

(b) if so, the details thereof, the amount spent thereon from 1987-88 onwards and its achievements during the last three years;

(c) whether Government have reviewed the working of the programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It is a Central Sector Scheme implemented from 1987-88 through the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART). The objective of the programme is to hold camps to increase the awareness of the rural poor and to organise them into groups for various development activities. A large number of voluntary organisations, including several small groups working in remote and backward rural areas, have participated in this programme. In general, there has been a very encouraging response from the voluntary organisations. Information regarding the number of projects and amounts sanctioned by CAPART in the years 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-February, 1990 under this scheme is given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Projects sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned (Rs. lakh)</i>
1987-88	160	56.66
1988-89	230	62.84
1.4.89 to 28.2.90	156	64.49

The projects sanctioned to various voluntary organisations are at different stages of implementation.

(c) and (d). A review of the scheme was made in 1988 and it was decided to modify the programme by including training of social animators and social organisers in rural areas. The objective is to identify persons with leadership qualities for organisation of groups and to increase awareness of the groups which could lead to their empowerment.

Freedom Fighters Pension

4587. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to grant pensions to the freedom fighters who remained underground avoiding arrest warrants for participating in the Quit India Movement;

(b) if so, the number of persons who have been granted pension under this category;

(c) whether there are some pending applications also in this category; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and steps being taken to expedite them?

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

(b) No separate statistics are maintained in this regard.

(c) and (d). As stated above, no separate statistics are maintained claimwise. However, there are 30 cases received before the prescribed last date i.e. 31.3.1982 pending in which State Governments' re-

ports are awaited. The State Governments are being reminded periodically.

Assent to Karnataka Education Bill, 1983

4588. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Education Bill, 1983 passed by the State Legislature and sent for obtaining the assent of the President has received his assent;

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

(c) the steps taken to expedite the same?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The issues involved in the Bill are engaging the attention of the Central Government in consultation with the State Government. The concerned Central Ministry is awaiting revised proposal about the Bill from the State Government.

Market Loans for Telecommunications

4589. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications has decided not to go in for further market loans for telecommunications;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the modus operandi of financing the expansion plans thereof; and

(c) the total market borrowing at present and the interest liability thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): (a)

No, Sir. A decision in this respect will be taken from time to time depending on outlays proposed and other resources available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total market borrowing as on 31.3.1990 is Rs. 1550 crores for the Department (excluding MTNL). The liability during the year 1990-91 is expected to about Rs. 174 crores.

[*Translation*]

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Ghazipur District

4590. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH KUSH-

WAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in the waiting lists for new telephone connections in various telephone exchanges in Ghazipur district, Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which telephone connections will be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) In 16 out of the 21 telephone exchanges in Ghazipur district there is no waiting list. 101 applicants are on the waiting list as on 31.3.1990, in the following five exchanges:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone exchange</i>	<i>Waiting list</i>
1.	Ghazipur	90
2.	Muhammadabad-Yusufpur	7
3.	Saidpur	2
4.	Nandgaj	1
5.	Dildarnagar	1
Total		101

(b) The pending applications are likely to be provided with telephone connections as under:

Ghazipur in 1991-92.

Other four in 1990-91.

This is subject to availability of equipment.

[*English*]

Financial Assistance for Reconstruction and Development of Quilon-Shencottah Road

4591. SHRI SURESH KODIKKUNNIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have submitted by request for providing financial

assistance for the reconstruction and development of Quilon-Shencottah road (Q.S. Road);

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

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

(b) The State Government have projected the proposal for widening and improving Quilon-Shencotta road (Q S Road) under their Central Road Fund programme, at a cost of Rs. 150 00 lakhs

(c) As the actual augmentation of the Central Road Fund against which the proposals were invited has not yet taken place,

the same have not been processed for sanction.

Revenue and Expenditure of Major Ports

4592. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the annual revenue earned and expenditure incurred by the Major Ports, Port-wise, during 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(b) the revenue and expenditure of Nhava-Sheva Port during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) The operating income and operating expenditure of major ports during 1988-89 and 1989-90 (Provisional) are given below:—

Name of Port	Operating income (Rs. in crores)		Operating expenditure (Rs. in crores)	
	1988-90	1989-90 (Provisional)	1988-89	1989-90 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay	222.81	223.15	149.18	158.53
Calcutta	206.48	212.18	152.42	159.18
Cochin	45.23	49.75	34.18	40.56
Kandla	49.32	57.74	29.13	36.83
Madras	121.69	130.79	66.21	71.05
Mormugao	45.27	46.09	29.18	31.03
New Mangalore	22.55	23.74	11.42	17.27
Paradip	48.28	57.60	33.66	36.00

1	2	3	4	5
Tuticorin	17.60	20.60	11.00	12.48
Visakhapatnam	107.29	130.64	72.82	80.02

(b) The Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava-Sheva) was commissioned on 26.5.1989. During 1988-89, there were no commercial operations. The Port has generated an operating income of Rs. 23.00 crores and incurred an operating expenditure of Rs. 25.10 crores during the period July 1989 to March 1990. These figures are provisional.

Declaration of Ahmedabad-Indore Road as National Highway

4593. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare Ahmedabad-Godhra-Indore road as National Highway:

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether important ports are connected with National highway system: and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to connect Vadinar Port (Kandla Terminal-II) with National Highway system?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All Major Ports are on the National Highway network.

(d) No, Sir, as it is not a major port.

Construction of Missing Link on National Highway No. 23 in Orissa

4594. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned a project for the construction of 40 km. missing link from 15.84 to 54.58 on National Highway No. 23 in Dhenkanal District of Orissa: and

(b) if so, funds so far spent and target fixed for the completion of the work?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Land acquisition estimates for construction of this missing link besides eleven estimates for roads/bridges works on different stretches in this section amounting to Rs. 200.85 lakhs have been sanctioned and expenditure of Rs. 199.40 lakhs has been incurred till February, 1990. Further, there is provision of Rs. 175.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1990-91 for earth work, cross-drainage works and providing road crust in this section. It is too early to indicate the target for the completion of these works.

Construction of a Road between Calcutta and Madras Parallel to National Highway No. 5

4595. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an all India road between Calcutta and Madras parallel to National Highway No. 5;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the proposal if any received from Government of Orissa in this regard; and

(c) whether the proposal is expected to be included in Eighth Plan?

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

(b) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Orissa.

(c) No, Sir.

Subsidy to Fertilizers Producing units

4596. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy given to the units producing fertilizers pesticides and insecticides during the last three years, year-wise and unit-wise;

(b) whether there is any check or monitoring system to ensure fair disbursement; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The amount of subsidy given to the units producing fertilizers during the last three years, year-wise and unit-wise is given in the attached statements I and II. No subsidy has been given on pesticides and insecticides.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. For working out of the retention prices and determining the subsidy payable during a pricing period, detailed technical and cost studies are made for individual plants. Information furnished by the fertilizer manufacturing companies is verified by Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC) with reference to original records in addition to certification by the auditors of the concerned company. The subsidy is paid on the basis of material moved out of the factory on a monthly basis. Inspections of original records maintained by fertilizer units in respect of production/despatches together with their supporting documents are conducted once a year.

STATEMENT-I

Subsidy paid to indigenous fertilizer units during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

Sl. No.	Unit	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A.	Nitrogenous and Complex Fertilizers			
	(i) PUBLIC SECTOR			
1.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	110.20	148.82	140.99
2.	Hindustan Fertilisers Corporation Ltd.	85.34	85.07	64.43
3.	National Fertilisers Ltd.	202.76	262.20	391.13
4.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd.	405.70	437.69	356.82
5.	Fertiliser Corporation of India	198.19	159.18	198.88
6.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	22.58	24.75	37.94
7.	Madras Fertilisers Ltd.	30.45	60.91	96.06
8.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	18.88	20.56	34.11
9.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Unit	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
10.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	42.83	141.20	85.46
	Total A (i)	1116.93	1340.38	1405.82
	(ii) CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR			
11.	Indian Farmers Fertilisers Cooperative Ltd.	99.28	295.45	499.15
12.	Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd.	214.41	290.90	199.25
	Total A (ii)	313.69	586.35	698.40
	(iii) PRIVATE SECTOR			
13.	Gujarat State Fertilisers Company Ltd.	79.68	174.46	258.08
14.	Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation	56.00	121.67	243.71
15.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.	55.51	60.91	94.79
16.	Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd.	13.08	51.90	63.24
17.	Shriram Fertilisers and Chemicals	21.85	24.71	49.27

Sl. No.	Unit	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
18.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Corporation	89.16	167.93	91.65
19.	Indian Explosives Ltd./ICI India	81.40	98.47	124.80
20.	Coromandal Fertilisers Ltd.	16.86	34.72	64.06
21.	E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd.	9.62	14.12	26.64
22.	Deepak Fertilisers and Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	17.33	26.06	17.83
23.	Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd	12.43	9.31	9.66
24.	Hari Fertilisers Ltd.	3.69	1.91	0.15
25.	Punjab National Fertilisers and Chemicals	5.52	5.23	14.73
26.	Hindustan Lever Ltd.	8.87	25.25	34.45
27.	Cynides and Chemicals Company	0.07 (—)	0.01	0.06
28.	Godavari Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.	—	17.18	52.44

Sl. No.	Unit	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
29.	Indo-Gulf Fertilisers and Chemicals Corporation Ltd.	—	16.34	180.50
	Total A (iii)	471.17	850.16	1326.06
	Total: A (i), (ii) and (iii)	1901.79	2776.89	3430.28
	Single Super Phosphate Units:	148.21	223.11	340.72
	Total Subsidy:	2050.00	3000.00	3771.00

STATEMENT-II

Payment of subsidy in respect of Single Super Phosphate Units during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

Sl. No.	2.	(Rs/Crore)		
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.		3.	4.	5.
1	Adarsh Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd., Gujarat (New Unit)	1.71	3.14	5.80
2.	Agro Chemicals Punjab Ltd., Chandigarh	4.01	5.19	6.58
3.	Anil Starch Products Ltd., Ahmedabad	0.06	0.30	0.29
4.	Andhra Sagais Ltd., Tanku	0.89	1.28	2.45
5.	Awadh Fertilisers (P) Ltd., Kanpur	—	—	0.27
6.	Anish Chemicals (P) Ltd., Ahmedabad	0.01	0.01	—
7	Assam State Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd., Assam	0.41	0.49	0.78
8	Bharat Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd., New Delhi	2.35	3.04	6.92
9.	Bharat Fertilisers Industries Ltd., Bombay (Maziwada)	1.01 (-)	0.09	0.02
10.	Bharat Fertilisers Industries Ltd., Bombay (Wada)	3.60	2.88	7.91

Sl. No.		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
11.	Inalrai Engineering Corporation Ltd., New Delhi	4.82	8.12	10.28
12.	Charotar Agro Chemicals and Fertilisers (P) Ltd., Baroda	0.62	0.59	—
13.	Coimbatore Pioneer Fertilisers Ltd., Tamil Nadu	1.08	1.82	2.77
14.	Dee Bee Agro Products (P) Ltd., Nagpur	0.10	0.13	0.01
15.	Dharamsi Motarji Chemicals Co. Ltd., Bombay	9.26	11.56	13.39
16.	Dharamsi Morarji Chemicals Co. Ltd., (Ambernath)	8.98	14.95	19.78
17.	E.I.D. Parry (I) Ltd., Madras	1.38	2.29	4.39
18.	East Coast Fertiliser and Chemicals Ltd., Orissa	—	2.63	5.11
19.	Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Cochin	0.62	0.65	1.04
20.	Ganges Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd., Kanpur	2.72	4.49	5.60
21.	Gammon-Fertilisers-Chemicals, Bombay	1.60	0.11	0.03
22.	Girraj Fertilisers and Chemicals (P) Ltd., Shikohabad	0.07	0.06	0.06
23.	Growmore Fertilisers (P) Ltd., Baroda	0.05	0.87	1.58

Sl. No.	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	
1.	2.	3.	4.	
		5.		
24.	Gujarat Super Phos. Industries (P) Ltd., Ahmedabad	0.05	0.05	0.04
25.	Harshvardhan Chemicals and Mineral Ltd., Jaipur	2.04	2.20	2.97
26.	Hindustan Copper Ltd., Delhi	1.79	5.70	7.71
27.	HSB Fertilisers (P) Ltd., Hoshiarpur (Punjab)	—	2.31	2.94
28.	Indag Products (P) Ltd., Madras	0.72	0.80	2.14
29.	Jayshree Chemicals and Fertilisers, Calcutta (I)	1.51	4.64	4.57
30.	Jayshree Chemicals and Fertilisers, Calcutta (II)	2.48	3.01	5.89
31.	Jayshree Chemicals and Fertilisers, Calcutta (III)	1.37	3.12	5.91
32.	Kothari Industrial Corporation Ltd. Madras	1.46	2.65	4.94
33.	Krishna Industrial Corporation Ltd. West Godavari Distt (AP)	0.78	1.07	1.98
34.	Khaitan Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd. Indore	—	5.19	10.08
35.	Liberty Pesticides and Fertilisers (P) Ltd. Udaipur	1.94	1.61	1.66
36.	Kashi Urvarak (P) Ltd. Lucknow	—	—	1.24

<i>Sl. No.</i>		<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
<i>1.</i>	<i>2.</i>	<i>3.</i>	<i>4.</i>	<i>5.</i>
37.	Madan Madhav Fertilisers and Chemicals (P) Ltd. Fatehgath	0.76	0.97	1.62
38.	Mahadeo Fertilisers Ltd. New Delhi	—	—	4.41
39.	Madhuvan Chemicals and Fertilisers (P) Ltd. Jaipur	0.66	0.72	0.49
40.	Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd. Bombay	0.73	1.20	1.53
41.	Mittal Fertilisers Ltd. Delhi	4.98	3.45	7.45
42.	Modern Agro Chemicals Industries (P) Ltd. Jalandhar	3.03	3.20	1.44
43.	Munak Chemicals Ltd. Chandigarh	4.19	6.92	9.92
44.	Natraj Organics Ltd.	0.94	1.77	1.19
45.	Neera Chemicals and Fertilisers (P) Ltd. Ghaziabad	0.47	1.69	2.23
46.	Nitin Chemicals and Fertilisers (P) Ltd. Chandigarh	1.47	0.12	0.24
47.	Noble Fertilisers (P) Ltd. Bombay	0.38	0.39	0.64
48.	Oriental Carbon and Chemicals Ltd. Delhi	3.50	3.22	4.27

Sl. No.		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
49.	Phosphate Co. Ltd. Calcutta	4.09	5.81	7.96
50.	Phosphate India Ltd. Udaipur	2.95	2.74	(-)/0.05
51.	Pragati Fertilisers Ltd. Visakhapatnam	1.48	1.62	2.70
52.	Rama Fertilisers (P) Ltd. Junagarh	0.38	0.66	1.28
53.	Rama Phosphate Ltd. Indore	—	3.78	9.43
54.	Rama Krishi Rasayan Ltd. Pune	1.20	2.91	5.06
55.	Ranganga Fertilisers Ltd. New Delhi	4.75	7.66	9.69
56.	Rampur Distillery and Chemicals Co. Ltd. New Delhi	3.43	6.52	10.09
57.	Raashi Fertilisers Ltd. Bombay	—	1.10	1.57
58.	Shaw Wallace and Co. Madras	2.97	3.99	6.49
59.	Shivalik Fertilisers Ltd. Hoshiarpur (Pb)	4.44	7.44	13.84
60.	Shree Acids and Chemicals Ltd. Azad Pur, Delhi	4.92	9.59	9.99
61.	Shree Beharji Fertilisers (P) Ltd. Kanpur	0.22	0.57	1.00

Sl. No.		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
62.	Shurvi Colour Chemicals (P) Ltd. Udaipur	—	—	0.04
63.	Sri Krishna Fertilisers (P) Ltd. Muzaffarpur, Bihar	—	—	0.43
64.	S.D. Fertilisers (P) Ltd. Kanpur	—	—	0.30
65.	Shri Durga Bansal Fertilisers Ltd. Faizabad	1.03	5.74	8.31
66.	Shri Niwas Fertilisers Ltd. New Delhi	1.72	5.40	9.35
67.	Surya Phosphate Ltd. Calcutta	0.77	0.52	0.10
68.	PPCL (Amjhore Unit), New Delhi	—	—	—
69.	Trimurtee Fertilisers Ltd. Lucknow	4.34	6.20	8.24
70.	Tulsi Fertilisers and Chemicals (P) Ltd. Patna	0.44	0.42	0.42
71.	Udaipur Phosphate and Fertilisers Ltd. New Delhi	4.62	4.97	7.34
72.	Uniakem Fertilisers Ltd. Bhopal	—	3.52	4.54
73.	Varinder Agro Chemicals Ltd. Ludhiana	6.04	9.59	13.69
74.	Vijay Fertilisers (P) Ltd. Delhi	0.84	0.89	0.94

Sl. No.	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.	3.	4.	5.
75.	—	—	6.34
76.	0.07	0.05	1.36
77.	0.62	(-)-0.04	—
78.	0.12	0.02	0.03
79.	10.70	10.22	16.74
80.	0.02	—	—
81.	0.60	—	—
82.	—	—	—
83.	0.78	0.36	0.05
84.	3.46	0.28	—
85.	0.61	0.07	0.01
86.	—	—	0.28
	148.21	223.11	340.72

[*Translation*]

AD-HOC Employees in Census Department of Rajasthan

4597. SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons appointed through Employment Exchanges in the Census Department of Rajasthan during 1980-81;

(b) whether they have been deprived of the facilities and benefits given to other employees as they are being treated as ad-hoc employees;

(c) if so, the reasons for not regularising their services even after such a long period of service; and

(d) whether Government propose to regularise their services?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 146 persons (including 122 on consolidated salary)

(b) Only 16 out of 146 persons recruited through the Employment Exchange during 1980-81 are now working on ad-hoc basis. They have been allowed the facilities and benefits given to other employees in the matter of leave, annual increments and medical facilities except the membership of Group Insurance Scheme, declaration of Quasi-Permanency, seniority etc.

(c) and (d). Recruitment of these employees was made against purely short term posts created for 1981 census by direct recruitment through the Employment Exchange instead of by promotion stipulated in the Recruitment Rules. The posts are being continued on a year to year basis for attend-

ing to the residuary work of 1981 census. It is now proposed to adjust these posts against 1991 census posts. The Government will consider the question of regularisation of their services subject to the availability of regular posts and their eligibility and suitability for regular employment.

[*English*]

Agreement with FAO Regarding Technical Co-operation with NDDB

4598. SHRIGUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed by Government with Food and Agriculture Organisation concerning technical co-operation with the National Dairy Development Board; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An agreement between Government of India and Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) was signed on 8th February, 1990 covering US \$ one million under the Funds-in-Trust arrangement. Under this agreement, FAO shall be responsible for provision of experts, consultants, training and equipment to the National Dairy Development Board for implementation of Operation Flood-III.

Construction of Cannanore-Thalparamba Bye-Pass in Kerala

4599. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for construction of the cannanore-

Thaliparamba bye-pass road in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Installation of Public Call Offices at Sambalpur

4600. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Call Offices in Sambalpur district of Orissa:

(b) whether Government propose to instal more Public Call Offices telephones in Sambalpur;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of requests received by Government for Public Call Offices from villagers of Sambalpur district, Orissa and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) 110 Long Distance Public Telephones and 73 Local Public Telephones are working in Sambalpur District, Orissa.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 250 Public Telephones are proposed to be opened in Sambalpur District during the 8th Five Year Plan period subject to availability of equipments.

(d) Five requests have been received

and these are under examination.

Speed Post Service in Palghat, Kerala

4601. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres in Kerala with speed post facilities;

(b) whether Government have any plan to start speed post delivery system in certain new centres in Kerala; and

(c) if so, whether Government will extend the facility of speed post delivery system to Palghat also?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) 5 (FIVE) — Cochin, Trivandrum, Alwaye, Quilon and Calicut.

(b) There is a proposal for opening of a Speed Post Centre at Trichur shortly.

(c) No, Sir. There is no plan for extending the Speed Post facility to Palghat at the moment.

Increasing Coconut Production In Kerala

4602. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coconut production in Kerala has declined considerably during the last two years;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to increase the Coconut production in the State?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Coconut Development Board is implementing various programmes in Kerala for improving the production and productivity of Coconut such as: production and distribution of planting material, improving productivity of coconut, expansion of area under Coconut and integrated control of diseases and pests.

Shortage of Merchant Navy Officers

4603. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shipping Companies in the private sector are facing growing manning crisis;

(b) if so, the reasons for not getting adequate hands to man the ships;

(c) the per capita cost of training of a Merchant Navy Officer Both executive and Engineering in Central Government Training establishments and institutes; and

(d) the steps being taken to check the flight of the trained personnel to foreign shipping lines and to ensure adequate technicians and trained officer personnel for India's Merchant Navy?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Shipping Companies both, the public as well as the private sector, are facing problem of acute shortage of merchant navy officers to man their ships.

(b) The main reasons for the non-availa-

bility of merchant navy officers have been the flow of certificated Indian officers to foreign ships due mainly to more attractive salaries paid by foreign ship owners and the fact that because of the prolonged recession in shipping, the intake of officers during these last few years was low.

(c) The cost of training cadets and preparing them as Junior Merchant Navy Nautical and Engineer Officers, as arrived at during 1989 in T.S. "Rajendra" and D.M.E.T. are as under:—

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) Nautical Officers. | about Rs. 59,500/- per head |
| (ii) Engineering Officers. | about Rs. 27,400/- per head. |

(d) The following important remedial measures have been taken by Government to check the flight of trained personnel to foreign shipping lines:—

- (1) Intake of cadets for training in pre-sea training institutions viz., T.S. "Rajendra" for Nautical Officers and D.M.E.T. for Engineer Officers has been increased to their full capacity.
- (2) Special Scheme for training Science and Engineering Graduates as Nautical Officers has been sanctioned to the Shipping Corporation of India.
- (3) Indian Shipping Companies have been advised to consider recruiting and training Graduate Engineers.
- (4) Indian shipping companies are permitted to take direct entry deck apprentices and workshop trained apprentices.
- (5) Issue of Continuous Discharge

Certificate (CDC) has been restricted to officers who want to join an Indian ship. CDC will be refused to those who initially desire to join a foreign flag vessel except in those cases where the officers have been trained by the agency companies at their cost.

- (6) The Director General of Shipping has given special dispensation for temporary period in appropriate cases from rules/S. T.C.W. Convention which prescribe statutory manning requirements.
- (7) Shipping companies have been given special dispensation by permitting them to employ officers above the age of 60 years subject to their medical fitness for sea service, for a period of 6 months which could be extended, subject to a maximum age limit of 62 years.
- (8) Some proposals for making service on board Indian ships more attractive, are under consideration.

[*Translation*]

Telephone System in Virol and Bithan Bazar in Bihar

4604. SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephones in Virol of Darbhanga district and Bithan Bazar of Samastipur district in Bihar are out of order for the last four years;

(b) whether people of these areas have sent written complaints many times to Patna Division of Telecommunications to set right

the telephones at these places; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to set right telephones at both these places?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir. However, there have been some intermittent failures due to poor power supply and natural calamities like floods.

(b) No written complaints appears to be on record.

(c)(i) At Virol the serviced were affected due to prolonged power failure. Engine alternator has been provided and the exchange is working satisfactorily.

(ii) At Bithan Bazar, there is a long distance public telephone connected to Khagharia on a long overhead line which get interrupted due to floods and weather conditions. The line is being repaired within a month.

[*English*]

Facility of Hindi Typists and Teaching Indian Languages in Embassies Abroad

4605. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Indian Embassies where facility of Hindi typists is provided;

(b) whether any arrangements have been made to teach Indian Languages to the foreigners employed in the embassies abroad; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) A statement giving necessary information is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mission</i>	<i>Number of Hindi Type knowing Officials</i>	<i>Number of Hindi Typists</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Abu Dhabi	1	—
2.	Aden	1	—
3.	Algiers	1	—
4.	Baghdad	1	—
5.	Beijing	1	—
6.	Dhaka	1	—
7.	Doha	1	—
8.	Dubai	1	—
9.	Georgetown	—	1
10.	Hanoi	1	—
11.	Islamabad	2	1
12.	Jeddah	1	—
13.	Karachi	2	—
14.	Kathmandu	1	—
15.	Kuwait	1	—
16.	London	1	1
17.	Moscow	1	—
18.	Muscat	1	—
19.	Paramaribo	—	1

1	2	3	4
20.	Port of Spain	1	—
21.	Rome	1	—
22.	Singapore	1	—
23.	Vienna	1	—
24.	Washington	1	—
Total		24	4

Installation of Long Distance Public Telephones in Rural Areas

4606. SHRI R.S. PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of long distance public telephones proposed to be installed in the rural areas during the Eighth Plan period; and

(b) what was the target for Seventh Plan

period and achievement made there against?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRI SHNAN): (a) During 8th Plan, it is proposed to provide Telecom facility in 187393 Gram Panchayat villages in rural areas. The state-wise break up is given in attached statement.

(b) During the 7th Plan, a total target of 15,000 LDTPs was made and total achievement is 9194 LDTPs.

STATEMENT

S. No.	State	Gram Panchayats with No Telecom. Facility
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,835
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	921
3.	Assam	—
4.	Bihar	8,240
5.	Goa	80
6.	Gujarat	11,269

1	2	3
7.	Harayana	4,986
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2,167
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,160
10.	Karnataka	747
11.	Kerala	477
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19,560
13.	Maharashtra	21,812
14.	Manipur	115
15.	Meghalaya	—
16.	Mizoram	—
17.	Nagaland	—
18.	Orissa	3,200 (3,200)
19.	Punjab	10,412
20.	Rajasthan	5,100
21.	Sikkim	116
22.	Tamil Nadu	10,572
23.	Tripura	845
24.	Uttar Pradesh	69,080
25.	West Bengal	1,691
Total		1,87,393

Reservation for Scheduled Tribes in Chandigarh

4607. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chandigarh Administration was giving separate reservation in services to migrated scheduled Tribes till 1984;

(b) if so, whether it has been stopped since 1985;

(c) whether Delhi and other Union Territories are giving separate reservation in all fields to migrated scheduled Tribes; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not implementing the reservation policy by the Union Territory of Chandigarh in case of migrated Scheduled Tribes residing there?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (d). The reservation policy in services is guided by the orders contained in "Brochure on reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services" issued by the Department of Personnel and Training. As per instructions laid down in the Brochure, all the UTs except Delhi, to make recruitments on local/regional basis have to follow 100 point roster. According to the Department of Personnel and Training letter No. 35/1/72—RU (SCTV) dated the 2nd May, 1975, when a person migrates from one State to another or Union Territory, he can claim to belong to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe in regard to the State/Union Territory to which he originally belongs and not in respect of the State/Union Territory to which he has migrated. As per 1981 census, population of Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Chandigarh is NIL and therefore, no reservations had been provided for the Scheduled Tribes in the Roster. Since in Delhi recruitment is done on all India basis, no

point roster is applicable. Therefore, the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes recognised in other States/Union Territories are eligible for that reservation in Delhi too. Action of the Chandigarh Administration in not providing reservation for the migrated Scheduled Tribes is in accordance with the instructions laid down in the brochure and therefore, is in order.

Bridge over Jamunia River

4608. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bridge over Jamunia river between Giridih and Dhanbad area namely Talomocho, Loha Patti to Dugda in Bihar State is in complete;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to complete the construction of the bridge?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opening of Post Office in R.K. Puram, New Delhi

4609. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether each Sector of R.K. Puram has been provided with a Post Office; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and when the post office in each sector will be opened?

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

(b) Opening of post offices in metropolitan cities are contingent upon prescribed norms being satisfied. At present, there are nine post offices functioning in R.K. Puram as a whole and the postal needs are fully met by these post offices.

Medical Facilities for Freedom Fighters

4610. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special scheme has been drawn up by Union Government for the treatment of ailing freedom fighters receiving Central pension and for their family members; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the cities and hospitals where this facility is available?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The Government have been extending free medical facilities to freedom fighters and members of their families receiving Central pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme through all Central Government Hospitals. Recently, it has been decided to extend Central Government Health Scheme facilities also to freedom fighters and members of their families in those cities where the Scheme is functioning. The names of the cities where this facility is available are Bombay, Allahabad, Meerut, Kanpur, Calcutta, Nagpur, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Patna, Pune, Jaipur, Lucknow, Ahmedabad and Delhi.

Assistance for Boosting Boat Building Activity in Beypore

4611. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to provide assistance for boosting boat building activity in Beypore and elsewhere in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): Central Government has no proposal to provide assistance for boosting boat building activity in Beypore or elsewhere in Kerala.

Development and expansion of Telephone Exchanges in Idukki District, Kerala

4612. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals for the expansion and development of several Telephone Exchanges in Idukki district, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the proposals under consideration for setting up of new telephone exchanges in the district; and

(d) the time by which these would be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). The following expansions are programmed for 90-91.

1. Adimali 90 L MAX III to be replaced by 600 L NEAX.

2. Arakulam 90 L MAX III to be replaced by 512 P ILT.
3. Kumili 90L MAX III to be replaced by 512 P ILT.
4. Thalayar 9 L ESAX to be replaced by 64 P MILT.
5. Vandiperiyar 90 L to be replaced by 200 L MAX II.

Thodupuzha MAX II exchange presently with 1400 lines is likely to be expanded by installing 2000 lines ICP exchange during 8th five year plan. The expansion of other exchanges will be taken up progressively during 8th five year plan depending upon the availability of medium size telephone exchange equipments.

(c) and (d). Expansion of all the above exchanges will be taken up during 8th five year plan subject to the availability of resources.

Suggestions by Andhra Pradesh Government on Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

4613. SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has made some suggestions on Jawahar Rozgar Yojana recently:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

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

(b) Brief details of the suggestions made by the Andhra Pradesh Government recently

(in the context of the State) are given in the attached Statement.

(c) The suggestion to permit the State Government to deduct 7% from the total annual allocation under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and to allot it directly to the tribal areas was received from the Andhra Pradesh Government earlier also. The State Government at the time was informed that the practice of apportioning a part of the funds under the erstwhile National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and passing it on to the tribal areas was contrary to the guidelines. The suggestions recently received from the Andhra Pradesh Government on JRY (in the context of the State) are under consideration of the Government.

STATEMENT

The brief details of some of the suggestions made by the Andhra Pradesh Government recently on Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) (in the context of the state) are as follows:

- (i) During 1990-91, at least 50% of the JRY allocations may be allowed to be retained at the district level instead of the present 20%.
- (ii) 15% of the district allocation should be allowed to be retained at the district level for implementation of the Million Wells Scheme (MWS) and only the balance distributed among Panchayats.
- (iii) The State Government may be allowed to set apart at least 7% exclusively at the State level for tribal areas in the Sub-Plan area, as per the practice followed by the State Government under the erstwhile NREP and RLEGP.

- (iv) Some discretion may be given to the State Government to ask the Gram Panchayats to make necessary allocation for Social Forestry activity depending upon the local need and feasibility. Some discretion may also be allowed to make sector-wise allocation of funds to important programme by the State Government.
- (v) At present, the Village Panchayats are getting funds based on the population of each Village Panchayat having less than 1000 population to be taken as 1000. It is desirable to increase the Minimum population (of 1,000) to 2,000 for purposes of allocation of funds to Gram Panchayats, so that smaller Gram Panchayats get more funds.

[*Translation*]

Implementation of Punjab Language in Punjab

4614. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Punjab Writers Sabha threatened to launch a State-wide agitation in Punjab for making Punjabi the State language in Punjab;
- (b) whether Punjabi has been given its due status and respect at administrative level in the State under the Official Language Act;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure use of Punjabi in all administrative work in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) No, Sir. The Kendri Punjabi Lekhak Sabha, Chandigarh threatened to launch a State-wide agitation in Punjab for making effective use of Punjabi language in Government offices in the State. The State Government have already declared Punjabi Language as the Official Language of the State under Punjabi Official Language Act, 1967.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the State Government to ensure the use of Punjabi Language in all administrative work in the State:—

- (1) Instructions have been issued from time to time for use of Punjabi Language as Official Language in the State.
- (2) Frequent checking of the Departments is being done by the State Language Department for this purpose.
- (3) English-Punjabi terminology/Punjabi self teaching book alongwith Punjabi Bodh and Prabodh have been published and distributed free of cost in offices of the State Government.
- (4) Punjabi Stenography/Punjabi type-writing training is being given to the employees as well as to unemployed persons free.
- (5) Knowledge of Punjabi upto Matric level or its equivalent has been declared to be an essential qualification for all recruitments to the State services.

[English]

Proposal for inter-state economic importance from Rajasthan

4615. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has submitted proposals to Union Government for the construction of Inter-State roads of economic importance;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received during the Seventh Plan and also for 1990-91; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to include some of these Inter-State economic importance roads in Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRI SHNAN): (a) and (b). Details of proposals received during the 7th Plan are given in attached Statement. No proposal has been received during the year 1990-91.

(c) The inclusion of schemes under the programme would depend upon the availability of the resources in the 8th Plan, which is yet to be finalised.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Work</i>	<i>Total Cost (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
<i>Schemes approved in the 7th Plan</i>		
1.	Bridge on river Kalisindh on Kota-Baran-Shahbad-Shivpuri road.	800.00
2.	Construction of bridge on river Parwati on Kota-Baran-Shahbad-Shivpuri road	750.00
3.	Construction of bridge on river Morel on Dausa-Sawaimadhopur-Palighat-Sheopur road	400.00
4.	Construction of bridge on river Banganga on Dausa-Sariska-Alwar-Delhi road.	200.00
5.	Construction of bridge on river Alnia on Kota-Baran-Shahbad-Shivpuri road	200.00
6.	Construction of bridge on Surpagla river and widening of Abu-Ambaji road.	30.00
7.	Construction of bridge on Makria Nala on Banswara-Dohad road.	30.00

1	2	3
8.	Construction of bridge over river Banganga at Ramgarh section of Rajpura-Kalan and Tala village.	53.00
	<i>Schemes not approved in the Seventh Plan</i>	
9.	Construction of bridge river Parwati on Chhabra-Dharanvada road.	350.00
10.	Construction of bridge on Ujhar river on SH. 19 district Jhalawar.	75.00
11.	Construction of approaches of bridges on river Banganga on Sikandra-Bandikui road	100.00
12.	Protection works of bridge on river Sabi on Alwar-Behrur road.	150.00
13.	Protection works on Rupa rail bridge on Alwar-Rajgarh-Bandikui road	20.00
14.	Construction of bridge near Gola Ka Bas on Sariska-Dausa road (NH No. 28) District Alwar.	40.00
15.	Construction of bridge near Daroli on Berach river on Udaipur-Chittor road.	50.00
16.	Construction of bridge on Shahpura-Alwar road SH. No. 13 near Bharatri Hari	50.00
17.	Construction of bridge on river Rupa rail on Thanagaji-Katambar road	55.00
Total Rs.		3353.00

Promotion of SC/ST Officers in Indian Road Construction Corporation

Scheduled Tribe Officers who are eligible for promotion under the rules in Indian Road Construction Corporation as on date and since when:

4616. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(b) the reasons for not promoting them;

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste/

(c) whether reservation policy is strictly followed in the Corporation; and

(d) if so, the number of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe persons promoted during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) As per rules, five Group A officers belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe have fulfilled the minimum eligibility condition for consideration for promotion.

(b) There are two vacancies in the promotional categories for two out of the five officers. In view of the ban on taking up new contracts and consequent reduction of work load, the promotional prospects of all employees including Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees have reduced. Also there is no reservation for promotion to the posts for which these officers are eligible.

(c) The reservation policy is strictly followed so far as regular employees are concerned. However, 40 Point Roster could not be maintained in respect of employees recruited on contract basis for foreign projects.

(d) Six.

Reservation of Seats for SC/ST in Panchayats, etc.

4617. SHRI NARASINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has recommended reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats, Block Samities, and Zila Parishads on the basis of their population on the analogy of Legislatures and Parliament and

this should be extended to Urban Local Bodies;

(b) whether the Commission has also suggested that reservation should be for both elected members and office bearers of Panchayati Raj Institutions in areas with SC and ST concentration;

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Two National Conferences on Panchayati Raj and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes were organised by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in February-March, 1989. The major recommendations of the Conference include:

- (1) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be given representation in Panchayati Raj bodies including Standing Committees in proportion to their population;
- (2) Constituencies should be reserved for Scheduled Castes proportionate to their population percentages at all the three levels of Panchayati Raj.
- (3) As a general policy, 8 per cent of membership of Panchayati Raj bodies should be reserved for tribal members in the country as a whole;
- (4) In tribal majority areas the posts of Sarpanch, Pradhan and Pramukh should invariably be reserved for Scheduled Tribes.
- (5) These recommendations will be kept in view while framing suitable legislative measures for revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

[*Translation*]

Amendment of Certain section of CPC to restrict the power of arrest by police

4618 SHRI R L P VERMA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether police have been given unlimited powers under sections 151 (1) (b), 156 (1) (c) 167 (1) (d) and 172 (1) of Criminal Procedure Code wherein they can arrest any person without obtaining orders from the Magistrate and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to bring in amendments in those sections so as to put restrictions on the unlimited power of arresting a person without the orders of the competent Magistrate?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) (a) No, Sir Section 151, sub-Section (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 provides that a police officer knowing of a design to commit any cognizable offence may arrest, without orders from a magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing if it appears to such officer that the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented It does not confer on the police unlimited powers of arrest

Sections 156, 167 and 172 of the Code do not confer any power of arrest on a police officer

(b) Does not arise

Cattle Insurance Scheme

4619 SHRI RAJVEER SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have intro-

duced cattle insurance scheme,

(b) whether the insurance scheme is for the benefit of all farmers or this facility is restricted only to the farmers who take loan,

(c) if so, when this facility is likely to be extended to all farmers, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL) (a) The General Insurance Corporation of India have introduced Livestock Insurance Schemes covering various types of animals

(b) The cattle insurance scheme is for the benefit of all farmers However, it is compulsory only for those farmers who avail of loaning facilities and subsidy for purchase of cattle under the Integrated Rural Development or other poverty alleviation programmes of the Government

(c) and (d) Question does not arise

[*English*]

Schemes for Famine Affected Areas of Rajasthan

4620 SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any scheme for permanent solution of famine affected areas of Rajasthan is under the consideration of Government and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL) (a) and (b) A number of long term measures have been taken to help the State

Government of Rajasthan in mitigating the distress caused by drought. These include increasing area under irrigation, Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme, Soil and Water Conservation Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Afforestation, etc. However, no definite time schedule can be laid down for complete containment of the problem of drought in Rajasthan.

[*Translation*]

Security at Railway Station in Punjab

4621. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are adequate security arrangements on the railway stations in Punjab; and

(b) if so, whether such arrangements exist at Pathankot railway station also?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). Adequate security arrangements exist in all the major railway stations in Punjab, including Pathankot.

Fertilizer Plant in Jhabua, M.P.

4622. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up a Bombay High gas based fertilizer plant on H.B.J. pipeline in Jhabua district; and

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

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

proposal for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Assent to Azamabad Industrial Area (Termination and Regulation of Leases) Bill, 1989

4623. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Azamabad Industrial Area (Termination and Regulation of Leases) Bill, 1989 passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in September 1989 has been received by Union Government for obtaining and communicating the assent of the President; and

(b) if so, the present stage of the Bill?

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

(b) The Bill is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

Welfare Schemes for Fishermen

4624. SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the welfare schemes for the fishermen in the country;

(b) whether Union Government propose to formulate any new welfare schemes for them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Government of India are

implementing the following two Centrally Sponsored Schemes for welfare of fishermen

i) *Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen* — Under this scheme active fishermen who are members of Fisheries Cooperative Societies are insured for Rs 15,000/- for death or permanent disability and Rs 7,500/- for partial disability. The insurance premium is Rs 9/ per beneficiary per year which is contributed by the Central and State Government on 50-50 basis. In case of Union Territory Governments 100% premium is borne by Central Government. During 1989-90 8.50 lakh fishermen have been insured in the country.

ii) *National Welfare Fund for Fishermen* — For providing basic amenities to Fishermen Community under the scheme model fishermen villages each having a group of houses, a community hall/work shed, a credit society and drinking water facilities are constructed. The cost of providing the above facilities in one model fishermen village is Rs 12.82.400/- which is equally shared between Central and State Governments. 54 model fishermen villages in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been sanctioned during VII Plan. In addition, some of the State Governments are also implementing a number of schemes for the welfare of fishermen, some of which are i) saving-cum-relief scheme, ii)

old age pension scheme, iii) assistance to disabled fishermen, iv) assistance to families against death of fishermen, and v) assistance for the marriage of fishermen's daughters.

(b) and (c) In addition to the continuance of the two welfare schemes mentioned in part (a) of the question, it is proposed to introduce a savings-cum-relief scheme for fishermen during the 8th Five Year Plan, with the main objective of ameliorating the hardships faced by the marine fisherfolk during the monsoon months.

Implementation of N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4625 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of mandays generated in Andaman and Nicobar Islands under the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during the last two years, and

(b) the details of permanent assets created in the Islands during the same period?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL) (a) and (b) Requisite information is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Statement Indicating Employment Generated and Assets Created in A & N Islands during 1987-88 & 1988-89 under NREP & RLEGP.

	1	2	1987-88		1988-89	
			NREP	RLEGP	NREP	RLEGP
	3	4	5	6		
A. EMPLOYMENT GENERATED (Lakh Mandays)	2.90	2.23	2.03	1.37		
B. PHYSICAL ASSETS CREATED:						
1. Social Forestry						
(a) Area covered (Hect)	7.80	—	—	—		
(b) Tree planted (lakh Nos.)	1.95	—	—	—		
2. Indira Awas Yojana (Nos.)	—	7	—	60		
3. Rural Sanitary (Latrines (Nos.))	—	—	—	1		
4. Rural Link Roads (Kms.)	27.85	1.5	15.78	12.98		
5. Soil Conservation (Hect)	60	—	—	—		
6. Village Tanks (Nos)	16	—	—	—		
7. Minor Irrigation/Flood Protection Works (Hect.)	70	—	17	—		

	1	2	1987-88		1988-89	
			NREP	RLEGP	NREP	RLEGP
	3	4	5	6		
8.	41	—	30	—		
9.	11	—	2	—		
10.	—	19	—	—		
11.	—	2	—	—		
12.	—	3	—	—		
13.	—	—	—	1		
14.	37	—	5	—		

[*Translation*]**Panchayati Raj Conferences**

4626. SHRISUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Panchayati Raj Conferences were held during the last year; if so, when and where and the number of delegates participated in each Conference:

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women representatives out of those who participated in these Conferences:

(c) the total expenditure incurred on each Conference and the Share of Union Government and State Governments; and

(d) the recommendations and findings of these Conferences and the action taken thereon so far?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Three Panchayati Raj Sammelans at Delhi (27th–30th January, 1989), Calcutta (3rd–7th April, 1989) and Bangalore (28th and 29th April, 1989) were held. The number of participants and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Women members in each of the Sammelans is given below:

Sammelan at Delhi:

Total number of participants	:	6,480
Percentage of Scheduled Caste	:	10.7
Percentage of Scheduled Tribe	:	11.4
Percentage of Women	:	3.2

Sammelan at Calcutta:

Total number of participants	:	1,300
Percentage of Scheduled Caste	:	5.7
Percentage of Scheduled Tribe	:	34.7
Percentage of Women	:	3.5

Sammelan at Bangalore:

Total number of participants	:	1,140
Percentage of Scheduled Caste	:	13.75
Percentage of Scheduled Tribe	:	2.5
Percentage of Women	:	5.0

(c) A total amount of Rs. 2,69,08,707 was spent by the Central Government for organising the three sammelans, the details of which are as under:

New Delhi	:	Rs.	2,28,98,707
Calcutta	:	Rs.	20,00,000
Bangalore	:	Rs.	20,10,000

The details of expenditure incurred by the Government of West Bengal and Karnataka are not available.

(d) The major recommendations of the Sammelans include the following:

- (1) Uniform legal provisions for Panchayati Raj Institutions throughout the country;
- (2) Regular elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions;
- (3) Adequate reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

A Constitution Amendment Bill for revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Institutions, based mainly on the above recommendations and findings, was introduced in the Lok Sabha in the month of May, 1989.

[English]

Widening of National Highway No. 17

4627. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for widening and improvement of Colvale-Malpe

and Patradevi-Akeri Sections of National Highway No. 17 in view of increased vehicular traffic on this route; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The widening of NH 17 from Colvale to Malpe has been sanctioned including the Colvale Bridge. The reach from Malpe to Patradevi is already two-lane. Out of 18 Km length from Patradevi to Akeri, 13.5 Km have already an intermediate width carriageway (5.5 m wide), while the balance 4.5 Km are still single-lane (3.75 m carriageway). Double-laning of the stretch from Patradevi to Akeri will depend on availability of resources in VIII Plan and overall priorities.

Funds for Soil Conservation Projects

4628. SHRI BASAVAPUNNAIAH SINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds made for soil conservation projects during 1989-90 and 1990-91, State-wise, and the districts where such projects are to be undertaken;

(b) whether any proposals have been received from the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Major programmes of soil and water conservation are undertaken as integral part of State Plan. Central Government have also been assisting the State Governments in implementation of various soil and water conservation programmes. Important on-going soil and water conserva-

tion programmes under Central Soil and Water Conservation Sector are—(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects, (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation of Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers, (iii) Reclamation of Ravinous Areas under Central Assistance to State Plan and (iv) Control of Shifting Cultivation under Central Assistance to State Plan. These programmes are taken up on Water-

shed basis by the State Governments.

(b) Proposals are received from State Governments based on the allocation of physical programmes and funds from Central Government.

(c) The State-wise details of funds provided during 1989-90 and allocation of funds for 1990-91 under Central Soil and Water Conservation Sector are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Statewise Details of Funds Provided During 1989-90 and Allocation of Funds for 1990-91

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Funds Provided during 1989-90</i>	<i>Funds allocated for 1990-91</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	254.57	250.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	106.50	200.00
3.	Assam	177.00	195.00
4.	Bihar	360.00	470.00
5.	Delhi	5.00	10.00
6.	Gujarat	172.43	230.00
7.	Haryana	70.00	95.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	352.00	469.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	35.00	45.00
10.	Karnataka	190.00	250.00
11.	Kerala	94.00	125.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	865.00	1010.00
13.	Maharashtra	65.00	85.00

1	2	3	4
14.	Manipur	180.00	200.00
15.	Meghalaya	150.00	180.00
16.	Mizoram	250.00	50.00
17.	Nagaland	243.00	350.00
18.	Orissa	376.00	470.00
19.	Rajasthan	997.00	1240.00
20.	Sikkim	70.00	95.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	169.00	225.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1055.00	1295.00
23.	West Bengal	190.00	250.00
24.	Tripura	180.00	215.00
Total		6607.00	8004.00

[*Translation*]

Telephone Connections to Members of Municipalities in Bareilly

4629. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of Municipalities are provided telephone connections on priority basis; and

(b) if so, the number of members of Bareilly Municipality, Uttar Pradesh to whom telephone connections have been given on priority basis?

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

(b) Seven Members of Municipal Corporation, Bareilly have applied for telephone connection on priority basis. These connections will be provided shortly.

Opening of Telegraph Offices and Post Offices in Maharashtra

4630. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telegraph offices and post offices proposed to be opened in Maharashtra during the current year;

(b) the number of telegraph offices and post offices out of them to be opened in Nasik district;

(c) the policy of the Government in this regard;

(d) whether representations were received from different areas in this district for opening of post offices and Telegraph Offices; and

(e) the action taken by Government on each representation?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRI SHNAN): (a) It is proposed to provide Telegraph facilities in 245 Post Offices on Phonocom basis. 75 new Post Offices have been sanctioned to be opened during 1990-91 in Maharashtra.

(b) 10 Telegraph offices on phonocom basis and two Post Offices are to be opened in Nasik District.

(c) Generally, telegraph facilities are made available at places where Long Distance Public Telephones in Post Offices are provided. However, new Post Offices are sanctioned as per the programme in each annual plan subject to prescribed parameters based on population to be served, distance from the nearest available post office and anticipated revenue being satisfied in each case.

(d) and (e). No representations were received for telegraph offices however, requests for two more Sub Post Offices in Nasik District have been received by Postmaster-General, Aurangabad Region and are under examination at regional level.

[English]

Lack of proper Landing Facility for Traditional Fishermen

4631. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of

the hardship causes to the traditional fishermen along the coastal belt due to lack of proper landing facility;

(b) whether a large quantity of Tuna which have great demand in the international market die a natural death due to lack of facilities for catching them; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take urgent steps for improving landing facilities wherever possible so as to enable the harvesting of the Sea wealth by the traditional fishermen on a larger scale?

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

(b) Indian Exclusive Economic Zone is estimated to have a potential of about 3 lakh tonnes of Tuna and Tuna like fish against present exploitation of about 35,000 tonnes per annum. Government are encouraging introduction of Tuna fishing vessels through charter, joint ventures, etc.

(c) Government have Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of fishery harbours, fish landing centres and fishery industrial estates. Proposals for the development of these infrastructure facilities are considered by the Government of India as and when they are received from the Governments of States and Union Territories.

[Translation]

Issue of Commemorative Stamp of Eminent Hindi Laureate Late Shri Vrindavan Lal Verma

4632. PROF. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

issue a commemorative stamps in the memory of eminent Hindi laureate late Shri Vrindavan Lal Verma whose birth centenary was celebrated in 1989 and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN) (a) and (b) A Philatelic Advisory Committee functions in the Department to advise the Government regarding issue of commemorative/special postage stamps and other related matters. The proposal to issue a commemorative stamps in the memory of Shri Vrindavan Lal Verma was placed before this committee at its meeting held on 22.12.88 but was not recommended. The proposal was again placed before the committee at its meeting held on 29.9.89 but could not be considered due to paucity of time.

It has been decided to place the proposal once again before the committee for consideration at its next meeting.

Rape Incidents in Delhi

4633 **SHRI RAM LAL RAHI** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of Delhi Police personnel were involved in attempted rape of women and many of them were arrested during the last three years

(b) if so whether any action has been taken by Government against them

(c) if so the details thereof and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) 15 cases were registered and 23 persons were arrested during the period from 1987 to 1990 (upto 31.3.1990)

(d) Does not arise

Assistance for Natural Calamities

4634 **SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have formulated any contingency action plan for providing assistance in the wake of emergencies during earthquakes, floods, or any other natural calamities and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL) (a) and (b) The execution of relief operations in the wake of natural calamities is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Central Government only supplements the efforts of the State Government for meeting the situation effectively. Ministry of Agriculture has prepared a Contingency Action Plan (CAP) to deal with the situation in the wake of natural calamities such as, drought, earthquake, cyclone, floods, etc. This CAP has been sent to all the State Government and various concerned Central Ministries/Departments for their guidance. The objectives of this CAP is to list out the functions and responsibilities of various Central Ministries/Departments and action expected at the various Central Ministries/Departments and action expected at the State Government and district administrative level in the event of natural calamities. This CAP broadly envisages the following:

(i) outlining primary and secondary relief functions of the Central Government

- (ii) interaction pattern in the event of natural calamities between various Central Government and State Government organisations;
- (iii) functions of the Relief Commissioner and role of control room;
- (iv) constitution of Crisis Management Group at the Central level comprising of representatives from all the concerned Departments in the event of natural calamities for constant review of the situation and taking instant decisions.
- (v) outlining the set up of relief organisation at the State and district levels which includes constitution of Crisis Management Group, State level control room, district level relief committee, district level control room etc.

[English]

Creation of Autonomous Postal Corporation

4636. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are considering to create autonomous Postal Corporation to improve the postal services; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

[Translation]

Setting up of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh

4637. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pant Nagar Agriculture University has sent any proposals to open Krishi Vigyan Kendra in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether these proposals have been accepted; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Due to paucity of funds.

[English]

Roads Approved Under ISEI Scheme in Maharashtra

4638. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details of the roads approved for Maharashtra during 1990-91 under State roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P.UNNIKRISHNAN): No proposal for construction of roads in Maharashtra under the scheme of roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance has been approved so far during 1990-91.

IPS Officers of States Cadre on Deputation to Central Police Organisation

4639. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IPS Officers of States Police who are on deputation to Central Police Organisation and have completed their normal tenure of deputation;

(b) the number of such IPS Officers who are posted in Delhi for the last three years, year-wise/organisation-wise: and

(c) the reasons for not reverting them to their parent States?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Nine IPS Officers are continuing on deputation to Central Police Organisations in which normal tenure rules apply, after completing their normal tenure of deputation.

(b) Out of these nine officers, three officers are working in the following organisations and posted in Delhi for last three years:

- (i) Central Bureau of Investigation-One (Since 8.11.82)
- (ii) Central Reserve Police Force-One (Since 24.6.85)
- (iii) National Crime Records Bureau-One (Since 11.8.75)

(c) The above mentioned officers have been retained on Central deputation beyond normal tenure of deputation either in public interest because of exigencies of public service or on compassionate grounds.

Caprolactum Project of FACT

4640. PROF. K.V.THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the modernisation and expansion of Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited;

(b) whether the caprolactum plant has been commissioned;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and when it is likely to be commissioned; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on the construction of the project?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The steps being taken/proposed to be taken for modernisation and expansion of M/s. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) are:

- (i) setting up of Ammonia Sulphate Caprolactum Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 315 crores to improve the viability of FACT;
- (ii) Retrofitting of the 600 TPD Ammonia Plant at Cochin Phase-I at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.7 crores to improve production capacity and reduce energy consumption;
- (iii) a new 900 TPD Ammonia Plant at Udyogamandal as a replacement of the existing old units; and
- (iv) expansion of Cochin Phase-II Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 117 crores to increase production of Complex Fertilizers by 1,25,000 MT per annum.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The delay in the Commissioning of the Caprolactum plant is due to certain manufacturing defects in some of the vessels supplied by BHPV. Rectification of these defects is expected to be completed by the first week of April, 1990, and remaining piping work in two of the process plants by end of April, 1990.

(d) The total expenditure on the implementation of the Project is about Rs. 304 crores.

[Translation]

Setting-up of Electronic Exchange at Chitkrut in Banda District in U.P.

4641. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone exchange under Chitkrut Municipal Committee in Banda district of Uttar Pradesh is outdated and hence not functioning properly;

(b) whether the rented building in which the said exchange is functioning is very old and is in a dilapidated condition;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to construct a new building and to set up a new electronic exchange there; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANS-

(i) Strengthening existing 2 lane sections	:	31.32 kms
(ii) Widening single lane to 2 lane	:	6.67 kms
(iii) Construction of major bridge	:	1 No.

(b) The sanctioned length for new construction so far during 1990-91 is 11.29 kms.

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

(b) The building is old but not in a dilapidated condition.

(c) No, Sir. Electronic Exchange is planned to be installed in another rented building.

(d) During 1991-92, subject to availability of electronic exchange equipment.

[English]

Construction of National Highways in Kerala

4642. PROF. P.J. KURIEN. Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the total kilometres of National Highways constructed in Kerala during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) The total kilometres of National Highways constructed (new) in Kerala during the last three years is 30.47 Kms. In addition, the following development works have been carried out on various National Highways in Kerala during the last three years:-

Following development works are also targeted during 1990-91:-

(i)	Widening and strengthening single lane to 2 lane	:	5.40 kms.
(ii)	Strengthening existing 2 lane pavements.	:	12.90 kms.
(iii)	Raising submersible sections	:	1.60 kms.
(iv)	Construction of Major Bridge	:	1 No.

Other major proposals are being processed.

Bomb Blast in Sabzi Mandi, Azadpur

4643. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have conducted any enquiry into the explosion of a crude bomb near Sabzi Mandi in Azadpur, Delhi on 19 March, 1990;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured due to bomb blast.

(c) the details of compensation paid, if any; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to provide safety to the citizens?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) (a) A case FIR No. 60 dated 19.3.90 was registered at Police Station Adarsh Nagar. Investigation has since been initiated by Delhi Police.

(b) One person was killed and 16 persons were injured.

(c) No compensation was paid to any affected person.

(d) The following measures are taken to

provide safety to the citizens:-

1. Anti Terrorist Cell has been formed in each Police District to collect intelligence about terrorists.
2. Armed Pickets are being deployed at vulnerable/strategic points.
3. Intensive foot/mobile (Armed) patrolling is being carried out.
4. Photos of terrorists are shown to the staff and they are briefed properly.
5. Literature is being distributed amongst the people to be vigilant. Announcements are also made from police vehicles, over the TV/Radio and Press to educate them not to touch suspicious objects.
6. Spotters/observers are being deployed at vulnerable points.
7. Close watch is being kept on hide-outs/sympathisers of terrorists.
8. Regular checking of suspected persons/vehicles is being done at selected places.

9. Photo of known terrorists have been displayed at public places.

Misuse of Telephones by the Operators

4644. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of misusing of telephones regularly by the operators of the Telephone Exchanges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN). (a) No, Sir. However, instances of misuse of telecommunication facilities by the telephone operators have been brought to our notice.

(b) To check misuse of telecommunication facilities, the work of telephone operators is constantly supervised. In addition, observation of trunk boards from which trunk calls are put through is carried out and wherever malpractice is noticed, disciplinary action is taken against the defaulting official.

[*Translation*]

Waiting list for telephone connections in Ujjain

4645. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list in each telephone exchange in Ujjain, and Ujjain Telecommunications Division in Madhya Pradesh and by what time telephone connections are likely to be sanctioned to them;

(b) the measures taken or being taken to increase capacity and efficiency of telephone exchanges in Ujjain in view of the forthcoming "Singhsth Parva 92" and in conformity with demands of telephones there; and

(c) whether there is no direct telephone link between Alot-Tal and Alot-Nagda; if so, the measures being taken to increase capacity of Alot Telephone Exchange and connect Alot with Tal and Nagda?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Statement is given below. Except at Ujjain, the present waiting list will be cleared at all other places in 1990-91.

(b) Necessary coordination will be maintained with the local authorities to provide telecom facilities for the visiting public in connection with the 'singhsth Parva 92'.

(c) At present there is no direct telephone link between Alot and Nagda. Existing 120 lines manual exchange at Alot is proposed to be replaced by Digital Electronic Exchange (512 port ILT) in 1991-92 subject to availability of equipment. Alot is proposed to be connected to Tal during 1990-91 and to Nagda during 1991-92.

STATEMENT*List of Telephone Exchanges with waiting list in Ujjain and Ujjain Telecommunications Division*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>	<i>Waiting List</i>	<i>Likely time to clear waiting list</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Akayajagir	6	March 91
2.	Ambodiya	0	—
3.	Amla	0	—
4.	Badgawan	2	March 91
5.	Badkumed	0	—
6.	Balodalakkha	0	—
7.	Barnagar	13	March 91
8.	Bhatpachlana	0	—
9.	Bichrod	1	March 91
10.	Datanamatana	1	March 91

Sl. No.	Exchange Name	Waiting List				Likely time to clear waiting list
1	2	3	4	5	6	
11.	Dwarkadish	0	—	—	—	
12.	Fatehabad	0	—	—	—	
13.	Ghatia	6	—	—	March 91	
14.	Ghosla	0	—	—	—	
15.	Ghinoda	3	—	—	March 91	
16.	Ingoria	0	—	—	—	
17.	Itawa	0	—	—	—	
18.	Jagoti	0	—	—	—	
19.	Jalodia	4	—	—	March 91	
20.	Jharkhoda	—	—	—	—	
21.	Jahangirpur	0	—	—	—	
22.	Jharda	1	—	—	March 91	

Sl. No.	Exchange Name	Waiting List		Likely time to clear waiting list
1	2	3	4	
23.	Kanardi	0	—	
24.	Kaytha	0	—	
25.	Khachrod	0	—	
26.	Kharsodkalanni	1	March 91	
27.	Kharsodkhurd	6	March 91	
28.	Khedakhajuria	0	—	
29.	Lohana	0	—	
30.	Madawada	0	—	
31.	Mahidpur City	3	March 91	
32.	Mahidpur Road	0	—	
33.	Makdone	2	March 91	
34.	Nagda	92	March 91	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>	<i>Waiting List</i>		<i>Likely time to clear waiting list</i>
1	2	3	4	
35.	Narsinghgarh	0	—	—
36.	Narwar	2	—	March 91
37.	Palduna	0	—	—
38.	Panbihar	0	—	—
39.	Pipliaraghav	2	—	March 91
40.	Runija	0	—	—
41.	Sursa	0	—	—
42.	Sumerkheda	0	—	—
43.	Tajpur	3	—	March 91
44.	Tarana	0	—	—
45.	Ujjain	1036	—	March 95 (95)
46.	Unhel City	0	—	—
47.	Unhel Road	0	—	—

**Agricultural Engineering Departments
in Acharya Narendra Dev Agricultural
University, Faizabad (U. P.)**

4646. SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Agricultural Universities in Uttar Pradesh and the Universities out of them where Agricultural engineering Departments have been opened;

(b) the time by which these departments are likely to open in other Agricultural Universities in Uttar Pradesh, particularly the Acharya Narendra Dev Agricultural University, Faizabad; and

(c) the Centrally sponsored schemes being implemented in various Agricultural Universities?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Sir, there are three State Agricultural Universities in Uttar Pradesh namely; Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, Nainital, Chander Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur and Acharya Narendra Dev University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad.

In All the three Universities have the department of Agricultural Engineering.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) the following centrally sponsored Schemes are being implemented in the State Agricultural Universities.

- (i) All India Coordinated Research Projects
- (ii) National Agricultural Research Project

(iii) Transfer of Technology Programmes like Krishi vigyan Kendra, Operational Research Programme, Lab-to-Land programme and National Demonstration.

(iv) Ad-hoc Research Schemes funded by A. P. Cess Fund.

[English]

IPS Officers in Delhi Police

4647. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of I.P.S Officers (Deputy Commissioners of Police and Additional Commissioners of Police) in Delhi Police, Delhi;

(b) the maximum prescribed period of tenure of posting of I.P.S. Officers of the above rank in Delhi Police;

(c) the number of D.C.Ps. and Addl. C.Ps, posted and working in Delhi Police beyond the prescribed tenure and the period for which they are continuing in Delhi;

(d) the reasons for their continued stay in Delhi Police even after completing their full tenure;

(e) whether there is any proposal for transfer of such officers out of Delhi; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED): (a) There are 39 IPS Officers posted as Deputy Commissioners of Police & Additional Commissioners of Police in Delhi Police at present.

(b) to (f). Since postings of IPS Officers outside Delhi depends upon various factors, like vacancies available, length of stay of Officers in Delhi, administrative convenience and suitability of the officers for the job concerned, etc. no fixed tenure has been prescribed for IPS Officers of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram & UTs (AGMU) Cadre for posting in Delhi Police. Transfer/posting of officers is a continuing administrative process.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Exchanges in Basti, Balia, Azamgarh and Mau. Districts remain out of Order

4648. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of telephone exchanges in Mau, Basti, Balia, Azamgarh districts of Uttar Pradesh are dilapidated and the telephones remain out of order for days together; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to streamline the functioning of these exchanges?

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

(b) However, improvement in services is being brought about by upgrading the external plant network and replacement of electro-mechanical strowger exchanges by electronic exchanges in a period of 2 to 3 years.

Constitution of Metropolitan Corporation/Council in Chandigarh

4649. PROF. PREMKUMARDHUMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute Municipal Corporation or Metropolitan Council in Chandigarh with a view to introduce democratic system there; and

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

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

(b) The existing system which has been in vogue in the Union Territory of Chandigarh since 1966 is working satisfactorily.

[*English*]

Allotment of funds for Kanyakumari - Rameswaram Road

4650. SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Kanyakumari-Rameswaram road along the coast line has been declared as National Highway;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to allot more funds considering the importance of the road which is of National significance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Impact of National Agriculture Research Project

4651. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Agriculture Research Project is one of the biggest projects for agriculture; and

(b) if so, the achievements made by it in respect of rural development so far?

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

(b) The project launched in 1979 has decentralised the agricultural research system in Indian States from the University Campuses to 120 agro-climatic zones in the rural areas with emphasis on location-specific, need-based, production-oriented research for developing integrated agricultural technologies for the farmers. State Agricultural Universities have through this project developed scientific manpower, laboratory and farm buildings, equipments, books and journals in rural areas.

The project has established a closer linkage between research and extension on zonal levels for prompt dispersal of new findings. Closer linkage of Research Station Scientists with developmental agencies and farmers working in the zone helps in developing relevant farm technology in the rural areas.

[*Translation*]

Schemes for Development of Agriculture in Bihar

4652. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new schemes have been formulated by Union Government for the development of agriculture in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Some of the schemes taken up recently for development of agriculture in the country including Bihar are Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP), National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP), National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP), Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP), etc.

[*English*]

Denotifying of old and Obsolete Varieties of Seeds

4653. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to denotify old and obsolete varieties of seeds as per recommendations of the Technical group set up by his Ministry;

(b) if so, the objectives behind these recommendations;

(c) the details of seed varieties of various crops which are notified presently; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take for identifying the obsolete and disease prone varieties of seeds?

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

(b) The main objectives are as follow:-

(i) To keep the list of notified varieties upto date by removing the old and obsolete varieties from the list of Notified varieties.

(ii) To denotify the varieties which have broken down for any rea-

son so that their further multiplication under seed certification system could be stopped.

(c) Presently, there are more than 1700 notified seed varieties of various crops. The names of each notified variety is published in the Gazette of India issued from time to time.

(d) The Government of India had already advised State Governments and Crop Directors/Coordinators to identify the varieties which could be denotified. A suitable proforma has already been devised for furnishing the proposal. The varieties which are to be denotified will also be discussed in the respective Crop Workshops and the final decision will be taken on the advice of the Central Seed Committee.

[*Translation*]

Deaths in Tihar Jail

4654. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died in Tihar Jail during the last two years;

(b) whether Government have conducted any inquiry into the causes of these deaths.

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 34

(b) to (d). Inquest proceedings have been completed in 14 cases. In 13 cases deaths have been found to be natural. In one

case the inquiry Officer suspected death to be un-natural and has recommended the investigation of the case by Crime Branch.

SC/ST Employees in Ministry

4655. SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of posts, reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are lying vacant in the Ministry and since when these are lying vacant;

(b) the category-wise number of such posts filled up during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to fill up the quota reserved for SC/ST?

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

Application for Telephone Connections in towns of Rajasthan

4656. SHKRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for telephone connections in various major towns of Rajasthan, town-wise and since when; and

(b) the action taken by Government to dispose of the pending applications?

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

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Town</i>	<i>Waiting list as on 1.3.90</i>	<i>Oldest Applicant</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Jaipur	37203	3.9.81
2.	Jodhpur	10353	16.6.80
3.	Udaipur	7512	16.2.82
4.	Ajmer	2813	20.10.84
5.	Sriganganagar	1510	7.5.86
6.	Bikaner	2679	07.07.83
7.	Kota	4116	21.12.83
8.	Alwar	1171	03.03.86
9.	Pali	633	15.07.87
10.	Nagaur	302	19.12.85
11.	Churu	109	19.10.87
12.	Bharatpur	724	13.02.86
13.	Dholpur	36	02.06.86
14.	Sikar	550	02.01.85
15.	Chittorgarh	566	27.06.86
16.	Bhilwara	2698	19.12.83
17.	Banswara	678	06.06.83
18.	Jaisalmer	108	26.12.85
19.	Jhunjhunu	224	26.12.85
20.	Sawaimadhopur Rly. Stn.	31	01.01.90
	Sawaimadhopur City	24	01.01.90
21.	Tonk	117	26.09.88

1	2	3	4
22.	Jhalawar	24	29.12.89
23.	Dungarpur	123	16.01.87
24.	Jalore	137	31.01.88
25.	Sirohi	92	05.08.88
26.	Barmer	143	27.09.88
27.	Bundi	205	23.12.86

(b) The capacity of existing Telephone Exchanges at above major towns will be augmented progressively to cope up with the demand during the 8th Five Year Plan subject to the approval of plan and timely availability of equipments. The objectives of 8th Five Year Plan are:

- (i) to provide Telephone practically on demand for the exchanges of capacity less than 5000 lines.
- (ii) to restrict the waiting period on the average to one year for exchanges of capacity more than 500 lines.

the fulfilment of above objective is subject to timely availability of financial and material resources.

Setting up of Electronic Digital Telephone Exchange with S.T.D. Facility at Gopalganj in Bihar

4657. SHRI RAJMANGAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an electronic digital telephone exchange with S.T.D. facility at Gopalganj in Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN):

(a) and (b). 400 lines Digital Electronic Telephone exchange with STD facility has been commissioned on 26.3.1990.

[English]

National Veterinary Biological products Quality Control Centre

4658. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government ensures the production of veterinary vaccines and diagnostic reagents of international standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to provide facility of speedy diagnosis and expert consultation in matters of diagnosis of the diseases;

(d) the places where the Regional Dis-

ease Diagnostic Laboratories have been set up or are proposed to be set up under the Central Scheme, State-wise; and

(e) the achievements made by the National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre and the quantum of foreign assistance received for the purpose?

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

'Dial for Data' Service for Telephone system

4659. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an extensive 'Dial for data' service is being set up in the country to be connected with the telephone system;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Dial-up data service on public switched telephone network is available in the country.

(b) This is available to all telephone subscribers on the public switched telephone network. The arrangement requires an interface modem between the Data Terminal Equipment and the Telephone Line. The data modem equipment can either be procured by the subscriber or hired from the Department.

(c) No additional cost is involved as the existing public switched telephone network is utilised.

[*Translation*]

Supply of good Breed goats to Farmers

4661. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to supply to farmers good breed goats developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research after an intensive research; and

(b) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Sir. The research for improvement of goats undertaken in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research concentrates primarily on Developing breeding strategies. Male germplasm in the form of breeding males or their semen is made available to the development agencies for supplying to farmers.

Opening of New Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Ajmer

4662. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for connecting each Panchayat Headquarters with communication media is being implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of new post offices and telephone exchanges proposed to be opened in Ajmer in 1990-91?

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

and (b). Yes, Sir, The draft 8th Plan objectives envisage provision of Public Call Offices in all the Gram Panchayats. During 1990-91, 15000 Public Call Offices will be installed in rural areas mostly in Gram Panchayats.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) At present there is no proposal to open a new post office in Ajmer in 1990-91. The existing telephone exchange will be expanded by 1000 lines during 1990-91.

[English]

Fencing of Indo-Bangla Border

4663. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to fence the Indo-Bangladesh International border;

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

(c) the time by which the fencing on Meghalaya side would be taken up; and

(d) the cost of the project?

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

(b) Sanction amounting to Rs. 325.12 lakhs for 40.35 Kms. of fencing in Assam has already been accorded. An Expenditure of Rs. 241.82 lakhs has been incurred upto February, 1990.

(c) Fencing in Meghalaya sector is proposed to be taken up during this year i.e. 1990-91.

(d) The cost of fencing in Assam and Meghalaya Sectors is expected to be Rs. 3641 lakhs approximately.

Punjab Migrants

4664. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news report appearing in the Indian Express dated the 5 March, 1990 about the Punjab migrants who returned to the camps in Punjab.

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the directives issued by the Supreme Court for the security of the migrant families have not been implemented;

(c) if so, the number of families affected thereby; and

(d) the steps taken to provide subsistence both on short term and long term basis to the families whose breadearners have been killed?

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

(b) No, Sir. Adequate security arrangements have been made.

(c) 424 families are reported to be in the Housing board colony at Pathankot.

(d) Under the scheme for grant of financial assistance to the families of terrorists victims, in Punjab, such families are eligible for ex-gratia grant of Rs. 50,000/- and a monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 250/- in addition to employment, education and other facilities. A decision to enhance this amount to Rs. 500/- per month has been taken by Punjab Government.

[*Translation*]

S.T.D. Facility at Kullu-Manali

4665. SHRI MAHESHWARSINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Government to provide S.T.D. facility in Kullu and Manali with a view to promote tourism and to provide facility to the tourists there:

(b) if so, the time by which these areas will be connected with S.T.D.; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Both these places will be provided with S.T.D. facility by March, 91 subject to INSAT-ID becoming operational.

(c) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

Use of Biotechnology in Agriculture

4666. SHRI Y. S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a perspective plan for the use of biotechnology for improving agricultural productively: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The perspective plan of ICAR on biotechnology provides for developing research capabilities and thrusts on genetic engineering for pest and disease resistance, wide hybridization, protoplast fusion, Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism for gene mapping, tissue culture for germplasm conservation, plant quarantine and micro-propagation, by creating effective biotechnology research groups on important plant commodities. Other components of the perspective plan are i) the use of biotechnology to increase the nitrogen fixing ability of symbiotic nitrogen fixing organisms to characterise cyanobacterial plasmids used as vehicle for gene transfer with special reference to pesticides degradation, toxine production and PH specificity, and (ii) research work in connection with Embryo transfer technology and bio-engineering in livestock species and their patho-biological implications for increasing animal production.

Families benefited under IRDP

4667. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-
THALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the families benefited under the Integrated Rural Development Programme since its introduction, State-wise. and

(b) the number of families that crossed the poverty line State-wise?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), 340.12 lakh fami-

lies have been assisted since April, 1980 to February, 1990. This also includes 51.39 lakh families of the Sixth Plan period assisted for supplementary dose of assistance during the Seventh Plan period. State-wise families benefited under IRDP is given in Statement-I

(b) The impact of the IRDP is evaluated through research studies and concurrent evaluation studies sponsored by this Department and also through other academic institutions. The Department of Rural Devel-

opment have been sponsoring concurrent evaluation of IRDP since October, 1985. The 3rd round of the survey has been started from January, 1989. According to concurrent evaluation report on IRDP for January-March, 1989 72.02 % of the old families in the sample study crossed the income level of Rs. 3500/- and 22.97% crossed the new poverty line of Rs. 6400. It also showed that about 77% of the old beneficiaries received additional income from the assets.

State-wise information is given in Statement - II

STATEMENT-I

State wise Families benefited under IRDP from April, 1985 to February, 1990 (Provisional) (In Nos.)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the States/UTs</i>	<i>Families assisted 1980-85</i>	<i>Families assisted 1985-90* (till Feb, '90)</i>	<i>Total Families Assisted**</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1212699	1208352	2421051
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43978	50618	94596
3.	Assam	306641	293768	600409
4.	Bihar	1923135	2444036	4367170
5.	Goa	30730	29834	60564
6.	Gujarat	751437	630886	1382323
7.	Haryana	481292	244874	726166
8.	Himachal Pradesh	215209	154558	369767
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	174004	131833	305837
10.	Karnataka	715101	715439	1430540

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the States/UTs</i>	<i>Families assisted 1980-85</i>	<i>Families assisted 1985-90* (till Feb, '90)</i>	<i>Total Families Assisted**</i>
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	529979	473101	1003080
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1425993	1673112	3099105
13.	Maharashtra	962515	1160505	2123020
14.	Manipur	31149	36322	67471
15.	Meghalaya	23845	28458	52303
16.	Mizoram	12493	24289	36782
17.	Nagaland	47893	23814	71707
18.	Orissa	921761	1033265	1955026
19.	Punjab	395762	350845	746607
20.	Rajasthan	710076	833883	1543959
21.	Sikkim	9961	10220	20181
22.	Tamil Nadu	1396016	1201381	2597397

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Families assisted 1980-85	Families assisted 1985-90* (till Feb, '90)	Total Families Assisted**
1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tripura	52423	84276	136699
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3432349	3247222	6679571
25.	West Bengal	717351	1317874	2035225
26.	A & N Islands	863	8172	9035
27.	Chandigarh	1206	297	1503
28.	D & N Haveli	1666	2934	4600
29.	Delhi	16845	13278	31123
30.	Daman & Diu	*	1925	1925
31.	Lakashadweep	1510	2036	3546
32.	Pondicherry	16845	18100	34945
	All India	16562727	17449506	34012233

* Included in Goa.

**Including 5139120 families of Sixth Plan period assisted for supplementary dose of Assistance during VII Plan.

STATEMENT-II

Percentage of Families assisted under IRDP crossing the poverty line as per Concurrent Evaluation report of IRDP January-March, 1989

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs.</i>	<i>Income Level of Rs. 3500 crossed</i>	<i>New Poverty line Rs. 6400 crossed</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.00	21.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	84.62	36.54
3.	Assam	78.83	33.33
4.	Bihar	81.15	32.98
5.	Goa	NA	NA
6.	Gujarat	92.22	13.33
7.	Haryana	41.67	00.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	95.00	33.33
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	85.75	10.17
10.	Karnataka	40.52	6.90

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Income Level of Rs. 3500 crossed	New Poverty line Rs. 6400 crossed
1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	65.00	15.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	64.44	13.89
13.	Maharashtra	72.05	22.36
14.	Manipur	NA	NA
15.	Meghalaya	47.37	5.26
16.	Mizoram	83.05	57.63
17.	Nagaland	NA	NA
18.	Orissa	41.67	00.00
19.	Punjab	81.97	31.15
20.	Rajasthan	75.00	40.52
21.	Sikkim	90.00	20.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	34.17	4.17

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs.</i>	<i>Income Level of Rs. 3500 crossed</i>	<i>New Poverty line Rs. 6400 crossed</i>
1	2	3	4
23.	Tripura	93.30	35.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	80.67	31.33
25.	West Bengal	96.67	18.33
26.	A & N Islands	NA	NA
27.	Chandigarh	NA	NA
28.	D & N Haveli	100.00	10.00
29.	Delhi	NA	NA
30.	Daman & Diu	NA	NA
31.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA
32.	Pondicherry	NA	NA
	All India	72.02	22.97

Development in Indigenous Switch System by C-DOT

4668. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee had been appointed to look into the Switch System developed by C-DOT indigenously;

(b) whether foreign multinationals who opposed the development of Swadeshi system are pressing to import their systems at the cost of the indigenous one;

(c) whether Government have come to any definite conclusion on the matter, if so, whether the indigenous system is being given in the first preference; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor:

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

(b) No, Sir. The Government is commit-

ted to self-reliance in Science and Technology and Industry.

(c) and (d). The report of the committee is being processed and would be laid on the Table of the House with actions proposed.

Opening of More Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh

4669. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for opening more post offices in Himachal Pradesh, particularly in the Hilly and inaccessible areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) the information is furnished in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

New Post Offices Sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the proposed Post Office</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
1.	Baru Sahib	Sirmaur
2.	Rohal	Bilaspur
3.	Bunderi	Chamba
4.	Malana	Kulu
5.	Sainana	Mandi

1	2	3
6.	Barswan	Mandi
7.	Deothi Balson	Shimla
8.	Satlai	Shimla
9.	Bhont	Shimla
10.	Tangnoo	Shimla
11.	Manal	Sirmaur
12.	Khodri	Sirmaur
13.	Kiyao	Shimla
14.	Kangteri	Shimla
15.	Kadharghat	Shimla

[*Translation*]

New National Police Commission

4670. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a new National Police Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**S.T.D. Service in Vidarbha Region in
Maharashtra**

4671. DR. KHUSHAL PARASHRAM
BOPCHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNI-
CATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra for which S.T.D. telephone service has been sanctioned during the current year; and

(b) the date from which S.T.D. service would become operative at these cases?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a)
Buldana, Khamgaon, Tumsar.

(b) By December 1990.

[*English*]

**Orders for supply of 4 Lakh Lines
Based on C-DOT Technology**

4672. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telecommunications De-

partment has stalled orders placed with 8 vendors to supply 4 lakh lines based on C-DOT technology in 1990-91.

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the loss suffered by the Department on this account?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Implementation of Annual Programme for Progressive use of Hindi

4673. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions of the Official

Languages Act and the Annual Programme for progressive use of Hindi is being implemented in all departments and sections in this Ministry;

(b) if so, the total number of Roman and Devnagri typewriters, computers, teleprinters, Telex machines, Pin-point typewriters separately provided in his Ministry; and

(c) the percentage of equipments of Devnagri script to the total number of such equipments?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Keeping in view the nature and urgency of the work and capabilities to do the work in Hindi, every effort is made to see that the provisions of the Official Language Act and the Annual Programme for progressive use of Hindi are implemented in all the Departments and Sections of this Ministry.

(b) The details, separately, for each item are as under:-

	<i>English</i>	<i>Hindi</i>	<i>Bilingual</i>
Manual Typewriters	633	57	-
Electronic typewriters	12	-	32
Telex Machines	2	-	-
Teleprinters	3	-	-
Pin-point typewriters		-	-
Computers	25	4	-

(c) It is 12.1 percent, both Hindi and bilingual

Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

[*English*]

Postal Facility in Maharashtra

4674. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the

(a) whether a number of mobile post offices, counter service facilities and sub-post offices have been abolished in Maharashtra State during the past two years affecting number of departmental employees and

postal services in semi-urban and rural areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the measures proposed for provision of adequate postal services in rural areas of Maharashtra in general and Vidharbha region in particular; and

(d) the details of proposals received, district-wise, from Vidharbha region of Maharashtra regarding opening of new sub-post offices in rural areas and provision of additional postal facilities in semi-urban and urban areas and action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Advisory Panels on Rural Employment Schemes

4675. SHRI R. MUTHIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have issued any directives to constitute advisory panels consisting of people's representatives to select and supervise the works and schemes, particularly rural employment schemes which are financed by the Centre and executed by the States; and

(b) if so, the composition of such advisory panels?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The important rural em-

ployment schemes of the Government are planned and implemented through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) in the case of most of the States. The Governing Council of DRDAs comprise, inter-alia, of all the Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislatures, of the district. Thus, the people's representatives are involved in the planning and implementation of rural employment schemes.

Under the wage employment programme, panchayats have a very important role to play in selecting and supervising the schemes. Under the major self-employment programme the gram sabhas are to approve the selection of eligible families.

Declaration of Calicut-Bangalore Road as National Highway

4676. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for declaration of Calicut-Bangalore road via Kunnamangalam, Tiruvampadi, Anakkampoyil Meppadi, Ambalavayal, Bathery and Mysore as National Highway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). the inclusion of (i) Calicut (Kozhikode)-Mysore and (ii) Tellicherry-Coorg-mysore-Bangalore roads in the National Highway network are under the active consideration of the Ministry.

The proposals are still being processed.

Poduval Committee Recommendations on Agro-Economic Research Centres

4677. DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Poduval Committee on Agro-Economic Research Centres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when these recommendations are proposed to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Poduval Committee on Agro-Economic Research Centres were considered by the empowered Committee appointed by the Government of India. The recommendations of the Empowered Committee have been accepted, and are being implemented on a selective basis in stages.

Rural Water Schemes in Tamil Nadu

4678. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the projects approved for Rural Water schemes in Tamil Nadu, district-wise:

(b) whether government of Tamil Nadu has approached the Union Government for financial assistance over and above the budget allocations for implementing these schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the projects implemented so far under these schemes?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The Govt. of India has given technical clearance for schemes for 2275 habitations under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) during 1988-89 and 1989-90 at an estimated cost of Rs. 31.33 crores. The district-wise details are given in attached Statement - I.

(b) The State Government had requested for additional assistance of Rs. 3 crores in March 1990 over and above the allocation under ARWSP for 1989-90.

(c) The details of the projects implemented upto February, 1990 are given in attached Statement - II.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of villages	No. of habitations	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
i.				
1.	Chengalpattu	36	76	112.0985
2.	North Arcot	25	79	102.7040
3.	South Arcot	34	58	154.0130
4.	Dharmapuri	14	47	66.9750
5.	Salem	115	473	293.3235
6.	Pudukottai	3	3	7.4400
7.	Perivar	4	4	7.4040
8.	Anna	1	1	0.1800
	Total	232	741	744.1380

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of villages	No. of habitations	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
II.				
1.	Chengalpattu	19	27	57.7430
2.	North Arcot	81	210	204.4100
3.	South Arcot	54	91	221.5620
4.	Dharmapuri	59	93	118.2500
5.	Salem	137	415	310.8325
6.	Pudukottai	8	8	22.4300
7.	Periyar	9	9	32.2100
8.	Coimbatore	4	4	15.2000
9.	Anna	11	20	24.5730
	Total	382	877	1002.2105
	Grand Total	614	1618	1746.3485

ANNEXURE. I

Sl. No.	Name of Distt.	As per 1988-89 Action Plan (A)			As per 1989-90 Action Plan (B)				
		No. of Villages	No. of Habitations	Total Cost (in Rs.)	No. of Villages	No. of Habitations	Total Cost (in Rs.)	Total Cost (A)+(B) (in Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Chengalpattu	22	43	7998200	32	55	10367150	18365350	
2.	North Arcot	31	36	8325800	25	36	4990100	13315900	
3.	South Arcot	22	24	6010550	1	10	1886500	7897100	
4.	Dharmapuri	47	51	6661595	73	78	14076630	20738225	
5.	Trichy	37	51	11891200	33	40	10119700	22010900	
6.	Thanjavur	17	25	4060900	18	31	5129700	9190600	
7.	Pudukkottai	3	3	944400	10	12	1688250	2632650	
8.	Nilgiris	9	19	7180400	9	15	6515400	13695800	
9.	Madurai	3	4	732000	1	6	1492000	2224000	
10.	Anna	2	2	361000	4	5	621000	982000	

Sl. No.	Name of Dist.	As per 1988-89 Action Plan (A)					As per 1989-90 Action Plan (B)				
		No. of Villages	No. of Habitations	Total Cost (in Rs.)	No. of Villages	No. of Habitations	Total Cost (in Rs.)	No. of Villages	No. of Habitations	Total Cost (A)+(B) (in Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
11.	Ramanathapuram	—	—	—	1	1	287400	287400	287400		
12.	P. Muthu Ramalingam	11	17	2750300	19	20	5669200	8419700	8419700		
13.	Kamarajar	7	7	2373700	8	9	3160500	5534200	5534200		
14.	Tirunelveli-Kattabomman	4	4	726000	4	7	1511000	2237000	2237000		
15.	V.O. Chidambaranar	4	5	1149000	—	—	—	1149000	1149000		
16.	Kanyakumari	19	23	6605000	—	19	3450000	10055000	10055000		
	Total	238	313	67770245	238	344	70964580	138734825	138734825		
									or		
	Grand Total								Rs. 1387.35 lakhs		
									Rs. 3133.6985 lakhs		

STATEMENT-II*ARWSP programme progress report upto February, 1990**(No. of Habitations)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Completed upto 28.2.90</i>	<i>Ongoing Schemes upto 28.2.90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Chengai Anna	103	98
2.	South Arcot	180	3
3.	North Arcot Ambedkar and Tiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar	160	48
4.	Dharmapuri	139	130
5.	Trichy	84	7
6.	Thanjavur	179	56
7.	Pudukkottai	48	61
8.	Salem	328	59
9.	Periyar	11	3
10.	Coimbatore	7	3
11.	The Nilgiris	1	16
12.	Madurai	23	41
13.	Dindigul Quiad-E-Millath	11	24
14.	Ramanathapuram	21	
15.	Pasumpon	11	24
16.	Kamarajar	5	26
17.	Tirunelveli Kattabomman	26	75

1	2	3	4
18.	V.O. Chidambaranar	89	46
19.	Kanyakumari	5	218
TOTAL		1431	938

Applications of Freedom fighters from tamil Nadu

4679. SHRI KANCHI PANNEER SELVAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications from tamil Nadu Freedom fighters still pending with Union Government for grant of pension or for condonation of delay in submission of applications in time;

(b) the steps taken by Union Government to expedite payment of freedom fighters pension to such applicants; and

(c) the number of condonation cases that have been finalised as per Shroff Committee recommendations with regard to Tamil Nadu State?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). 11825 applications were received within the prescribed time limit from freedom fighters in the State of Tamil Nadu. Pension has so far been sanctioned in 3976 cases (including a few cases of delayed applications where delay was condoned) and the remaining cases have not been found eligible for grant of pension under the provisions of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. Only those delayed applications, which are accompanied by official documentary evidence of required suffering are considered for grant of Samman Pen-

sion and condonation of delay. No such application is pending with Government of India.

(c) Shroff Committee looks after the cases of freedom fighters only for erstwhile Hyderabad State.

[Translation]

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Pukhrayan in Kanpur

4680. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for setting up of electronic Exchanges in rural areas of Kanpur district, particularly in Pukhrayan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) There are proposals for setting up of Electronics Exchanges at 14 stations including Pukhrayan as per Statement attached subject to demand and availability of equipment.

(c) Does not arise in view of 'B' above

Plan

STATEMENT

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name of Station</i>
1	Bidhuna
2	Bilhapur
3	Bithoor
4	Akbarpur
5	Araul
6	Chaubeypur
7	Ghatampur
8	Jhijhak
9	Mandhana
10	Meesanagar
11	Pukhrayan
12	Rania
13	Rura
14	Resulabad

*[English]***Construction of Roads in Kerala under CRF**

4681 SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT
be pleased to state

(a) the present norms for taking up of
roads under Central Road Fund

(b) the number of roads in Kerala taken
under Central Road fund during Seventh

(c) the number out of them which have
been completed so far,

(d) whether there is any proposal for
taking more roads in Kerala under Central
Road Fund during 1990-1991 and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN) (a)
Accruals from the Central Road Fund are to
be utilised on the basis of the following
guidelines

(i) Development of State Highways
and Major District roads carrying
heavy traffic with emphasis on
construction of missing bridges,
cross drainage works and reha-
bilitation of bridges, construction
of parallel service roads on
bypasses constructed on Na-
tional highways (At least 65 per
cent)

(ii) Engineering aspects of roads
safety covering improvement of
traffic junctions road marking
signalling construction of sub-
ways and over bridges (at least 5
per cent)

(iii) Research and Development and
development of data base (At
least two per cent)

(iv) Development of other Districts
and Village roads (not more than
15 per cent)

(v) Preventive maintenance by way
of strengthening (heavy density
corridors)

(vi) Training of Highway Engineers.

(b) Six schemes were sanctioned during Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) One scheme has been completed.

(d) and (e). The State Government have projected 78 schemes costing Rs. 9656.25 lakhs under the programme of augmented Central Road Fund (CRF). The actual augmentation of Central Road Fund has not yet taken place, the provision in the Budget of 1990-91 for Central Road Fund Schemes in all States is Rs. 9.00 crores. In view of this and the need to meet the requirement of schemes already sanctioned for Kerala but not yet completed, priority is to be given to completion of continuing schemes.

Comprehensive Crop insurance Scheme

4682. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of area covered under comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme to total cropped area during the last three years, year-wise:

(b) the actual amount spent under this scheme by Government during the last three years:

(c) whether Government propose to cover at least fifty per cent of cropped area under Crop insurance scheme during 1990-91; and

(d) the funds required to be allocated to cover entire cropped area?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) During 1986-87, the percentage of area covered under the comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) was 5% of the

total cropped area. As regards 1987-88 and 1988-89, the data relating to total cropped area is not available.

(b) The actual amount spent under the CCIS by Government during last 3 years is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount paid under CCIS (Rs. in crores)</i>
1986-87	75.00
1987-88	60.00
1988-89	150.32

(c) No, Sir. The applicability of CCIS is confined to wheat, paddy, millets, oilseeds & pulses crops. The State Governments decide the area to be covered under the scheme in respect of these crops.

(d) The funds required to be allocated to cover entire cropped area cannot be estimated as the indemnity to be paid would differ from area to area due to the incidence of natural calamities and prevailing agricultural climatic conditions.

[*Translation*]

Land Holding of Farmers

4683. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of marginal, small, medium and big farmers and their holdings in proportion to total cultivable land, separately, State-wise; and

(b) the present position about the implementation of the recommendations made in the meetings of the Revenue Ministers of different States during 1985 and 1986?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) State-wise information is given in attached Statement.

(b) The consensus arrived at in the Conference of Revenue Ministers held in

1985 and 1986 were sent to State Governments for their consideration and necessary action. Some of these recommendations along with other proposals for effective implementation of Land Reforms are proposed to be discussed with the Chief Ministers of State Governments/U.Ts. shortly.

STATEMENT

State-wise Distribution of Number and Area of Operational Holding by Major size Groups for All Social Groups-1985-86

•Number in thousands
•Area in thousand
Hectares

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Number of Holdings							Area Operated						
		Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Medium	Large	Total	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Medium	Large	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4461	1714	1254	657	146	8231	2053	2454	3391	3865	2394	14158		
2.	Assam	1451	646	324	92	6	2419	600	761	874	481	445	3161		
3.	Bihar	9079	1325	945	401	52	11801	2845	1756	2554	2260	826	10241		
4.	Gujarat	799	733	779	671	142	3124	414	1075	2217	4080	2059	9844		
5.	Haryana	502	265	281	239	60	1347	229	383	790	1409	902	3714		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	463	155	92	36	6	753	201	223	255	208	95	980		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	875	187	98	23	1	1185	335	254	263	128	45	1025		

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Number of Holdings							Area Operated						
		Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Large	Total	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Large	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
8.	Karnataka	1792	1293	1035	646	153	4919	866	1888	2878	3881	2364	11879		
9.	Kerala	4473	282	104	25	4	4887	808	378	268	130	170	1753		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2733	1613	1593	1292	373	7603	1214	2353	4450	7885	6253	22155		
11.	Maharashtra	2477	2065	1967	1330	242	8082	1255	3080	5491	7837	3731	21394		
12.	Manipur	67	48	21	3	0	140	37	66	54	16	1	174		
13.	Meghalaya	59	51	46	13	1	171	32	68	117	72	13	302		
14.	Nagaland	8	19	19	42	36	125	3	24	49	260	596	933		
15.	Orissa	1868	910	583	204	21	3586	919	1273	1567	1167	334	5261		
16.	Punjab	256	208	291	260	74	1088	139	311	840	1589	1225	4104		
17.	Rajasthan	1361	924	983	987	508	4763	642	1927	2792	6121	9790	20671		
18.	Sikkim	13	9	8	5	1	37	7	13	24	33	26	102		

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Number of Holdings							Area Operated						
		Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Large	Total	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Large	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
19.	Tamil Nadu	5498	1260	649	261	39	7707	2018	1772	1778	1508	720	7796		
20.	Tripura	211	70	27	3	0	312	107	114	74	14	8	318		
21.	Uttar Pradesh	13782	2964	1582	602	55	18985	4993	4115	4313	3377	849	17648		
22.	West Bengal	4368	1175	516	94	1	5154	1821	1753	1382	486	201	5644		
23.	Arunachal Prd.	14	16	27	23	5	85	9	24	75	138	98	344		
24.	Mizoram	21	19	11	1	0	52	15	28	31	6	1	82		
25	Goa, Daman & Diu	62	11	5	2	1	80	22	14	13	12	21	81		
26.	Union-Territories	56	14	13	8	1	95	22	25	37	44	21	149		
	Total	56748	17881	13254	7920	1929	97731	21606	25533	36579	47008	33187	163913		

- Note:-**
1. Totals may not tally due to rounding of data.
 2. Figures are provisional and subject to revision

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Sasaram in Bihar

4684. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up an electronic telephone exchange in Sasaram to meet the demand of consumers; and

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

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

(b) No suitable accommodation is available for housing an electronic exchange. Efforts are being made to procure the necessary land. However to meet the new demands the capacity is being expanded by 100 lines during 1990-91

[*English*]

Sale/Sub-Letting of Houses in Chandigarh

4685 SHRI BABA SUCHA SINGH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of residential colonies set up by Chandigarh Administration,

(b) the total number of houses built and allotted; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to check sale or sub-letting of these houses?

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

[*Translation*]

Construction of godowns in Rural Areas

4686. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government provide funds to the States for the construction of godowns in rural areas;

(b) if so, the funds provided to Madhya Pradesh so far under this scheme and for how many godowns;

(c) whether these godowns have been constructed; and

(d) if so, the purpose for which these are being used?

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

(b) Rs. 2 35 crores have been provided as central subsidy to the State of Madhya Pradesh for constructing 468 godowns with a total storage capacity of 2.883 lakh tonnes in rural areas.

(c) Out of 468 godowns approved, construction of 245 godowns with a total storage capacity of 1.91 lakh tonnes have been completed so far.

(d) The godowns are generally being

used for storing agricultural commodities, agricultural inputs etc.

Release of Indian Fishermen Captured by Sri lankan Army

4687. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 28th March, 1990 four hundred indian fishermen were taken as prisoners by the Sri lankan soldiers from Indian waters in Palk Straits, between India and Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for their release and to check the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) On 27th March, 1990, nearly 300 fishermen and their boats were abducted from the high seas by armed groups of men and detained at a point on the Northern Sri Lanka Coast.

(b) On receipt of this information, our High Commission in Colombo took up the matter immediately with the concerned Sri Lankan authorities. The fishermen and their boats were released on 30th March, 1990 and returned to India. The Indian Navy and Coast Guard continue to take preventive measures to avoid such incidents.

[English]

Financial assistance for development of FACT, Kerala

4688. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to give financial assistance for the development of Fertilizers and Chemicals and Travancore limited in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to give any financial assistance to M/s. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. except that for the Annual Plan of 1989-90. An amount of Rs. 20 crores was provided as budgetary support.

Increase in Court cases in Freedom Fighters Division

4689. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Court cases in the Freedom Fighters Division is increasing every year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) (a) to (c). There was increasing trend of Court cases upto 1988 but in the Year 1989 the number of Court cases has decreased. The Government sanctions pension on the basis of prescribed criterion and level of evidence.

[*Translation*]

Dairy Development in Uttar Pradesh

4690. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH KUSH-WAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the funds allocated for dairy development in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any amount has been earmarked for Ghazipur District; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). An outlay of Rs. 535.00 lakhs has been recommended for the Annual Plan 1990-91 for Dairy Development in Uttar Pradesh, which includes the allocation of Rs. 11.84 lakhs for Ghazipur.

[*English*]

Teleprinter and FAX Services in More Towns

4691. SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of towns that have facilities like Teleprinter and FAX services;

(b) whether there are proposals to accelerate the implementation of the services in more towns and in rural areas; and

(c) the pre-requisites and criteria used to determine the need for providing the above services to a certain place?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Teleprinter circuits are provided in 463 sta-

tions and FAX services in 58 stations from CTOs/DTOs. In addition teleprinter services are also provided from 635 combined offices.

(b) Teleprinter services are provided on standards based on traffic. Proposals exist for covering all Revenue Districts in a phased manner for provision of FAX service.

(c) A minimum of 50 messages per day is a general criterion for provision of teleprinter circuit from telegraph offices in metro and major cities.

Fax service is introduced in State Capitals, Major Cities and Revenue District Headquarters, taking the availability of STD facility into consideration.

Prawn Cultivation in Orissa

4692. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a great scope for increasing Prawn cultivation in Orissa;

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

(c) whether new prawn hatcheries are proposed to be set up in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Orissa has a potential of about 80,000 ha. of brackishwater area.

(b) The steps taken by the Government for development of prawn farming in Orissa include:

(i) establishment of prawn farms at Sartha (Phase I and II) in

Balasure district, Mudirath (Phase I and II) in Puri district and at Mouza Jamboo in Cuttack district;

- (ii) establishment of Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in the districts of Balasure, Cuttack, Ganjam and Puri;
- (iii) Setting up of prawn seed hatcheries at Gopalpur in Ganjam district and at Chandrabagha in Puri district;
- (iv) macro level survey of potential brackishwater areas for identifying suitable areas for prawn farming; etc.

(c) and (d). Government have sanctioned establishment of a prawn seed hatchery at Chandrabagha in Puri district at a total cost of Rs. 188 lakh, during December, 1989. This hatchery has a capacity to produce about 25 million tiger prawn seed per annum.

Frequency of Shipping Service between Madras and Andaman

4694. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the frequency of Service of Shipping Corporation of India between Madras and Andamans during a week;

(b) the average number of passengers carried by the ship during each trip; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the frequency of service between Madras and Andamans?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANS-

PORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) At present, between Madras and Port Blair (Andamans) SCI provide one sailing approximately every 10 days for and on behalf of Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

(b) The average number of passengers carried was 1180 passengers per round voyage between Madras/Port Blair/Madras during the period April, 1989—March, 1990.

(c) After the re-induction of M.V. Harshavardhana around the end of May, 1990, the frequency of sailings is expected to increase to once every week both ways.

Navigation System in Tamil Nadu

4695. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details of steps taken to open a navigation system at Carnatic and Buckingham canal in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): The responsibility for development of the Carnatic and Buckingham Canal rests with the State Government. The Central Government has a scheme for giving loan assistance to State Governments for selected schemes to the extent of 50 per cent of the sanctioned cost of such schemes. A scheme for improvement of North Buckingham Canal from Ennore to Chintamani lock in Tamil Nadu was sanctioned in May, 1987 as a Centrally Sponsored scheme at a cost of Rs. 200.00 lakhs. The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing this scheme.

Reconstruction of Passenger Advisory Committee

4696. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Passenger Advisory Committee under the Ministry has been re-constituted;

(b) if so, the details of the new members of the Committee; and

(c) the criteria for their nomination?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) There is no Committee named passenger Advisory Committee under the Ministry of Surface Transport. There were, however Deck Passenger Welfare Committees at the Ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Nagapattinam. These have since been re-named as Special Trade Passenger Welfare

Committees. Since no ships have been calling at Nagapattinam for the last few years, it has been decided by the Director General of Shipping to abolish such Committee at the port of Nagapattinam. Shipping to abolish such Committee at the port of Nagapattinam. The term of the Committees at the ports of Calcutta and Madras has expired and the Committees are to be re-constituted in consultation with the Governments of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu, respectively. The Special Trade Passenger Welfare Committee, Bombay, has been re-constituted for a period of 2 years w.e.f. 12.4.1989 by the Director General of Shipping, Bombay.

(b) The details of the new Members of the Special Trade Passenger Welfare Committee, Bombay are as under:

Official Members

1. The Principal Officers, Mercantile Marine Deptt., Bombay.	Chairman
2. The Chief Port Officer, Maharashtra State, Bombay.	Member
3. The Regional Passport and Emigration Officer, Bombay.	Member
4. The Dy. Commissioner of Police, Bombay.	Member
5. The Docks Manager, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.	Member
6. The Port Health Officer, Bombay.	Member
7. The Asstt. Collector of Customs, Preventive Deptt. Bombay.	Member

Non-Official Members

8. Shri B.A. Masodkar, Member, Rajya Sabha.	Member
9. Shri Prakash V. Patil, Member, Lok Sabha.	Member
10. Shri Dwarkanath S. Redkar, Tal. Vengurla, Distt. Ratnagiri.	Member
11. Shri Vasant Sitaram Surve, Matnagiri, Distt. Ratnagiri.	Member
12. Shri U.A. Panchi, Bombay.	Member

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 13. | Shri Krishna Abajvichare, Ambet, Distt. Raigad. | Member |
| 14. | Shri Shivajirao Jadyar, MLA, Ratnagiri. | Member |
| 15. | Capt. Augustine Rebello, Captain of Port Deptt. Government of Goa, Panaji. | Member |

(c) There are seven official members and 8 non-official members on the Committee. While the non-official members are appointed in consultation with State Government the official members are appointed by the Director General of Shipping, Bombay. Amongst 8 non-official members, two are Members of Parliament who are nominated by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Opening of Post Offices in all villages

4697. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices in the country as on 31 December, 1989 and how many of them were located in Metropolitan, Urban, semiurban and rural areas;

(b) whether Government have collected any data as to the number of villages with population of more than 2000 and not having a post office; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to open post offices in all villages with a population of 2000 and above and the details of any scheme formulated/being formulated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) As on 31.12.1989 there were 1,47,102 post offices in the country, the rural-urban break up being as follows:

<i>No. of Post offices</i>	
Rural	1,30,838
Urban	16,264

For purposes of classifying Post Offices rural pockets in urban agglomerations or habitations in rural areas which have urban characteristics in terms of non-agricultural pursuits of the residents, and density of population are taken as urban in accordance with the census practice, though they are generally referred to as 'Semi-urban'.

In so far as metropolitan areas concerned, the information is as follows:

<i>No. of Post Offices</i>	
1. Greater Bombay	268
2. Union Territory of Delhi	419
3. Calcutta urban agglomeration	238
4. Madras urban agglomeration	201

(b) and (c). According to the norms prescribed, no new post office is opened within 3 Kms of an existing post office. Therefore, the data collected/available is in respect of villages of varying sizes not having a post office within 3 Kms. The number of villages with a population of more than 2000 not having a post office within 3 Kms is 8,622. Under a perspective plan envisaged by the Department it is proposed to provide

post offices in all such villages by the year 2000 AD.

Drug Addicts in Delhi

4698. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any study into the number of smack and drug addicts in Delhi city;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of estimated smack and drug addicts in Delhi and number of persons, engaged in distribution of these drugs, arrested in last one year as on 31 March, 1989;

(c) whether any time bound scheme has been formulated by Delhi Police to eradicate the drug distribution network in Delhi; and

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

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

(b) 1444 persons were arrested for offences relating to drugs (including smack) during the period 1.4.88 to 31.3.89.

(c) and (d). The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 has been enacted to eradicate this social evil. Habitual drug pedlars are booked under this Act. Continuous watch is maintained on drug pedlars.

Public is also educated through the media, posters and hoardings, slides in cine-

mas, staging of anti-drug short plays. De-addiction camps are organised to increase awareness among the people.

Representation of SC/ST in Delhi Police

4699. SHRI HET RAM:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
DR. BHAGWAN DASS RATHOR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Police Stations/Posts in Delhi and the number out of them headed by SHOs belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the rank-wise strength of Delhi Police including Delhi Armed Police with details of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill the backlog of reserved vacancies in Delhi Police?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) There are 104 Police Stations and 45 Police Posts functioning in Delhi. 12 Inspectors belonging to SCs are functioning as SHOs.

(b) The information is contained in the enclosed statement.

(c) Special Recruitment drive has been conducted by Delhi Police during June to August, 1989. The vacancies of SC/ST have been re-advertised in the news papers and publicity given through the AIR and Door-darshan.

STATEMENT

	C.P.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Consts.	Steno	Civilian	Class-IV	Total
	C.P.															
i) Rank wise sanctioned strength including DAP Bns.		1	10	52	183	672	3892	4071	11412	30396	97	74	1532	52392		
ii) Rank wise present strength including DAP Bns.		1	10	50	168	658	3087	3789	8459	26680	44	40	1494	44480		
iii) Rank wise vacancies		—	—	2	15	14	805	282	2953	3716	53	34	38	7912		
iv) No. of Scheduled Castes present out of item (ii) above.		—	2	9	36	93	315	445	1351	4636	—	—	685	7572		

Harassment of Assesseees in MCD

4700. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory on the part of the Assistant Assessor and Collector/ Deputy Assessor and Collector in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to pass an order after hearing the plea made by an assessee, both written and verbal, in compliance with the Notice issued to the latter under Section 124(5) of the D.M.C. Act, 1957;

(b) if so, whether any time-limit has been laid down in the present rules or law within which such an order is required to be passed;

(c) whether it is also obligatory on the part of the said officers to supply a copy of the order passed to the assessee;

(d) if so, the period laid down in this regard;

(e) whether in same zones of the MCD, orders are passed in back-dates with the words 'announced' when the assessee is not present at all; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (f). Under section 124 (5) of the DMC Act, an objection filed by the person objecting the Assessment List has to be inquired into and investigated. After all the objections have been disposed off and the revisions in the rateable value has been completed, the Assessment List is authenticated. A copy of the Assessment List can be obtained by applying for certified copy as per procedure

for obtaining certified copy of the documents. Section 124 (5) does not require passing of any order and does not prescribe any time-limit for passing such an Order. The date of authentication of the Assessment List is the date of revisions in the rateable value.

Opening of New Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges in West Bengal

4701. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in West Bengal where Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges exist;

(b) the places where new Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges are proposed to be opened during the year 1990-91; and

(c) the names of places in West Bengal where new Post Offices are to be opened and existing ones to be upgraded during the above year?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Statements 'A' and 'B' are attached.

(b) Statements 'C' and 'D' are attached.

(c) 39 Post Offices are proposed to be opened in West Bengal in 1990-91 as per statement 'E' attached. At present there is no finalised proposal for upgrading of any of the existing post offices in the State.

STATEMENT 'A'

State	:	West Bengal
District	:	Bankura
Total No. of Exchanges	:	27

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2
1.	Bankura
2.	Barjora
3.	Beliatore
4.	Chhatna
5.	Gangajalghati
6.	Garraipur
7.	Indpur
8.	Jhantipahari
9.	Khatra
10.	Mezhia
11.	Onda
12.	Ranibandh
13.	Saldiha
14.	Saltora
15.	Sarenga
16.	Simlapal
17.	Taldangra
18.	Balsi
19.	Bishnupur
20.	Gelia
21.	Indus
22.	Joypur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2
23.	Kotulpur
24.	Kushadwip
25.	Patrasayar
26.	Rasulpur
27.	Sonamukhi
<i>State</i>	: <i>West Bengal</i>
<i>District</i>	: <i>Burdwan</i>
<i>Total No. of Exchanges</i>	: <i>54</i>
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2
1.	Andal
2.	Asansol
3.	Bahula
4.	Barakar
5.	Burnpur
6.	Chinchuria
7.	Jamuriahat
8.	Neamatpur
9.	Panagarhbazar
10.	Pandaveswar
11.	Raniganj
12.	Rupnarainpur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

13. Bhatar
14. Bhedia
15. Budbud
16. Bulbulitala
17. Burdwan
18. Chandrapur
19. Dignagar
20. Galsi
21. Guskara
22. Hatgobindpur
23. Jamalpur
24. Jaugram
25. Kamarpara
26. Kuchut
27. Kurmun
28. Memari
29. Napagram
30. Nutanhat
31. Sahebganj
32. Saktigarh
33. Satgachhia

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

34. Seharabazar
35. Shyamsundar
36. Durgapur (1)
37. Durgapur (2)
38. Baidyapur
39. Dhatrigram
40. Kalna
41. Manteswar
42. Nadanghat
43. Parulia
44. Patuli
45. Samudragarh
46. Simlon
47. Dainhat
48. Kandra
49. Katwa
50. Ketugram
51. Panchanantala
52. Domshani

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

53. Paraj

54. Kaichur

State : West Bengal

District : Birbhum

Total No. of Exchanges : 24

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

1. Bishnupore

2. Chatra

3. Lohapur

4. Mayreshwar

5. Mollarpur

6. Murarai

7. Nalhati

8. Narayanpur

9. Rampurhat

10. Tarapith

11. Ahmedpur

12. Bolpur

13. Dubrajpur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

14. Ilumbazar

15. Khairasaol

16. Kirnahaar

17. Labpur

18. Mafamadbazar

19. Panchami

20. Purandarapur

21. Rajnagar

22. Sainthia

23. Suri

24. Tantipara

State : West Bengal

District : Coochbehar

Total No. of Exchanges : 12

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

1. Coochbehar

2. Chowdhurihat

3. Dinhata

4. Sitaihat

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

- | | |
|-----|---------------|
| 5. | Mathabanga |
| 6. | Rishiganj |
| 7. | Saitaliuchi |
| 8. | Chengrabandra |
| 9. | Maldibari |
| 10. | Mekaliganj |
| 11. | Baxirhat |
| 12. | Tufanganj |

State *West Bengal*

District *Darjeeling*

Total No. of Exchanges . 21

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

- | | |
|----|--------------|
| 1. | Binjanbari |
| 2. | Darjeeling |
| 3. | Sonada |
| 4. | Sukhiapokhri |
| 5. | Takdah |
| 6. | Algarah |
| 7. | Gorubathan |

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

- | | |
|-----|-------------|
| 8. | Jhaiong |
| 9. | Kalimpong |
| 10. | Lavabazar |
| 11. | Mungpo |
| 12. | Kurseong |
| 13. | Mirik |
| 14. | Nagrispur |
| 15. | Tindharia |
| 16. | Bagdogra |
| 17. | Bidhannagar |
| 18. | Kharibari |
| 19. | Naxalbari |
| 20. | Phansidewa |
| 21. | Siliguri |

State ; *West Bengal*

District . *Nadia*

Total No. of Exchanges ; 33

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

- | | |
|----|------------|
| 1. | Chakdah |
| 2. | Haringhata |

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

3. Madanpur
4. Assannagar
5. Badkulla
6. Bara Andulia
7. Betai
8. Bethuadahari
9. Birnagar
10. Chapra
11. Debagram
12. Dhubulia
13. Joaniabhaluka
14. Karimpore
15. Krishnagar
16. Majdia
17. Matiary
18. Mayapur
19. Muragachha
20. Nabadwip
21. Nazirpur
22. Palasipara
23. Plassey
24. Sharupganj

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

25. Tehatta
26. Aranghata
27. Bagulia
28. Dutta Phulia
29. Fulia
30. Purbabishnupur
31. Ranaghat
32. Santipur
33. Daiyerbzri

State : *West Bengal*

District : *Purulia*

Total No. of Exchanges : 16

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

1. Adra
2. Anara
3. Barabhum
4. Dubra
5. Garhjoypur
6. Hura
7. Jhalda
8. Kashipur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

9. Manbazar
10. Purulia
11. Raghunathpur
12. Ramchandrapur
13. Rangadih
14. Santaldih
15. Tulin
16. Ponchmura

State : *West Bengal*

District : *West Dinajpur*

Total No. of Exchanges : 22

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

1. Balurghat
2. Gangarampur
3. Gopal Ganj
4. Hilli
5. Patiram
6. Tapan
7. Trimohini
8. Chopra

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

9. Dalkhola
10. Islampore
11. Kanki
12. Karandighi
13. Panjipara
14. Sonapurhot
15. Buniadpur
16. Hanrampur
17. Hemtabad
18. Itahar
19. Kaliaganj
20. Kushmandi
21. Raiganj
22. Rampur

State : *West Bengal*

District : 24
Pg's (North)

Total No. of Exchanges : 25

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

1. Badarhat

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>	<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2	1	2
2	Berachampa	23	Gopalnagar
3.	Dakshinchatra	24.	Helencha
4.	Golabari	25	Nahata
5	Govardanga	<i>State</i>	<i>West Bengal</i>
6.	Habra	<i>District</i>	24 PG's (North)
7.	Iswarigachha	<i>Total No of Exchanges . 21</i>	
8	Arbelia	<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
9	Baduria	1	2
10	Basirhat	1.	Basanti
11	Bhebia	2	Canning
12	Gopalpur	3	Champahati
13	Gosaba	4	Gocharan
14	Harda	5	Jaynagar
15	Hingalganj	6	Diamond Harbour
16	Kalinagar	7	Falta
17	Matiahat	8	Falta Fiz
18	Taki	9	Fatehpur
19	Bomgaon	10	Kakdwip
20	Chandpara Bzr	11	Karanjali
21	Gaighata	12	Kashinagar
22	Ganrapota	13	Kulpi

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

14 Laxmikantapur

15 Mathurapore

16 Mograhat

17 Namkhana

18 Patharpratima

19 Raydighi

20 Usthi

21 Noorpur

State West Bengal*District* Hooghly*Total No of Exchanges* 27

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

1 Arambagh

2 Basghara

3 Gourkhti

4 Kamarpur

5 Khanakul

6 Khatul

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

7 Kelan

8 Moloypur

9 Muthadanga

10 Naisara

11 Sastipur

12 Balipur

13 Champadanga

14 Harifal

15 Tarakeswar

16 Boinchee

17 Dhaniakhali

18 Guptipara

19 Gurup

20 Jirat

21 Ruliaspara

22 Pandua

23 Rajalhat

24 Rameshwarpur

25 Chanditala

26 Jangipara

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

27. Masat

State : *West Bengal*

District : *Haopah*

No. of Exchanges

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

1. Gangadharpur

2. Jagatballavpur

3. Panchla

4. Ajodhya

5. Amta

6. Bagnan

7. Chitrasenpur

8. Kanpurpuras

9. Udayanuaranpur

State : *West Bengal*

District : *Jalpaiguri*

Total No. of Exchanges : 26

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

1. Alipurduar

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2

2. Birpara

3. Falakata

4. Hasimara

5. Jaigaon

6. Kalchini

7. Kamakshyaguri

8. Kumargramduar

9. Madarihat

10. Bangarhat

11. Belacoba

12. Bhotpatti

13. Brajopur

14. Dhupguri

15. Gairkata

16. Jalpaiguri

17. Lataguri

18. Mal

19. Mettali

20. Moynaguri

21. Nagrakata

22. Oodlabari

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2
23.	Pundibari
24.	Rajgunj
25.	Borowisha
26.	Jateswar

State : *West Bengal*

District : *Malda*

Total No. of Exchanges : 21

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2
1.	Bulbulchandi
2.	Chanchal
3.	Chandipur
4.	Gazole
5.	Harischandrapur
6.	Kaliachak
7.	Khejuriaghat
8.	Khusida
9.	Kornali
10.	Malda (Unit-1)
11.	Malda (Unit-2)
12.	Mathurapur
13.	Milki

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2
14.	Mothabari
15.	Old Malda
16.	Pakuahat
17.	Paranpur
18.	Ratua
19.	Samsi
20.	Sujapur Town
21.	Vaishnabnagar

State : *West Bengal*

District : *Murshidabad*

Total No. of Exchanges : 35

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2
1.	Amtala
2.	Beldanga
3.	Berhampore
4.	Domkal
5.	Hariharpara
6.	Islampur
7.	Jalangi
8.	Patikabari
9.	Sagarpara

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2
10	Saktipore
11	Sarbangapur
12.	Sargachhi
13	Aurangabad
14	Dhuliyana
15	Farakka NTPC
16	Farakkabarrage
17	Gankar
18	Jangipur
19	Raghunathganj
20.	Sagarighi
21	Satur
22	Andi
23	Azimganj
24	Kandi
25	Nagar
26	Panchtnupi
27	Salar
28	Bhagabangola
29	Jiaganj
30	Lalgola

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2
31	Murshidabad
32	Nabagram
33	Nashipur/Balagal
34	Panchgram
35	Raninagar
<i>State</i>	<i>West Bengal</i>
<i>District</i>	<i>Midnapore</i>
<i>Total No of Exchanges</i>	66
<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2
1	Bhagabanpur
2	Bhupatinagar
3	Contai
4	Dadanpatrabarh
5	Egra
6	Haldia (I)
7	Haldia (T)
8	Digha
9	Mohanpu
10	Paniparul
11	Pratapdighi

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>	<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2	1	2
12	Ramnagar	33	Keshiary
13	Satmile	34	Keshpur
14	Chandrakona	35	Khakurda
15	Daspur	36	Kharagpur
16	Ghatal	37	Lowada
17	Goura	38	Maligram
18	Kharar	39	Marhtala
19	Khirpai	40	Midnapur
20	Srinagar	41	Monglamard
21	Jhargram	42	Narayangarh
22	Kultikri	43	Sabong
23	Manikpara	44	Salboni
24	Silda	45	Santibankura
25	Amlagora	46	Jematham
26	Ballychak	47	Chatanyapur
27	Belda	48	Chanespur
28	Danton	49	Durgachak
29	Dasagram	50	Geonkhali
30	Goaltore	51	Haur
31	Gomunda	52	Kolaghat
32	Hijli	53	Mahishadal

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2
54.	Mathchandpur
55.	Magna
56.	Mechada
57.	Nandakumar
58.	Nonakuribazar
59.	Panskura
60.	Paramanandpur
61.	Tamluk
62.	Nachinda
63.	Jahalda
64.	Mirzapur
65.	Kakzachhia
66.	Rajnagar

STATEMENT 'B'

Existing CTO/DTO's as on 31.3.90 in West Bengal Circle

1.	CTO Calcutta
2.	Calcutta Part St.
3.	Calcutta Rashbehari Ave.
4.	Calcutta M.G. Road
5.	Calcutta Alipore
6.	Calcutta Entally

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>
1	2
7.	Calcutta Dimdum observatory
8.	Calcutta Alipore —do—
9.	Calcutta I.T.O.
10.	Calcutta Shyambazar
11.	Calcutta Beadon St.
12.	Calcutta Barabazar
13.	Calcutta Bidhannagar
14.	Calcutta Netajinagar
15.	Calcutta Behala
16.	Calcutta Nagerbazar
17.	Howrah
18.	Bandel
19.	Krishnagar
20.	Barrackpore
21.	99 APO
22.	Asansol
23.	Durgapur
24.	Burdwan
25.	Kharagpur
26.	Bankura
27.	Berhampur

28.	Tamluk	33.	Coochbehar
29.	Bolpur	34.	Malda
30.	Raniganj	35.	Jalpaiguri
31.	Siliguri		
32.	Darjeeling		
<hr/>			
35 Nos.			
<hr/>			

STATEMENT 'C'

New Telephone Exchanges proposed to be opened in West Bengal in 1990-91 subject to availability of equipment

1.	Joyrambati	Bankura District
2.	Joydev Kenduli	Birbhum
3.	Basapara	—do—
4.	Ramgopalpur	Budwan
5.	Devipur	—do—
6.	Mandalgram	—do—
7.	Sarisha	24 Paraganas (South District)
8.	Kaligunj	Nadia District
9.	Dignagar	—do—
10.	Badangunj	—do—
11.	Haria	Midnapore District
12.	Nandigram	—do—
13.	Dhadika	—do—
14.	Riapara	—do—
15.	Hunragarh	—do—
16.	Ghoxadanga	Jalpaiguri District
17.	Krantirhot	—do—
18.	Bede Mayana	Malda

STATEMENT 'D'

Telegraph Offices (DTO's) proposed to be opened during 1990-91

1 Serampore

2 Barasat

3 Balurghat

4 Midnapore

5 Purulia

STATEMENT		
1	2	3
<i>Name of the proposed post office</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Establishment proposed</i>
1. Goidah	North 24 Parganas	EDBPM EDMC
2. Shyam Nagar	South 24 Parganas	EDBPM EDMC
3. Thaur	Midnapur	EDBPM
4. Dwarigera	Midnapur	EDDA/MC EDDA/MC
5. Dorkochengtmari	Cooch Bihar	EDDA/MC EDDA/MC
6. Jogendrapur	Jalpaiguri	EDDA/MC
7. Sardha	Birbhum	EDDA/MC
8. Ranga	Bankura	EDBPM
9. Brindabanpur Barshal	Bankura	EDMP
10. Kamo	Bankura	EDMP
11. Paisandapur	Midnapore	EDMP

Name of the proposed post office	District	Establishment proposed
1	2	3
12. Mansingbar	Midnapore	EDMP
13. Sardhia Rly. Station Colony	Midnapore	EDMP
14. Ayodhya Nagar	Midnapore	EDMP
15. Mollarbar	Midnapore	EDMP
16. Mirzanagar	Midnapore	EDBPM
17. Sansat	Birbhum	EDBPM -1, EDMP -1
18. Kanaighat	Birbhum	EDBPM
19. Tiejaha	Cooch Bihar	EDBPM
20. Rakhaimari	Cooch Bihar	EDBPM
21. Bamunia West	Cooch Bihar	EDBPM
22. Kalabaria	Cooch Bihar	EDBPM
23. Bhagabatipur	West Dinajpur	EDBPM
24. Beitear	West Dinajpur	EDBPM

<i>Name of the proposed post office</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Establishment proposed</i>
1	2	3
25. Sondopong	Darjeeling	EDBPM
26. Chumirchin Menchu	Darjeeling	EDBPM
27. Lamagaon	Darjeeling	EDBPM
28. Kajahia Bangang	Darjeeling	EDBPM
29. Gopaldhara	Darjeeling	EDBPM
30. Ghughumari	Darjeeling	EDBPM
31. Hyderpara	Darjeeling	EDBPM
32. Gassianpur	Darjeeling	EDBPM -1, EDMP -1 (By divers)
33. Baikunthapur	Darjeeling	EDBPM-1, EDMP-1
34. Lohapool	Darjeeling	EDBPM-1, EDMP-1
35. Purbakhtalisamari	Jalpaiguri	EDBPM-1, EDMP-1
36. Bargashipur	Jalpaiguri	EDBPM-1, EDMP-1
37. Mahakal Bona	Malda	EDBPM-1, EDMP-1

<i>Name of the proposed post office</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Establishment proposed</i>
1	2	3
38. Payag	Midnapore	EDBPM-1, EDMP-1
39. Santook Mirik	Darjeeling	EDBPM-1, EDMP-1
<i>DEPARTMENTAL SUB POST OFFICES</i>		
1. GMDA-Abasan (Maniktala)	Calcutta	T/S SPM Group D -1
2. Golf Green NDSO (Calcutta)	Calcutta	T/S SPM Group D -1

Closure of Haldia Unit of HFC

4702. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which the Haldia Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation has been shut down and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the total amount invested on this project and when it was expected to go on stream?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) As there were frequent equipment break-downs during the commissioning of the Haldia fertilizer project of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, it was decided to stop the commissioning activities in October, 1986.

(b) The expenditure on Haldia fertilizer project upto 31st March, 1989 has been Rs. 554.21 crores (including financing charges). The provisional expenditure for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 39.34 crs. (including financing charges). It was originally expected to go on stream by October, 1976.

Implementation of Recommendations of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language

4703. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken for implementing the recommendations of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): The Committee of Parliament on Official Language have so far submitted 4 parts of their Report to the President. The details of the action taken by the Government on these 4 parts are as under:—

First Part: The orders of the President on the first part of the report of the Committee of Parliament on the Official Language, which relates to the arrangements regarding translation and preparation of terminology etc., were issued on the 30th December, 1988, as required under Section 4 (4) of the Official Languages Act 1963. Prior to this, in compliance with Section 4 (3) of the Official Languages Act, copies of the report had been placed in the two Houses of Parliament in May, 1987 and the same circulated among the State Governments/U.T. Administrations to elicit their opinion on it. As a greater part of the report pertained to Central Government Ministries/Departments, its copies were also sent to them.

Second Part: The orders of the President, as required in Section 4 (4) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, on the Second Parts of the report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language which relates to the mechanical aids necessary for progressive use of Hindi and training of related manpower were issued on the 29th March, 1990. Prior to this, copies of the report had been placed in Parliament in March, 1988 in compliance with Section 4 (3) of the Official Languages Act and the report was circulated amongst the State Governments/U.T. Administrations to elicit their opinion on it. It was also circulated among the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India to ascer-

tain their views in the matter

Third Part The Third Part of the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language dealing with arrangements regarding Hindi teaching for Government employees and training through Hindi medium was submitted to the President in February, 1989 and its copies were placed in the Lok Sabha in October, 1989 and in the Rajya Sabha in December 1989. The views of the State Governments/U T Administrations have been sought on the report. The Ministries/Departments have also been requested for their comments.

Fourth Part Fourth Part of the report which relates to the present position regarding use of Hindi in the Government Offices and undertakings in different parts of the country, was submitted to the President in November 1989. Adequate copies of the report are being printed so that these could be placed in both Houses of Parliament and whereafter these will be sent to the State Governments for their opinion.

[*Translation*]

Pay Scales for Extra Departmental Employees

4705 SHRI RAMDAS SINGH
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Ministry has issued any memorandum recommending new pay scales for Extra Departmental employees with effect from 11 September, 1989; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing these pay scales with effect from 1 January, 1986 as per the recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K P UNNIKRI SHNAN) (a) No, Sir

(b) Question does not arise

[*English*]

Import of Di-Ammonium Phosphate

4706 SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA
SHRI L K ADVANI

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are contemplating import of Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) in large quantities,

(b) if so the estimated quantity and cost of such imports, and

(c) the steps being taken to keep the prices of DAP under check?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL) (a) and (b) The gap between the projected demand and availability from opening stocks and indigenous production of phosphatic fertilisers is filled through import of Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP). As the demand is dependent upon the monsoon, the actual quantity imported in each year varies with the characteristics of the mon-

soon during the year. The cost of imports is dependent on both the quantity to be imported and also the prices in the international market during the period of purchase. It would not be in the public interest to give actual figures of estimates of the quantity or the total value.

(c) The import of fertilisers, including DAP, is canalised through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited (MMTC). Decisions regarding prices are left to be taken by MMTC in its best commercial judgement.

Tamil Refugees from Sri Lanka

4707. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Tamil refugees who had gone back to Sri Lanka after Indo-Sri Lanka Accord;

(b) whether Tamil refugees are again coming in thousands;

(c) if so, the number thereof during the last three months and the States in which they have been accommodated; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to deal with the present trend of refugees coming to India?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) After the signing of Indo-Sri Lanka accord of July, 1987, 25585 refugees were returned to Sri Lanka under the arrangement of the Government of India, in 50 batches between 24th December, 1987 and 31st March, 1989.

(b) and (c). Tamil Refugees again started

coming back to India with effect from 26th August, 1989. During the last 3 months, 3731 Sri Lankan refugees have arrived in India. Of these 2123 have been accommodated in Tamil Nadu and 1608 have been accommodated in Orissa.

(d) The inflow of Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka is related to conditions of peace and normalcy and the safety and security of Tamils in the North Eastern Province of Sri Lanka. The Government have been in contact with Sri Lanka Government concerning these issues and have urged Sri Lanka Government to ensure the safety and security of all Tamils. The Government are also continuing efforts to bring to an end the internecine fighting among rival Tamil Militant Groups.

Relaxation of Restrictions on Foreign Tourists in Sikkim

4708. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have opened some areas of Sikkim for foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the total number of foreign tourists who have visited Sikkim so far after the relaxation of the restrictions;

(c) the places which have been opened for tourists in Sikkim; and

(d) the areas which are still restricted?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Some areas in Sikkim are open for foreign tourists which can be visited by them after obtaining permits from certain designated

authorities like the Government of Sikkim, Foreigners Regional Registration Officers, the Indian Missions abroad and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) The information is not available as no statistics is maintained.

(c) and (d). Gangtok, Rumtek, Phodang, Pemayangtse and Zongri in Sikkim are open to foreign tourists. Foreign tourists can visit these areas after obtaining necessary permits from the designated authorities. Other places in Sikkim are not open to foreign tourists.

Reorienting Farm Strategies

4709. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating, reorienting farm strategies:

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(c) the budget provisions proposed to be made therefor:

(d) whether these strategies would be accepted by the Indian farmers in view of the limited resources and infrastructure available with them; and

(e) to what extent such systems will be beneficial for boosting the agricultural production?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVILAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The salient features of the strategy are as under:

- i) Optimisation of areas suited for intensive agriculture;

- ii) improvement in rainfall forecasting;

- iii) emphasis on research in emerging areas like biotechnology, genetic engineering, photosynthesis, tissue culture, bio-insecticides and pheromones and its application for aiding the growth of agricultural productivity;

- iv) Accelerate research on dryland farming and the transfer of new technology from lab to farm, to channelise more credit, and the development of marketing facilities in dryland areas;

- v) the introduction of modern management techniques in relation to irrigation and agriculture extension services reform and re-vitalisation of the cooperative movement;

- vi) increased use of fertilisers and new high yielding varieties of seed and expansion of irrigation facilities.

(c) Rs. 905 crores have been provided in the Plan Budget for the year 1990-91 for Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(d) and (e). The reorientation of the strategies would help the farmers to improve productivity and production. Focus is aimed on generating appropriate technologies for farmers even with limited resource base.

[Translation]

Opening of Post Offices in Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh

4710. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number and locations of new post offices proposed to be opened in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): The norms for opening of Post Offices during the Eighth Plan are being worked out. State/District-wise targets are to be finalised after this exercise is completed.

Joint Project for setting up of Digital Telephone Exchanges

4711. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for joint project of a foreign company and Indian Telephone Industries for setting up digital telephone exchanges at Bareilly, Aligarh, Unnao and Mathura has been accepted; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No such proposal has been received in the Directorate.

(b) Does not arise

Opening of Regional Passport Offices

4712. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Passport Offices in the country at present;

(b) whether there is great demand for opening more Passport Offices in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) At present

there are 22 Passport Offices and 2 Passport Liaison Offices in the country.

(b) There have been a few requests for opening new Passport Offices/Passport Liaison Offices in the country in the last two years.

(c) The Government consider that mere opening of new Passport Offices will not help matters and would only create several financial, administrative and logistical problems. The Government have reviewed the passport policy and procedures in order to make the present offices serve more effectively and meet the requirements of applicants even without their personal presence at the Passport Office. Therefore, the Government do not consider it necessary to open more Passport Offices at present. However, the matter is kept under constant review.

[English]

Enhancement of Ceiling Under Indira Awas Yojana

4713. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATIL:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has urged Union Government for enhancement in the ceiling fixed for constructing houses under 'Indira Awas Yojana'; and

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

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

(b) Under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), free houses are provided to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes below the Poverty line and the freed bonded Labourers in the rural areas, the cost of which varies from a minimum of Rs. 10200 to a maximum of Rs. 12000. This has to be seen in the light of the fact that housing schemes of Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) for economically weaker section (EWS) houses, have a range of Rs. 6000 to Rs. 10000/-, of which only 50% is government subsidy. HUDCO is still operating these parameters of EWS housing. Keeping these facts in consideration, the matter is receiving active attention of the Government.

**S.T.D. Connections in Hassan District,
Karnataka**

4714. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Hassan district in Karnataka where STD connections are given; and

(b) the places which are proposed to be covered in Hassan district by STD during 1990-91?

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

(b) Arsikere, Sakleshpur.

**Construction of Cold Storages with
World Bank Assistance**

4715. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cold Storages taken up for construction in Hassan District of

Karnataka with World Bank assistance;

(b) the number of cold storages likely to be ready during 1990; and

(c) the amount spent so far and the amount required to complete all the cold storages which are under construction?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) None, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Opening of Post Offices in Hassan
District**

4716. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices in Hassan District; and

(b) the number and locations of new post offices proposed to be opened there during the year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) At present, there are 407 post offices functioning in Hassan district.

(b) The norms to be followed for opening of post offices in rural areas during the Eighth Plan period are being worked out. The targets for States/districts during 1990-91 are likely to be finalised after this exercise is completed.

**Abolition of Inner Line Permit System
in North Eastern States**

4717. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the inner line permit system prevalent in all the North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Various factors like proximity to the International Border, general Law and Order situation, sensitivity of the States and presence of insurgent elements etc., are the reasons for not abolishing the special entry permit system enforced in North Eastern States.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of KVK and TTC in Giridih District

4718. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a demand to open a Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Trainer's Training Centre in Giridih district of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether Government have sought report from Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi in this regard;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give priority in setting up Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Trainer's Training Centre in this agriculture dominated area; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). It has not been possible to consider the demand due to paucity of funds.

[*English*]

Implementation of Land Reforms Measures

4719. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of land reform measures particularly distribution of surplus land available with the enforcement of land ceiling Acts, in different States has been tardy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken for the expeditious implementation of the land reform measures; and

(d) the progress made so far, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The principle measures of land reforms adopted since Independence in furtherance of the objectives of the land reforms policy have been:—

i) Abolition of intermediary tenures;

ii) Tenancy reforms;

iii) Imposition of ceiling on agricultural land holdings and redistribution of surplus land to the landless poor;

- iv) Consolidation of fragmented agricultural holdings and
- v) Updating and maintenance and land records.

In pursuance of these objectives, legislative measures have been enacted in various States since the early 1950s. As a result of abolition of intermediaries, approximately 20 million cultivators were brought in direct contact with the State and 6 million hect. of land was made available for settlement with eligible persons.

Tenancy laws have been enacted in most States to provide security of tenure, regulation of rent and in some States for conferment of ownership and other rights on tenants and share-croppers. An estimated 7.7 million tenants have acquired ownership rights over about 5.6 million hect. of land as a result of measures taken in this direction besides those who gained protection against other forms of exploitation.

As a result of imposition of ceiling on agricultural land holdings, a total of 73.59 lakh acres of land have been declared surplus of which 46.29 lakh acres have been distributed to 43.37 lakh beneficiaries. Financial assistance @Rs. 2500/- per hect. is also provided to ceiling land allottees for making productive use of their land.

A number of States have enacted legislation for consolidation of holdings either on compulsory or on voluntary basis. An area of 1470.44 lakh acres is reported to have been consolidated so far.

Land records are updated in most States by conducting periodic survey and settlement, for which arrangements differ from State to State according to the land record system prevalent there, except in some States/UTs which are yet to establish such a system. Financial assistance has also been extended on a matching basis to some States for strengthening of Revenue Machinery and updating of land records.

It is therefore not correct to say that implementation of land reforms has been tardy.

(c) The progress of land reforms has been reviewed in the conferences of Revenue Ministers the consensus of which contains various measures for expeditious and effective implementation of these measures such as plugging loopholes in legal provisions, strengthening of administrative arrangements, increasing the number of Courts, setting up Tribunal under Article 323-B of the Constitution, launching a drive for recording of informal tenants/share croppers etc.

Since land is a State subject, the consensus has been sent to State Governments. It is for the States to take necessary action in the matter.

The Central Government propose to include 55 more land laws in the 9th Schedule of the constitution.

(d) The progress of distribution of surplus ceiling land, only is monitored by the Central Government. A Statement showing State-wise position is attached.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs.</i>	<i>Area (in acres) till December, 1989</i>	
		<i>Declared Surplus</i>	<i>Distributed to beneficiaries</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	734795	406027
2.	Assam	605628	396354
3.	Bihar	474621	252778
4.	Gujarat	248430	107899
5.	Haryana	121303	112884
6.	Himachal Pradesh	289053	3340
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	456000	450000
8.	Karnataka	284732	114149
9.	Kerala	130010	62207
10.	Madhya Pradesh	314120	168425
11.	Maharashtra	704329	524645
12.	Manipur	1705	1685
13.	Orissa	174187	145671
14.	Punjab	138742	101074
15.	Rajasthan	617599	416899
16.	Tamil Nadu	172293	131443
17.	Tripura	1995	1598
18.	Uttar Pradesh	523137	355605
19.	West Bengal	1259119	869198
20.	D & N Haveli	8953	5667

1	2	3	4
21.	Delhi	1153	312
22.	Pondicherry	2270	960
ALL INDIA		7259174	4628820

Assam Accord

4720. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the progress made so far in regard to implementation of various provisions in Assam Accord?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): There has been substantial progress in the implementation of the Assam Accord. A statement showing the latest position is attached.

STATEMENT*Implementation of the Assam Accord*

<i>Sl. No. of Accord</i>	<i>Text</i>	<i>Progress</i>
1	2	3

5.2 All persons who came to Assam prior to 1.1.66 including those amongst them whose names appeared on the electoral rolls used in 1967 elections, shall be regularised.

5.3 Foreigners who came to Assam after 1.1.66 (inclusive) and upto 24th March, 1971 shall be detected in accordance with the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 and Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964.

5.4 Names of foreigners detected will be deleted from the electoral rolls in force. Such persons will be required to register themselves before the Registration Officers of the respective districts in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939.

5.5 For this purpose, Government of India will undertake suitable strengthening of the Governmental machinery.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1985 has come into force w.e.f. 7.12.85. The Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 1986 and amendment to the Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1961 have been notified on 15.1.86 to give effect to the provisions of this Act.

In respect of 1.1.1966 to 24.3.71 entrants necessary guidelines have been issued to the State Government who have started the work of detection and constituted 12 Foreigners Tribunals for this purpose.

Necessary guidelines have been issued to take up this work.

Sanction has been accorded and conveyed to the State Government for the creation of 18 additional posts in the rank of S.P. for appointment as Special Registration Officers together with nucleus staff and purchase of vehicles. State Government have,

<i>Sl. No. of Accord</i>	<i>Text</i>	<i>Progress</i>
1	2	3
5.6	On the expiry of a period of ten years following the date of detection, the names of all such persons which have been deleted from the electoral rolls shall be resorted	however, requested for notifying appointment of only 10 officers for all districts in Assam (by combining them) for the time being. This has been done. Sanction has also been accorded to the creation of 1280 additional posts under the Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners Scheme for the purpose of detection and expulsion of foreigners/illegal migrants.
5.7	All persons who were expelled earlier, but have since reentered illegally into Assam shall be expelled	To be undertaken in due course.
5.8	Foreigners who came to Assam on or after March 25, 1971 shall continue to be detected; deleted and expelled in accordance with Law. Immediate and practical steps shall be taken to expel such foreigners.	This is a continuing Process The State Government of Assam have stepped up the process of detection and expulsion.
5.9	The Government will give due consideration to certain difficulties expressed by the AASU/AAGSP regarding the	This is also a continuing process. The State Government who were requested to give it a push requested to give it a push have stepped up the tempo of this work. The proposals for amendments to the IM (DT) Act, 1983 have been considered in consultation with the State Government and

Sl. No. of Accord	Text	Progress
1	<p>implementation of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983.</p>	3
6.	<p>Constitutional, Legislative and administrative safeguards may be appropriate, shall be provided to protect, preserve and promote the cultural, social, linguistic identity and heritage of the Assamese people</p>	<p>the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Amendment Act, 1988 has been enacted in April, 1988. Consequent amendments to the Rules have also been notified in May, 1988.</p> <p>The State Government and AASU had given a series of proposals for the amendments of the Constitution giving Assam a 'Special Status' distinct more than other States of the Union. It has been clarified that Assam Accord does not mention special status for Assam nor have the Government made any commitment in this regard. All other proposals of State Government have been examined and they have been requested to send fresh proposals which may be within the basic frame work of the Constitution and directly relatable to the objectives of Clause 6. Meanwhile, an official level Committee, including representatives of State Government has been set up to formulate concrete programmes/schemes which can be undertaken under this clause. This Committee has already met in four occasions and finalised a proposal for a Cultural Complex in Assam which would be recommended by the committee to the Government. Meanwhile it has been decided to re-examine in detail each proposal of Assam Government under this clause.</p>
7.	<p>The Government take this opportunity to renew their com-</p>	<p>Planning Commission and various other Ministries/Departments</p>

<i>Sj. No. of Accord</i>	<i>Text</i>	<i>Progress</i>
1	<p>mitment for the speedy all round economic development of Assam, so as to improve the standard of living of the people. Special emphasis will be placed on education and science and Technology through establishment of national institutions.</p>	<p>of the Central Government are giving due consideration for the speedy allround economic development of Assam. A number of important Projects identified by the Planning Commission have been taken up for expeditious implementation by the concerned Ministries/Department. Recently a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of a Member to the Planning Commission to go into various proposals for economic development of Assam and suggest a special Plan for Assam.</p>
2	<p>8.1 The Government will arrange for the issue of citizenship certificates in future only by the authorities of the Central Government.</p>	<p>The power of issuing Citizenship Certificates has been withdrawn from the Collectors of the districts. This power would henceforth vest only in the Central Government.</p>
8.2	<p>Specific complaints that may be made by the AASU/AAGSP about irregular issuance of Indian Citizenship Certificates (ICC) will be looked into.</p>	<p>No complaints have been received so far.</p>
9.1	<p>The international border shall be made secure against future infiltration by erection of physical barriers like walls, barbed wire fencing and other obstacles at appropriate places. Patrolling by security forces on land and riverine routes all along with International border shall be adequately intensified. In order to further strengthen the security arrangements to prevent effective future infiltration. An adequate number of checkposts shall be set up.</p>	<p>Assam PWD have been entrusted with the work of construction of roads and fence in the Assam Sector. Works with an estimated cost of Rs. 2353.36 lakhs have been sanctioned and the Government of Assam are reported to have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1198.87 lakhs upto 31.3.90. Approval has also been accorded for construction of barbed wire fence in 36 Kms. long stretches along North and South bank of Brahmaputra river in Dhubri District.</p>

<i>Sl. No. of Accord</i>	<i>Text</i>	<i>Progress</i>
1	2	3
9 2	<p>Besides arrangement mentioned above and keeping in view security considerations, a road all long the international border shall be constructed so as to facilitate patrolling by security forces, land between border and the road would be kept free of human habitation, wherever possible Riverline patrolling along the international border would be intensified All effective measures would be adopted to prevent infiltrators crossing or attempting to cross the international border</p>	<p>Strengthening of BSF along the Indo-Bangladesh Border including Assam Sector has been taken up under a 5 year programme beginning from 1986-87. Under this programme, number of companies deployed, number of Border Outposts and O P Towers have been increased in the Assam Sector of the border Assam Government have been requested to agree to take up the responsibility for rehabilitation of the persons who may be affected by the creation of 'no man's land'</p>
10	<p>It will be ensured that relevant laws for prevention of encroachment of Government lands and land in tribal belts and blocks are strictly enforced and unauthorised encroachers evicted as laid down under such laws</p>	<p>According to the State Government the existing laws are sufficient and would be strictly enforced</p>
11	<p>It will be ensured that relevant law restricting acquisition of immovable property by foreigners in Assam is strictly enforced</p>	<p>The State Government are initiating action in this regard</p>
12.	<p>It will be ensured that Birth and Death Registers are duly maintained</p>	<p>According to the State Government of Assam the existing system of registration of births and deaths in Assam has been replaced by a revised system for ensuring proper maintenance of the Birth and Death Registers</p>

Sl. No. of Accord	Text	Progress
1	2	3

13. AASU/AAGSP call of the agitation assure full cooperation and dedicate themselves towards the development of country.

Agitation has been called off

14. The Central and State Government have agreed to

(a) Review with sympathy and withdraw cases of disciplinary action against employees in the context of the agitation and to ensure that there is no victimisation

According to the information received from the State Government and the concerned Ministries/Departments disciplinary cases in connection with participation in the agitation have been reviewed

(b) Frame a scheme for exgratia payment to next of kin of those who were killed in the course of agitation

According to State Government the next of kin of the persons killed/missing in the course of the agitation have been paid ex-gratia grant @ Rs 5000/- in each case for which 100% Central Assistance had been provided as per pattern prevailing then. The Central Government have since agreed in principle to enhance this amount to Rs 20000/- in every case, irrespective of the fact whether the person supported the agitation or not and have requested the State Government to submit necessary proposals in this behalf

(c) Give sympathetic consideration to proposals for relaxation of the upper age limit for employment in Public Services in Assam, having regard to exceptional situation that prevailed in holding of academic

Orders have been issued for general relaxation in upper age limit by six years for a period of 5 years by the State Government as well as by the Central Government in case of candidates from Assam

<i>Sl. No. of Accord</i>	<i>Text</i>	<i>Progress</i>
1	2	3

and competitive examinations etc. in the context of agitation in Assam.

- (d) Undertake review of detention cases, if any, as well as cases against if persons charged with criminal offences in connection with the agitation, except those charged with Commission of heinous offences.
- (e) Consider withdrawal of the prohibitory orders/notifications in force, if any.

All the NSA detenus detained in connection with the agitation have been released. The criminal cases have also been reviewed by the State Government.

The State Government have withdrawn notification under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955 throughout the State except in case of vital installations and Assam-Nagaland border area. Prohibitory orders under Sec 144 Cr P C. have also similarly been withdrawn

Implementation of Assam Accord Regarding Para 3 of the Statement of Home Minister on 16th August, 1985

Ref. No.	Brief subject	Remarks
1	2	3

PARA-3

- (a) The Election Commission will be requested to ensure preparation of fair electoral rolls;
- (b) time for settlement of claims and objections to be extended by 30 days subject to this being consistent with the election rules; and
- (c) the Election Commission will be requested to send Central observers

The Election Commission extended the time by 30 days upto 27th September 1985 for filing claims and objections to the draft electoral rolls. Ten Central Observers were also deputed to Assam to supervise the preparation of the electoral rolls. Electoral rolls finally published on 7th November, 1985 and elections held in Assam on 16.12.1985.

PARA-3(2)

- (a) To establish an oil refinery in Assam in the Private Sector.

It has been agreed to set up a 2 MTPA grass-root refinery with provision to increase its capacity to 3 MTPA in case additional crude is available. The refinery would be set up as a subsidiary Ms IBP, an existing public sector oil company with some capital participation from Assam Government and it would be registered with its head-quarters in Assam. Process of site selection and obtaining necessary clearances for the project is in progress.

Ref. No	Brief subject	Remarks
1	2	3
(b)	Central Government will render full assistance to the State Government in their efforts to re-opening	A Rehabilitation package for revival of Ashok Paper Mills has been finalised in consultation with all concerned including Government of Assam. As per this package, Central Government has agreed to provide an outright grant of Rs 67.08 crores to the State Government. An amount of Rs 10.69 crores from out of this has already been provided during 1989-90 and the remaining amount would be made available in 1990-91.
(i)	Ashok Paper Mill	Central Government has already provided an assistance of Rs 2.40 crores for rehabilitation of the Jute Mill. A proposal of AASU Assam Government for converting this amount into an out-right grant has been referred to the Ministry of Textiles.
(ii)	Jute Mill	The detailed work for setting up an IIT in Assam has been taken up and a plot of land in Nagaon District of Assam with its extension centre near Guwahati was selected. This land could not be made available by the Government of Assam. However, the State Government has recently sent a proposal for modifications in the proposed site. This has been referred to the Department of Education. A Project Advisory Committee has been constituted. The Project Report prepared by the Educational Consultants India Ltd is being processed by the Department of Education.
(c)	An IIT will be set up in Assam	

Setting up of Telecom Unit at Salt Lake, Calcutta

4721 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up a telecom unit at Salt Lake, Calcutta,

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K P UNNIKRI SHNAN) (a) A proposal to set up an electronic Switching factory is under discussion between the Government of India and Government of West Bengal. This offer was made by the Ministry during my visit to Calcutta in February 1990.

(b) Details of the proposal are being worked out.

(c) M/s Indian Telephone Industries have submitted a proposal in this regard. The proposal is being discussed between ITI and WBEIDC.

[Translation]

Telephone Connections in Maharashtra

4722 SHRI HARISHANKAR MAHALE Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of applications pending for telephone connections in Maharashtra at present

(b) whether there is any scheme of Government to dispose of these applications soon

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K P UNNIKRI SHNAN) (a) 3,90,765 (as on 28.2.90)

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The capacity of exchanges in Maharashtra is proposed to be augmented through addition of new equipment and expansion of existing exchanges. It is proposed that by the end of the eighth plan it will be possible to provide Telephones practically on demand in telephone exchanges of less than 5000 lines capacity and to contain waiting period on an average to one year in telephone exchanges of more than 5000 line capacity. This is subject to approval of plans and timely availability of equipments.

(d) Does not arise.

Declaration of Ajmer-Bhilwara-Chittorgarh-Indore Road as National Highway

4723 SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposals sent by the Government of Rajasthan for declaring Ajmer-Indore and Dausa-Swai Madhopur roads as National Highways have been rejected

(b) whether Government of Rajasthan has again sent the proposal to declare Ajmer-Bhilwara-Chittorgarh-Indore road as National Highway, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to declare the said road as National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). The proposals sent by the State Government for declaring these roads as National Highways could not be accommodated on account of resource constraints and other priority considerations. The State Government was informed about this in March, 1989. In May 1989, the State Government again requested for declaration of Ajmer-Chittore-Indore Road as National Highway.

(c) Declaration of new National Highway would depend upon the availability of resources in the Eighth Five Year Plan, which is yet to be finalised.

Jodhpur Bypass

4724. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government has sent a proposal to the Union Government for inclusion of Jodhpur bypass under Strategic Road Programme; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) An estimate for acquisition of land for the construction of 43.1 Km long Jodhpur

Bypass has been sanctioned in November, 1989. Further action will be taken on completion of land acquisition.

States Affected by Famine

4725. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance sanctioned to the States affected by famine during the last three years;

(b) the amount released by Union Government and the amount utilized by each State during these three years;

(c) whether any target was fixed by each State to provide employment opportunities; and

(d) if so, the actual achievements made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The State-wise details of ceilings of expenditure approved, expenditure reported by the State Governments and amount released to various States for drought relief during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 are given in attached statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

The Ceilings of expenditure approved by Government of India. Expenditure reported by State Governments and amount released to States for drought relief during 1987-88 to 1989-90

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	State	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90		
		Ceilings of expdr. approved by Govt. of India	Expenditure reported by State Govt	Amount released including margin money	Ceilings of expdr. approved by Govt of India	Expenditure reported by State Govt	Amount released including margin money	Ceilings of expdr. approved by Govt. of India	Expenditure reported by State Govt.	Amount released including margin money
1	Andhra Pradesh	94.08	66.52	57.86	2.17	4.50	17.820*	—	—	—
2.	Goa	0.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Gujarat	282.67	517.74	258.73	117.74	309.13	141.220*	—	—	—
4.	Haryana	37.27	39.14	33.68	0.69	—	0.410	—	—	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	18.71	17.85	15.43	0.44	—	0.290	—	—	—
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.98	12.11	11.25	0.13	—	1.400*	2.60	NR	1.225
7	Karnataka	47.63	28.90	22.48	0.95	0.76	11.140*	—	—	—

S. No	State	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90		
		Ceilings of expdr. approved by Govt of India	Expenditure reported by State Govt	Amount released including margin money	Ceilings of expdr. approved by Govt of India	Expenditure reported by State Govt	Amount released including margin money	Ceilings of expdr. approved by Govt of India	Expenditure reported by State Govt.	Amount released including margin money
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	Kerala	47.35	49.89	43.13	1.00	—	(-14 920	5.65	7.82	9.87*
9	Madhya Pradesh	81.06	160.80	61.59	40.21	177.12	47 375'	27.18	137.94	19.18
10	Maharashtra	68.69	133.82	49.88	17.62	25.95	21,910*	—	—	—
11	Nagaland	3.88	3.86	3.00	0.03	—	—	—	—	—
12	Orissa	59.59	39.22	37.03	3.15	6.29	24,815*	—	—	—
13	Punjab	29.39	23.63	17.56	0.14	—	0.050	—	—	—
14.	Rajasthan	433.16	561.84	415.51	216.26	327.15	277,555*	31.82	30.04	17,205
15	Tamil Nadu	62.94	75.80	50.89	3.23	—	6 415@	38.05	45.85	21.69
16	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.13	1.13	0.38

S No	State	1987 88			1988 89			1989 90		
		Ceilings of expdr approved by Govt of India	Expenditure reported by State Govt	Amount released including margin money	Ceilings of expdr approved by Govt of India	Expenditure reported by State Govt	Amount released including margin money	Ceilings of expdr approved by Govt of India	Expenditure reported by State Govt	Amount released including margin money
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	Uttar Pradesh	155 74	123 41	118 09	2 35	15 93	32 720*	24 92	24 92	20 231

*Including Arrears

@Includes advance release of Rs 4 375 crores of Margin Money

(-) Means Recovery

Cheating of Unemployed Persons

4726 SHRI RAM LAL RAHI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that poor and unemployed persons are being cheated by some agents in the name of providing employment to them in Saudi Arabia and other countries

(b) if so, the details in this regard

(c) whether any foreigners are also involved therein and

(d) if so the action taken against them and the names of the countries to which they belong?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) (a) and (b) Cheating is a crime under Sections 415 416 418 and 420 Indian Penal Code. The registration investigation detection and prevention of crime is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Central agencies do not collect any data regarding cheating by some agents in the name of providing employment to unemployed persons in other countries.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

[English]

Widening of National Highway No 3

4728 SHRI DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether a proposal for widening of

National Highway No 3 is pending with the Government,

(b) if so, since when and

(c) whether Government propose to complete the work before the commencement of Kumbh Mela in Nasik district of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN) (a) to (c) The Annual Plan for 1990-91 includes the following proposals for widening of NH 3

(i) Widening to four lanes Indore Dewas Section including Indore Bypass

(ii) Widening to four lanes from Km 414 to 418 near Nasik

The proposal at (i) is awaiting appraisal by the World Bank and the estimate for the proposal at (ii) received in March 1990, is under examination. Taking into consideration the work involved which includes the construction of a major bridge it will not be possible to complete the work before the Kumbh Mela

[Translation]

Compensation to Farmers for Crop Damaged by Hail Storm

4729 KUMARI UMA BHARATI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have fixed any criteria for giving compensation to the farmers for their crops damaged due to hail storms

(b) whether the amount of compensa

tion given to them is adequate; and

[English]

(c) if not, whether Government contemplate to increase the amount of compensation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVILAL): (a) to (c). The purpose of providing Central assistance for natural calamities including hailstorm is not to compensate for the loss of crops but only to enable the affected farmers to resume their normal agricultural operations. The Central assistance for damage to crops due to national calamity including hailstorm was extended only to small and marginal farmers whose crops were damaged more than 50%. The Central assistance was extended in the form of agricultural input subsidy @Rs. 200/- per ha. till 31.3.1990. The Scheme of financing relief expenditure has undergone change with effect from 1.4.1990. A Calamity Relief Fund has been constituted for each State with allocated amount. The State Level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State shall now decide on all matters connected with the financing of the relief expenditure.

Long Distance Public Telephones in Kerala

4730. **SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to increase capacity for local switching and long distance public telephones in Kerala during 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with district-wise break-up?

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

(b) There is plan to provide 200 nos. of Long Distance Public Telephones in Kerala during 1990-91. District-wise break-up has not been finalised. Local switching capacity is proposed to be added as per statement given subject to the availability of the equipment

STATEMENT

Local switching capacity planned to be added in Kerala during 1990-91, subject to availability to equipment

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Capacity (in lines)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	12160
2.	Quilon	3972
3.	Pathanamthitta	3534
4	Alleppey	2772

1	2	3
5.	Kottayam	7658
6.	Idukki	1176
7.	Ernakulam	9298
8.	Trichur	1386
9.	Malapuram	1298
10.	Palghat	1916
11.	Calicut	5258
12.	Wynad	2204
13.	Cannanore	1560
14.	Kasargod	2198

Opening of Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in Quilon District

4731. SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open Post and Telegraph offices in Quilon District of Kerala during 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the total amount likely to be spent, the places selected and anticipated dates of completion?

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

(b) The places proposed for Post Offices are:—

- 1) Peringalam

- 2) Vilavoorkonam.

- 3) Kadakkode

- 4) Kadathur Ward

- 5) Inchakkad

These post offices are to be opened in 1990-91, and the total anticipated expenditure is about Rs. 67,000/- per annum.

The Telegraph Offices proposed are at Kalthuruthy and Nilamel, the anticipated expenditure being Rs. 42,000/-. The telegraph facility is likely to be provided by November, 1990.

Development in Indigenous Technology

4732. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's perspective planning in the country's efforts to indigenize the production of exchanges, suitable for our conditions, with indigenously developed technology; and

(b) the new initiative being taken by the Government to encourage the indigenous production of exchanges and to bring down the cost of production?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K P UNNIKRIISHNAN) (a) Government perspective plans are to meet the future demand of exchange equipment with production in the country based on indigeneous technology. There will be continuous upgradation of technology to make the equipment suitable to meet our growing requirements traffic conditions and new devices as well as technological advances

(b) Production capacities are being created with indigenous technology both in the case of small and large capacity exchanges. New initiatives like identification of significant factors contributing to costs and reducing the costs with the optimal utilisation of available resources are envisaged

[*Translation*]

Programme for Increasing of Per Acre Yield in Hill Areas

4733 SHRI HARISH RAWAT Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to include comprehensive programme in Eighth Five Year Plan for increasing per acre yield in hill areas of the country

(b) if so, whether consolidation of holdings in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh is also included therein, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The Government of India have proposed several comprehensive agriculture development programmes in the Eighth Five Year Plan for increasing per acre yield in the country including hill areas

(b) and (c) There is no proposal for consolidation of holdings in the hills of Uttar Pradesh

[*English*]

Officials on Deputation in BSF, ITBP and CRPF

4734 SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of officers who are on deputation from other departments to Border Security Force, Indo Tibetan Borders Police and Central Reserve Police Force and have completed their normal tenure of three years,

(b) the reasons for not reverting them to their parent offices

(c) whether departmental candidates who are eligible for promotion to the grades are not getting it because of these deputationists and

(d) if so the reasons for not promoting them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) (a) 3 Officers who are on deputation to Indo-Tibetan Border Police and one to Central Reserve Police Force have completed their normal tenure of deputation

(b) to (d). In one case that of deputationist to CRPF the period of deputation of the officer was extended on education grounds as permissible under Government orders. In the remaining 3 cases, the period of deputation was extended in public interest and in accordance with the instructions of the Government on extension of period of deputation beyond the normal tenure. Out of these only one resultant vacancy is required to be filled through promotion of departmental candidates, when the approved period of deputation of the present incumbent expires

Development of Inland Waterways in Kerala

4735. PROF. K.V THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of inland waterways development schemes in Kerala implemented during 1989-90, and

(b) the amount allotted for the implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). The responsibility for development of inland waterways other than National Waterways rests with the States Governments. The Central Government is, however, giving loan assistance to the State Government for Centrally Sponsored schemes to the extent of 50 per cent of the sanctioned cost of the scheme. The details of the Centrally Sponsored schemes for development of inland waterways implemented in Kerala during 1989-90 and the amount released to Government of Kerala therefor are given below:—

- (i) Improvement of Udyogmandal Canal— Rs. 54.00 lakhs

- (ii) Improvement of Champakara Canal—Rs. 44.00 lakhs

Further, techno-economic studies and hydrographic surveys of the Badagara-Kottapuram-Cochin and Quilon-Trivandrum stretches of West Coast Canal were also conducted during 1989-90 as Central Schemes. A sum of Rs. 12.19 lakhs was spent by the Inland Waterways Authority of India on these schemes during 1989-90.

Widening of National Highways in Kerala

4736. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals for widening to four lanes of National Highways in Kerala;

(b) whether there are proposals to construct flyovers on National Highways in Kerala to reduce the traffic congestion; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Four laning from Alwaye to Vytilla and Aroor to Shertallai sections (37 Kms) of National Highways-47 has been provided in the Annual Plan of 1990-91.

(b) and (c). Six Road-over bridges (R.O.Bs) viz. one each at Kalamassery at Km. 338/230 and Ponnurunni at Km. 347/855 of NH-47; on Trivandrum bypass on NH-47; and on NH-47 A and two on Alleppey bypass on NH-47 have been included in the Annual Plan 1990-91 for sanction.

Pension Scheme in FACT

4737. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request for introduction of pension scheme for the employees of Fertilizer and Chemical Travancore Limited (FACT); and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance to Coconut and Pepper Growers of Kerala

4738. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special scheme to assist the coconut growers and pepper growers of Kerala whose crops are damaged due to diseases; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). In so far as coconut is concerned, the Coconut Development Board is implementing a Scheme for the Integrated Development of small Coconut Holdings in Kerala with a target coverage of 10,000 ha. since 1987-88. Under this scheme subsidy is extended to coconut growers for removal of diseased palms, planting material for replanting/underplanting, installation of irrigation units, adoption of multispecies cropping in disease affected holdings etc. Credit facilities are also arranged for the farmers for adopting permanent improvement in coco-

nut holdings.

In so far as pepper is concerned, a rehabilitation programme for diseased and unproductive pepper garden covering 2500 ha. is under implementation since 1987-88 in Kerala. The scheme provides for replanting of unproductive vines, replacing of unhealthy standards, adoption of organic manures, application of fertilizers, cultural operations and plant protection.

Decline in Prices of Coconut and Allied Products

4739. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coconut Farmers of Kerala have submitted a memorandum to the Union Government to take urgent measures to arrest further decline in prices of coconuts, copra, coconut-oil and allied products; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon by Government so far?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) A memorandum submitted to the Honourable Prime Minister by the Kera Karshaka Sangham, Trivandrum regarding insufficient support price fixed for copra, improvement of coconut cultivation etc. A copy of the same was submitted to the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister.

(b) Minimum support price for copra has been fixed at Rs. 1600 per quintal for 1990 as against Rs. 1500 for 1989 on the basis of recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).

Development of Reservoir Fisheries

4740. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of reservoir fisheries in Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The project envisages development of 332 reservoirs covering an area of 27,221 ha. to produce 6,187 of fish per annum. The project will benefit 4661 fishermen of 90 primary fishermen cooperative societies in the States of Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The total project cost is Rs. 10.96 crores which is to be shared by Ministry of Agriculture, National Cooperative Development Corporation and the three project States.

State Roads of Orissa Recommended by NTPC for Inclusion Into National Highway System

4741. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Policy Committee had recommended for addition of some State roads of Orissa into the National Highway system;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the State roads of Orissa which have been included into National Highway system;

(d) if not, the steps taken to implement those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): (a) to

(d). Yes, Sir. The following two roads have been suggested by the National Transport Policy Committee for inclusion in the National Highway network:—

(i) Berhampur-Raipur Road (length: 550 Kms.)

(ii) Kharagpur-Balasore Road (length: 125 Kms.)

Owing to financial stringency and other priority considerations, it has not been possible to include these roads in the National Highway grid.

Growth Rate of Agricultural Production

4742. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projections of the Seventh Plan for agriculture have been realised:

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the growth rate in agricultural production during Seventh Plan period and the position of India among the agricultural advanced countries?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The projections of the Seventh Plan for agricultural production of all crops was 4 per cent whereas the provisional figure of achievement is 3.46 per cent.

(b) The projected growth rate of the Seventh Plan could not be achieved due to adverse weather conditions during the years 1986-86 to 1987-88.

(c) The provisional growth rate of agri-

culture production for all crops during the Seventh Plan period for India is 3.46 per cent. The corresponding figures for the Seventh Plan period for agriculturally advanced countries is not available.

Telecommunication Services in Remote Villages

4743. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the specific steps taken to bring the remote villages into the mainstream of our national life through telecommunication net work?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): The existing policy of the Government for extending telecom facilities to the rural areas is to provide at least one telephone, without consideration of profit or loss in an important place of hexagonal area of 5 kms. side. The whole country has 48,888 hexagon of which so far 32,574 have been covered.

Considering that there are about 2.21 lakhs of Panchayats in the country, Government have taken a policy decision to bring all the Panchayats into the telecommunication network by using modern transmission media like radio systems, PCM systems etc. It is also proposed to have small sized telephone exchanges upto 16 lines capacity at the lower end so that the subscribers can have telephones even in smaller places. As these programmes are implemented, the rural areas in remote villages will be progressively brought on to the National telecom network.

[*Translation*]

Complaints of Wrong Metering in Basti Telephone Exchange

4744. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether electronic exchange facility is available in Basti district of U.P.;

(b) if not, the time by which it will be set up there;

(c) whether complaints of wrong metering have increased after the introduction of S.T.D. facility in Basti district of U.P.; and

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

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

(b) During 1990-91 subject to availability of equipment.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Individual cases are examined and settled on the basis of investigation and merits of the cases.

[*English*]

Demand for Concessional Rates for use of Communications Facilities

4745. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a request from the Indian Newspaper Society for concessional rates for the use of different telecommunication facilities; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

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

- (b) 1. Concessions previously available for Press Teleprinter circuits but withdrawn in 1986 have been fully restored.
2. Part-time hiring of circuits, which was withdrawn in 1986, was restored.
3. 50% concession was recently announced for Bata and facsimile circuits for Press.
4. The Press Telegrams continue to be charged at concessional rates.

[*Translation*]**Agricultural Colleges**

4746. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of agricultural colleges in the country; and

(b) the locations of these colleges in Bihar?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Sir, A State-wise list of Agricultural Colleges in the country with their locations is enclosed.

STATEMENT*State wise list of Agriculture Colleges and their locations*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Agricultural Colleges</i>
1	2	3
1.	Assam	College of Agriculture, Jorhat. College of Agriculture, Viswanth, Charhali.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Agriculture College, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad. S.V. Agriculture College, Triputi, Chittoor. Agriculture College, Bapatia, Guntur.
3.	Bihar	Agriculture College, Kanke, Ranchi. College of Agriculture, Sabour. College of Agriculture, Dholi.
4.	Gujarat	College of Agriculture, Junagadh. College of Agriculture, Navasari.

1	2	3
		B.A. College of Agriculture, Anand.
5.	Haryana	College of Agriculture, Hissar. College of Agriculture, Kaul.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	College of Agriculture, Palampur. College of Agriculture, Solan.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	College of Agriculture, Sapore.
8.	Kerala	College of Agriculture, Vellayani, Trivandrum.
9.	Karnataka	College of Agriculture, Hebbal, Bangalore. College of Agriculture, Dharwad. College of Agriculture, Raichur.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	College of Agriculture, Jabalpur. College of Agriculture, Indore. College of Agriculture, Rewa. College of Agriculture, Gwalior. College of Agriculture, Khandawa. College of Agriculture, Mandsaur. College of Agriculture, Sehore. College of Agriculture, Raipur.
11.	Maharashtra	College of Agriculture, Akola. College of Agriculture, Nagpur. Anandniketan College of Agriculture, Warora, Chandrapur. Sri Shivaji College of Agriculture, Amravati.

1	2	3
		College of Agriculture, Dapoli.
		College of Agriculture, Pune.
		College of Agriculture, Kolhapur.
		College of Agriculture, Dhule.
		College of Agriculture, Parbhani.
		College of Agriculture, Latur.
12.	Manipur	Manipur Agricultural College, Imphal.
13.	Nagaland	College of Agriculture, Medziphema.
14.	Orissa	College of Agriculture, Bhubaneswar.
		College of Agriculture, Chiplima.
		College of Agriculture, Ludhiana.
		Khalsa College, Amritsar.
15.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur.
		S.K. M. College of Agriculture, Jobner, Jaipur.
		Dungar College of Agriculture, Bikaner.
		B.B. Government College, Chiniapura, Shahjara, Jaipur.
		Dayanand College, Biwar Road, Ajmer.
		G.V. College of Agriculture, Arts and Commerce Sangaria.
		Government College Swai Madhupur.
16.	Tamil Nadu	Agriculture College, Coimbatore.

1 2

3

17. **Uttar Pradesh**

College of Agriculture, Madurai.

College of Agriculture, Killikulam.

Faculty of Agriculture, Annamalai Nagar Agricultural College, Pondicherry.

College of Agriculture, Pantnagar, Nainital.

Uttar Pradesh Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Kanpur.

College of Agriculture, Kumarganj, Faizabad.

Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varansi.

Raja Balwant Singh College, Agra.

Illahabad Agricultural Institute, Illahabad.

Janta Vedic College, Baraut, Meerut.

Amar Singh College, Lakhaoti, Bulandshar.

D.N.V. College, Hamirpur.

Narain College, Shikohabad, Mainpuri.

Udai Pratap College Varansi.

Kul Bhaskar Ashram Degree College, Illahabad.

Tilak Dhari College, Jauanpur.

Janta College, Bekawar, Itwaha.

Town Post-Graduate College, Ballia.

National Degree College, Barhalganj, Gorkhpur.

R.K. College, Shamli, Muzzafarnagar.

K.V. Degree College, Machhra, Meerut.

1 2

3

R M.P.P. Degree College, Grukul Narsan,
Saharanpur

Sri Durga Degree College, Chandesar
Azamgarh

Ch. Chhotu Ram Degree College, Muzzafar-
nagar

Kissan Degree College, Simdhaoli, Ghazibad.

Degree College, Ghazipur.

Baba Raghawa Dass Degree College, Deoira

R S M Degree College, Dhampur, Bijnaora

Janta Agriculture College, Ajitmal, Itwah

Gochar Agricultural College, Rampur, Man-
hyaram Saharanpur

Janta Degree College, Muzzafarnagar.

Government Degree College, Jakhini, Varansi.

18 West Bengal

Agriculture College, Haringhatta, Mohanpur,
Nadia

Agriculture College, Cooch Behar

Institute of Agriculture (Pali Siksha Bhavan),
Sriniketan

University College of Agriculture, Ballygunge,
Cinoullar Road, Calcutta

[English]

Bridges over Rivers in Orissa

4747. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds made by Union Government so far to Orissa in respect of bridge over river Bada Genguti on Krishnadaspur Udaigiri-Ratnagiri Road, bridge over river Brahmani on Dhenkanak-

Kamakhyanagar Road and Road over Bridge at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road of Orissa; and

(b) the progress made so far and the dates by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) The allocation of funds made so far by the Union Government in respect of the following bridge works in Orissa is as follows;

<i>Name of work</i>	<i>Central allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
1. Bridge over river Bada Genguti on Krishnadaspur-Udaigiri-Ratnagiri road	40.00
2. Bridge over river Brahmani on Dhenkanal-Kamakhyanagar road	150.00
3. Road over bridge at Jajpur-Keonjhar road.	70.00

has been provided the Railway's budget for 1990-91.

(b) The main bridge over Bada-Genguti along with a part of the approach road has already been completed. The entire work is likely to be completed by 1991.

For Brahmani bridge, out of 24 wells, 21 have been completed and out of 23 spans the superstructure of 14 spans has been cast. The project is likely to be completed by 1992.

For the road over bridge of Jajpur-Keonjhar road, the work on approaches is in progress. However, the work of over-bridge is yet to be taken up in hand by the Indian Railways. It is too early to indicate the date of completion of this project.

Commissioning and Conversion of Telephone Exchange in Bombay

4748. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons on waiting list for telephone connections in Bombay as on 28 February, 1990:

(b) the number of new connections proposed to be given during 1990-91;

(c) whether Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited proposed to commission new telephone exchanges in Bombay in 1990-91 to ease the situation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(b) 100,000 Lines

(e) whether there is any proposal to convert some of the exchanges into digital electronic exchange in Bombay; and

(c) Yes, Sir.

(f) if so, the details thereof?

(d) Details of new Telephone Exchange proposed to be commissioned by MTNL, Bombay in 1990-91 are given in the Statement-I.

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The number of persons on waiting list for telephone connections in Bombay as on 28.2.90 is:

(e) Yes, Sir.

Bombay	2,05,731
New Bombay	9,057
	2,14,788

(f) Details of exchanges proposed to be converted into digital electronic exchanges in Bombay are given in the attached statement -II.

STATEMENT

List of Exchanges proposed to be commissioned in Bombay in 1990-91

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
1	2	3
1.	Kandivdi-II	10,000
2.	Byculla-IV	8,000
3.	South Colaba RLU	7,000
4.	Vile Parle-3	7,000
5.	Mulund-2	10,000
6.	Thane Cherai RLU	7,000
7.	Mumbra RLU	1,000
8.	Marol-4	10,000
9.	L&T RLU	2,000
10.	Pawai RLU	2,000
11.	Gandevi RLU-1	10,000

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
12.	Panvel RLU	3,000
13.	Sheva RLU	1,000
14.	Mandvi RLU-I	7,000
15.	Mandvi RLU-2	5,000
16.	Bhayandar RLU	2,000
17.	Expansion of 4 different exchange by line cards	12,000
18.	Rebale RLU	2,000
19.	Vashi RLU	4,000
		110,000

STATEMENT

<i>Name of old Exchange</i>	<i>Lines</i>	<i>Being replaced by.</i>	<i>Lines</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Byculla-I	7,800	Byculla-4	8,000
Colaba	7,100	South Colaba RLU	7,000
Kausa MAX-II	800	Mumbra RLU	1,000
Gamdevi-2	9,900	Gamdevi RLU-1	10,000
Panvel MAX-II	1,600	Panvel RLU	3,000
Mandvi-1	7,600	Mandvi RLU's 1 and 2	12,000
Bhayander MAX-II	1,300	Bhayandar RLU	2,000
Rebale MAX-II	1,000	Rebale RLU	2,000

Setting up of Modern Telecom Centre in New Delhi

4749. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited has recently established a modern Telecom Centre in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the facilities available at the centre;

(c) the total expenditure involved in establishing the new Delhi Centre;

(d) whether similar centres are proposed to be established in other metropolitan cities in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir. 3 Modern Telecom Centres have been commissioned in Delhi. The latest was commissioned on 8th Feb. 1990 at Arunachal Bhavan, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.

(b) A statement giving details of the facilities in this centre is attached.

(c) A sum of Rs. 23.43 lakhs, including the cost of the building has been spent on setting up of this Centre.

(d) and (e). Telecom. centres have been opened in State Capitals and it is proposed to open such centres in other large cities and gradually extend them upto the Revenue District Headquarters level.

STATEMENT

A statement of Facilities provided at the Telecom. Centre At Arunachal Bhavan, New Delhi

1. FAX and Telex messages can be

transmitted to all stations available on STD/ISD. Two FAX Machines and two telex connections are provided for this purpose.

2. Customers can make STD & ISD calls to all STD/ISD stations/countries through two STD/ISD public phones. Local calls can also be made and for this purpose two local pay phones are provided.
3. Manual National & International Trunk calls can also be booked.
4. The customers can also receive Telex/FAX messages by registering themselves with the telecom. centre.

Consortium for Renovation of Calcutta Telephones

4750. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a consortium has been formed for renovation of the external plant and equipment of the Calcutta telephones;

(b) if so, the details of the constituents of the consortium;

(c) the estimated cost of renovation work;

(d) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the consortium; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir. There is however a proposal under consideration for formation of a consortium.

(b), (c) and (e). The details of the pro-

posal consortium would be collected and laid on the table of the house.

(d) The estimated cost of the work is about Rs. 75 crores.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Service in Villages in U.P.

4751. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a Scheme to provide telephones in Villages;

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme and the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether Government propose to provide telephones in villages of backward district of Deoria in Eastern Uttar Pradesh also under this scheme; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): (a) and (b). The rural component of the draft 8th Plan provides for (i) Additional 10.6 lakh lines of switching capacity and (ii) Public Call Offices in all the Gram Panchayats. It is also planned to give telephones practically on demand in the rural areas. The estimated investments is about Rs. 3000 crore. There is a proposal to cover all villages by the year 2000 A.D.

(c) Yes, Sir. All the Panchayats will be provided with PCOs by 1995 in Deoria District also.

(d) All villages are planned to be provided with PCOs by 2000 A.D.

Reservation in Posts for SC/ST in Ministry of Communications

4752. SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL: SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes lying Vacant in the Ministry and since when;

(b) the category-wise number of reserved posts filled during last three years; and

(c) whether Government proposed to fill the reserved posts in each category as per their prescribed quota and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the field units and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir. Besides normal recruitment, a special recruitment drive was undertaken during the year 1989 to fill up SC/ST reserved vacancies. A similar drive is expected to be launched during the current year also. Details are being worked out by Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

Opening of Post Offices at Panchayat Level in Madhya Pradesh

4753. SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

open post-offices at Panchayat level in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such Panchayat headquarters in Madhya Pradesh where post offices are not there;

(d) the time by which the facility is likely to be provided there; and

(e) whether Government propose to open mobile post offices there and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The information is furnished in the annexed statement.

(c) The number of gram panchayat headquarters in Madhya Pradesh not having a post office at present is 10,550.

(d) In accordance with the provision made in each Annual Plan certain number of post offices are opened in each State. There is no programme or proposal to open post offices in all gram panchayat headquarters.

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANS-

(e) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Branch Post Offices Proposed to be Opened in Rural Areas of Madhya Pradesh

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the proposed post office</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
1.	Parsada	Durg
2.	Nandal	Durg
3.	Bharda	Durg
4.	Salhetola	Rajnandgaon
5.	Morchatola	Rajnandgaon
6.	Piparkhanti	Bilaspur
7.	Jhingatpur	Bilaspur
8.	Semaria	Bilaspur
9.	Darri	Bilaspur
10.	Terhandhaura	Bilaspur

1	2	3
11.	Donda	Bilaspur
12.	Deorikhurd	Bilaspur
13.	Rasola	Bilaspur
14.	Umaria Dadar	Bilaspur
15.	Gadadih	Bilaspur
16.	Bandha	Sidhi
17.	Khoka	Shahdol
18.	Dhamokhar	Shahdol
19.	Badwar	Shahdol
20.	Medra	Sidhi
21.	Chilhiyamar	Shahdol
22.	Checharia	Shahdol
23.	Jhal	Shahdol
24.	Bilaspur	Shahdol
25.	Chanda	Mandla
26.	Dhamni	Mandla
27.	Dhimdongri	Mandla
28.	Pondi	Mandla
29.	Brahmpuri	Raipur
30.	Koliha	Raipur
31.	Koteya	Ambikapur
32.	Lurgikala	Raigarh
33.	Chiranga	Raigarh

1	2	3
34.	Carwekala	Rewa
35.	Jhapal	Betul
36.	Bheda	Chhindwara
37.	Malwasi	Ratlam
38.	Kharakataka	Guna
39.	Cynchru	Guna
40.	Tarai	Guna
41.	Vikrampur	Guna
42.	Badera	Guna
43.	Damdama	Guna
44.	Kukret	Guna
45.	Bilakhedi	Guna
46.	Ghasad	Dewas
47.	Sarai	Dhar
48.	Baledi	Dhar
49.	Bhidotakot	Dhar
50.	Bola	Dhar
51.	Dorai	Neemuch
52.	Loharia	Neemuch
53.	Kooya	Mandsaur
54.	Masira	Shahdol

[English]

Visit of Foreign Secretary to Sri Lanka

4754. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Secretary, visited Sri Lanka in January, 1990; and

(b) if so, the issues discussed by him with the Sri Lankan Government and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Secretary (ER) and not the Foreign Secretary, visited Sri Lanka in January, 1990 for discussions with the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister and senior Sri Lankan officials on a wide range of issues of bilateral and regional interest. These issues included, inter alia, de-induction of the IPKF, safety and security of all communities, devolution of powers and the proposed Friendship Treaty. The two sides shared their perceptions and concerns on these issues.

Products of Hindustan Teleprinters Limited

4755. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the items manufactured at the factory of Hindustan Teleprinters at Madras for sale to public; and

(b) the details of factories manufacturing teleprinters in India at other places?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRI SHNAN): (a) Electronic Teleprinters (Roman and Bilingual), their spare parts and spare parts of

Electro Mechanical Teleprinters manufactured by M/s Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras are for sale to public also.

(b) The other two firms manufacturing teleprinters in India are M/s WEBEL, Calcutta and M/s Hindustan Computers Limited, Noida.

[Translation]

Filling of bags with Fertilizers in Vijaypur Fertilizer Plant

4756. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDEWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to filling of fertilizer bags in Vijaypur Fertilizer Plant is being done on contract basis;

(b) the total number of bags being filled there everyday;

(c) whether the loading of bags in trucks is also being done through the local truck union; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Approximately 44,000 bags are filled but loading of bags in trucks is not done by the local Truck Union.

(d) Does not arise.

Acquisition of land for fertilizers factory at Vijaypur

4757. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDEWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural land of some villages is being acquired for expansion of fertilizer factory at Vijaypur;

(b) if so, the names of villages and the land proposed to be acquired;

(c) whether there have been protests from the farmers against the proposed acquisition of their agricultural land; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

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

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

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Sarangpur in Rajgarh District, Madhya Pradesh

4758. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an electronic telephone exchange at Sarangpur in Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up there?

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

(b) During 1991-92 subject to availability of equipment.

Information to Pak Regarding Lok Sabha Elections

4759. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some important information relating to 1989 Lok Sabha Elections was sent to Pakistan from the State's Chief Election Office in Bhopal;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). The telephone bill received in the office of Chief Electoral Officer, Madhya Pradesh for telephone allotted to joint Chief Electoral Officer contained STD charges for two telephone numbers of Pakistan. The enquiries so far have not revealed any espionage angle. The Office of Chief Electoral Officer does not have any information which is of confidential nature and which, if divulged, may jeopardish national interests.

The matter is being enquired into by the Chief Electoral Officer regarding the misuse of the telephone and to identify person/persons who made these calls.

Recruitment in CRPF

4760. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons recruited in Central Reserve Police Force From Rajasthan during 1989; and

(b) whether preference is given to local persons at the time of recruitment Group Centres in the State?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 408 persons have been recruited in CRPF from Rajasthan during the year 1989.

(b) Recruitment to the ranks of constables from Rajasthan was made through open recruitment rallies, in which persons from all parts of Rajasthan were eligible to appear.

Group Centres of Central Reserve Police Forces

4761. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Group Centres Reserve Police Force functioning in the country at present;

(b) the number of Battalions which can be kept under each Group Centres;

(c) the criteria for creating a Group Centre;

(d) whether any new Group Centre is proposed to be created in Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). At present there are 19 Group Centres with 2 to 4 Bns Under each of them.

(c) The Group Centres are Primarily set up for providing administrative cover to the Bns., and are located depending on operational needs, fair distribution and availability of suitable land at appropriate location.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Creation of Telephone Circles

4762. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for creation of telephone circles;

(b) the number of telephone circles at present;

(c) whether some telephone circles are being disbanded; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The Telephone Administration is divided into Circles and are known as Telecom Circles, Telecom Circles and Telephone Districts are basic organisational units of the Administration.

(b) to (d). No applicable.

[English]

Intelligence Officials Killed and Kidnapped in Jammu and Kashmir

4763. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of intelligence officials kidnapped and killed separately in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the last one year;

(b) whether any compensation was paid to the families of those killed;

(c) if so, the amount paid; and

(d) the latest information about those officials who were kidnapped?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Six intelligence /CID officials have been killed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during

the last one year.

Five CID officials were reported to have been kidnapped.

(b) and (c). Details are awaited from the State Government, which will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) All the kidnapped officials were subsequently released.

Upgradation of Road to Vaishno Devi Temple

4764. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the road to the Vaishnodevi temple in Jammu and Kashmir under Central Sponsored Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). The State Government have requested for financial assistance for the construction of motorable road from Katra to Vaishno Devi to cater to the needs of increasing number of pilgrims at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 crores.

Fire Accidents in Delhi

4765. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fire accidents occurred in Delhi during the last one year with reasons thereof as also the approximate loss of lives and property involved therein;

(b) the steps taken to rehabilitate the

fire victims as also the compensation paid to them;

(c) the steps taken to check the fire accidents/incidents;

(d) the outcome of investigations that were instituted into these fire accidents; and

(e) the present position of the investigation still pending relating to fire accidents in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 7341 fire calls were received by Delhi Fire Service from January, 1989 to December, 1989. About 85 persons lost their lives. Loss of property has been estimated at Rs. 6.33 crores approximately.

(b) An amount of Rs. 33,87,000/- approximately has been paid as compensation.

(c) Government of India has enacted Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986 and notified rules 1987 to check these incidents.

(d) and (e). In majority of the cases, fire was caused by electric short-circuiting.

Registration and Granting of Licences to unauthorises Industrial and Commercial Units in Delhi

4766. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal to register and grant licences by Municipal Corporation of Delhi to all industrial and commercial units running in an unauthorised fashion in non conforming areas in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether such industrial and

commercial unit have been identified;

(c) if so, the number of such units that have been registered by now and the number of units which are yet to be registered;

(d) whether there is any proposal to extend the date of registration of these units by giving a final notice; and

(e) if not, the action proposed to be taken against the godowns, stores/shops/establishments selling and dealing with hazardous and inflammable and explosive materials?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has decided to register the industrial and commercial units which came into operation upto 31.12-1989 in non conforming areas in its territorial jurisdiction on adhoc basis excepting the units as under:

- (i) Units in planned colonies i.e. construction of which has been preceded by lay out planning subsequent to the coming into force of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. However, small shops catering to neighbourhood needs will be registered;
- (ii) units in unauthorised colonies not yet regularised;
- (iii) unit in J.J. Clusters and Staff Housing Colonies
- (iv) Units causing pollution or are obnoxious/hazardous.

However, no decision to grant adhoc licences in such cases has been taken.

(b) and (c). No survey has been undertaken. The applications for adhoc registra-

tion have been invited and last date of submission of application forms is 30.4.1990. The scrutiny and registration work will commence after the closing date.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Action will be taken under section-417 read with section 461 of DMC Act, 1957, and other relevant legal provisions.

Complaints Regarding Delay in Delivery of Telegrams in Kerala

4767. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint during 1989-90 regarding delay in delivery of telegrams in parts of Cannanore District and or other Districts of Kerala;

(b) the measures adopted by Government to ensure speedy delivery of telegrams;

(c) whether Government propose to open more telegraph offices in Kerala this year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Telegraph network is being modernised by introducing Store and Forward Message Switching Systems. Mopeds are used for delivery of telegrams for DTOs/CTOs. Apart from having departmental and extra departmental telegraph messengers, wherever justified delivery mazdoors are also engaged. To facilitate prompt delivery of telegrams important combined Post Offices are now kept open on Sundays and

Holidays for limited duration. The customers are also advised to give full and complete address on the telegrams and the station pin-code to ensure speedy delivery of telegrams.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to open three more Departmental Telegraph offices during 1990-91 at Kalpatta, Idukki and Cochin in addition 15 telegraph offices will be provided on phonocom basis.

Grant of Indian Citizenship

4768. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from foreigners for grant of Indian Citizenship during 1989;

(b) the nations to which these applicants belong; and

(c) the number of applicants granted citizenship and the number of applications rejected and the number of cases pending?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 969 applications have been received for the grant of Indian citizenship during 1989 under various provisions of Citizenship act, 1955.

(b) They belong to : Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Burma, Canada, China, Fiji, France, FRG, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Singapore, Seycheles, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, Tibet, Taiwan, Thailand, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia, Some of the applicants are "stateless" persons.

(c) Of these applications 489 have been granted Indian Citizenship, 383 applications are being processed. In most of these cases

applicants have been requested to fulfill the statutory requirement and to produce relevant documentary evidence. 97 applications have been rejected.

Maintenance of Drafts and Anchorages in Cochin Port

4769. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Industry urged the Union Government to assume financial responsibility for maintenance of drafts and anchorages in the Cochin Port;

(b) if so, the main points, suggested by CCCI; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Industry in a memorandum suggested that the Central Government should assume financial responsibility for maintenance of drafts in channels and anchorages in view of the fact that the Cochin Port is a national asset which helps the country's export trade.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Shipping Schemes for Eighth Plan

4770. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement projected by the Working Group on Shipping for the development of shipping sector during the

Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of the schemes identified by the Working Group for the Shipping sector for the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). The Working Group on Shipping, Shipbuilding and Shiprepair. Lighthouses and Lightships for the 8th Five Year Plan has projected a total requirement of Rs. 13889.92 crores for the shipping sector during the 8th Plan period. The Working Group has recommended an outlay of Rs. 13309 crores for acquisition of additional ships and training facilities. The total tonnage required to be acquired/ordered during the 8th Plan period is 7.73 million DWT. The above investment is required for acquisition of various type of vessels like Liner Vessels, Crude Oil Tankers, product Tankers, Bulk Carriers Specialised ships, Offshore vessels and Passenger-cum Cargo vessels.

The Working Group has projected a requirement of Rs. 537.96 crores for Shipbuilding and Shiprepair sector. Rs. 42.96 crores has been projected as requirement for Lighthouses and Lightships.

Supply of Fertilizers By European Economic Community

4771. **SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether European Economic Community has agreed to provide the muriate of potash and compound fertilizers during 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent, it will meet the shortage of fertilizers in the country?

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

(b) It would not be in the public interest to give details of the aid.

(c) The gap between the projected demand and availability from opening stocks of muriate of potash is filled through imports. Similarly, the gap between the projected demand and availability from opening stocks and indigenous production of phosphatic fertilizers (including complex fertilizers) is filled through imports. To the extent aid in the form of fertilizers is available from the E.E.C or other sources the quantity to be imported through direct purchase gets reduced.

Development of a National Highway Between Haldia and Gopalpur

4772. **SHRILOKNATH CHOUDHARY:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to construct/develop a National Highway from Haldia to Paradeep and Paradeep to Gopalpur along the sea coast; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Expenditure on Foreign Trips

4773. **SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred so far on his foreign visits and of other officials in the Ministry during the last three months; and

(b) the outcome of these visits?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Details regarding expenditure on my visits abroad during January-February-March 1990 and visits of other official during this period are being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) During the last three months, I visited Maldives, Bangladesh, Yugoslavia, Brussels and Tunisia.

My first visit as External Affairs Minister was to Maldives, a country with which India enjoys the closest of relations. This visit was in the context of the first-ever meeting of the Indo-Maldives Joint Economic Commission which considered a number of issues of bilateral cooperation. This first visit outside India signified the importance the Government attaches to our relations with neighbouring countries.

My second visit abroad, in February, 1990, was to Bangladesh, at the invitation of their Foreign Minister. My discussions with Bangladeshi leaders were held in a very cordial and constructive atmosphere.

In March 1990, during my visit to Brussels for the Annual Political Consultations with the TROIKA Foreign Ministers, discussions were held on bilateral and International issues of mutual concern and ways and means of strengthening Indo-EEC cooperation.

During my visit to Belgrade at the invitation of the Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, which is the current Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM), I met their President Prime Minister and held detailed dis-

cussions with the Foreign Minister on Indo-Yugoslav bilateral relations, the role of NAM in the changing international situation, international economic cooperation, Disarmament and the forthcoming Special Session of NAM.

I visited Tunis, 10-12 March 1990, for the Ministerial Meeting of the NAM Committee of Nine on Palestine. The Meeting considered all the major aspects of the Palestine question. In Tunisia, I also had detailed discussions with President Arafat and Foreign Minister Kaddoumi of Palestine, and also met the Prime Minister of Tunisia and the Foreign Ministers of Tunisia, Egypt, Cuba, Senegal, Sudan, Kuwait, Bahrain, Iraq and Algeria.

During the last three months, the Foreign Secretary visited Moscow, Washington and New York, London and Kathmandu. These visits were for diverse purposes and with different objectives and helped in fostering greater understanding and appreciation of India's point of view of various bilateral regional, and international issues of mutual interest.

Opening of Telegraph Office at Vithan Bazar Post Office

4774. SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no telegraph office at Vithan Bazar post office in Samastipur district of Bihar; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to open a telegraph office at Vithan Bazar in public interest?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). In the Vithan Bazar Combined Post

Office and telegraph office, telegraph facilities for the public are already available on phonocom basis. The traffic however, is not adequate to introduce Morse working.

Use of Hindi in Ministries/Departments

4775. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of officers and staff in Ministries, Departments and Public Undertakings who have received training in Hindi, during the last three years and the percentage of those who are yet to be so trained and the problems being faced in imparting this training to them;

(b) the progress made in the use of Hindi in different departments during the last three years and the steps taken to accelerate it;

(c) whether there is shortage of modern typewriters and other equipment in Devnagri in different Ministries/Departments;

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

(e) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) During the last three years, various Ministries/Departments have been making all possible efforts to accelerate the use of Hindi in their day-to-day working. While during 1986-87 various Ministries/Departments did about 91% of their work bilingually under Section 3 (3) of the Official Languages Act, the same increased to about 97% during 1988-89. Replies to most of the letters re-

ceived in Hindi were sent in Hindi. The progress regarding the use of Hindi was reviewed in the meetings of Hindi Salahkar Samities and the Official Language Implementation Committees of the various Ministries/Departments and directions given for further accelerating its use. The Kendriya Hindi Samiti, the highest body for laying down guidelines and formulation of policies on official language, in its meeting took significant decisions for promoting the use of Hindi. The Central Official Language Implementation Committee also, in their meeting, reviewed the progress of the Official language and took appropriate decisions on the relevant subjects. The Department of Official Language reviewed the implementation of the Annual Programme through the Quarterly Progress Reports and periodical inspections and finalised the Annual Programme for 1990-91. Keeping in view the progress in the use of Hindi, the targets in the Annual Programme of the said year have been raised. Regional level Official Language conferences and seminars were organised to accelerate the use of Hindi. Under the incentive scheme, various Ministries/Departments etc. implemented their respective awards schemes for maximising the use of Hindi. Awards schemes were made more flexible and liberal. Workshops were also organised by various Ministries/Departments for speeding up the use of Hindi. 120 Town Official Language Implementation Committees constituted in different cities of the country also reviewed the use of Hindi in their respective offices and created an environment for greater use of Hindi. Recently, shields were awarded under the Indira Gandhi Official Language Awards Scheme to some Ministries/Departments/Undertakings/Banks for their outstanding performance in the use of Hindi and all other Ministries/Departments/Undertakings etc. were encouraged to accelerate the use of Hindi. Magazines and other related material were published and distributed by the Department of Official Language to help accelerate the

work in Hindi in the Ministries/Departments/ Offices.

(c) to (e). Position in respect of Devanagri typewriters in various Ministries/Departments during 1988-89 was as under:

Total typewriters	—	13,704
Hindi Typewriters	—	2,015
Percentage of Hindi Typewriters	—	14.70
Target for Hindi Typewriters	—	25%

Keeping in view the shortage of Hindi typewriters, Ministries/Departments have been directed to purchase only Devanagri typewriters and not to purchase any Roman typewriters till such time as the target for Hindi typewriters has been achieved. Even in replacement for any condemned Roman scriptypewriter, Devanagritypewriter should be purchased. Similarly, in regard to other equipment, like electronic typewriters, word processors, teleprinters, computers etc. directions have been issued for purchase of bilingual equipment only. For 1990-91 the target for Hindi typewriters has been fixed at 30% as against 25% in 1989-90.

[English]

Modernisation of Telecom-Services for Nagpur city and Vidharbha Region

4776. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a developmental plan for modernisation of telecom services for Nagpur city and Vidharbha region;

(b) if so, the details of the ongoing

projects and their progress for Nagpur city and other districts of Vidharbha, district-wise separately for the current year and phasing for the next two years;

(c) the steps taken proposed for completion of electronic telephone exchanges in the district headquarters in Vidharbha region; and

(d) the reasons for delay, if any?

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

(b) The details of on going project and projects for the next two years, separately for Telephone and Telegraph services are kept at attached statement I and II.

(c) Gadchiroli District Headquarter in Vidarbha region is already having an electronic exchange. It is proposed to provide electronic Exchanges at the remaining seven district Headquarters by 1992-93, subject to availability of equipment and infrastructure.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT -I

Modernisation Plan of Telecom Services in Nagpur city and districts or Vidarbha Region

B.I. Nagpur city

Modernisation Plan for 1990-91

- (i) Expansion of electron exchange form 10K to 17.5 K lines
- (ii) Replacement of 3.9 K lines of Strowger exchange by E 10B
- (iii) Replacement of 3 K crossbar TAX

by 2 K Digital TAX

changes at Hingna and Kamptee
by Electronic exchanges.

(iv) Expansion of DTAX from 2K to 3 K

*Allotment for 1991-92 and 1992-93 (MAX
EQPT)*(v) Computerisation of Directory En-
quiry Service

1991-92 4.5 K E 10E

(vi) Replacement of Strowger ex-

1992-93 4.5 K E 10B

B.II Vidarbha Region

<i>District</i>	<i>Electronic</i>	<i>Exchanges</i>	<i>Planned</i>
	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Akola	14	1	2
Amravati	13	1	6
Bhandara	15	2	1
Buldhana	17	—	1
Chandrapore	6	—	2
Gadchiroli	6	—	—
Wardha	4	1	—
Yeotmal	10	—	1

STATEMENT -II***Modernisation of Telegraph Services in
Nagpur and Vidharbha Region***

A store and Forward message switching system of 64 Port (SFMS-64) has been planned for Nagpur City, of which 10 terminals will be provided at Akola (3), Amravati (3), Chandrapur (3) and Yeotmal (1). 16 Electronic Key Board Concentrators have

been planned for the Vidharbha Region as given below. About 100 terminals will be provided to smaller Telegraph Offices from these concentrators. The message switch SFMS-64 will be provided at Nagpur in 1991-92 after which EKB-concentrator and terminals will be provided at District regions.

EKB Concentrator planned for Vidharbha Region.

1. Akola

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. | Washim | financial assistance sought; |
| 3. | Akot (Barer) | (c) the reaction of Union Government thereto; |
| 4. | Pusad | (d) the details of the National Highway |
| 5. | Buldana | bye-passes in Maharashtra which are pending approval of Union Government; and |
| 6. | Paratwads | (e) the steps taken for their early clearance? |
| 7. | Amravati | |
| 8. | Nagpur | |
| 9. | Katol | |
| 10. | Bhandara | |
| 11. | Gondia | |
| 12. | Chandrapur | |
| 13. | Brahmapur | |
| 14. | Yeotmal | |
| 15. | Wardhaganj | |
| 16. | Kamptee. | |

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (c). Maharashtra Government had projected the requirement for the declaration of 7 State roads as National Highways the details of which are given in the statement attached. Out of these 7 State roads, a part of Bombay-Ahmednagar-Nanded-Jagdalpur road, viz. Nizamabad to Jagdalpur has been declared as National Highway. The inclusion of remaining roads in the National Highways would depend upon the availability of resources in the 8th Five-Year-Plan which is yet to be finalised. The financial assistance required for these roads, has, however, not been worked out.

Request for More Funds for Development of National Highways in Maharashtra

4777. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has requested for allocation of more funds for development of National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the

(d) Government of Maharashtra have sent a proposal to include 18 byepasses, namely, Mumbra, Lonawala Khandala, Kini, Pardi, Nagpur, Kampti, Pune Easterly Diversion, Urlikanchen, Yawat, Indapur, Mohal, Sholapur, Peth, Sangamner, Simnhar, Amravati, Akola, Khamgaon in the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

(e) The Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised However depending upon the availability of funds and inter-se priority assigned to individual proposals for construction of byepasses, a decision would be taken accordingly.

STATEMENT

The Position of the Proposals furnished by the Government of Maharashtra for the declaration of new National Highways during the 7th Five Year Plan

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars of roads</i>	<i>Length (Km.)</i>
1.	Solapur Osmanabad-Beed Aurangabad Dhule-Vadodara.	642
2.	Bombay-Ahmednagar-Nanded-Jagdalpur	668
3.	Ratnagiri-Solapur-Nagpur	807
4.	Western Coastal Highway	704
5.	Surat-Dhule	127
6.	Aurangabad-Nanded-Hyderabad	351
7.	Indor-Amravati-Yeotmal-Chandrapur-Drug	597
Total		3888

Returning of Confiscated Properties by Bangladesh

4778. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of properties of Indians confiscated by the Bangladesh Government and their value; and

(b) the properties returned by the Bangladesh Government so far to the owners as per agreement reached between the two countries and the value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The Bangladesh Minister for Land Administration and Land Reforms had stated in the Bangladesh parliament on 21.4.1981 that 841,192.44 acres of land and 21,926 houses were listed

in Bangladesh as vested property. No later information or precise estimates of the value is available.

(b) There is no agreement between Bangladesh and India on the return of such properties to their owners.

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange At Nasik

4779. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many complaints regarding telephone services from Nasik district, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the action taken to streamline the position;

(c) whether Government propose to provide electronic exchange as per the long standing public demand; and

(d) if so, when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The electronic exchange at Nasik city and Ambad are likely to be provided in the year 1992-93.

S.T.D. Facility from Nasik

4780. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that the people from Lasolgaon, Deola from Nasik District (Maharashtra) have demanded S.T.D. facility.

(b) if so, whether Government propose to concede to their demands; and

(c) if so, by what time these are likely to materialise?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) it is planned to provide STD to Lasolgaon in 1991-92 and to Deola in 1994-95 subject to availability of equipment.

Floods in Hoshiarpur District of Punjab

4781. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons affected by floods in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab, particularly in village Badla-Harta and other surrounding villages during the last one year;

(b) the details of financial or other assistance sought and provided; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check floods in these areas?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) There were no floods in Hoshiarpur district during the year 1989-90.

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

[*Translation*]

Telephone Facility in Tehsil Headquarters in Kanpur

4782. SHRI KESHARI LAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tehsil headquarters in Kanpur rural area where telephone facilities are available at present;

(b) whether Government propose to provide these facilities at the remaining tehsil headquarters there;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

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

(d). There are six Tehsil Headquarters in Kanpur rural areas and all of them are provided with telephone facilities.

[English]

Research Work to Increase Rice Production

4783. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area under paddy cultivation in Rabi and Kharif seasons during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether any new research work has been undertaken to increase paddy production;

(c) if so, the impact of this research work on paddy cultivation; and

(d) the response of the farmers thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Sir, The State-wise area under paddy cultivation in Rabi and Kharif seasons during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 is given in attached Statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The production of rice during 1989-90 is estimated to be seventy two million tonnes, which is an all time record and it reflects the direct impact of the technology evolved through research on production and productivity.

(d) The response of the farmers has been excellent towards the adoption of new rice technology both in the traditional and non-traditional areas.

STATEMENT

S. No.	State	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2624.7	834.5	2233.6	973.0	3053.7	1053.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	116.0	—	116.5	—	116.5	—
3.	Assam	2238.6	48.4	2282.6	53.4	2240.6	60.7
4.	Bihar	5316.2	51.4	5028.3	73.0	5275.6	74.0
5.	Goa	44.1	—	52.9	—	53.6	—
6.	Gujarat	511.2	—	346.5	—	535.6	—
7.	Haryana	628.0	—	462.0	—	599.0	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	95.9	—	90.2	—	86.6	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	267.8	—	263.1	—	264.0	—
10.	Karriataka	992.7	173.3	939.1	108.6	1023.3	161.8
11.	Kerala	583.6	80.2	534.3	60.7	507.3	71.9

S. No.	State	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5040.9	—	4886.3	—	5052.7	—
13.	Maharashtra	1502.8	24.4	1343.5	26.3	1506.1	39.0
14.	Manipur	165.1	—	165.8	—	167.1	—
15.	Meghalaya	106.4	2.1	106.4	2.1	107.5	2.2
16.	Mizoram	48.3	—	48.5	—	48.2	1.2
17.	Nagaland	121.1	—	122.5	—	124.1	—
18.	Orissa	4203.0	190.6	3855.0	198.3	4088.0	198.3
19.	Punjab	1809.0	—	1720.0	—	1783.0	—
20.	Rajasthan	146.8	—	95.6	—	130.7	—
21.	Sikkim	16.0	—	16.5	—	18.0	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	1355.1	600.1	1394.3	617.4	1671.3	216.1

S. No.	State	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tripura	220.4	36.5	233.3	37.8	240.2	38.2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5538.3	3.1	4778.9	3.1	5565.4	3.1
25.	West Bengal	4696.6	679.3	4683.4	792.1	4901.5	720.5
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	11.8	—	12.5	—	12.8	—
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11.3	—	11.3	—	11.3	—
28.	Daman & Diu	1.3	—	1.3	—	1.3	—
29.	Delhi	3.4	—	3.4	—	3.5	—
30.	Pondicherry	21.6	5.4	19.0	5.0	20.5	5.0
Total		38437.1	2729.3	35846.5	2959.8	39209.0	2645.7

[*Translation*]

Linking growth Centres in Adivasi Areas of Madhya Pradesh with Metalled Roads

4784. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for linking the growth centres in adivasi areas of Madhya Pradesh with metalled roads has been received from Madhya Pradesh Government for clearance;

(b) if so, whether Government have cleared the proposal; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). The specific proposals worth Rs. 4.28 crores for construction of roads/bridges in tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh received from Government of Madhya Pradesh were sanctioned during 1983-84 and 1984-85 by Ministry of Surface Transport, which was dealing with the scheme at the time. The proposals received thereafter could not be sanctioned due to paucity of funds. The scheme was discontinued from 1987-88 and funds were released only for completing the on-going projects in the subsequent years.

Rake Points for Fertilizer Distribution

4785. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down to open Rake points in various States:

(b) whether Government propose to open additional rake points to promote fertilizer distribution; and

(c) if so, the number of additional rake points proposed to be opened in Madhya Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) According to the guidelines fixed by the Ministry of Railways a nodal point should be able to serve a hinterland upto 100 Kms and each nodal point should have sufficient fertiliser traffic to receive two rakes and more per week.

(b) and (c). Development works are in progress to open rake handling points at Khandwa, Raigarh, Bhatapara, Maksi and Dewas stations in Madhya Pradesh.

[*English*]

Integrated Rural Development Programme

4786. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of families to be assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during 1990-91: and

(b) the State-wise amount allocated in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The target of families to be assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during 190-91 has been provisionally fixed at 23.7 lakh families.

(b) A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT*Provisional Financial targets during 1990-91**(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the States/UTs.</i>	<i>Central Share</i>	<i>State Share</i>	<i>Total Allocation</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2751.453	2751.453	5502.906
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	234.720	234.720	469.440
3.	Assam	751.461	751.461	1502.922
4.	Bihar	5512.947	5512.947	11025.894
5.	Goa	48.900	48.900	97.800
6.	Gujarat	1133.049	1133.049	2266.098
7.	Haryana	271.129	271.129	542.258
8.	Himachal Pradesh	97.071	97.071	194.142
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	135.564	135.564	271.128
10.	Karnataka	1722.168	1722.168	3444.336

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the States/UTs.</i>	<i>Central Share</i>	<i>State Share</i>	<i>Total Allocation</i>
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	935.561	935.561	1871.122
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3648.520	3648.520	7297.040
13.	Maharashtra	2947.268	2947.268	5894.536
14.	Manipur	21.757	21.757	43.514
15.	Meghalaya	65.272	65.272	130.544
16.	Mizoram	97.800	97.800	195.600
17.	Nagaland	102.690	102.690	205.380
18.	Orissa	1802.503	1802.503	3605.006
19.	Punjab	229.287	229.287	458.574
20.	Rajasthan	1757.315	1757.315	3514.630
21.	Sikkim	19.560	19.560	39.120
22.	Tamil Nadu	2470.282	2470.282	4940.564

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the States/UTs.</i>	<i>Central Share</i>	<i>State Share</i>	<i>Total Allocation</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
23.	Tripura	76.987	76.987	153.974
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7363.985	7363.985	14727.970
25.	West Bengal	3077.811	3077.811	6155.622
26.	A & N Islands	48.900	—	48.900
27.	*Chandigarh	9.780	—	9.780
28.	D & N Haveli	9.780	—	9.780
29.	Delhi	48.900	—	48.900
30.	Daman & Diu	19.560	—	19.560
31.	Lakshadweep	48.900	—	48.900
32.	Pondicherry	39.120	—	39.120
	All India	37500.000	37275.06	74775.060

* National programme is not being implemented.

Modification of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

4787. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been modified;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the employment generated under the modified Yojana?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). Restructuring of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is under consideration of the Government.

Dual Citizenship in Pondicherry

4788. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large number of persons with French Citizenship in Pondicherry;

(b) if so, the approximate number of such persons having dual citizenship;

(c) the reasons for allowing Indian citizens to retain French citizenship.

(d) whether there was any agreement with Government of France in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to end

to dual citizenship?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) There are 14,267 French nationals in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(b) to (f). The Indian Constitution does not recognise the concept of dual citizenship.

Import of Rural Auto Exchanges

4789. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Remote Line Units (RLUs), Rural Auto Exchanges (RAXs) imported year-wise since 1986, State/UT-wise break-up of their installation (capacity-wise);

(b) whether lesser import duty having been prescribed for importing Technological components/exchanges the RLUs/RAXs are being confined to the big cities only; and

(f) if so, action taken to curb this practice?

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

(i) No RLU has been imported since 1986.

(ii) Details of Rural Automatic Exchanges imported:

1986 :	1.	Chumukdima	64 Lines.	Nagaland.
	2.	Ghaspani	64 Lines	Nagaland
	3.	Paren	64 Lines	Nagaland
	4.	Batu	96 Lines	Rajasthan

417	Written Answers	CHAITRA 22, 1912 (SAKA)	Written Answers	418
	5. Sindhri	64 Lines	Rajasthan	
	6. Siwana	192	Lines Rajasthan	
	7. Samdhari	64 Lines	Rajasthan	
	8. Pachpadra	96 Lines	Rajasthan	
1987:	1. Goverdhan	64 Lines	UP	
	2. Sadabad	96 Lines	UP	

(b) The RAX's have been used in rural areas only and not in big cities.

(c) Does not arise.

India's Assistance to Namibia in its Development

4790. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during recent visit to Namibia, the Prime Minister offered to co-ordinate and evolve a strategy with other countries to assist the Namibia in its development;

(b) whether any preparatory work has been done in this regard; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the strategy evolved?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir. The Prime Minister offered an Indian assistance package to Namibia. The Government are keen that other countries also give sufficient aid to Namibia to help the young country in nation-Building.

(b) Government of India had done the

preparatory work before offering their aid package to Namibia.

(c) Does not apply.

Installation of C-DOT Exchange of Karimkunnam Taluq, Idukki, Kerala

4791. SHRI PAI K.S. MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the target date fixed for installation of C-DOT-512 Electronic Exchange for Karimkunnam in Thodupuzha Taluq, Idukki; and

(b) whether STD facility is proposed to be provided in Karimkunnam Exchange?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) March, 1991 subject to availability of equipment in time.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Price Crash of Cash Crops

4792. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to appoint an Expert Committee on a permanent basis to suggest ways and means to prevent the price crash of pepper and other cash crops occurring almost regularly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Pepper being an export oriented commodity, the price of pepper depends upon not only on the production in the country but also on the international supply and demand positions. As such the setting up of an Expert Committee to suggest ways and means to prevent the price crash will not have any effect on the price fluctuations. Steps such as control on the speculative trade in pepper, exemption of pepper from Sales Tax, provision in input subsidy, auction system of pepper, encouragement for export of pepper etc. are taken to prevent the crash in prices of pepper and other cash crops.

Loans to Farmers on Pepper as Security

4793. SHRI PALAIK.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide easy loans to farmers on the security of Pepper in their hands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). The farmers who have been given crop loans by commercial banks for cultivation of pepper are given loans upto Rs. 5,000/- against pledge/hypothecation of pepper (including a warehouse receipt for pepper) at concessional terms available to priority sector advances.

Public Call Offices in Post Offices in Hoshiarpur District

4794. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided Public call Offices in the Post Offices of backward areas in Punjab during the year 1989-90, particularly in Hoshiarpur district;

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

(c) whether Government have any proposal to provide more Public Call Offices in Post Offices in Punjab, particularly in Hoshiarpur district during 1990-91; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) 7 Public Call Offices were opened in Post Offices in Hoshiarpur District during 1989-90.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 10 Public Call Offices are proposed to be opened in Hoshiarpur District during 1990-91.

**Drinking Water Scarcity in Rural Areas
of Coimbatore**

4795. SHRI C.K.KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of drinking water in the rural areas of Coimbatore;

(b) whether a dam at Punnampula is proposal to be constructed to store water from the river Pandiyar in Coimbatore district to solve the drinking water problem; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVILAL): (a) Some villages in Coimbatore district in Tamil Nadu are facing problem.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Inclusion of Certain Tribal Languages
in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution**

4796. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people speaking Mundari Group of Dialects including Santhals, Oraons and those speaking other tribal languages;

(b) whether demands have been made for inclusion of these languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) As per data collected in the 1981 Census on language mainly spoken in the households through the household schedule number of such people is 19,528,733. However, this excludes institutional households, and Assam where Census was not conducted in 1981.

(b) Demands have been received regarding inclusion of Santhali Language in the Eighth Schedule.

(c) Government are of the view that inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule would have many repercussions and reactions. However, it is Government's endeavour to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages whether they are included in the Eighth Schedule or not.

Clash With Jawans of NSG

4797. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VARMA:
DR. BANGALI SINGH:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the daily 'Jansatta' dated 21 March, 1990 under the caption "Chedkhani Se Roka to N.S.G ke Jawanon Ne Kahar Barpa Dia";

(b) if so, the facts of the incident and action taken against the persons found guilty; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the injured and affected persons?

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

(b) On the evening of 19.3.1990 a minor quarrel had taken place between some members of the National Security Guard and the villagers of Mehram Nagar wherein some persons got injured.

FIRs have been lodged on behalf of both sides with the Police, which are under investigation. No arrests have been made. According to the FIRs 5 NSG personnel and 10 villagers got injuries.

(c) No compensation or ex-gratia has been given to any person as it was not deemed to be necessary.

[*English*]

Pension to Widows of Terrorists Victims

4798. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which pensions have been granted to the widows of the victims of terrorism in Punjab pertaining to the period prior to October, 1984, and the widows of October, 1984 riot victims; and

(b) the percentage of the widows of terrorist victims prior to October, 1984 and those of the October, 1984 riot victims who have been given pension benefits?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). Details information in this regard is awaited from the Government of Punjab and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

[*Translation*]

Chinese Views Regarding Role of Pakistan in Kashmir

4799. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the Jansatta dated 17 February, 1990 in which it has been reported that Foreign Minister of China has praised the role of Pakistan on the recent incidents which happened in Kashmir; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Government have seen this Press report. According to the Chinese news agency Xinhua, the Chinese Foreign Minister's remark was made in the context of the Pakistani Special Envoy's reported plea that Pakistan wanted to solve the dispute with India peacefully through talks. The Chinese Minister is also reported to have said that China hoped Pakistan and India would set peace and stability in South Asia above everything else.

India's position of wishing to resolve issues with Pakistan bilaterally, on the basis of the Shimla Agreement, is well-known to the Chinese Government.

Construction of Over Bridges on Chambal River

4800. SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accorded approval to the road over bridges of Inter-

State importance to be constructed on Chambal river at Palighat, Atarghat and Pinhatghat;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made in the construction work of these afore-said over bridges;

(c) the time by which the construction of the three over bridges are likely to be completed; and

(d) whether State Government are not providing their due share for construction of these bridges?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Only two bridges over Chambal have been approved viz. at Palighat under the scheme of inter-State importance and at Pinhatghat under special Area Scheme (Decoit Infested)

(b) and (c). Details of the two bridges are given below:

(i) *PALIGHAT*

While all the foundations have been completed, the work on superstructure is in progress. The work is expected to be completed by 1992.

(ii) *PINHATGHAT*

The work is yet to be started. It is too early to indicate the likely date of completion.

(d) In respect of bridge at Palighat, the Government of Madhya Pradesh have not paid their share of Rs. 132.50 lakhs to the Rajasthan Government are the executing agency.

[*English*]

Talk on Ethnic Problems in Sri Lanka

4801. SHRI R. PRABHU:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister to hold talks with the different militant groups including the LTTE on the ethnic problems in Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held by him so far?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Shri M.K. Karunanidhi, as a respected Tamil leader, was requested, early in December, to make efforts to bring Sri Lankan Tamil groups together in non-partisan manner, to prevent internecine fighting among fighting them. These talks did not result in a definitive outcome.

[*Translation*]

Nepal's Official Media's Views on Kashmir

4802. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the official media of Nepal Instead of accepting Kashmir as a part of India treated it as an occupied area;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL): (a) and (b). On March 16, an Official Nepalese newspaper Gorkhapatra carried an article by its Chief Editor which referred to the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir as "Indian occupied Kashmir". In a news broadcast on March 17, 1990. Radio Nepal also used the expressions "Indian Kashmir" and "Pakistani Kashmir."

(c) Government immediately made strong protests to the Government of Nepal, both in Kathmandu and to their Embassy in New Delhi. The Government of Nepal, in a formal written communication of March 23rd stated that the article and the news broadcast in question did not reflect the policy of the Government of Nepal, and that the entities concerned had been advised by the Government of Nepal to ensure that their activities were geared to promote the friendly relations happily existing between Nepal and India.

Agricultural Research Centre in Darbhanga District (Bihar)

4803. SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Agricultural Research Centre was set up by Government in Biraul under Darbhanga district of Bihar State in 1970 but no research work is being done there;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the research work in this Centre is likely to be started?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from Bihar State Government and Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa (Bihar)

and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

[English]

Buffer Stock of oilseeds

4804. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to maintain a buffer stock of oilseeds in the country;

(b) if so, the States from where oilseeds are proposed to be procured; and

(c) the procurement price fixed for different oilseeds?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) to (c). NDDB has been designated as the Market Intervention Agency by the Government of India under the Integrated Oilseeds Policy to carry out market intervention operations in Edible oil/oilseeds. To this effect, NDDB builds up a market intervention stock of oilseeds and edible oils during the harvest season for release during the lean season. Oilseeds procurement is not done directly by NDDB. It is done through the oilseeds growers' cooperatives set up under NDDB's Vegetable Oil Project "Restructuring edible oil and oilseeds production and marketing." The State Oilseeds Growers Federation/Union in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have undertaken oilseeds procurement under market intervention operations, a price band for edible oils is prescribed and the procurement price paid for oilseeds procurement corresponds to the price band for edible oils.

Projects taken up under NREP in Rajasthan

4805. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the projects taken up under National Rural Employment Programmes in Rajasthan during the Seventh Plan have remained in complete:

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether Mathania project in Jhalawar District is also one such incomplete project; and

(d) the fate of Mathania and other such projects in Rajasthan?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) As per information available, most of the projects taken up under NREP in Rajasthan during the Seventh Plan have been completed.

(b) Out of 74591 works taken up under NREP in Rajasthan in the Seventh Plan, 67,645 works were completed upto March, 1989. Of the 6,946 incomplete works were completed upto March, 1989. Of the 6,946 incomplete works, 6162 are Panchayat works, 480 rural works and 304 irrigation works.

(c) The Mathania project of Jhalawar District is incomplete. The project costing Rs. 60.00 lakh was sanctioned under NREP, out of which Rs. 11.27 lakh have been spent upto 31.3.1989.

(d) The Mathania project would be taken up for completion by the Irrigation Department subject to availability of funds. The other incomplete works would also be taken up under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in a phased manner.

IAS Officers on Union Territory Cadre

4806. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the period of tenure of IAS officers borne on Union Territory cadre for posting in Delhi;

(b) the number of officers continuing in their Delhi posting beyond the prescribed tenure and the period for which they are continuing in Delhi;

(c) the period for which such officers have had their posting outside Delhi;

(d) the number of promotee IAS Officers of the Union Territory cadre who have been posted in Delhi Administration throughout and the time for which they were posted out of Delhi; and

(e) the reasons for their continued stay in Delhi Administration itself all along?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c) transfer/postings of IAS Officers of Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram and Union Territories (AGMU) Cadre outside Delhi depend on various factors like number of vacancies available outside, administrative convenience, suitability of the officers for the assignment etc., no fixed tenure has been prescribed for posting in Delhi Administration including its allied agencies.

(d) All the promotee officers, now posted in Delhi Administration had done posting assignment outside Delhi at some point of time or other.

(e) In view of (d) above, does not arise.

Chalakkayam Road in Kerala

4807. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any representation from Govern-

ment of Kerala regarding maintenance of the Chalakkayam road which is in the forest area;

(b) whether this stretch of the road between Chalakkayam and Erumeli in Kerala has been repaired from the central road funds allocated for the purpose; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

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

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

12.00

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers to be Laid.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, I would like to have a minute of yours.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Shri L.K. Advani.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Biplab Babu, I am coming to that. Please take your Seat.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Being the Member of Parliament, from New Delhi constituency I would like to point out that at the time of contesting the elections we had given a very important assurance to the people of Delhi that everything whether it is running of Delhi Administration or the Municipal Corporation will be done by elected representatives only. The elections were held in Delhi in 1983. The Corporation elections were held in the same year for a term of

four years. The elections to Metropolitan Council were also held at the same time for a term of five years. Seven years have since elapsed, but no elections have been held. The Government had also assured that Delhi would be granted full statehood. But no such commitment has been made in the House by the Government though five months have passed since it came to power. Particularly, I was concerned to some extent when I found no mention of hon. President's Address when he spoke about the proposed legislations. Some of my colleagues are sitting on a *dharna* outside. Besides, other people are also concerned about the running of state of affairs in Delhi by bureaucrats in the absence of elected representatives. I would therefore like to submit that the Government should take the House into confidence in this regard. At the same time I also demand that a Bill seeking full statehood to Delhi be introduced in this session itself and elections be held in Delhi immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Hon. Prime Minister wants to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister is on his legs. Will you please take your seats?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir I sought your permission to request the Prime Minister to reply to this point also, viz. the one relating to the murder of the Vice-Chancellor of Kashmir University.

[*Translation*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, granting statehood to Delhi is there in the election manifesto of the National Front. When we were in the opposition this demand was constantly being made by the B.J.P. and

other parties. The Government has all along been examining this matter. The reports are with the Cabinet, but a meeting could not be convened. We will hold a meeting within a day or two and take a decision on this. We are considering the matter in a positive direction. So far as the question of law and order is concerned, the Government feels that it should be vested in the Central Government. There are some other points also which need to be considered. But I would like to make it clear that the Cabinet has not so far taken any decision on this. We are actively considering it in a positive manner and would take a decision soon.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir what is the objection in granting statehood to Delhi? If this much is decided other matters could be resolved later.

MR. SPEAKER: That he has already said.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The National Front has also given that commitment. So what is the objection in fulfilling it. When he has made up his mind why does he not make an announcement to this effect?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It is there in the manifesto of the National Front. We will do it ourselves. Please do not put pressure on us like that.

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am sure you and the entire House have been very much concerned about the dastardly, cowardly murders of the Vice-Chancellor, his aide and also Shri Khera. What is serious is Government either does not get correct information or does not give or share it with the House. Today, the wife of the ex-Vice-Chancellor has stated that he was kidnapped in front of the residence of the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir. (*Interruptions*) The police was

watching and did nothing. Kindly see. This sends very wrong signals and perturbs the minds of the people in the country, if this is the manner in which people are going to be kidnapped. He was summoned by the Governor to meet him. He went to meet the Governor and no care was taken to protect him in front of his very residence, Governor's House. This is what is causing concern. I would like the Government and the Home Minister to clarify what is the real position about this, because not only family members of the people concerned but the entire country is feeling disturbed. We must not have different standards for different people, as far as protection is concerned. I would like the Prime Minister also to react.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): It is connected with it. I was going to ask the same question which Mr. Vasant Sathe had asked. We have also read a statement in the paper today by the widow of the ex-Vice-Chancellor. She had said that he was not going to the Hazratbal Mosque for his prayer, as reported earlier. In fact, he was going to the Raj Bhavan where he had been called by the Governor; and there on the way he was kidnapped. Secondly, are reports in every paper that when the bodies of the ex-Vice-Chancellor and Mr. Khera were brought to Srinagar Airport to be put into a plane to be brought one to Chandigarh and one to Delhi, on such an occasion we would expect that the Governor should be there at the airport to see the bodies off. But every paper reports that he was not there and only some high police officials were there; nobody else was there. I think these matters should be looked into by the Government; they are very serious. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I am very much concerned with Delhi. The Prime Minister said just now about Delhi. When the present Government comes forward with any proposal, I wish to say that the Congress will give objective consideration to

it. We are very much concerned about it. (*Interruptions*) I want to clarify what Mr. Advani has said that the elections were not held for four years or five years.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the Hon. Prime Minister's assurance there is no need to raise this point. Why are these people trying to shed tears? Do they want to mislead the people of Delhi? When they were in power, they could not do anything on their own and when today the Government is agreeing to do this thing, these people are trying to betray the people of Delhi (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Mr. Advani for whom I have great respect has said that the elections were not held for four years or five years. Mr. Advani cannot deny that his party remained all along in the extended Municipal Corporation. (*Interruptions*) They did not go out. They were all along there in the extended body. We had said, "hold the elections right now. Do not give it to bureaucracy." And if anybody is responsible for the bureaucratic rule in Delhi, it is the BJP... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Subhashini Ali.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Advaniji raised the issue and the Hon. Prime Minister gave an assurance to him where does the need arise for him to speak?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the hon. Lady Member.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while there have some questions about the gruesome assassinations of Shri Mushir-ul-Haq and Shri Khera, I would like to add that along with the reports of the death of Shri Khera there are also reports that Shri Khera had come to Delhi on 3rd April to apprise the authorities of the security problem concerning the H.M.T. factory. Mr. Khera is reported to have told the authorities that out of a total of 1100 people working in the factory 700 were women. He pleaded that he is not able to provide security to the workers and women. He had requested that either the factory be closed or security be provided to them. As far as I know about 750 male and female workers are roaming in Delhi. They have not received their salaries for the last 3 months. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs should say something about their plight no matter whether they are provided security here in Delhi or there at Srinagar.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that after the gruesome murder of Shri Khera the Vice Chancellor of Kashmir University was assassinated. A large number of employees are working there. The situation there is so grave that girls cannot put up in the hostels. They are running from pillar to post. They are not getting admission in Delhi or at any other place. Similarly the employees who are working there are not being transferred elsewhere. If killings of this nature will go on and the employees are forced to go back and report to work on order to get their salaries, it will serve no purpose. I would therefore like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to see that suitable arrangements are made

to transfer the employees out of that place to wherever it is possible and to migrate people to suitable places. He should also keep the House informed of the action being taken by the Government in this regard.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention one point only. Just now Shrimati Subhashini Ali made a mention of the same thing. During my visit to Jammu recently I found that employees of the State Government, who had per force to migrate to Jammu from places viz. Srinagar Anantnag, Baramulla, have been getting their salaries whether they work or not. But Central Government employees have not been getting their pay for last three months. They have also been staying in Jammu under similar compelling circumstances. The Central Government should adopt the same approach in respect of its employees just as the State Government and make payment of salaries to the employees.

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): It has also been reported that even though dead bodies were ready for despatch to various places, Delhi and Chandigarh, they were waiting at the airport for the VIPs. Who are those VIPs? What for were they waiting? The relatives were not allowed to take the dead bodies because some VIPs had to arrive. Is it Mr. George Fernandes, the Minister for Kashmir Affairs? Who are they? And what responsibilities do they have to delay the despatch of dead bodies when their relatives were already there?

[Translation]

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH (Hardwar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the same context, I would like to say that despite the orders of the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front Chief, Shri Amanullah Khan, as published in yesterday's newspapers, he was killed. I would like

to know whether the Government has requested the U.S. Government to arrest Shri Amanullah Khan and hand him over to the Government of India. The Chief of JKLF Shri Amanullah Khan, who wants to disintegrate our country, is staying in U.S.A., so I demand that our Government should lodge a protest with the U.S. Government and demand the extradition of Shri Amanullah Khan to India immediately. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a situation similar to that of Punjab and Kashmir that we are discussing here for the last some days has arisen today in Bombay city also. Bombs were planted in Malah bound local train which exploded en route. Mujahideen Kashmir has taken responsibility for the explosion in which 60 persons were injured. 15 incidents of bomb blast have taken place in Bombay during last 11 months in which several persons were killed and injured. I would like to ask the Government as what policy it would adopt if such incidents occur all over the country? This matter should be taken seriously (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): I do not want to bring all those ugly features of the whole topic before the House at this time. That will need some more time. Right now I would like the hon. Minister to clarify one thing. Yesterday, after more than eight hours of delay in announcing the death of Vice-Chancellor he had mentioned that one Gulam Nabi had also died. There is no Gulam Nabi who has died. One Abdul Ghani, who was the Private Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor, had died. But the Home Minister's statement mentioned one Gulam Nabi as somebody who had died. There was no Gulam Nabi who had died nor was he kidnapped.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore):

It is obvious that Mr. Amanullah Khan knows the identity of these killers. Will the Government consider requesting the United States Government to ask Mr. Amanullah Khan to reveal the names of these killers because he knows them?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Vice-Chancellor, Shri Mushirul Haq went to see the Governor, Sh. Jagmohan at about 11.00. Then on return, he went to the University Campus and then returned home. He was a god-fearing and religious man. When he was going to offer namaz, he was abducted. Other things said by the hon. members in this regard are not correct. On the same day, I had a talk with the Governor about which I have already informed the House.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY (Hoshiarpur): But there was no mention in your earlier report that he had gone to Raj Bhawan...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you. This is a very serious issue. Please take your seat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: He had gone to Raj Bhawan and met the Governor (*Interruptions*). Shri Amanullah Khan made a statement in USA that the hostages have been killed and it was on that basis that the action was taken. Our Government has strongly protested to the US Government and told them that such activities on his part are anti-India.

Shrimati Subhashini Ali has made a mention about the State employees. In this

context, I would like to say that all the State Government employees are being paid by the State Government. Besides them, the matter regarding salaries to the Central Government employees whether they are in Banks or in Telegraph. Offices is under the consideration of the Government. But the educational institutions are closed there now-a-days.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Please give informations regarding HMT workers also.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: There are about 400 to 500 HMT workers. We have sent two battalions of ITBP to the factory. We want that workers should resume their duties. About 3000 to 4000 employees are working in the factory. If we employ them here in local factories on permanent basis then the question of their return to the HMT factory will not arise. They are technical persons and no other person can do their job (*Interruptions*). I would discuss their matter separately with the hon. Member and her suggestions in this regard would be taken in to consideration for any further action in the matter. It is not possible to employ these workers in the local factories here (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Sir, Mr. Khera's wife has mentioned that he had come to Delhi asking for the lock-out of the factory...(*Interruptions*)

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (Calcutta South): Sir, on this particular point about the HMT, we had a discussion with Mr. Fernandes, who is the Minister in charge of Kashmir Affairs. He has given us several categorical undertakings which are missing from his statement. These undertakings are: (1) that the HMT workers would be given salary protection while they are outside the Valley;

(2) that an attempt would be made to deploy them in the other factories of HMT, as far as possible: and (3) that while attempts would be made to keep the factory working, these workers will not be pressurised for going to the Valley. These undertakings have been given by Mr. Fernandes. On that basis, we have given the list to Mr. Fernandes for action. I do not know whether there is sufficient coordination between the Home Minister and the Minister in charge of Kashmir Affairs, because these undertakings were given by Mr. Fernandes himself. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether he confirms this or not on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Dinesh Singh.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: (Pratapgarh): Sir, only this morning, some teachers from the University came to see me and they said that they were not receiving their salary. Can I send them to the hon. Home Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, may I submit that the matter is quite complicated and there is certain confusion. If you want to restore confidence in the people, since this is a very serious matter as a high man like the Vice-Chancellor has been killed, I would suggest to the Government and request, while the Prime Minister also is here, to have a judicial inquiry by a Supreme Court Judge in this whole affair. This will help you. Why don't you agree to that?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ISHWAR CHOUDHARY (Gaya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the problem of extremism which is spreading like wildfire in Kashmir, Delhi, Punjab and Bihar. It is a serious Problem.

MR. SPEAKER: You had raised it yes-

terday.

SHRI ISHWAR CHOUDHARY: It has endangered the life and property of the people in every village. Therefore, like Kashmir, and Punjab you should pay attention towards Bihar also.

MR. SPEAKER: You had raised it yesterday, so please sit down.

SHRI ISHWAR CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been asked to sit. Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the acute shortage of drinking water in the villages of Bihar. People there, are pining for water and Cottage industries have been closed due to power shortage. Will the Government pay attention towards it?

MR. SPEAKER: A Government is there in the State, so please ask the State Government for this.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, the Pro-Pakistani and anti-Indian terrorists are spreading their hands now beyond Jammu and Kashmir and northern India. Yesterday, at Bombay, in my constituency at Malad, there was a powerful bomb blast in the running suburban train in the early morning peak hours. Thirty-six persons have been injured seriously. Six persons have lost their legs. There have been ten such cases where bombs had not exploded but they were found in the last fifteen days in Bombay. So, my demand is that the Government should take care about that, particularly to what is happening in Bombay. There are more than fifty thousand Pakistani persons who are over-staying there, though their visas have expired. So, I demand that not only in Bombay but all over India, those Pakistani citizens whose visas have expired, should be arrested and deported from India and action should be taken against them on war-foot-

ing... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhajaman Behera.

SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA (Dhenkanal): Sir, in Orissa, in recent days, there was a shower of hail-storms as a result of which some areas have suffered great damage. For cyclone and flood, there are norms for helping the affected persons in the areas which suffered damage. But for hail-storms affected areas, there is no specific norm for assisting the affected persons. I would like the Central Government to extend help to the persons affected in those areas as the State Government's assistance is not adequate.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you have made your point. Shri Hannan Mollah.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, you are aware that when the Gold Control Order was imposed, thousands of gold smiths had committed suicide. After the last budget, it was withdrawn and it is a good measure. But there are about 20 lakh small gold-smiths all over the country. They cannot purchase gold for making ornaments. They have to go to the bulk dealers who are getting it at concessional price. But these 20 lakh people cannot purchase gold directly. They are forced to go to the dealers and they are exploited by them. So, the Government should help them. They should be allowed to go to the banks and take loan from the banks and purchase gold for making ornaments. I hope the Finance Minister will make a statement on this. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KANKAR MUNJARE (Balaghat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Madhya Pradesh is facing drought situation as a result of which there is an acute shortage of drinking water. At several places like Chattarpur, Khajuraho, Rewa, Tikamgarh, Jabalpur, Balaghat, Mandla etc.

people are dying after consuming dirty water. It is a matter of shame that even after 40 years of independence no arrangement of drinking water has been made. The Government should pay attention towards it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is an acute shortage of drinking water in Madhya Pradesh. It has become a serious problem. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I paid a visit to seven-eight places in Ahmedabad. About 2000 people of Bachali Mohalla have left their homes on 5th and have been staying at Railway Station Platform No. 12. Neither food nor drinking water was provided to them by the Government for 2-3 days. In these Mohallas, muslims and some people of other communities were looted...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Doctors in Uttar Pradesh have gone on strike which has disrupted the lives of the people. The work in hospitals has come to a standstill and lives of many people are in danger. Therefore, I would request that the Central Government should interfere in the matter and save the lives of the people. Efforts should also be made to see that the Doctors call off their strike.

MR. SPEAKER: The State Government is there. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a petition was dismissed by the Delhi High Court on 29th March because the petition was filed in Hindi. When the petitioner insisted that he would file his petition only in Hindi, the Court dismissed his petition and passed a decree. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask whether even after so many years of independence the people can not get justice in their language? The Law

Minister should make a statement in this regard... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Sir, about the killing of Vice-Chancellor...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Basheer, that matter is already over. You are a learned person.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, so many questions were raised, so many doubts were raised. Here is a suggestion to have a judicial inquiry into the whole of these things. So, I would request the hon. Minister to accept it because only judicial inquiry can make these things clear. The Minister is there. (*Interruptions*) Why don't you ask the Minister to respond to this suggestion? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, may I draw your attention to the Report made by the People's Union for Civil Liberties under Justice Tarkunde...

MR. SPEAKER: What happened?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: There it has been stated that human rights have been totally trampled in West Bengal...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is a State matter.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is a State matter.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Kindly hear my argument, Sir. The Fundamental Rights have been given to the citizens by the Constitution and they should be protected. Here the civil liberties have been trampled. (*Interruptions*) Sir, it is a State terrorism. It cannot be...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is enough. Please sit down now.

[*English*]

MR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: ...It is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Then what can be done? You have had your say at least. Yes, Mr. Biplab Dasgupta.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): How can that be raised here? It is a State matter. [*Interruptions*]

SHRI AJIT PANJA: I have given the original photograph to you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ajit Panja, take your seat please. Mr. Biplab Dasgupta.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Sir, an alarming situation has developed as far as tobacco farmers are concerned. I understand that the price of tobacco, Virginia variety, has gone down by Rs. 300 compared to the price last year. The farmers of tobacco had forfeited the option and only one-third of the total produce has been sold. (*Interruptions*) I would like the Central Government to intervene in the matter. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Era Anbarasu.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are an experienced Member. I don't prevent the Government if they want to respond.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. BIPLABDASGUPTA: The Tobacco Board has passed a Resolution on 4th April requesting the Central Government to intervene in the market so that the price of tobacco is maintained. Unless the price of tobacco is maintained, the tobacco farmers would suffer irreparable loss. *[Interruptions]*.

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised it. Now, Mr. Era Anbarasu.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Madras-Central): Sir, thanks to this Government for celebrating the Birth Centenary of Dr. Ambedkar and for the tribute they have paid to him. But, Sir, it will be nothing but shedding crocodile tears if they do not do anything to improve the lot of Harijans. Therefore, I request the hon. Home Minister to withdraw all the cases of disciplinary action pending against the Harijans and backward classes in the private sector and the Government, Central Government or State Government.

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised a good point. Take your seat.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I urge upon the Home Minister to withdraw all the disciplinary cases pending under CCS Rules. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH PAL (Meerut): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit through you that a large number of commuters travel from Meerut to Delhi and back to attend their offices and other work in Delhi. In view of it, I would like to know as to why the Meerut-Delhi railway track is not being doubled as it is has become absolutely necessary?

SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY (Rosera): Mr. Speaker Sir, five months are over and we have not been allotted accommodation so far. We are staying in hotels and there are many Members without accommodation. The

Chairman of the House Committee is not aware as to how many Members have not been allotted official accommodations so far.

MR. SPEAKER: Efforts are being made in this regard.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We are taking whatever action is to be taken in this regard. Efforts are on.

SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Houses have been allotted one month ago but they are not being vacated. Some ex-M.Ps are not vacating them that is why we are facing difficulties. *[Interruptions]*

MR. SPEAKER: The Chairman of the House Committee is aware about it and necessary action is being taken.

SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: The Chairman is little concerned about it.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you were pleased to give a ruling that the telephone tapping case would be referred to the Privileges Committee and we are all grateful to you for that. But the newspaper report says that the Central Bureau of Investigation would continue its investigation into the telephone tapping controversy, even though the matter has been referred to the Privileges Committee. If they conduct enquiry even after the matter having been referred to the Privileges Committee, the papers will be tampered with. How can there be two parallel enquiries?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kurien, you have had your say. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, you should direct that all the papers connected with the telephone tapping should be immediately brought under your custody. Otherwise, the papers will be tampered with. What is your reaction to that? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.
(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, one lakh people from Kumaon and Garhwal division of U.P. have come to Delhi with their demand for Uttaranchal. I would like to request that in view of the problems of the state the Government should create a new state so that development of Uttaranchal could take place and proper facilities be made available there. One lakh people have come here. The Hon. Prime Minister should give them an appointment and pay attention to their demand.

SHRI D.J. TANDEL (Daman and Diu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Daman and Diu are included under the territory of Goa. Daman is 400 Kms away from Goa and Diu is also 800 Kms away from Goa. The office of the Administrator is located at Goa, due to which work is delayed. We would like and in this connection we have written to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and Hon. Prime Minister as well that arrangements may be made for appointing a separate Administration for Daman and Diu so that the work may be carried on smoothly.

[*English*]

12.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Review on the working of National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, for 1987-88 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying the papers

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, for the year 1987-88.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in *Library*. See No. LT-654/90]

[*English*]

Errata to the Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Errata (Hindi and English versions) to the Detailed* Demands for Grants (Volume II) of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1990-91. [Placed in *Library*. See No. LT-65/90]

Notifications under Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 Annual Report and Review on the working of Indian Road Construction Corporation Ltd., New Delhi for 1988-89 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—
 - (i) G.S.R. 37(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th January,

*The Detailed Demands for Grants (Volume II) of the Ministry of Home Affairs was laid on the Table of the house on 5th April, 1990.

- 1990 approving the Tuticorin Port (Authorisation of Pilots) Second Amendment Regulations, 1990.
- (ii) G.S.R. 90(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1990 approving the Tuticorin Port Employees' (Classification, Control and Appeal) First Amendment Regulations, 1990.
- (iii) G.S.R. 91(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1990 approving the Bombay Port Trust Class I Employees (Acceptance of Employment after Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 1990.
- (iv) G.S.R. 93(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1990 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Employees' (Welfare Fund) First Amendment Regulations, 1990. [Placed in *Library*. See No. LT-656/90]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in *Library*. See No. LT-657/90]
- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—
- (a) (i) Annual Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1988-89 together with audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1988-89. [Placed in *Library*. See No. LT-658/90]
- (b) (i) Annual Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1988-89. [Placed in *Library*. See No. LT-659/90]
- (c) (i) Annual Accounts of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1988-89. [Placed in *Library*. See No. LT-660/90]
- (5) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in *Library*. See No. LT-658 to 660/90]
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Administration Report and Audited Accounts of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1988-89 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in *Library*. See No. LT-661/90]

12.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*][*Translation*]

SHRI SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): I would like to submit one important point. Shri Ajit Panja wanted to place the Human Rights Organisation Report prepared by Justice Tarkunde and others. It is a good piece of investigation. The matter which I want to raise is that.

[*English*]

Kashmir Valley is under curfew for the last seven days continuously. What about the old people, infirm people, sick people and wounded people? When are you going to ask the Governor to lift the curfew? How can those people live? A part of Srinagar is experiencing conditions of famine.

[*Translation*]

Therefore, kindly tell us something about the curfew. Nowhere in the world can we witness a similar example. Have you found curfew continuing anywhere non-stop for 8 days? My submission is that the Justice Tarkunde's report is before us and I would like to know as to how long will it continue? At least let us know your views in this regard?

[*English*]

I request the hon. Home Minister, through you, to tell us, how long will the curfew continue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under rule 377, you do not get the reply. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, I have allowed you even after another name was called. If you do not understand the rules, it is very unfair on your part. I have allowed you to make the point. You do not

expect the Minister to reply immediately.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: What is the norm of the Zero Hour?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot dictate the House all the time. Please take your seat.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will not sit unless the Home Minister tells me, as to how long will this curfew continue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can he can? This is very unfair. Prof. Soz, this is very unfair.

I would not have allowed you to speak also.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: You can name me. The Home Minister should tell this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can name you but I will not name you. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not correct. You cannot influence the House like this.

[*Translation*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Under the Minister of Home Affairs gets up to speak, I will not sit down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot compel him to. If he wants to say, I have no objection.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is very unfair. Mr. Soz, it is very unfair. This is not the way to raise it.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: My 80-year old mother is suffering in the curfew. He must stand up and tell me that the curfew will be

lifted. (*Interruptions*)

I am a senior Member of the House.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What Mr. Soz says will not go on record. Shri N. Sundararaj.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ (Pudukkottai): Sir, it is a very serious matter. 500 fishermen have been kidnapped by LTTE to Sri Lanka. Kidnapping has become the order of the day, right from the day when the Home Minister's daughter had been kidnapped. Since then, it has not stopped. 500 fishermen have been kidnapped to Sri Lanka from my constituency. Some have been released. But the fate of others is not known. Nobody knows what is the boundary of Sri Lanka and India on the sea. The Chief Minister is telling, he is not aware of the boundary of India on the sea. He has deputed one Minister to find out the boundary of India on the sea between India and Sri Lanka. I would like the Home Minister to make a statement on this. I would like to know how many fishermen have been kidnapped, how many have been released and what is the fate of those who have not been released yet. What is their fate—have they been killed like Vice-Chancellor of Kashmir University and General Manager of HMT. We want to know from the Home Minister.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): The recent evaluation report of C-DOT has done injustice to our young scientists working in the organisation. They are completely frustrated. Many of them are going abroad. This is a brain-drain. I want the Government to take immediate action on it and see that C-DOT continues and all the young scientists are encouraged to develop indigenous communication technology.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMOCHAN LALJHIKRAM (Mandla): The naxalites have sneaked into the Kanha National Park in Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh and they are poisoning the lions and wild buffaloes. This is depleting their number. They are also inciting the farmers to destroy the forests. I would like to urge upon the government to check the activities of Naxalities so as to protect this largest sanctuary of Asia.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing that Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz says will go on record. I would like to say that Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz is behaving in a very improper manner in the House.

@SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Newspapers report that LTTE have kidnapped 500 fishermen. Four days have passed since the incident, and questions have also been asked on the floor of the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu about the incident. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has despatched one of his Ministers to inquire into the incident. So far no information has been received from the Government side. We do not know whether the fishermen are still alive or have been killed. This has caused great anxiety among the families and relatives of the fishermen. I, therefore, request the hon. Home Minister to take immediate steps to release the fishermen. The Navy should be pressed into service to trace the culprits and take back the fishermen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It seems that the Home Minister is willing to say something. Let him say. But I would like to tell Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz that if he is allowed to make

*Not recorded.

@Translation of point originally raised in Tamil.

a statement, he should not hold the House to ransom.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): It is a matter of great regret that from last Friday—Shri Soz may be aware of it....

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Why were you so intransigent?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: In connection with the incidents that took place in all the localities of Srinagar last Friday, in connection with the murder of the Vice-Chancellor and Shri H.L. Khera, the security forces had to conduct some searches and therefore curfew is in force from last Friday till this day. I had told the Governor earlier itself that this creates difficulties for the people and some relaxation should be given in the curfew.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken note and I think proper action will be taken.

12.48 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE .

Major Fire accident in the Angul plant of National Aluminium Co. Ltd., Orissa

[*English*]

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA (Sambalpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Steel and Mines to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Major fire accident in the Angul plant of National Aluminium Company Ltd.,

Orissa resulting in substantial losses and the steps taken by the Government in that regard."

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Sir, I share the concern of the honourable Members regarding the major fire accident which occurred at 1045 hours on 24.3.1990, involving the main conveyor carrying crushed coal to the bunkers of the Captive Power Plant (CPP) of the National Aluminium Company (NALCO) at Angul in Orissa. The two parallel conveyors designed to carry crushed coal from the crusher house to the top of the power plant have been damaged substantially. The Fire Brigade was immediately pressed into action and the fire was put out at about 0340 hours on 25.3.1990.

2. NALCO's smelter at Angul consists of two pot-lines, each having 240 pots. Prior to the accident, NALCO had commissioned 240 pots in Pot-line I and 99 pots in Pot-line II. As a result of this fire, supply of coal to the boilers of the Captive Power Plant was disrupted. This substantially affected the operation of the power plant and reduced the power generation. In turn, all the 240 pots of Pot-line I had to be shut down for want of power. This was done in a technically satisfactory manner without causing any damage to the pots.

3. Secretary, Department of Mines visited the site on 28th of March, 1990 for an on-the-spot assessment of the situation. He had discussions with all agencies concerned including State Government officials, NALCO authorities and the Suppliers with a view to ensuring coordinated efforts in repairing and recommissioning the plant with utmost expedition.

4. Efforts are being made to supply power to the extent possible, in order to keep the remaining pots in operation. Orissa State Electricity Board (OSEB) and Central Electricity Authority (CEA) have been contacted and arrangements made for supplying emergency power to NALCO's smelter. As a

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

result of these efforts 50 MW of power has been arranged to be supplied through the OSEB grid. Thus at present, the availability of power from the CPP and from the OSEB is just sufficient to keep 98 pots of Pot-line II in operation. The continuance of operation of these pots would depend, to a great extent, on sustained availability of power from the OSEB. Two units of the Captive Power Plant are still being run at reduced capacity with coal in small quantities being supplied by lifting it by other mechanical means. Furnace oil in the boilers to the extent possible is also being used.

5. NALCO has set up a high-level Committee to enquire into the causes of the fire and to ascertain the financial loss caused to the company. Repairs of the conveyor system have been undertaken on a war footing and NALCO is making every effort to re-commission the conveyor system in the shortest possible time. It is expected that the conveyor system would be put back in operation before the end of June 1990. Thereafter the Pots in the smelter would be progressively recommissioned. The progress of the work in this connection is being constantly reviewed at the Government level in the Department of Mines and assistance being extended to NALCO, wherever required, to ensure that there is no delay in completing the repairs and recommissioning of the plants.

6. The Committee has not yet completed its enquiry and it is expected that they would be in a position to give their findings by the end of April, 1990. However, based on preliminary reports, it appears that the fire was caused because of welding which was taking place above the conveyor belt.

7. The matter had also been reported to the local authorities and the police have registered a criminal case which is under investigation.

8. It has been estimated that the cost of restoration of the coal conveyor system would be about Rs. 1.5 crores. The extent of loss to

NALCO on this account can be computed after settlement of insurance claims lodged by the Company. The production loss and the total loss would be ascertained only after the report of the Committee is made available and the Captive Power Plant's conveyor system is put back in stable operation and progress made in restarting the pots. Tentatively, it is estimated that the loss of production of aluminium metal may be in the region of 40,000 tonnes. This will be partially off set by the increased availability of alumina for exports. The loss in turn over is likely to be of the order of Rs. 100 crores.

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Sir, many questions have arisen in the minds of the general public in Orissa and in particular in the plant area as also in the Press and those questions remain unanswered. First, the answer given by the hon. Minister says that some welding work was undertaken. But the time of the work has not been indicated. In the first para of his reply, the time of the accident has been mentioned as 1045 hours. This means that the whole fire devastation continued for more than 16 hours. I would like to pose a pointed question to the hon. Minister. How and why it took 16 hours for the Fire Brigade to control the fire? Why did it take such a long time to control the fire?

Then, there is one specific report. Is it true? It has already been corroborated by the hon. Minister that the welding work was undertaken at about 7 p.m. in the evening in the Plant itself. Probably, after the fire has been caused, I think the preliminary report has been received by the Minister. But there is another very strong theory. There are reasonable evidences to that effect. Also, the highest official of the NALCO Plant told the Press at Orissa—it has been reported by various newspapers in Orissa—that in the Chut House and below the conveyor belt large amount of coal dust powder was allowed to be deposited for several days. As per the legal stipulation and the practice, this coal dust should have been cleaned every-day. But it was not cleaned and the place was not cleaned. I think there was excessive heat. The system is that when the heat will

exceed 80°C, then there is the automatic computerised water sprinkling system to control the heat. But on that fateful night the cooling system was not working. Why was it not working properly? Who is responsible for this accident? What action does the hon. Minister want to take against those officers or other persons who are responsible for this accident? What action the hon. Minister is going to take against the officers for the dereliction in their duty? I want to know the details in this regard. And secondly, it is also said by a very responsible officer of NALCO and I have a press clipping with me, that at that particular time when the accident occurred, the conveyor belt was not in operation due to change in shift. If it is a fact, then who allowed the welding to be undertaken? I would like to know whether it was in the morning or in the evening. What urgency was there to allow welding to be undertaken at the conveyor belt and whether it was in the night or in the morning? This has not been clarified.

Then there are two other reports. It is very significant as far as people of Orissa are concerned because on 6th March, reportedly, Section 144 was promulgated around the CPP at the plant because there was some demonstration by the local population due to various other reasons. I do not know the reasons. Noone was allowed to proceed near the site of the plant on 6th March. When a pointed question was raised in the press insinuating the hands of the local disgruntled population, an allegation was made that among the local population those who were disgruntled or dissatisfied might have sabotaged the operation of the CPP and the accident might have been caused by them. But since Section 144 was promulgated, noone was allowed to enter the CPP at the plant. This theory should be ruled out. Second theory that was propounded was that there was certain international conspiracy as barely a few hours before the accident, the Managing Director and the Chairman of the company told in a press conference at Bhubneshwar that it was one of the five giant aluminium companies in the world both in

terms of production unit and also as the exporter and if not equivalent, at least, it is on par with big companies like Alcoa, Billiton, Pechiney, Reynolds, Alcan, Comalco and Kaiser. The plant has incorporated the state-of-art-technology from A.P. France which is as per the terms of the contract of transfer. It is the most advanced technology of the NALCO. With such advance technology and background, one cannot comprehend as to how a fire could break out in the night and burning of the conveyor belts continuously for hours. This is not for the first time that there is some mishap in the plant. Last year, a Roter Turbines did not function resulting in a loss of about Rs. 20 crores due to stoppage of work in the III Unit of CPP. Noone can understand, why these things are repeatedly happening. Perhaps, there is some lacuna in the administration or there is some technical fault or any design fault or any fault in maintenance and repair which is not being undertaken regularly. I hope, the Minister will kindly clarify all these points.

He has already mentioned just now that on preliminary reports, it has been ascertained that due to welding, the accident has occurred. But the emphasis of argument that is in favour of coal deposits, that is, under the conveyor belt, is that the 'Chut House' got on fire due to accessive heat and anyone who is responsible for maintenance of this, is squarely responsible for this. And what action does the Government want to take against whom the FIR has been filed? And what are the terms of reference of the high-powered committee that has been instituted to enquire into the matter? I would like to know whether that has enquired all the aspects of it. I would like to know whether Section 144 has been promulgated there, if so, what for? And I would also like to know whether it is a fact that out of the total displaced persons, that is, more than 5000 persons, hardly 28 persons have been employed from the area, if so, what for? I would like to know whether the Government is doing anything to give justice to those who have been uprooted due to coming up of the plant.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN (Mayurbhanj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, at the outset I may point out that though my name is Bhagey Gobardhan, here in the statement the hon. Minister has wrongly addressed me; I am sorry. This thing has been happening many a time and that is why I have pointed it out.

Since the Minister has given the statement here in the House, I am not going to question the timings mentioned in it. But one point which appears is that the fire had been raging for more than 15 hours or so. According to some of the papers, particularly the Economic Times has reported that the fire took place when there was changing of the shift. Here the timing given is 10.45 hours. I would hardly believe that 10.45 hours would be the changing time of the shift. The Minister may kindly clarify this point.

Since my friend Mr. Hota has already covered most of the points, I am not going to go over them. But there are certain discrepancies in the statement of the Minister which I would like to point out. It is not indicated in his report as to what is the total installed capacity of the captive power units inside NALCO. He has only stated that 50 MW of power has been arranged either from the Central Electricity Authority or from the Orissa State Electricity Board. But you know, Orissa itself has been suffering from acute power shortage and as I understand, NALCO has an installed capacity of 600 MW. So how would this 50 MW power which is being imported either from the Central Electricity Authority or from the Orissa State Electricity Board be in a position to run a factory of this magnitude? What I mean to say is that the information given here is not correct. The hon. Minister has tried to hide more points than he has tried to tell the House. That is why I would like to say the hon. Minister should have been more truthful.

One very pertinent point which is missing from the statement is that in a factory which is certainly governed by the Factories

Act, whenever any accident occurs, there is a statutory mechanism of reporting the occurrence to the Directorate of Factory Inspection and the Inspector of Factories. The Director or Inspector of Factories of the local Government must have visited the site of the accident on the very day or the next day. But nothing has been stated about the report of the Inspector or the Director of the Factories, as the case may be. This is a very big lacuna in the report itself.

Again they have stated that a criminal case has been lodged; I mean FIR has been registered with the local police. Do they suspect that there is some kind of a sabotage? If there was some kind of a sabotage, then it would have been better that the names of suspects or at least the brief summary of the FIR should have been mentioned in this report. Why I am saying this is because one of the points which my friend Mr. Hota pointed out shows that there has certainly been dereliction of duty on the part of the people managing this conveyor belt system. In a factory which has got sophisticated mechanism, if the routine observance is not adhered to, there is every possibility of some such accident occurring. As Mr. Hota stated, there was in the Chute House collection of the coal powder. That is why when welding was done above the conveyor belt some sparks must have come down and it (coal powder) must have caught fire and that must have resulted in the damage which has put out of commission the conveyor belt system for almost 15 hours.

Sir, the hon. Minister has tried to escape by stating that the loss would be only to the tune of forty thousand tonnes of Aluminium and that loss would be off-set by the export promotion of the Alumina. I am not going to give any credit for such type of statement. The capacity of this Aluminium Plant is more than two lakh tonnes per year. I believe, it is 2,18,000 tonnes per year. So, if within three months the loss is forty thousand tonnes, then over the period of one year, there could not be a production of more than four times of forty thousands tonnes. That is why I am saying this. The report is not at all satisfac-

tory It suffers from so many flaws Therefore, instead of taking more time, I would like to say that the Minister may kindly indicate the terms of reference of the Committee which has been appointed and which is supposed to give its report by the end of this month Secondly, the report of the Inspectorate of Factories of the local Government, that is, the Government of Orissa should also be given Thirdly, other information should be given regarding the total power capacity, what is the present availability of power and what is the order of production right now Without all this information, to give such a cursory or such a preliminary report to the House is not at all to be appreciated

[Translation]

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir The Hon Minister has said in his reply that the conveyor belt was burnt due to welding

[English]

I would like to know from the hon Minister as to whether the engineers and the Director concerned were present during the welding period or not and whether they have observed any practical possibility of danger to the conveyor belt or CPP

The NALCO Plant is situated in Angul This Captive Power Plant came into being because of the shortage of power for the production of Aluminium The cost of this Captive Power Plant was Rs 100 crores and that of the conveyor belt, which is damaged now, is Rs 5 crores The CPP was producing 600 MW electricity The surplus electricity was being supplied to the OSEB Orissa, by the CPP of NALCO Plant

At present what is happening is that the NALCO Plant is depending on the OSEB for electricity They are now taking 50 MW electricity from OSEB As a result of the shortage of electricity, the people of Orissa and the farmers of Orissa, mainly in the rural areas are suffering a lot, since they have to operate their lift-irrigation points and motor points

Throughout Orissa because of the shortage of electricity, lot of problems have arisen I would like to know specifically from the hon Minister—because in his statement, he has said that the local police had instituted a criminal case—as to whether the responsible top officials, engineers, Directors or Chairman and Managing Director, will be interrogated by the police or not If necessary, would they be arrested or not? This plant was commissioned in 1983 Since then, Mr Panthulu has been functioning as its chairman and managing director Under his banner almost all the officials of NALCO project at Angul are doing miracles as a result of which we have incurred heavy losses during the past year During 1988-89, while the turnover of NALCO was Rs 900 crore, the profit was only Rs 10 crore Mr Panthulu has become over-aged but is still continuing in service there My information is that due to his negligence and that of the management, this fire took place The local people are revolting like anything Therefore, I would specifically like to know whether those officials would be interrogated by the police or not

The Minister mentioned that a committee has been appointed My information is that directors of NALCO are also represented on that committee as its members They are responsible for this accident The responsibility should be fixed on those people My fear is that they would never give a proper report They will give a superfluous report The Minister admitted that there will be a loss of Rs 100 crore Starting from 24th of March, every day there is a loss of Rs 1 crore I have gathered information through a telephonic message from Bhubaneswar that the loss will be more than Rs 150 crore

Leave aside the profit part All the people in Orissa will suffer due to lack of electricity I would like to know from the Minister whether he will be giving special importance to this or not If he is going to do so, then, will it be possible to replace the main conveyor belt having 240 pots within a month or not? Will the captive power plant be operated in a month's time? Will there be a judicial inquiry

[Sh. Bhakta Charan Das]

or an inquiry by a parliamentary committee of the House. I would like to have a reply to all these questions from the hon. Minister. It is a very serious matter losing hundreds of crores in the public sector and causing inconvenience to the people of Orissa.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to all the Members who have raised this issue and participated in this debate.

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay South Central): Rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is calling attention motion.

[*Translation*]

In this, your name is not in the Record. We cannot do such a thing under the rules. If I could do it, I would have given time to you. This Calling Attention is about Orissa and the discussion on that is going on. Perhaps, you have taken it as something else.

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I do appreciate the anxiety and the agitated trend of the minds of the Members because NALCO has been one of our prestigious public sector undertakings. It made a profit of about Rs. 120.95 crores last year and the figure given by the hon. Members was not correct. In 1989-90, it had a turnover of Rs. 871 crores. We are proud of the performance and there has undoubtedly been a setback because of the serious accident. We have taken this accident extremely seriously and are trying to go to the root causes of this accident.

I must at the same time correct the information which has been wrongly conveyed to the hon. Members. Maybe because of oversight. It is not that the fire started at 10.45 a.m., the fire started at 10.45 p.m. and it was brought under control at 3.40 a.m., and therefore, the time taken to bring the fire

under control was about five hours. You will appreciate that when you have fire on highly volatile materials, obviously it takes time to bring the fire under control and it cannot be said that five hours was too long a period to bring the fire under control.

Some of the hon. Members have asked this question as to whether the theory of sabotage has any basis. It is true that when such fires occur, a number of theories do come up, and one of the theories was that there was a possibility of sabotage. There was some talk about sabotage because in NALCO undertaking, there has been trouble for a long time in the past. But this is a matter on which I will not make a final opinion, because the matter is now under investigation by the police as well as by the Committee that we have set up. But this is a general investigation by the police. They have registered cases under three Sections. Section 285 IPC, negligent conduct with respect to fire and combustible material, Section 287 IPC, negligent conduct in respect of machinery and Section 435 IPC, mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to the property. But unless a full report of the investigation is made available, it is difficult either to accept the possibility or any cause or to reject the possibility of any cause. But I must also be fair to the House and point out that we have some information from the State Government. The tentative indication is that there are no reasons to suspect the possibility of mischief. But this is not a final conclusion of the investigating agency, but a tentative conclusion which has been drawn up by the investigating agency.

The preliminary report of the Committee that has been set up to go into all aspects of this fire accident seems to have indicated that there was some unauthorised welding. There was welding and the authorisation that was necessary to carry on the welding was not there. This Committee is at its job and it will take some time more to conclude its deliberations and we will be waiting for its conclusions. It is also not true that it is a completely departmental Committee as such, because in this four-member Committee, we

have included one member who is not a member of NALCO, but he is ex-Chairman of OSAB. But we can assure the House that after we get the Committee's report, if I feel satisfied that this requires a different kind of an enquiry, completely manned by outside men who are not officials of NALCO, I have will have no hesitation in ordering such an enquiry. But at this stage, I feel that the Committee which was set up is doing good work. I think, I would rather wait for the Committee's recommendations to come which I expect to come within a short time.

So far as this power plant is concerned, it has the capacity of five units of 120 megawatts and three units were in operation. But I do appreciate that because of this accident now, the power position in the plant has been very critical. Not only it will affect the power plant but it may also affect the Orissa's power position because we shall have to draw for some time, additional power, from OSEB. Now, the total requirement of power that we were drawing up till now was 280 M.W. and about 330-340 M.W. in totality. But at the present moment, we are getting about 45 M.W. from Orissa State Electricity Board. We have self-generation of about 45 M.W. In total, out of the requirement of 330-340 M.W., we have only 90 M.W. Obviously, it will affect the functioning of this plant very adversely. Still, we do hope that we will be able to contain the losses, both in terms of production and in terms of finance, because we want to make it operational at the earliest. But, I don't want to make any commitment and I cannot give this impression to the hon. Members who have asked me as to whether I can make it operational within a month or so, because it is not possible. I believe that in the realistic terms, we may have to wait till the month of June to make it operational.

Now, figures do indicate that in 1991, we are expecting a production of 1,80,000 tonnes as against 1,35,000 tonnes last year. We have to scale down about 40,000 tonnes due to the accident. But in terms of financial impact on the company, it will take some time for us to evaluate because the other aspect will be that some of the Alumina will

not be converted into Aluminium and additional quantity of Alumina will be available for export and that will to some extent off-set the financial losses of this undertaking.

My friends have asked about the displaced persons. There was an undertaking with the State Government that so far as the displaced persons who are totally displaced are concerned, they will be absorbed in the Undertaking. Now, in the Angul Plant, the displaced persons who lost their house and their total land, there are about 28 families and all the 28 families have been absorbed. So far as substantially affected persons and least affected persons are concerned, i.e. those who have lost more than one-third or more of land and those who have lost less than one-third of land, it has not been possible for us to absorb all of them because the number is too large. The number of substantially affected families as on 31.3.90 is about 1368 and it has been possible for the Undertaking to absorb about 474 families. Out of 4275 least affected families—i.e. those who have lost less than one-third of their land—260 families have been absorbed. But I must point out that we have paid compensation to all the families. I hope the hon. Members will appreciate that though it is a Public Undertaking and though our effort is to try to absorb as much of the manpower as possible, yet for the Undertaking to run economically it can absorb persons up to a particular capacity and not beyond that. Therefore, we have absorbed whatever is possible. I know because of the failure to absorb the members of the local families, there are a lot of discontentment but we have no way to remove this discontentment because it is not possible for this Undertaking to absorb more people than we have absorbed.

SHRI DASAI CHOWDHURY (Rosera):
Then this problem will continue.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I can't help it. Public Undertakings cannot absorb thousands of families. That is a fact of life. Even if it comes to Government, the Government may also not be able to absorb them. Public Undertakings have also to run economically.

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

Its manpower must have some relationship with the total production.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Do you mean to say, at the cost of the poor people?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I don't want to enter into a running debate but the undertaking that we had with the State Government is that we will absorb all the families who have lost all of their land. We have fulfilled that obligation. So far as substantially affected and the least affected persons are concerned, we have tried to accommodate as many as possible. We will continue to try but after all it is not possible to accommodate thousands of families. But apart from that, compensation has been paid to these families and in the project, whenever there is a need, we have tried to keep local people into service. I will be fair to the House because I don't want to give promises which I cannot carry. I will only state the facts.

I think, I have substantially answered the points raised by hon. Members. I will conclude by saying that I am deeply concerned with this accident because it has affected one of our prestigious Public Undertakings. I will go to roots as to the why the accident has happened and I can assure that if during the investigation it is found that any of the officer or anybody is guilty, we will not hesitate to take the strongest of steps against them.

SHRI DASAI CHOWDHURY: But who is inquiring into it?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I have already said, there are two inquiries going on. One is investigation by the police. In this investigation I expect that they will take into account all aspects and try to pin down the criminal responsibility on any person. So far as the other is concerned, it is a Committee in which there are four persons; three per-

sons are of course from NALCO and one is from outside. I have assured the House also that they have given an Interim Report and in that report they have said that, there was some welding work without authorisation, as it was required. Therefore, I am waiting for their final report. I assure the House that after the final report is received, if I feel that an independent inquiry is needed in which people from outside should be taken, I will not hesitate to do so. But let me wait for the Final Report. Because this Committee had gone into the matter. Let them complete it. After the Report is made available to us—there are hopes that it will be made available to us within the shortest possible time—and if I feel after that, that it should be done by the people outside the organisation, then I will not hesitate to order an inquiry and I will not shield anybody. At any time—from this Report—if it do appear that some actions need to be taken against some persons—we will not hesitate to take action against such persons.

I hope, I will have the co-operation of the Members, particularly, the Members who are representing that area or the State, so that we can improve the position.

So far as we are concerned, I will be interacting with them from time to time and try to report back to them the decisions regarding the inquiry and also to make this undertaking operational on full capacity as early as possible.

AN HON. MEMBER: Just a minute. I will not make any point. I will just inform the hon. Minister....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not allowed. Please meet him in his chamber.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: You can meet me. You can come to me.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

13.31 hrs.

[English]

- (i) **Need to set up Malnad Development Board in Karnataka and to provide financial assistance to it.**

SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH (Hassan): A number of commercial crops like Coffee, Cardamom, Pepper etc. are being grown in Malnad areas in Karnataka like Hassan, Chickmagalur, Sakaleshpur, Arasikere, Tip-tur. We are earning a lot of foreign exchange by way of export of these cash crops. In order to earn more foreign exchange, it is necessary to constitute Malnad Development Board and to provide sufficient financial assistance to it. I request the Government to constitute Malnad Development Board and sanction sufficient funds to take up development programmes in Malnad areas.

- (ii) **Need to enquire into the attacks on Harijans, particularly in Madhya Pradesh, and ensure that culprits are punished**

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Gwalior): Of late, atrocities on Harijans have been on the increase. Harijans in M.P. are being threateningly told, that days when Harijans enjoyed protection of Government are over and that they are at the mercy of non-Harijans. This was narrated to me by an elderly Harijan at Salaiya in my constituency in Shivpuri District, where during Holi, non-Harijans attacked a Harijan Basti, killing one and beating men and women with lathis, all because their women-folk refused to play Holi with them. I visited Salaiya along with several MPs and MLAs and saw physical injuries caused to Harijans. Huts were destroyed, belongings and utensils battered, and women-folk humiliated. Yet the main culprits still roam free. Recently in Datia, Shivpuri, Guna and Gwalior Districts of M.P. Harijans have been killed and physically harmed in separate incidents. We are

pledged to protect the rights of the down-trodden especially Harijans, minorities and weaker sections. The Central Government must view such incidents gravely. They must send a special team to MP to inquire and ensure that culprits are punished and the House informed.

[Translation]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter. The Government should reply to it and the Home Minister should make a statement in this regard. Atrocities are being perpetrated on Harijans, their lands are being grabbed, and they are being killed. It is a very serious matter.

[English]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): It is a very serious matter. There should be a discussion.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: It is a very serious matter.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Ever since change of Government in Madhya Pradesh, ever since the B.J.P. has formed its Government, many such incidents have taken place... (*Interruptions*)...

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: It is a fact. Ever since the BJP has come into Madhya Pradesh, there have been several such incidents. There should be stoppage to such humiliation. I have seen for myself that they had been beaten. Their utensils have been battered. Their roofs have been up-rooted. Their houses have been brought down and people have been killed. We were told that when they were attacked by non-harijans, they have said that the Congress rule is over, who were protecting you. Now, it is the BJP's rule. We will see, who will protect you. That is what they have told them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: There should be a full-fledged discussion on this matter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Atrocities are being perpetrated on the Harijans and you are happy! (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I fail to understand, when Shri Madhavrao Scindia is speaking, why his own partymen are disturbing him. He is speaking and we want to listen to what he is saying, (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is approved will go on record.

SHRIB. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): It is an irony of history that only today, we have unveiled the portrait of Dr. Ambedkar in the Central Hall. He was the champion of the down-trodden people of this country. He laid the foundation. He was the architect of our Constitution. Such things are happening continuously as has been told by my colleague here—which I see and also hear—that is, increasing reports of atrocities on harijans, in spite of the fact that an Act has been passed by this Parliament. Its implementation is still on paper. May I request you to allow this subject to be taken up under rule 193 (*Interruptions*) and ask the Minister to come up with a statement?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are all very experienced Members of the House. Under rule 377, only the matter which has been approved by the hon. Speaker goes into the record. On this issue, you have very strong opinions and views, and you have expressed them here. As per the rules, you have to give notice; and it will be looked into.

(*Interruptions*)

(iii) **Need to direct RBI to charge additional rate of interest of 1.5 per cent only on the initial loan of Rs. 25,000 under NABARD**

SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA (Chikmagalur): The Reserve Bank of India has instructed all the nationalized banks in the country to collect 1.5 per cent interest on all NABARD development loans as fees for Deposit Corporation of India. I would also like to mention that the banks' advances are secured to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 in case of bad debts, and the formation of the Deposit Insurance Corporation of India was mainly to give security to banks for loans provided to poor people under several popular schemes of the Government.

I have come to know that the banks are now charging 1.5 per cent additional interest on all NABARD development loans, irrespective of the amount involved. Since the guarantee on the loan amount by the Deposit Insurance Corporation of India is only Rs. 25,000, I urge the Government to direct Reserve Bank of India and Deposit Insurance Corporation of India to charge the additional rate of interest of 1.5 per cent only for the initial Rs. 25,000 as the remaining amount does not attract the additional surcharge interest.

[*Translation*]

(iv) **Need to provide more railway facilities between Delhi and Saharanpur**

SHRI HARPAL SINGH PANWAR (Kairana): The Delhi-Saharanpur railway line is an important railway line in the National Capital Region and thousands of people travel on it daily to and fro.

Most of the trains running on the Delhi-Saharanpur (via Barot-Shamli) line have steam engines. The condition of the bogies of the trains is very bad. Due to the heavy rush in the bogies, people have to travel, sitting on the roof of the bogies. I request the Government to attach diesel engines with all

the trains running on the Shahdara-Barot-Shamli-Saharanpur railway line. The Shahdara-Barot-Shamli-Saharanpur line should be doubled and it should also be electrified because this is an important line from the view point of the nation's security and for carrying goods. There are railway level crossings at places like Elam, Silawar, Goharni etc. Hundreds of people are crushed under the trains every year—because the crossing are not manned. Therefore, arrangements should be made to man the railway crossings at the earliest.

[*Translation*]

(v) Need to simplify procedure regarding renewal issue of licenses for keeping arms

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Due to the decision taken by the Central Government, the arms licence holders and people desirous of having arms licences are facing great difficulties and inconvenience in Uttar Pradesh, because under the existing policy, renewal of licences of arms holders is being done for the district by the District Magistrate, for the State by the State Government and for the country by the Government of India. Due to this, thousands of licence holders are worried because neither the State Government nor the Central Government is renewing their licences. Only District Magistrates are renewing licences that are valid within the District boundaries and six months' to one year's time is being taken in this process also. Due to this, arms licence holders are unable to take their arms to even neighbouring districts as a result of which they are facing immense inconvenience.

Besides, the Central Government has put a ban on issuing new arms licences. Only successors are being issued licences and that process is also completed in 3-4 years. Due to this, hundreds of arms have accumulated in shops and the genuinely needy people and those desirous of having arms licences are not getting arms licences even though their security might be in grave danger and dacoity might have taken place in

their houses.

Hence, I request the Central Government to take effective measures to simplify arms licence renewal procedure and start the process of issuing new licences.

(vi) Need to take steps for effective implementation of the orders of the Courts

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): The responsibility of implementation of orders of the Courts is that of the executive. But in practice it has been observed that the executive is showing indifference carrying out the orders of the Courts. Some times a situation of confrontation also arises between the executive and the judiciary. Whenever an order is passed by the judiciary against a police official on an Government official, its implementation becomes almost impossible. The Court becomes helpless in such cases and the Court order loses its importance. It is a sort of challenge for the judicial system. Under the circumstances, I urge upon in Government to post some police personnel under the administrative control the judiciary to enable it to ensure the implementation of the order of the Courts.

(vii) Need to construct a railway bridge on the river Ganga near Patna in Bihar

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Bash): The survey work for constructing a railway bridge on the river Ganga in Patna had been completed several years ago but construction there of has not been taken up so far. If the above bridge is constructed, North Bihar will be directly linked by rail with the capital of Bihar and the movement of passenger and good, traffic will be facilitated greatly an ancient historical city with tremendous potential for tourism. The construction of this bridge will also enhance the earnings of the Railways to a considerable extent. This is an immediate demand of the people of Bihar.

Hence, I request the Central Government to construct a railway bridge over the river Ganga in Patna.

[English]

(viii) Need to develop Erumeli in Kottayam District, Kerala, as pilgrim centre of national importance

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Erumeli in Kottayam District in Kerala is an important pilgrim centre where lakhs of people pay visit from throughout India every year. As a standing example of practice of secularism, the pilgrims pay homage to Hindu and Muslim worship centres. People who visit the famous centre at Sabhrimala come to Erumeli to pay homage there first. Erumeli should therefore be developed as a pilgrim centre of national importance. A road from Erumeli to Chalakkayam makes the approach to Sabarimala very easy, saving 50 kilometers. Some funds were sanctioned and work was started. But now it has been stopped due to paucity of funds. I request the Union Government to forthwith study the possibility of developing Erumeli and the above road and to sanction enough funds for execution of the works immediately.

13.45 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1990-91

Ministry of Industry—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The House now shall take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry.

Shri Ram Pujan Patel was on his legs.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I was expressing my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry. There is need to set up more sugar mills in the country because the sugarcane produced in large quantity by farmers cannot be crushed in the

currently available capacity of the sugar mills and because here is no provision for setting up another sugar mill within a distance of 40 kilometers from the existing Sugar Mill. So I request the hon. Minister to pay attention to this aspect. It is the moral responsibility of the Government to ensure proper use of the sugarcane produced by the farmers. If the molasses is used for manufacturing liquor? I would go to the extent of saying that the Government is making deliberately the youth of the country liquor addict and spoiling them. This is against the principles of Mahatma Gandhi. Who wanted complete prohibition in this country. We have not been successful in enforcing prohibition in our country. For the last 2-3 years I have seen that liquor shops are coming up in villages also. This will spoil the character of youth in this country and they will become incapable of doing anything for the country. It would be better if the alcoholic substance produced from molasses is used as fuel to run motor vehicles. This could be useful considering the shortage of petrol in our country and our dependence on other countries for petrol. So my submission is that if any petroleum product can be derived from molasses it would be better to use molasses. This will help us save valuable foreign exchange. The Indian economy can also become stronger.

People don't see any use of molasses and throw it away. This should be paid special attention. Molasses can be used as a raw material and if we fail to do so it will go against our economic in built.

I come from Phulpur constituency which was also the constituency of Pandit Nehru. Incidentally the present Prime Minister hon. Shri V.P. Singh too has represented that constituency at one time. In 1981 Rao Birendra Singh who was Agriculture Minister at that time announced in Phulpur in the presence of the then Prime Minister that a sugar mill would be set up there. Nine years have passed since but no sugar mill has been set up there. A proposal was sent for the Central Government's consideration. Whether the proposal was considered or not is not known

but the Government said that it is not feasible to set up a sugar mill in Phulpur. I request our hon. Ministers to kindly take care before making such announcements in future. Otherwise people start distrusting the Government. A Government can survive only on public trust. So I request the hon. Minister to take steps to open a sugar mill in Phulpur keeping in mind the assurance given in 1981. A sugar mill over there would be of tremendous benefit to the local farmers. The unemployed youth in the area can also get jobs. Today the educated children of farmers are wandering aimlessly. Setting up of small-scale and cottage industries in villages can also provide relief to farmers.

As I was saying gesturing, cotton is produced in rural areas but textile mills are located in urban areas. This is creating problems. Chaudhary Charan Singh always used to say that the country's progress is directly dependent on the development of villages. For rural development he emphasized the need for setting up small-scale and cottage industries in rural areas. This Government should take steps to do so. Development of villages will also stop migration of people from rural areas to urban areas in search of jobs.

Lastly, I could like to submit that farmers are not getting remunerative prices of their produce including fruits. Potato is produced in large quantities by farmers but the market rate for potatoes is Rs. 1.00 per kg or Rs. 1.25 per kg. In my constituency potato is available at Rs. 100 per quintal. Potato which is brought at Rs. 1.00 or Rs. 1.50 per kg is converted into wafers by the Food Processing units. These potato wafers are sold at Rs. 75/- per kg in the market. The farmers toil for six months to produce these potatoes which are made into wafers with the help of machines and then sold at Rs. 75/- per kg. Why cannot the Government exercise some control over this price variations. There is no check on the exploitation of the poor by industrialists. These wafers are consumed by upper class as well as middle class households. There are many 'tehsils' in Phulpur district where sugarcane and potatoes are

produced in large quantities but not a single tehsil has cold storage facilities and these are no industries there which can use the produce of the farmers. Potato is a perishable commodity. Potato is a vegetable that is used by all classes of society. So, I request the hon. Minister to set up soon an industry in my constituency after proper survey so that farmers can get year-round benefit. In fact, growth of such industries should be encouraged throughout the country to use potato for producing various kinds of food stuffs. One important issue is the declaration of agriculture as an industry which our leaders generally talk of. This may sound to be a very easy proposition. But Mr. Deputy Speaker, will agricultural income be taxed as in the case of industry? Will agriculture be given financial assistance as given to the industry? Naturally, all these things will have to be done if agriculture is declared as an industry. My submission is that we should formulate some programme in this regard and discuss the pros and cons in case of agriculture being declared as an industry. If we are prepared to give agriculture the same facility as to industry, then we can do it. In an answer to one of my questions the previous Government had replied that the question of taxing agricultural income was under consideration. Mr. Deputy Speaker, nothing could be more unfortunate than imposing tax on poor farmers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member should know that this subject comes under agriculture, and we are discussing the demands for the Ministry of Industry.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will speak about industry. Most often the land of farmers is acquired and allotted to the industrialists. It is true that industry is important for the development and progress of the country but what happens is that very often 20 odd bighas are allotted when only one bigha is necessary for setting up an industry. This causes great loss to the farmers. So, I would like to suggest that only that much of land should be allotted for industry to the big industrialists as is absolutely necessary for setting up indus-

[Sh. Ram Pujan Patel]

try. In some cases, the industrialists are allotted more land and later they are also allowed to sell the surplus land. Thus, while a poor man is deprived of his sustenance the big people enjoy at their cost. This should not be so. Therefore, if more land is acquired and is left unused, it should be returned to the farmers, so that they may cultivate their land once again. Industry is needed for the development and prosperity of the nation, but farmers cooperation is equally needed and they are contributing their bit in this endeavour. So, in the end I would like to urge the hon. Minister of Industry to formulate the industrial policy in such a way that it results in setting up of more industries and generation of greater employment opportunities so that the nation may forge ahead on the path of progress and prosperity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to inform the House that there are 7-8 groups in the House and they are allotted time according to the number of their members. So, their time is limited. Therefore, I would like that they should make brief speeches without a long introduction.

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: (Bombay South Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for your observation, but the earlier paper had mentioned that time allotted to me was 11 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, 18 minutes have been allotted to all the seven groups.

[English]

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Today, we are facing the problem of unemployment, devaluation of rupee, increasing prices and inflation. It is necessary to see that there is a network of industries first in the form of small scale industries in rural areas and then look to the public sector or the heavy industries as the Government has to inject money. By this method, unemployment problem will be solved to a great extent. I would like to cite an

example of Nheva Sheva, the great petrochemical project which is being constructed in Kolaba District Konkan. There the land of the local people has been taken by the authorities for this project. But those local people have not been provided any job in that project. Because of that, a kind of unrest is created there and the local people are not giving any cooperation to the project authorities. The Central Government which is financing this great project, should look into this properly and see that instead of awarding work either of contract nature or any other form of casual work, that the work should be given to the local people so that the unemployment problem in that area can be minimised to that extent.

There is no doubt that industries should flourish. There are two types of industries. And I talk about small scale industries. My only request to the Government is to take all the State Governments into confidence and open one window for all kinds of permissions for starting a new small scale industry by a new entrepreneur. If the youth come forward for new industry they have to run here and there for so many permissions and licences. Getting the loan from the banks has also become a very tedious job. That is why nobody ventures to come forward. After having tried for two years, three years, the young entrepreneur leave it aside. No incentive is coming from the Government side and an agency which supports them and helps them to get licences. Naturally, they have to pay a heavy interest for the loan they take. Even though the loan is given by the bank, not by the State, but the bank takes too much time. So, if the rural unemployed class is to be merged with some kind of job creation, these small-scale industries must be well-established and there must be special officers who not only work as officers but should also be having some better relation and attitude. That is very necessary. At least the officers who have got connections with labour employment i.e. Labour Officers or so should know the local language. They should also be local. But here, those people come who do not know the language of the local people and that is why there is no help coming forth

and that is why many a time these industrial pockets which have been helped by the Central Government, through the State Governments, are failures.

Secondly, I had a chance to attend the industrial consultative. Committees meeting. There they said that the autonomy, profitability and the accountability of a particular enterprise should be taken into account. The view expressed was that the Government has got public sector enterprises. They have become unwieldy in expenditure and that is why almost all the enterprises are going into loss. But the parallel consideration is that suppose there is an airplane manufacturing company which is conducted in loss by the Government, and so it is given to the private sector, then it will run into profit. Our Railways will be running into loss, but if some part of the Railways is given to a private agency or to Tatas, it may run into profit. Similarly, if the Electricity Boards are run with the Government help, they run into losses, but if a private Tata agency runs them, then there will be profit. So far as the autonomy is concerned, they say the autonomy is withered away or vitiated when the deliberation wing comes into that. I am not of that opinion. There is something where the bureaucracy also plays a much more defective role, and that is why the tendency is to see that the Government enterprises are turned to the private agencies. If the Government turns to the private agencies to run the public enterprises on partnership basis, because they are running in deficit budget, that thinking is not good and the analogy may go to this extent that wherever Government sustains loss, that should be given to private agencies for conducting.

I will mention one or two examples. In Mazagon Docks, barges are manufactured for ONGC. The moode and are running into profit. But the orders for barges are given to our southern coastline shipping yards by paying more and thereby the ONGC is going into loss. Who is responsible for this? The second example is that of the Tourism Department. The Tourism Department is running into loss. But if it is given to a private

agency, it runs into profit. Similarly, if the State transport business or other vehicular business is given to a private agency, they give us a particular share of their income as fees. But if the Government runs this business, they always show a loss. If Railway is nationalised, it is bound to go into deficit. But if a part of Railway is given to some private agency, it will run into profit. Why should it be so? I will tell you that I have seen about 50 to 55 private concerns whereing financin has been done by the financial institutions like LIC, NABARD and IDBI, which are controlled by the Government.

14.00 hrs.

They invest their shares in these institutions. Their share capital runs into 30% to 50% or 60% and the private owners who have got shares between five per cent and 30% are appointed as Directors over there. We have got haphazard policy due to which we cannot run them properly. We want to take over those private sectors through our institutional directors in place of private directors. But the policy should be changed first. We should have one principle, that is, whether we are going to put the public enterprises in the private hands or whether we are going to take over the private enterprises and put them under public enterprises. So, there should be one policy. It seems that Government are not steady in this respect.

Sir, so far as Bombay is concerned, textile was the only important industry. Bombay was called the 'Manchester of India. Now, everything is gone because of one imprudent strike. It has no end uptill now. The mills are rusting and the owners of the mills are enjoying. They can sell the land occupied by the mills on par with the value of gold and the prices of the land in the urban city of Bombay are very very high. Now they want to sell the land and get the benefit. They have swallowed the provident fund of the Textile workers they have swallowed the gratuities of the Textile workers and there is nobody to protect the poor textile labourers. About one lakh mill workers are thrown in the street without any job. The National Textile

[Sh Vamanrao Mahadik]

Corporation is there 25 sick mills have been taken by them I do not know why there are cases of corruption to the tune of crores of ruppees. C B I was asked to investigate into the case and now the matter is *sub judice* Why should it run on loss?

We have decided and declared the policy of participation of workers in the management of the factories. But here the labourers are thrown out of their job because weaving is not done in the mills. But weaving is done on contract basis and sent to outside agencies in Bhiwandi and Chalkaranji. I do not know why this is done so. For processing the cloth, the NTC to purchase the cloth from Bhiwandi Centre and put the stamps on the fabrics as 'super-fine cloth' and in all such mills, a particular class of weavers has been thrown away from their job and they are in the street. We must see that when the mills are taken over by the Government the mill workers are rehabilitated. But nothing has been done. Nobody bothers to look after them. That is why there is unrest in the city of Bombay and it is increasing day by day. Someone who is responsible, who can take the responsibility of workers should be put there.

There are workers who are prepared to run the mills on cooperative basis and I know that they are willing to participate in the running of the mills. With their participation, it can be run and it can earn profit. But here somebody who is a moneysucker is kept there and he is ruling them. Nobody stops that ruling agency. Now we are weeping over nothing but a dead body. It is continuing like that and the private owners want to save money and the State Government is enjoying it because if the land comes under the control of the Urban Development Department they will be enjoying the huge rise in the value of the land. That is why I say that this particular enterprise, that is, the National Textile Corporation is the suitable organisation to take over these sick mills. But the Government should go in the right direction and see that those who were working and

toiling for so many years have been provided with job and also see that Bombay once again becomes the "Manchester of India".

Sir, so far as Bombay is concerned, Railways or any other industry whichever is there, should see that only the local people are employed in the industry. That is the move going on there. And if we want to keep the national integrity it was accepted that every State should ask the industrialists to employ the local people to the tune of 80 per cent.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You have made that point already. That was your first point. I am following your speech very carefully.

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK For national integration it was accepted that the local people should be given 80 per cent of the jobs. That is why, unless the industrialists appoint 80 per cent of the local people, they will not get the support of the Central Government and the State Government.

About the small scale industries, the Government should declare their policy in what way the Government is willing to help them because here many of them are talking about the farmers' welfare and all that.

About agro industries, they may be declared as being supported by the Government so that the rural population who are depending on the farming get the first chance to take advantage of these industries. For example, the sugar syndicate is there, they are getting loans and all these things. But the farmer is not given that much help by the Government. The farmers should be helped by the Government. For onions also we see that people come running to Bombay for the purchase and sale. The onions are purchased in the rural areas at 40 paise or 50 paise per kilo and they are sold at Rs 5/- or Rs 6/- a kilo in Bombay. Thus there is exploitation by the middlemen. So the farmers are ruined by somebody's burden. That is why these industries should be checked by the Government and the Government

should see that they get minimum price of their products in a profitable way so that they should get first whatever expenditure they incur and put it into production of agricultural goods. They should get some relief out of that.

Sir, decentralisation of industries from urban areas to rural areas is necessary. For example, the aeroplane factory in the middle of Maharashtra. The people who are around are getting the jobs. So, decentralisation of industries should be accepted in all States and that should be done by the Central Government, it should not be left to the discretion of the State Government because the vested interests come out and instead of decentralising them, they centralise in the urban areas. Many good cities are being made ready for industrialisation, but the rural areas are not. That is why I say that the Central Government should pay attention and help them. For example, a sugar factory. (Interruptions). They are allowed to produce sugar as well as alcohol, and in alcohol they get profit over the expenditure on sugar. So sugar is free to them. But the Government gives them permission to sell it at a higher rate. That is why the Government should examine this point. The production which is made by the industries should also be within the reach of the people's purchase who are poor, so far as the consumable goods are concerned.

With these words, I conclude.

✓ MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Basava Rajeswar, your party has allotted you 10 minutes' time.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): Only 10 minutes, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only 10 minutes.

SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI: How can it be, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY. SPEAKER: Because

there are many Members to speak from your party.

✓ SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: No, Sir, I require some more time. I do not want to take much of the time, but anyhow I will try to conclude as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay.

✓ SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for having given me the opportunity to participate during this discussion, that is, the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry.

Sir, industries play a major role in the all round economic development of the country. They provide employment for the people and they also try to maintain the economy of this great country. Now, I come to the point of 'no industry district'. This system had been introduced long back and many districts have been declared as 'no industry districts'. They have been given lot of incentives and lot of industries have been started, but at the time of selection, some injustice has been done to some parts of the country. In Karnataka, Bidar district has been declared as 'no industry district'.

Now, we are thinking of starting growth centers. It has been told in the report that already 70 growth centres have been sanctioned. These centres have been recommended by various State Governments and on the recommendations of the State Governments, the Department of Industry has sanctioned these growth centres. A part of the money will be shared by the Government of India and another part by the State Governments, the public and also by the IDBI. Nearly 20 to 30 crores of rupees will be spent on these growth centres and norms have been specifically set that these centres must be very far away from the cities. Depending upon the norms many schemes have been worked out. But by the time the selection took place, there were many more proposals and they are yet to be sanctioned. Then, we have been told that all the infrastructural

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facilities like land, water, transportation, telecommunication etc., would be provided for these growth centres. I have got a demand in this regard and I have already sent a proposal to start one such centre in Kurugodu in Bellary district of Karnataka. So, I would request that at the time of selecting some more centres, this may be considered.

Sir, regarding decentralisation of industries, already many Members have spoken. The policy should be such that during the Eighth Plan, at least one public undertaking should be started in each district wherever there are no industries, because a lot of varieties of raw materials are available. It may be agro-based industry or some other industry. We should make it a point that during the Eighth Plan, only those districts should get priority where there are no industries, at the time of selection. In my district, we grow a lot of oil seeds and cotton. Moreover, in our district, we have got granites like, pink granites, grey granites, white granites, green granites etc. At present, these granite stones are being exported. But what is the value we are getting by way of foreign exchange? The system of sending raw granites to foreign countries is not advisable. So, I suggest that we should try to make some finished goods out of these stones because there is a lot of demand in foreign countries for making monuments and slabs. This is a hundred per cent export oriented industry. Therefore, instead of sending raw stones to various countries, we should start making some finished goods to earn more foreign exchange. This is my humble submission. At the time of selecting some districts, we should select such districts where there are no industries and start one public undertaking in each of those districts. Then, we are talking about mini-cement plants. I would like to inform this House that there are many more States where mini, micro and toy cement plants have been started. They are purely based on indigenous, VSK technology. Plants are ranging from 20 tonnes per day to 100 tonnes per day. They are using the lime-stones whereas the bigger plants

cannot use it. But in Karnataka, 37 mini cement plants have been actually closed. This is the first generation entrepreneurship. All the agricultural people want to diversify to this line. Without adequate knowledge, they have started these mini cement plant with 20 TPD to 100 TPD. But today most of the plants have been closed down.

I would give the reasons why they have been closed. The most important raw material for the mini cement plant is coke breeze. At the time of projection, it was only Rs. 300/- per tonne. Now what is the rate of coke breeze? First of all, it is not available. If it is available, we have to bring it either from Bhilai or Rourkela which is far away from the South. One tonne of coke breeze costs Rs. 1500 now and added on this is the transportation charges. Do you mean to say the entrepreneurs who have started this industry can afford to purchase coke breeze at a huge cost? Another reason is the latest Government order of decontrolling the cement which affected the mini and micro cement plants. The levy of excise duty also hit the industry.

My suggestion is, the coke breeze should be supplied by the Government through small scale industries corporation or any agency at a reasonable and subsidised rate to the mini cement plant. Many cement plants have been started and that too by the first generation entrepreneurs. These plants have been located in the remote corners of the country. Those plants have to be revived. To revive this industry immediately, the excise relief should be continued to be given to them and the coke breeze has to be supplied at cheap and subsidised rate. The growth-centre should come up and we should continue with the kind of incentives we are going to experiment. This should be continued to these plants for their revival. We are not going to import anything. We are not spending anything. I have said this at the time of Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Steel & Mines that coke breeze should be supplied for such plants so that these small plants are revived

We are talking much about the small scale industry and the rural sector. We have been giving some incentives. Are they sufficient? What are the facilities they have got today? Do they have telecommunication system? Are they having roads or medical facilities? Are the officers behaving properly and helping them? Are the banks are nearer to those people where these rural centers, rural industries have been started? Do you mean to say we are going to decentralise and start small scale industries in the rural areas, without providing any infrastructure? The Government is telling that almost 50% of the Budget is given to rural areas and it is a rural-based budget. When they talk of giving priority to rural areas, prominence to rural areas, we have to see that as far as possible, apart from giving incentives, our attitude and our commitment should be more towards rural industries. Therefore, some incentives which we are giving and some facilities which I have suggested should be given to such industries wherever they have been started.

Then, I come to Vijayanagar Steel plant. This was a dream, When Madam Gandhi laid the foundation-stone. A lot of ore is there. High-grade ore is available at the Hospet range. The then Minister, Shri Fotedar on my request made an aerial survey. He had seen the infrastructural facilities. Land is available. 4,000 acres of land is acquired. All infrastructural facilities are there. One journalist asked, "Is it a political decision you are going to take, or really you are in need of it." He said, really we are in need. We will be short of steel in future. We have to import in case we do not produce. We have decided that Vijayanagar Plant will be included in the 8th Plan and he said that "As far as power is concerned, even the Karnataka Government is not in a position to provide power. We have made alternative arrangement and we are going to start in the joint sector." That was the statement which he has made and it has appeared in the newspapers. I am working in the Steel and Mines Consultative Committee. There is still a question mark on starting of this steel plant and fortunately our ex-Chief Minister Shri Hegde is the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission. I have

been writing letters. "Please see that Vijayanagar Steel Plant is included in the Plan. We do not get proper value for that raw material, the entire high grade ore which we are exporting to various countries." When we finish these goods, we can get abundant foreign exchange by producing value added products. This is my humble submission. I hope that you would interfere at the time of selection and do justice to the Karnataka people to whom it has remained a dream.

Petro-chemical refinery is also a long-pending demand. Whatever has been asked for, land, water, power and what not, everything has been provided by the Karnataka Government. This is going to be set up in the joint sector and all those people agreed and it is going to be more economic project. I would request you to start this industry as early as possible and see that this petro-chemical refinery which is very useful in this country may be set up as early as possible.

Regarding plastic sacks, in the year 1960 Karnataka Government has started many plastic sack industries. They have taken up the manufacture. In those days, they were able to produce these bags from the plastic sack. But after the enactment of the Jute Packaging Material Act of 1987, all the 37 plastic sack industries in the country became sick.

They cannot supply bags. I do not think it will hurt the jute industry in case these plastic sacks are used for packaging of fertilisers, cement and so on and so forth. That can be done because there is great demand to stock grain and also sugar etc. It will not hurt the jute industry. I would request you to look into the matter and see how best we can withdraw that ban order.

Regarding self-employment, this scheme has been introduced by Madam Indiraji. Many people are benefited by it and there is lot of criticism that there is misuse of funds. I do feel that this is a very good Scheme because wherever our young men are there, they have given employment by starting industries or business. Every year 2

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to 2 1/2 lakh people are being benefited by this Scheme. As on today after the price escalation, I feel the amount which we are giving namely, Rs. 35,000/- is very little. We cannot start an industry with Rs. 35,000. Business needs Rs. 20,000/- and others need Rs. 10,000/- at least. This has to be enhanced and if I see the ratio, how it has been worked out all these years, it is quite satisfactory and the results are also very much encouraging and here the AGCR has been told that in 1988-89 the percentage of beneficiaries is 75.86, during 1987-88 96.18, during 1986-87 it is 86.78 and during 1985-86 it is 88.29. Later it has been reduced. In the Budget it has been told that the target for 1990-91 is only Rs. 1.25 lakhs. This is a wonderful scheme which is going to give employment for the youngsters. Therefore, the number of persons should be increased and the amount which we are providing for starting industries, services and business should be enhanced.

Regarding super thermal power project, there is a proposal to start it at Thorangallu because lot of ore is being carried to Madras port and the wagons which carry this ore will come back empty. If coal is supplied while returning, I think it is a suitable place for starting this super-thermal plant.

Coming to the Mini-Steel Plants, I would like to say that they are also suffering. Most of the Mini-Steel Plants which cater to the needs of the domestic people are suffering for want of scrap. There is no scrap because licences were given very freely. Many more people have enhanced their capacities. More and more Mini-Steel plants have come up in this country. Of course, we are facing shortage of steel. I do understand. But where is the raw-material? How many of them have become sick? Is the MMTC, which is the channelising agency, supplying this scrap regularly? Is it catering to their needs? It is not. Many of them have already closed their units due to heavy excise and customs duties and due to non-supply of scrap. Therefore, the first and foremost thing we have to

think of is to see that more and more sponge-iron plants should come up in this country. Unless and until the sponge-iron plants come up in this country, we will not be in a position to feed the entire Mini-Steel plants with the scrap which is available now. It is not available in sufficient quantity. So is the case with regard to pig iron. Pig iron is in short supply. Many more foundries have been stopped. At present, we have got the SAIL to manufacture the pig iron. Still they are not in a position to meet the needs of the people in respect of pig iron. Therefore, sick industries are becoming more and more sick. Of course, the BIFR is doing a little work. It is an autonomous body. But the procedures are very very cumbersome. There is a lot of delay also. But even then they are doing their best. I hope the Government will take some quick decisions as early as possible. The BIFR should adopt reconstructive policy and not destructive policy because that attitude should not be there. Industries are becoming sick day-by-day for want of power. Power has become a major problem. The main constraint is power. So many States have got surplus power but many other States do not have adequate power. Power tariff has been increased indiscriminately. There are power-cuts in some States. All these things amounted to the sickness of the industries. Therefore, power generation during the Eighth Plan should be given top priority to see that maximum production comes up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Sir, you are again and again ringing the Bell. I do not want to take much time of the House. But I have got something to say. Anyhow I will conclude by saying one or two points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam, you can send it in writing to the Minister. He will look into it.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: I hope the hon. Minister will look into all the points which I have made. Finally, I would like to make one point. We are asking for an

Export Zone in the Whitefield area in Bangalore. That has also not been given effect to. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this and try his best to do something to my States as also for the small-scale industries.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE (Nanded): Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry. With the coming in of the National Front Government, a new era has been started. In the 1950s we were told that industries in our country would take-off and there would be a lot of prosperity in the form of a rise in the standard of living of the people. But that did not come about. It is because we have not given adequate importance to agriculture. Now, I think, with the coming in of our National Front Government there is a balance between Industry and Agriculture. I think this proper balance between these two is going to usher in a new era. In the field of Agriculture, we are going to have a lot of agro-based industries and this will give a new lease of life to the innumerable number of carpenters, potters, blacksmiths and the *amber charka* units which have been crying for revival in the rural areas. One of the very welcome things that has been done is starting of Special Banks in the rural areas only for the purpose of the small-Scale industries because the farmer will have a lot of problems in terms of the capital for these industries. So, these banks are immediately going to come into effect. I think this is going to help the agro-based industries in a very big way. Here, I would like to suggest to our Ministry that while we are talking about agro-based industries it will be very much desirable that we have some kind of a demonstration project in the Districts. May be one particular project can be undertaken in one district so that by looking at this particular example, the farmers and other small entrepreneurs can take encouragement to start these units throughout the district. So, such a proposal may kindly be considered.

The export policy is now again revamped. And I might mention here that about 40 per cent of our foreign exchange is earned through small scale industries in the handi-

craft area. So, a lot of emphasis needs to be given to the small scale industries particularly to these handicrafts because this activity is going to earn foreign exchange.

I would like to mention here that the industries be decentralised. What is happening in our country is that most of the industries are concentrated in big cities. Take the example of a metropolitan city like Bombay. It was previously said that no further industries would be allowed in big cities. But see what is happening. Under one or the other garb, the industrialists are managing to start industries around big cities and they might call it as 'satellite units'. They will say that these are the components or feeder units to the main industry. But, in fact, if one goes into details, one will find that, that is an expansion of the industry. From the back door the industries are managing to increase their number in the big cities and, I think, the principle of decentralisation of industry is not being followed. This is having an adverse effect on the development of the backward areas. I would say that we need to take more concrete and firm decisions and steps to see that the industry is really decentralised in a meaningful way.

The subsidy scheme has been given to industries in the backward areas in the past. But now we are going to stop the subsidy scheme. This may have some adverse effect on the industries particularly in the backward areas. I understand that these subsidies will continue for the small scale industries. However, I might mention here that we may continue the subsidies particularly in the backward areas of the country.

We are talking about identification of the backward districts and starting of growth centres. I am glad to read in the Report of the Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development that this whole scheme is going to be again reviewed. Looking into it, 'no industry districts' have not been defined properly. It appears, that many backward districts have not been given justice. The only new addition to 'no industry district' in Maharashtra has been the Godchiroli dis-

[Dr. Venkatesh Kabde]

tract. There are many other districts, at least two districts, in my region of Marathwada, that is Beed and Parbhani where there is no medium heavy or small scale industry. They are the most backward and drought-prone areas in the State of Maharashtra. They do not find a place in the 'no industry district'. So, I would request the hon. Minister, who has also visited the area of Beed in Maharashtra, to kindly see that Beed be considered as 'no-industry district' and this whole list of 'no-industry district' be reviewed and consideration for starting the growth centres be given. Through growth centres, which we are hoping will create a new dimension, an entirely new atmosphere in the industrial development, should be provided with all the infrastructural facilities. If the infrastructural facilities are not provided, I think, these growth centres will not have the significance that we are attaching to them.

In the State of Maharashtra and in the country as a whole the sugar mills provide a very unique source in improving the standard of life of the people as well as for the overall development of the area. It is welcome step by the Ministry that there is liberalisation in the licencing policy for sugar mills and also liberalisation in the criteria for starting a sugar mill that is from 40 kilometres the distance may be reduced now even to 25 kilometres. We have to utilise the sugar mills to their maximum capacity because we are having a good crop of sugar. For example, in Maharashtra we find this year that there is so much production of sugar cane that inspite of the maximum utilisation of the mills there is additional sugar cane. We are all afraid that this sugar cane may dry up because enough number of sugar mills are not there. So I would request the Minister to kindly see that permission for starting more sugar mills be given in this area.

I would also mention here that we are giving levy sugar to the Government at very low cost, I think at the rate of Rs. 5 per kilo. There should be reconsideration of this price. There has been a hue and cry about the

sugar can price in the country. I know that in the State of Maharashtra the prices that some mills are giving are very low, about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per tonne. Whereas the prices in other States are upto Rs. 450 or Rs. 500 per tonne. If we increase the price of the levy sugar just by one rupee a kilo, I think it is going to provide the sugar mills with another very good source of income and by that they will be able to directly help the farmers. We are always talking about giving more price to the farmers for their produce. If the Government gives just one rupee more for the levy sugar, I think it is going to give a good amount of increase to the farmers for their produce.

I would just mention here about the Petro-Chemical complexes. In Bombay High a large amount of natural gas is produced and it is now going to all parts of the country to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, etc. But it is not being given to Maharashtra. Maharashtra, where the natural gas is produced, is not getting its due share. The backward areas in Maharashtra like Vidarbha and Marathwada are not getting anything at all. We are talking about the development of backward regions; but there is no pipeline going to this region. Now I understand that because there is excess production of gas, another terminal is going to be started in Bombay High and the gas is going to be diverted to the southern region. May I request the Minister to consider starting a Petrochemical complex in Marathwada and Vidarbha region, I would request him not to consider the geographical problems like Sahyadri mountain range and other things come in the way. I think we can definitely surmount these geographical problems. Kindly consider giving a pipeline to the Marathwada region so that industries there can bloom. Thereby we will be doing a lot of justice to this backward area.

The last point that I would like to mention here is about the sick units. There are a number of sick units. Their number has gone up and now we are talking in terms of two or three lakh sick units in the country. A lot of money is lying with the investors and there

are no returns to the Government. We know all the reasons as to why these units are not starting; but still no headway is made. I think the time has come when we have to take a decision that some of these units will have to be closed once and for all. Maybe, we should start new industries in their place and some such action probably will be helpful in order to revive some of these units and start new units in these areas.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my views.

SHRIMATISUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are speaking about the budget allocations to the Ministry of Industries. I think it would not be out of place to also consider certain basic aspects of industrial policy while we are speaking on the budgetary aspect.

As you know, in 1956-57 the industrial policy was framed for this country and I think that a great deal of thought to the nature of this country and its problems was given before the policy was framed.

I think that the policy and the emphasis that it made on certain concepts like self reliance, commanding heights and the economy have to be given over to the public sector—the concept of core sector, the concept of licensing, MRTP. The whole understanding is that in a developing nation, a controlled and a guided economy is needed, a controlled policy is needed to develop all round economic advancement. It was a very sound thinking which was adopted, looking at the problems of this country. I feel that the last Government gave up that industrial policy—did not just stay away from it, but gave it up.

[Translation]

Our former Prime Minister often talked of (Logon ko Nani yad dilana) teaching a lesson to others, but he himself forgot the lesson taught by his maternal grandfather and had to face the consequences. Therefore, we would like the new Government not

to repeat the mistakes made by the previous Government. As far as industry is concerned.

[English]

Our industrial policy had the concept of self-reliance, commanding heights in the public sector, core sector, licensing and so on and so forth. It seems to me that a lot of these very sound ideas were given up on instructions from outside. It may be that certain people had some fads; it may be something very sinister than that. But it is not an accident that the dictates of the IMF and of the World Bank certainly contributed to the abandoning of that old industrial policy of 1956-57. At the same time, there is a feeling among the people that one should keep up with the times, keep up with the jaunces and possibly ideas of Thatcherism, Reaganomics and so on and so forth may also have influenced the thinking of the policy framers and those who guided the destinies of the previous Government. Now, we have to see, what are the results of abandoning the old industrial policy and going in for—whatever you want to call it—supplies side, economics, *laissez faire*, market economics, etc. But, basically what has it led us to and what is the situation today? The situation is that the national income growth is declining. Even the Seventh Plan targets have not been fulfilled. We are facing double digit inflation. There has been no growth in employment in the manufacturing sector; women employment is declining; the value of the Rupee today stands at 11 paise; two lakh units, big and small all over the country are now lying closed. This is the situation that we see today. What do we have to do to remedy the situation?

I think that to a large extent, we have to go back to the industrial policy that was framed keeping the nation's interests and needs in mind, learn from it, try to go back to it and find our moorings again. That means, once again, we have to reiterate our commitment to self-reliance, we have to reiterate our commitment to the public sector. But I find in the Budget that we do not get enough encouragement that this is really being done.

[Smt. Subhashiniali]

Therefore we have fears that many of the old mistakes will be repeated. What is the result of this? We are talking about small scale sector and development of small scale sector. We are talking about reservation of certain sections of the economy and production for this small scale sector. But we find that multi-nationals have penetrated into the commanding heights; they have penetrated into the core sector and they have penetrated into those areas which we want to reserve for the small scale sector.

Today, oil exploration is being given over to foreign multi-national companies. Not only oil exploration, but also in exchange for their technical know-how, sections of our line are being leased out to them and when they find oil, they are going to be allowed to export, a certain amount of oil. So, we are going to be in a peculiar position of importing oil at a great cost from abroad and exporting oil from our very shores in the name of developing foreign know-how and getting foreign technical assistance in the exploration of oil. In the name of public sector, what are we doing? We have got BHEL. BHEL has got a capacity to produce equipment to generate 30,000 MW of electricity. We have projected a need to have 38,000 MW of additional electricity in the next period. But out of that, what are the orders for equipment with BHEL? We are going to give BHEL orders for equipment to produce only 13,000 MW of electricity. The rest of the equipment is going to be ordered from abroad. All the rest of the equipment is going to be imported from abroad. There is a company ABC—Babcock lying sick in Calcutta. It can produce equipment for the generation of electricity. They need orders. The orders are not going to revive this sick industry in our own country! The orders are being given abroad. They are being given to foreign companies. So, multi-nationals are penetrating the commanding heights. Multinationals are taking over the core sector. Multinationals are also going to make detergents which does not even need power, which could be given to the small sector. They will make

tooth-brushes. They will make toothpaste. They will bake aerated drinks. They will promise to process food but they will not do it and the farmers of Punjab will face a situation where their potatoes and tomatoes are rotting and they are waiting for God, they are waiting for Pepsi-Cola to come and lift their vegetables and fruits. It is a very sad situation that the country is facing today. It must be reversed. This penetration of multi-nationals into every single facet of our economy has got to be reversed. The new Government has come into power because of a very big issue that was placed before the people of this country. That issue has been vulgarised—the issue of Bofors. But what is the real lesson we should learn from it? The real lesson we should learn is that one foreign multinational company has got the capability to subvert the entire Government. One multinational company has got the economic strength to subvert the functioning of an entire Government of a big country, an independent country like India. And here, we are closing our eyes to the fact that we do not want Bofors. We are signing agreements with hundreds of Bofors every months and allowing all sorts of elements to enter into our country. We have signed an agreement with Pepsi-Cola. Who is the chairman of Pepsi-Cola? He is Mr. Donald Kendall. Only the other day in Washington when a group of Indian industrialists led by senior secretaries of the Government of India went to the United States of America to talk about trade relations, to talk about exports, to talk about other things, they threatened the Indian delegation saying: The Government of India will have to change its policies. They will have to give up. Why do you want Law of Patents? Why do you want to protect the intellectuals' property rights? Why do you want to talk about policy? Who is the Government of India to decide how much equity participation there should be from foreign countries in joint sector, in joint ventures? Who is the Government of India? This is the kind of language they used. These are the minds of people they are inviting to sensitive parts of India like Punjab saying that they are doing it to solve the problems of Punjab. This is a very ludicrous state of affairs. I think,

something very serious has to be done to change it—this whole role of multinationals. Yes, we need know-how. We need technology. We need to know things which we do not know. We need to get help from them to develop things which we cannot develop ourselves. But in the name of that to allow them to enter every sensitive, every small and big sector of our economic life and of our industry, is absolutely suicidal. This policy must be reversed. This is being done in the name of scarce resources. We don't have the resources! This is now what is being claimed. We do not have the resources to do everything. Since somebody is ready to do it from outside, why should we stop them? But they come here and make use of our resources. It is not that Pepsi-Cola is bringing all its money from America. It is under-invoicing over invoicing, making packets of money there and we are spending Rs. 25 crores also. We are investing Rs. 25 crore of our Indian money also in that project. It is not a question of one Pepsi-Cola. The whole gamut of our agreements with multinational corporations and our collaborations must be studied very carefully.

Now, this question of tetrapack. It is absurd. It is scandalous that every single packet of tetrapack we pay royalty on. We can make it ourselves. Other Government agencies are not using tetrapack. They are using something with less fancy names and packing in it ghee and all that. But tetrapack will be used! We are paying royalty to them. They are capable of making; as such, we are getting it from them! All these sorts of distortions have crept in, which have to be taken out keeping the national interest in view and also keeping the real economic development of this country in view. Just talking about increase of total gross product is not enough. If the total GNP of chips, detergents, soap and video cassettes is increasing and that of steel and cement is going down, the real things you need to build the sinews of your own industry are going down. Then you have to look into the whole thing very carefully and not just be carried away by figures and that also figures which are placed before us by the same people who yesterday

were with IMF, today they are with the Government of India and tomorrow they would be with IMF again. This is a very dangerous situation which is developing in this country and we have to take note of it.

The second thing that I would like to say is that many of the policies were given up by the last Government saying that this is strangling the industry like licensing, MRTP etc. It is not a question of strangling industry. In India, there are physical constraints on demand, because sixty per cent of the population lives below the poverty line. That is why you need licensing. You are unlicensing, delicensing, and having open window system. What happens? You give so many people licences for the same industry to produce the same product and then the industries fall sick. Who suffers? The owners do not suffer, the management people do not suffer, the workers suffer and they are driven to starvation. This is what has happened in industry after industry. I want to give only one example. We have a public sector scooter unit. We have private sector scooter units and we have given so many licences. Now these units are falling sick and workers are being faced with unemployment. The same thing about jute bags, somebody mentioned. First, we allowed the import of nylon fibre to make the nylon bags, which destroyed our own industry. Because that nylon bag seems so attractive, we gave hundreds of licences for its production. They are now falling sick because they have not enough demand to use up their whole capacity. They are all working below their capacity. They are falling sick and the workers are faced with unemployment. So, we have not to be carried away by what Mrs. Thatcher is saying in England, or by what Mr. Ronald Reagan has been saying or what Carla Hills is telling us. We have not to be swayed away by these people. We have to frame policies which are good for our own country, our own development and for that, we should also take another close look at our original Industrial Policy and go back to our original mooring.

I want to make two more points and then I will conclude.

[Smt. Subhashini]

I am sure, the Minister would also like to know where he can cut cost. I want to give him some suggestions. We are very sorry that the Finance Minister has not given enough money for the revival of industries and for giving the public sector the kind of boost it needs. I have got certain suggestions where savings can be made. There is a white elephant in the Ministry of Industry, known as the Bureau of Public Enterprises. This should be renamed as the Bureau of Public Extravagance. This is a bureau of super bureaucrats, who do not have to run the plants, but they want to interfere with every decision taken in regard to the running of the plants. They issue circulars. What sort of circulars do they issue? They say—no wage revision should exceed ten per cent. Since BPE circular has been issued, the wage revision starts from, ten per cent. If the management and the unions sit down and negotiate, they take the conditions of the industry into account also. But when a circular of this sort is issued, the unions also say and the management also says

[Translation]

Now there is no question of less than 10 per cent. The negotiations would begin with 10 per cent.

[English]

So all the wage negotiations are for 15 per cent, 30 per cent and so on. There is no responsibility on the part of BPE. What is actually happening? After the negotiations are concluded without BPE sanction, no agreement can come into force. Three months go by, four months go by, strikes take place, go-slow takes place, victimization takes place, enormous losses are incurred, because BPE is not ready to give its sanction. Not only that, I want to tell you that one housing colony of a public sector enterprise was delayed for two years because the toilet wall exceeded by nine inches than what the BPE in its wisdom thought should be the correct length of that toilet wall. They

could not tolerate nine inches. For two years that housing colony was delayed and the result was that there was 30 per cent increase in the final cost of building that housing colony. So, please save money. Please scrap this Bureau of Public Extravagance. Let the management and union negotiate. You can have a body of representatives of the management of the public sector enterprises. You can have a Committee which includes trade unions and the public sector enterprises. That will be a much better forum to discuss all these matters than this out-moded autocrated white elephant known as BPE which should be scrapped.

About sick industries, I would like to say that you have got BIFR, which is for the revival of industry but it is doing nothing but winding up the industry. All the industries with sick units which have been referred to BIFR, it only recommends that they should be wound up. This is not the way to revive sick industries. The problem of sick industry is a very big problem. Yesterday, the Chief Minister of Gujarat told the Members of the National Integration Council, how the riots are being organised. People who have been starving for the last two years are being hired by the 'thugs' and hoodlums, they are brought here. Since they were unemployed for so many years, and they were starving for all these years, they resort to this kind of way of earning money. These are social problems. Social problems are being created by the sick industries by rendering these workers totally helpless and forcing them to starve. So, this BIFR way of reviving sick industry should be given up.

All the sick industries practically have been rendered sick either by wrong economic and industrial policy of the Government or due to the wrong policies, corruption and mismanagement of the private managements. But who is made to pay the price? I would say it is the workers. The management, the private owners refuse to take any responsibility. I would like to give one example.

There is a factory belonging to Mohin-

dra and Mohindra in Calcutta. For its revival, the BIFR said, "Rs. 17 crores are needed. Rs. 10 crores should be given by the Financial Institutions. Mohindra and Mohindra should provide Rs. 6 crores." It said, "no, we are not going to do anything about it." The factory is lying close. The earlier Janta Government had taken a very bold step when it nationalised Swadeshi Cotton Mills. It took over the entire groups. All the sick and healthy units of Swadeshi Cotton Mills were taken over. That is the only way by which the private management will learn to be responsible; they will be taught that if they make a unit sick they will have to pay for it. The new Government should also adopt this policy. If private management due to their wrong policies or wrong behaviour make certain units sick, their entire group should be taken over by the Government.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to give a concrete suggestion. In 1977 the then Government had called a conference of all the trade unions in the public sector for their suggestions; for their concrete proposals to make the public sector units viable. There was a document which was accepted in that trade union conference. All the 20 trade union organisations of India agreed unanimously to abide by the commitment they made in that document. They gave an undertaking to the Government that they will carry everything which was there in that policy document. Fortunately, Government changed hands and after that, that document could not be found. It could not be traced. Nothing was done about the things that it contained. The then Minister Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari searched for that document for three years and the day he found it, the very next day he was sent to Uttar Pradesh as Chief Minister. So, once again that document just remained in the dark.

So, I would like to appeal to the Government, please find out that document. The trade unions abide by their commitments and they once again want to reiterate that they will do everything in their power to make the public sector viable; to make the public sector strong. Take them into confidence;

and let us work together to change the industrial scene of this country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhunjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Industry. After independence, we saw two sets of thought come up regarding our future industrial policy. One was put forth by Mahatma Gandhi and Chaudhary Charan Singh—advocates of Indian Mass awakening, while the other was advocated by the first Prime Minister of free India, Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mahatma Gandhi had all along been the supporter of cottage industries. He used to say that India's soul lived in the villages. This implies that the real India was not in cities, but in villages, villagers are poor and mostly unemployed and under-employed.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI JASWANT SINGH *in the Chair*]

What is the condition of villages today? We will have to give the villagers productive employment. Unless they are provided with productive employment, their unemployment would not end. I would like to say that since we have unlimited manpower and limited land and natural resources, the only remedy is cottage industry. Cottage industry can be established with Small capital and can satisfy our needs. But we all know what sort of industrial policy has been followed by us. As anticipated by Gandhiji, imitation of western heavy machinery based capitalist industrial policy has resulted in mass scale unemployment in our country. And this unemployment is compounded with concentration of national wealth in few hands and the influx of all the evils of capitalism.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, India's industrial policy was laid down by the first Prime Minister Nehru ji under the 1956 Industrial Resolution. At that time it was said that India's progress is possible only through

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heavy industries, although at that time the slogan of a socialistic pattern of society was also floated and it was under this slogan that our industrial policy has developed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, again there came the rule of our present leader of opposition Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He too floated a new industrial policy, a new economic policy. Shri Rajiv Gandhi never followed the old policy. During his regime there was a new education policy, a new national policy, a new industrial policy and also a new corruption policy. It was all new with him, nothing old. He announced his new industrial policy under his new economic policy and laid emphasis on efficiency and competitiveness.

He worked with three main objectives before him, viz. efficiency, competition and modernisation. He aimed at giving impetus to the development of Private sector while Pt. Nehru wished to develop the Public Sector. This led to the two-gold development of Bharat—India and the real Bharat, that is, rural Bharat—with a sharp line of difference between the two. Rajiv ji amended the policies of Pt. Nehru to reconstruct India on the lines of expertise, competition, and modernisation. I have pointed this out with a firm hope that the National Front Government would seriously ponder over it. For the last 40 years of Congress rule and throughout the seven five years plans, the configuration of Industrial development and planning has mainly aimed at developing heavy industries with the help of inflated investments and in the process, agriculture, cottage and village industries, have gravely been ignored. It becomes manifest, Mr. Chairman, Sir from the fact that for the last 40 years, a mere 14-24 per cent investment was made in agriculture and irrigation while the investment in industries and other allied services touched 56-60%. The rate of Industrial development was satisfactory in the beginning. From 1956-57 to 1966-67 the rate of industrial development was 7.1 per cent per annum; during 1966-67 to 1979, it was 5.5% per annum. During the decade of 1980, this rate in-

creased to 7% per annum in the 7th five year plan. These figures show that the development rate was not uniform throughout and this is a clear signal of our imbalanced economic system. Consequently, this development of the industrial sector alone led to a unilateral a one-sided development of India leaving the real a rural India underdeveloped. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this policy resulted in harmful industrialisation on the one hand and the encouragement to wrong priorities of production on the other. It, repercussions could be seen in our increasing foreign dependence, grubbing of opportunities by vested interests of a particular stratum of society to grind their own axe, discouragement to cottage and village industries and large scale unemployment. The affluent class and the aristocracy of India could surely be proud of the way industrialisation was adverted for the last few years but this proved to be harmful from the point of view of our national interest. Our industrialisation was a force, a mere window-dressing based on the imitation of the west. A real industrialisation is that which tends to minimise unemployment and poverty.

What is the percentage of industrial production on the one hand and unemployment reduction on the other in our country? The period from 1970-71 to 1980-81 shared an increase of 4.5% in production and 2.8% in employment opportunities, from 1980-81 to 1984-85 it was 8.9% in production and 1.8% in employment respectively. From 1984-85 to 1988-89, production increased to 8.5% and employment opportunities shared a 1.5% increase. Production increased, of course, but the ratio of employment declined. If the development of industries were in conformity with the source of income and production of the country, more employment opportunities could be generated. Heavy economic disparities have been created because of these wrong policies.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the income of industrial worker has increased which was Rs. 18,847 per annum in 1981 but that of the farmers and the peasants had not increased which was not more than Rs. 1,705 during

the same period. This clearly indicates the grave economic imbalance registered by the industrial development unwarranted production was encouraged. This industrialisation led primarily to the production of heavy items. The Prime Ministers' Economic Advisory Committee has clearly enumerated in its report that the whole production of consumer products during 1981 was meant to be utilised by the affluent class. Mr. Chairman, Sir, a production of 14.7% of such items was recorded during 1981-1989 and that of the commodities to which a common man could be a beneficiary recorded the production of a mere 5.68%. This is a clear testimony to the fact that the industrial infrastructure raised during the last 40 years is meant for the rich rather than the poor and the villagers of India. I would like to say that the achievement of our industrial development manifest itself in the abundance of luxury items in the market and the dearth of necessary commodities of common man's use. This has virtually made India one of the poorest countries necessitating foreign dependence of India in importing heavy machinery and other equipment to meet the challenges of modernisation and development. New techniques in the name of industrialisation were imported to serve and safeguard the interests of the industrialists. Consequently, Mr. Chairman, Sir, two things happened—one, the country crumbled under the heavy foreign debt, and secondly, foreign companies were invited in large numbers to set up their industrial units here. Thus, multi-national companies dominated the scene that tend to creaking this country today. The wide open opportunities for foreign investment and collaboration worked against the interests of the Indian poor. Our hon. Finance Minister has confessed that India is under foreign debt of Rs. 10,000 crores and to repay it, we have to channelise approximately 30% of our exports towards these foreign nations and in that way our economic infrastructure goes into shambles.

Fourth, a particular section of society was given the opportunity to safeguard its interests and the influence of the bureaucracy got dominated as a result of its jurisdic-

tion over the areas like issuance of licences, tax collection, price fixation etc. This encouraged corruption. Mr. Chairman, Sir, corruption, during the British rule, permeated itself into the bureaucracy in an ascending order but during the last two years of Congress rule, the trend has been contrary, in a descending order; a novel order of corruption invented by the top industrialists and the capitalists because they got ample opportunities of hoarding money. The bureaucrats, big industrialists and the capitalists dominated our social set-up so much so that the democracy could not present itself from coming under their influence. The deteriorating law and order situation is a direct result of this modern industrialisation. Mr. Chairman, Sir, there has been very little investment in this agriculture-dominated country which can't achieve prosperity by westernised industrial system. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Chaudhary Sahib had repeatedly, said that we shall neither follow the capitalist nor the communist economic systems but adopt a socialistic economy that suits our circumstances. I would like to give some suggestions. The Congress regime stopped the flow of subsidy to small scale industries on Oct. 1, 1988 which was reinstated by the National Front Government. Many such bold steps need to be taken because the question is as to how can India become independent and the new industrial policy shall be shaped to achieve this end. Late Chaudhary Charan Singh had, following Pandhian economic policy, written a book entitled, "Economic Nightmare of India, its causes and cures." Mr. Chairman, Sir, that book was based upon an interconnecting pillars—small farming and small industry leads to healthy production malling for a prosperous country. It was written that book that apart from indispensable industries like that of production of railway engines and defence equipment, unnecessary industries shall not be installed because that leads to unemployment which consequently leads to poverty. If the cause of unemployment is eradicated, poverty can be eradicated. I would precisely like to give certain suggestions that the industrial system should be controlled by licencing. So far as arrangements for decentralisation of

[Sh. Devendra Prasad Yadav]

industry are not adequate, we can't get rid of foreign debt, a bureaucratic dominance and the employment opportunities can't be generated.

I would, therefore, like to suggest that the entire licence issuing policy should be made much more stricker. More licences should be issued for those industries which require small capital and the number of licences for heavy industries should be reduced. This principle should be followed strictly. Secondly, I would like to suggest that if we want to make the country self-reliant on the basis of indigenous technology, we must abandon foreign capital and capital intensive technology. It should be seen that the country develops indigenous technology, because resources available in the country cannot be utilised fully with foreign technology. For instance, I would like to make a reference to my area. I come from Jhanjharpur constituency in Madhubani District of North Bihar, which is located on the Indo-Nepal border. This is an industrially backward area. There are three sugar mills in this area, viz. Rayam Sugar Mill, Lohat Sugar Mill and Sakn Sugar Mill. Through you, I would like to inform the Government that they by products of all these three mills are going waste. Nowhere else in the world there is such an industrial policy under which by-products of such a huge quantity go waste. Huge quantity of molasses goes waste. If a spirit and alcohol factory is set up there, this huge quantity of molasses could be utilised and it will provide employment to the poor and backward villagers of the area. 'Makhana' is also produced in this area. Nowhere in the world 'Makhana' is produced in such a large quantity. Makhana is produced in Madhubani and Darbhanga districts of North Bihar. But it cannot be put to any use. It's food processing should be done properly. The silk industries are also lying idle in Bihar. The cottage industries have been closed down. I would like to say that the silk industry in the State should be revived. At the same time I want that the small scale

industries and cottage industries which have since been closed down should also be revived. The previous Government had put a condition that no new sugar mill could be set-up within a radius of 40 Kilometres or 25 Kilometres of an old sugar mill. Why there should be a condition on agro based industries, while there are no such conditions on capital based industries being set-up by big capitalists. It is a misfortune of the country that no conditions have been laid for setting up heavy industries. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, therefore, request you to scrap these policies and the ban on setting up of sugar industries within a distance of 40 Kilometres should also be done away with. There should be no such ban at all. Rather, the sugar producing farmers should be encouraged further by setting up sugar mills in the areas which produce maximum quantity of sugar cane.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while making my final submission, I would like to say that, when the Janata Party was in power in 1977, 500 items were reserved for conventional industries. But the previous Government cancelled that reservation. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want that this point should be taken into account seriously. In fact, the National Front Government is considering it seriously. Now there are proposals to reserve 836 items. I suggest that this number should be raised to 1000. Small items which could be manufactured manually or by small machines, should not be given to heavy industries. It should be ensured that under no circumstances items which can be produced by small machines are entrusted to big industries. As such there should be a ban on getting the small items manufactured by big industries and these items should be reserved for small industries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sukhendra Singh ji, I would like to make it clear to you that exactly at 3.00 O'clock, private members' business will be taken up. You cannot complete your speech within 5 minutes. In case you are not able to complete your speech, you may continue on the next day.

SHRI SUKHENDER SINGH (Satna): All right, I shall be brief. I shall adjust myself within the available time.

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY (Gaya): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will take 5 minutes. My name is also there in the list. I will conclude my speech in 5 minutes.

SHRI SUKHENDER SINGH: My name comes first.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know, your name comes first and that is why I called you. Names will be called in the same order they figure in the list. I am calling the names in the same order that was given by your whips. That is why I tell you that if you cannot complete your speech within 5 minutes, you can continue on the next day. In this way you can start the discussion next day when the debate is resumed.

SHRI SUKHENDER SINGH: I will speak today and continue my speech on Monday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So you will continue.

SHRI SUKHENDER SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my thanks to you for providing me time to speak. The Hon. Minister of Industry is not present here. It is all right that the Government as well as the hon. Minister of Industry made an announcement that thrust will be laid on small scale industries, but, I do not think that under the present circumstances, despite government's best efforts, the small scale industries could progress. It has been my experience for the last 40 years. The big business houses and big industrialists will never relish the idea that small scale industries should prosper. I, therefore, request you to impose restrictions on these big industrial houses and particularly they should not be allowed to manufacture those items which could be produced by small scale industries. In view of the rising unemployment in the country, it becomes most essential that incentives should be given to small scale industries so that the exodus of people from villages to cities and their living in Jhuggis could be checked. If

small scale industries are not set up, exodus of people will continue to be there and the problem of unemployment cannot be solved.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been elected from a constituency falling in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh which is the most backward area. As you are aware, Bundelkhand consisted of ex-princely states which did not do anything for the development of the region. During the last 40 years also, no industries worth the name have been set up in this region. All the districts falling in this region are no-industry districts. If there is any industry in the region it is dacoity industry where people commit dacoity at gunpoints and maintain their livelihood. There is no scope for any employment in the area. I also know that it is not possible on the part of the present Government to provide jobs to everybody. But the poor villagers in the area could be helped a lot if small and cottage industries are set-up there. The people can be engaged in these industries and they can make a living out of that. The previous Government followed a policy of negligence in respect of Madhya Pradesh. The state is very rich in mineral wealth. Though coal is mined in Madhya Pradesh, it is being sent elsewhere. Various kinds of ores like bauxite are found in abundance in Madhya Pradesh, but these minerals are not utilised in the state. In this way Madhya Pradesh has been subjected to exploitation. There is a vast potential for setting up industries in Madhya Pradesh, but due to the policy of negligence of the Central Government, the State could not make any development. Through you, I would therefore, like to request the Government to set up small scale and cottage industries in the areas and districts where no industry has so far been set-up, where there is large scale unemployment and where people indulge in dacoity and theft due to lack of employment opportunities. It will help develop the state and also provide jobs to unemployed people.

I would like to make yet another submission about Madhya Pradesh. A gas pipeline passes through a 550 kilometre long area in Madhya Pradesh, but the pipeline is of no

[Sh. Sukhender Singh]

use to the State. I feel that if a gas based power plant, could be set-up at Rajgarh, it will not only meet the power requirements of Madhya Pradesh, which is facing a 17 per cent shortage but also provide relief to western parts of Rajasthan which are experiencing acute shortage of power. I, therefore, strongly demand that a gas based power plant should be set up at Rajgarh immediately.

Today, setting up of industries is the most essential thing in Madhya Pradesh. Of course, there are several small cement factories in Madhya Pradesh, but the major one is located in Satna. If the lime stone available in Madhya Pradesh is not transported to anywhere else and is utilised in the State itself it would accelerate the pace of development in the state. It does not call for any special technology. I want that the Government should take quick decisions in this regard and open new factories in the State.

There are a number of constraints with regard to the implementation of the Forest conservation Act. Due to the provisions of this Act, it has not been possible to set up many such industries which have obtained clearance from the Government. The Jungle records pose obstructions in their establishment. I would like to submit that suitable amendments in the Forest Conservation Act should be made and the Act should be made more flexible so that it does not pose any obstruction in the setting up of industries and as a result of which maximum number of industries could be set up in Madhya Pradesh.

There is a pesticide factory in Vidisha, but the quality of the product is very inferior. There have been a number of complaints from the people against the product. I request that these complaints should be considered and an enquiry held into them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Diamond is extracted from the mines at Panna in Madhya Pradesh. But due to reasons not known the diamond industry at Panna is also running at a loss as

a result of which many people are being rendered jobless. There are Saree industries in Sheopuri and Chanderi. The sarees of Chanderi have a tradition of their own and are world famous. But it is a matter of regret that this industry is also incurring losses in want of any incentives from the Government. The Cocoon industries in Bilaspur district are also not prospering because of the indifferent attitude of the Government towards them. The only solution to the ever increasing problem of unemployment in Madhya Pradesh lies in this that a network of small and cottage industry should be spread all over the state. The Government have also declared that with a view to encouraging the small and the cottage industries it would provide facilities and assistance to them. If the small and the cottage industries and assistance to them. If the small and the cottage industries are set up all over the country in conformity with the Government's policy, we would certainly achieve success on many fronts. Today rural people are migrating to urban areas in search of jobs. In cities, they live in Jhuggi-Jhopadis. Some of them are pulling rickshas and some are working as daily rated labourer. They are leading a pitiable life. Many agro-based industries can be set up in rural areas to provide jobs to the rural people there itself and that would help in checking the migration of rural masses to the cities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that there are not many industries in Satna district and as per the present policy of the Government, industries can be set up only in backward districts and in no industry districts. In this regard, I would like to say that the entire Madhya Pradesh is a backward state. Therefore, this yardstick should not be applied there and industries should be set up in all the districts in Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, I would request that this condition should be relaxed for Satna district and it be declared as a backward district.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while not taking much time of the House, I would like to say one thing that Satna city is gradually growing as an industrial city and that is why there is a

proposal to set up an Industrial Development Centre in Satna. All the formalities in this regard have been completed. Therefore I would request the hon. Industry Minister to approve this proposal. In spite of the availability of all minerals including coal, steel etc., Madhya Pradesh is being neglected which is not a good thing. Therefore, I would request that the present Government should pay special attention towards it and more and more industries should be set up there so that people may get employment there. With these words, I conclude and thank you, sir, for giving me time to speak.

15.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
First Report

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th April 1990."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th April, 1990."

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*
(Insertion of New Article 31)

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to

amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of New Articles 75A and
164A)

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL (Godhra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission I introduce the Bill.

15.30 hrs.

FOREST (CONSERVATION AMENDMENT BILL.*

(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)

by SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 be taken into consideration.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a coincidence that now-a-days 'Mahabharat' serial is being telecast on Doordarshan. In Mahabharat, Gandhari's husband was blind by birth but as a true wife she too bandaged her eyes out of her devotion to her husband. Incidentally there is also bandage on my eyes but not because of any devotion to anybody but to have relief from pain.

Sir, regarding this Act I would like to say that the big contractors in connivance with some politicians and officers of the Forest Department are involved in indiscriminate felling of trees and denudation of forest which is our previous national wealth. In this regard I would cite an instance of Maharashtra State. The Speaker of the Ninth State Assembly, Shri Madhukar Rao Choudhary was the Forest Minister at that time. The jungles were destroyed at that time without his knowledge. At that time I was the Deputy Chairman in Panchayati Raj and Shri Kachrubhan Raut was an MLA. Shri Nana Saheb Bidkar, a freedom fighter and social worker was also working there in Maharashtra. The representatives of Jungle Kamgar Sanstha, the 'Sevagana' of Maharashtra and all of us brought this matter to the notice of the Min-

ister but by that time jungles had been destroyed. By deceiving the Congress leaders, the officials of Forest Department, themselves presented the idea of setting up a 'Van Vikas Mahamandal'. In this way jungles on crores of acres of land have been destroyed in our county. Even today the same officers who were responsible for the indiscriminate cutting of trees during the Congress regime are sitting in the forest Department. This goes by the saying that the key have been handed over to the thieves.

I am an Adivasi who are the original inhabitant of India. I am a descendant of the original Indians. The Aryans came to India and forced us to go to jungles and now this forest law has attempted to dislodge us from the jungles also. Are we not Indians? Where we will reside? Are you trying to throw us in the ocean? Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would repeat it again that during the Chief Ministership of Shri Shanker Rao Chavan, who was a very competent man, the officials of the Forest Department and Van Vikas Mahamandal, Maharashtra had misappropriated two crores of rupees under social forestry scheme but Shri Chavan has nothing to do with this misappropriation. I say it with pride that Shri Chavan had no link with this bungling. Shri Rangaji is sitting here in front of us. Such bungling has taken place there and since then three years have passed. Some political leader, top officials of the Forest Department and big contractors are involved in such things but Adivasis are blamed that they are thieves and they are responsible for felling of trees. They have close links with each other and are expert in pleasing the others. The Forest Act was enacted in 1981 which has created so many difficulties. This Act has been enforced by the Central Government. This Act has imposed restrictions on certain things such as moderate move can go to the jungles with certain arms and bullockcart. Now are they allowed to construct a house or a school building or a road. Laying of telephone and electricity lines etc. are also prohibited under the Act. The President, the Governor, the Pant Pradhan, all

*Published in the Gazette of India extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 12 April, 1990.

say that a sub-plan has been implemented for the Adivasis. It reminds me of the story of Satyavan and Savitri. The God of Death blesses Savitri with a son but how can there be a son without the existence of a husband. Same is the case with the Government with its commitment to development. As there cannot be any child birth without the contribution of husband, there cannot be afforestation if the tribals are displaced from the forests. Therefore, I would like to clarify that this law has been framed to displace the Adivasis, to stall the process of development, to encourage deforestation and to hoodwink the Government.

This legislation is deceptive and it should be amended. This is in the interest of the nation. It will result in development and it will not affect the environment. In this context, I would like to quote the following:

"Kishnakritya dhyam mein aaye, mata tujhe naman,
Hamne kya paap kiya, kyon hum hein janam bhar heen-deen.

Parvash ke paash hamesha sepeeche laga hua,
Hote hooye ghar ka malik chor kahte use sada."

We are the lords of the region, but the law is such that we are treated like thieves who have to be thrown out of their land. This is a black-law which has been haunting us. Therefore, I would like to submit that it is very essential to repeal this Act.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the adivasis share a deep relationship with the forests. Like the fish which cannot remain alive out of water, the adivasis cannot remain alive without forests. We have deep regard for trees. I have been an M.L.A. of the Maharashtra State Assembly for 10 years. At that time I had requested the Maharashtra Government to prepare an afforestation programme involving the active participation of people. They were impressed by my idea and prepared some massive programmes. A programme was prepared for granting Rs. 150

per month to each adivasi family. This scheme still exists in Gujarat and Rs. 400/- is paid there. The adivasis set up a nursery in the forest but the Forest Officers removed it. This is the state of the forests in our country. That is why I would like to request that this law is a draconian measure. It intends to displace the original inhabitants of this nation. The provision of this Act should be relaxed so that the power to sanction applications for undertaking development works such as laying of telephone lines, electricity lines, construction of small reservoirs, dams, roads etc. without evicting the adivasis should be vested with the conservators of Forests and it should not be essential to get the sanction from Central Government, Bhopal or other State capitals. I would like to request, through you, that only alternative land should not be given to them. Simultaneously it is essential to ensure that development works such as laying of roads, telephone lines, construction of dams etc. are also undertaken. The pending applications keep on frisking from one office to another but the projects are not cleared. I mean to say that it should be ensured that there is no need to approach Delhi offices or other State capital offices. The conservator at the District level should be vested with the power to grant permission. Such application should be disposed of within one month and in case they are not disposed of within that period, it should be assumed that permission has been granted and development work should be taken up. If the matter is not settled within one month development work should be started. However, it should be ensured that while undertaking development works, afforestation also taken place.

The Forest Act dealing with the encroachment of forest land came into force in Maharashtra in 1972. The landless labourers evicted under the Forest Act between years 1972 and 1979 were allotted 1 to 5 acres of land but in some cases only one acre was allotted. This should be reviewed and they should be allotted 2 to 5 acres of land. But plantation of trees should be compulsory there also.

[Sh. Haribhau Shamkar Mahale]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my intention behind bringing this Bill is national interest. I would like that present provisions should be utilised to remove the obstructions in the plan of development of the adivasis. It can be effected by relaxing the provisions of existing law. It will check environmental pollution. The figures which I have with me are not my collection. These figures prove my point. I do not want to take precious time of the House by presenting these figures. It proves that it is the presence of adivasis in the forests which keep our faith in the forests alive. Where there is faith, there are forests. This is proved by these figures. I have not objected to the law as such, rather I have objections to its stringent provisions.

It is to remove these difficulties of the people that I have brought this Bill. I have presented it in my own way and I would like to request the hon. Minister that the Gobar Gas programme should be expanded in order to protect the environment and check felling of trees. The Minister of Petroleum is requested to ensure that at least one LPG agency is allotted to every village with a population of 4000. The trees are felled mainly to meet fuelwood requirements and that is why if forests have to be protected, it is essential to pay attention in this direction. I am an adivasi and an original inhabitant of this country. I have brought this Private Member's Bill and the hon. Minister is requested that a Bill may be brought to amend the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, during the next session so that the process of development which is held up at present may be revived. I am confident that the hon. Minister will definitely bring a Bill to achieve this end in the near future so that it becomes possible to remove the obstructions in the path of development. This is my humble request to you.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have realised from this Bill that the Members of the Janata Dal are also capable of bringing a good proposal... (*Interruptions*) ... Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Forest

Conservation Act was passed in 1980 and when the aforesaid Bill was brought in the House, a doubt was raised that with this Act, protection of forests will be less and protection of rights will be more. Today, the situation is that neither the Minister of Environment and Forests nor the State Forest Departments are in a position to explain as to what percentage of expansion has there been in our forests during these ten years since this law came into force. What to say of one percent increase, there has not been even one-fourth percentage of increase in our forest areas. Therefore, with this law, the tribals and those living in the forest areas and emotionally attached to the forests will be alienated. Today, the ecological concept has been made into an elite concept with one class of people sitting in their air-conditioned rooms and taking decisions regarding the kind of environment which is to be there in the country. Previously, common man was associated with the forests. If a study is made of the history of development of forests in the hills of U.P., it will be found that maximum afforestation work has been done by the local people.

16.00 hrs.

During the British period, when the Englishmen established this authority over those forests and started their commercial exploitation, the people of our area launched an agitation against it and that movement for the preservation of those forests was closely associated with this country's freedom movement. There was a time, when we used to go to extinguish forest fires. The forest officer, who is now-a-days known as the forest guard, used to go to the villages and raise an alarm that the forest of their area had caught fire and all the people used to lend their cooperation to extinguish that fire. I still remember the days when I was in school and I too used to go to extinguish fires. But today the situation is altogether different because the villagers do not go to extinguish fire in the forests. They consider it the duty of the Forest Department, because they have started feeling that the forest is no more their property. What is the

reason for this? The reason is that after the enactment of this law, if a person living in a hilly or 'Adivasi' area, surrounded by the mountains, goes to collect firewood and leaves in the forest, it is considered an act of violation of the law. Also he cannot construct a road through the forest, even if it is necessary to do so. If the roads are in need of repairs, one has to approach in the first instance the conservator, then the Uttar Pradesh Government and then the Union Government and then ultimately he will have to live with the things they are. So one has to go through such a length process. People have started feeling that their Progress is no more linked with these forests on the contrary, these forests have obstructed the process of their development. This is the reason for the present situation. You can go through the statistics. In the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh, there has been an increase of 10% (per cent) in the incidents of forest fires during the last ten years. However I regret to say and I have frequently repeated it in the meetings organised by me in my area that today our heads hang in shame because the fairly dense forests of Binsar region of which we were proud, the forests which are historic, as they were tamed by our ancestors, are being set ablaze by the descendants of those great ancestors of our area. The reason is that we have started floating the ideas of the haves. If a person, who is solely dependent on forests for his livelihood is told that he is not allowed to earn his livelihood from the forests and that he has nothing to do with the forests, what would be his reaction? As a national reaction to it he would start looking upon the forests as a means of his destruction. Rates why that whenever they find an opportunity, they engage in the felling of forest trees.

I have worked with your late husband in the youth Congress. We had planted trees, participated in afforestation work and even today we are closely associated with the sentiments which were instilled in our hearts, by the late Shri Sanjay Gandhi. But, what is saddening is that in 1980 when the Congress Governments were in power both at

the centre and in Uttar Pradesh it was with his inspiration that we launched an agitation demanding that the commercial exploitation of the forests should come to an end. We also went to jail at that time. The Youth Congress workers stopped the vehicles of the Men carrying wood from the forests, for the star paper mills and unloaded the wood. Our own Government initiated legal proceedings against us and despite our emotional association with it, today we have started feeling that after the enactment of this Forest Conservation Act, our people are facing many a troubles and difficulties and today our people have distanced from the forests. They are no more the protectors of our forests. Now, they have become destroyers of those very forests. You will have to take revolutionary steps to remove this feeling. Shri Mahale has brought forward a very good Bill. Through it, we can provide you a small glimpse of the agony as is being faced by those people. But, if you want to have an idea of the extent of resentment of the common man of this region, you would be surprised to find that the people of that area are now bent upon the felling of forest trees as they are obstructing the laying of telephone lines, water pipelines, and construction of roads. They are also not able to build schools, hospitals, irrigation canals and cowsheds in their areas just for the existence of these forests. I do not intend to go on criticizing. My only purpose is to draw your attention to the gravity of the situation. I request you to amend the Forest conservation Act.

16.06 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

If it is not possible to amend the Forest conservation Act, then, the procedure and the guidelines for the clearance of various types of developmental projects should be simplified. Today the existing procedure itself is complicated and time consuming that the concerned department shall have to approach the Forest Department to submit its papers first, and then Forest Department starts the implication of the same to dis-

[Sh Harish Rawat]

patches to the respective departments of the Central Government for their approval. There are so many formalities involved that each and every department has opened up a cell to get them observed. The resultant situation is that every person even if he is a O F O tries to take some time, at his own level, for a joint inspection as he is aware of his importance and he knows that the proposal cannot be moved to the next stage without his signature. After getting clearance from the conservation department, it reacts the nozzle official at the State level and the situation there also is the same and then from there the proposal is forwarded to your Ministry. The advisory Committee of your Ministry can raise only objections especially with regard to projects of this nature. I would like to give a small example. A proposal for setting up a Television tower for an L P T (Low Power Transmitter) at Ranikhet was forwarded to the Union Government after going through all the formalities at the State level, an objection was raised whether there is no alternative site to install the L P T. The proposal come back to the district level and then the proposal was prepared afresh to forward it to the Union Government with the necessary recommendations. The whole process took six months and a small television tower, which needed just 10 metres space for installation, could not be installed. Similar is the position in respect of many other proposals. Shri Mahendra who hails from my area is present here in the House and he would agree with me. Shri C M Negi who is also from that area is not present in the House. About 3200 proposals pertaining to the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh are pending either at the District level, whose approval is necessary under the Forest Conservation Act for the commencement of construction work or they are pending at the State level, at the level of the nozzle officers or they are in the pipeline, after your ministry returned them with some or the other objection. You can very well imagine—that if 3200 proposals pertaining to eight districts are before you, then the construction work to be undertaken under these proposals is enough

to make a whole five year plan look irrelevant in a way, there is a Plan holiday in over hill areas. Prof. M.G.K. Menon may be remembering, that when he was a member of the Planning Commission, the then Planning Minister had convened a meeting, which was attended by all the representatives of the people including M.L.As of our U.P. hills, the chairmen of the Zilla Parishads and other political and Social workers. Every one including people from both the ruling and the opposition parties were of the opinion that the Forest Conservation Act is causing hindrance in the development of our areas. The situation today is as conspicuous as it was then. Through the Hon'ble Speaker Sir I would like to request the hon. Minister to make necessary amendments in the guidelines so that every proposal gets the sanction of the Government of India, within three months. We are working for afforestation in our area. We are not against afforestation. We are prepared to give our measurement of fields for Social forestry. The people are ready to do it on their part, but the land we give you for social forestry is Deforested for developmental work and you are not prepared to account for against it. A consent is given by the Union Government, only if the proposal for clearance of a development project is accompanied by an assurance that a double the line afforestation would be provided. We would like to insist upon you that clearance for developmental work is being given to those areas where afforestation is taking place under the social forestry programme. It should be recognised as legitimate and consent should be given to it. I would like to tell you that in 1980, when construction work on many development projects was going on, the Forest Conservation Act was passed. The people were not aware of it and for that reason, many such projects are being violated by the State Governments. The sanction for the construction work would be given only when these officials are punished. The construction was going on during the period of those officers, who were not responsible for this, in any way. After the law was enacted, by the Parliament and ratified by the State Legislative Assemblies, it took some time to reach

the officials and in the meanwhile, construction work continued. Today it is being called a violation of the Forest Conservation Act. I know of many such roads in my constituency. There is the katpudia Cheratera Ghat road which is 90% complete and other roads which are fully complete. 35 kilometers of the road had been completed but not a single tree could be felled till exactment of the Forest Conservation Act. Due to the existence of trees the road construction work came to a stand still. In the end it was the public which cut down the tree. In view of the gravity of the situation. I request the hon. lady Minister that for all development proposals submitted by the State Government for clearance, the following provisions should be made. Firstly, the proposals for deforestation of forest land upto an area of five hectares, decisions should be taken at the State Government level. Proposals for more than five hectares should be dealt with at the Central Government level and the power to clean the proposal should rest solely with the concerned Minister. Proposals for 10 hectares or more may be referred to the Advisory Committee if necessary. If there are 10 small proposals for the construction of schools colleges and small canals, they should not be referred to the Advisory Committee as the scheme is delayed in the process, as a result of which people feel discontented. In my constituency a regional party launched a movement for the felling of trees to facilitate construction of roads and other development works. Although the centre did not grant its approval the group went ahead with its programme. So successful has been their movement that in terms of public support this group enjoys second position in the hilly area of U.P. Two of its members have been elected to the Legislative Assembly. People who were leaders of the tree felling movement have become victors while we who advocate the plantation of trees are fast losing our relevance in the area. We are simply advising the "Don't do this don't do that" but we are not able to offer them a viable alternative. For a very long time I have been urging the Government to provide cooking gas facility in hilly areas. Small sized cylinders should

be made and stoves should be made available to people at concessional rates. Another of my long standing demands has been to reduce the charges for electricity in the Himalayan region so that people can use electricity for domestic consumption. In the hilly areas subsidy should be given on coal so that people need not be solely dependent on firewood. I have also been demanding popularisation of alternative sources of energy in those areas by way of granting liberal and attractive subsidy. The Government has not paid heed to my demands. The Centre believes that our forest wealth can be preserved if a law is framed and strictly implemented. It is feared that after 15 years or so an alarming situation is likely to arise in the country's hilly areas. At present 55% to 60% of our hilly areas is covered by forest. In future only 30% of the area will remain under forest cover. That is why the local population is gradually becoming hostile. Every year 1% of the total forest area is used for firewood and 0.5% is destroyed by commercial exploitation. For development projects only 0.02% of the total forest area is destroyed. If these figures are otherwise, they may be corrected because I have taken them from a journal of the Planning Commission. I do not claim for authenticity of these figures. Efforts are being made to delay the development projects be it the Tehri Dam or the Narmada Sagar Dam.

Nobody is bothered about the adverse effect it is having on the country's development. If the tehri Dam is not completed on time it will be the development of Uttar Pradesh that will be affected and not the livelihood of the local people. Without production of electricity a State cannot make progress. Is these any guarantee that people who are opposing projects like Tehri dam and Narmada Sagar today will not oppose other hydel and multi purpose projects in future? I would ask the Government to beware of the so-called lobby which is pressurising the Ministry of Environment to reject the proposals for development projects and withdraw the clearance of proposals for which approval has already been granted. Such lobbyists can only be successful to the ex-

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

tent of giving interviews to newspapers and journals but it is doubtful if they enjoy mass support at the ground. The Government should have a public-oriented policy. Our afforestation programme or the forest protection programme cannot be successful without public participation. I cannot blame the hon. Minister as she has taken over this Ministry very recently. I blame those who had the Ministry of Environment under their charge for the last 10 years. They have ignored our voice. As a result our forest policy has failed in the hilly and tribal areas.

Either the Government should accept the amendment bill moved by hon. Shri Mahale or give an assurance in the House that there will not be any delay in clearing any development projects. All development projects should be granted approval under a time-bound scheme within a maximum period of three months. All possible obstacles in the way should be removed.

SHRI M. S. PAL (Nainital): Mr. Chairman Sir, first of all I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I express my support for the Forest (Amendment) Bill moved by hon. Shri. Mahale. There has been a lot of damage to our forests because the previous Government could not adopt a policy with regard to forests. In particular the deodar trees have been cut down by contractors causing heavy damage to forests in hilly areas. Ever since the Forest Act was came into force in 1980, all the development work in the hilly areas has come to a standstill. The forest Act has done more harm than good because the Government has adopted double standards in implementing its policy on one hand 500 acres of land has been given to the Birla group for setting up a factory while on the other hand development work with regard to construction of roads, installation of water tanks and laying of power and telephone cables is at a standstill. A railway line was proposed for Nainital but the provisions of this Act have come in the way of its approval. There is great resentment among the people because of the stoppage

of development works. There are no roads linking remote areas. When the country was not independent there was no question of any development work being undertaken. Now when the country is independent this forest Act is impeding development work. As hon. Shri. Harish Rawat who spoke before me said an organisation called V. K. D. has come up and it is demanding the Uttarakhand region. This is not the only grouse of this organisation. This Act is an impediment to development work. People have to walk for many days to get to the nearest road or rail head. In this way they have to face a lot of problems. I am not saying this is the only reason and there can be other reasons for their demand for Uttarakhand.

[*Translation*]

Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister that he should bring forward a proposal for amendment to exempt some particular activities of development from this Act. It has been mentioned in the Forest Act of 1980 that forest land can be given only when an equal area of barren land will be given to the Forest Department in lieu of that. Mr. Chairman Sir, this restriction is not at all justified. The construction work of a railway line of nearly one and a half kilometre of length in our Nainital district is incomplete since 1971 because the required forest land can be available only after equal area of barren land is given to the Forest Department. When I enquired from the District Megistrate of Nainital regarding this, he told me that they don't have that much of barren land in Nainital so that it could be given to the Forest Department in lieu of forest land. Such problem has arisen. So far as the question of maintaining the Environment is concerned, we all support it, but I would like to tell the hon. Minister that though we all will definitely support any Bill whatsoever on this issue but we have to take developmental activities into consideration before taking any step.

Secondly, I would like to state that allotment of cooking gas connections have been stopped all over India. It should be re-opened

specially for hilly regions. The need for fuel and electricity is felt more acutely in hilly regions due to shortage of wood. Therefore, cooking gas should be supplied in hilly areas. This will help us a great deal in protecting our environment and cutting of forest wood will also automatically come to a stop.

I would like to request hon. Minister who belongs to our area and has deep interest in this field that she should send her special recommendations to the concerned Minister after doing a deep study of all these factors so that the inhabitants of hilly areas are also able to get the connections of cooking gas.

With these words, I support this amendment and request hon. Minister that she should put forward a Bill regarding this keeping in view the problems of hilly regions.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the amending Bill. In fact, as far as the question of national interest and public importance is concerned, we should form policies regarding forests in this light only. It is very important to keep the points of public welfare in our minds while discussing amendments in Forest Conservation Act as suggested.

It is correct that forest conservation Act has been accepted by the Centre and enacted to stop the destruction of forests. This Act was framed with an aim of protecting the forests and to improve the conditions of the people living there and to improve means of earning livelihood for them. But things are getting bad to worse today. On the one side, we talk of giving protection to forests and tribal people and on the other hand, we go on cutting and destroying our forests. It is very necessary to stop this practice. Illegal cutting of forests is going on as a result of sinister alliance of some officials and contractors. Today, the condition of hills and forests have deteriorated so much that there is no greenery to be seen for a stretch of many kilometres altogether. In this respect only, we have started talking of afforestation. But wherever, we have started the work of afforestation, it has not been started with the

required enthusiasm. Although, many State Governments have paid attention to it but it is not to the desired extent. Afforestation is important from environment point of view also. But I would like to say that at the same time we are facing some problems also due to this Act. We have a number of plans in Madhya Pradesh State which are incomplete till date as a result of this Act. Out of these schemes, few are very urgent and their incompletion is creating a number of complications. In Madhya Pradesh, a large number of tribal people live and certain districts have a complete density of tribals. In Jhabua district in Madhya Pradesh more than 90 percent of the population consists of tribal people. Apart from this, Raigarh, Bastar and Khargon districts have a high density of tribal population. Their only means of livelihood is the forests or the forest land on which they sow crops. Out of these few are revenue villages and others are forest villages. For the last so many years, it is being demanded to convert the Forest villages into Revenue villages to protect their rights. But till date, such villages have not been converted into revenue villages where tribal people are living since years. This Act has made it more difficult and complicated. They are cultivating their lands in those villages. And they also face wrath of the officials on a number of occasions. I would like to invite the attention of hon. Minister to this point. If you can find some way out to convert such land into revenue villages which are declared forest villages even today, then it will be very good and serve the interests of tribal people.

I would like to invite hon. Minister's attention to this point that although coal, bauxite, iron and many other minerals are available in ample quantity in Madhya Pradesh, even then it is being treated as a backward State because it doesn't have any iron based factory. One more factor that has contributed to its backwardness is that many schemes for the development of Madhya Pradesh are pending for more than five years with the Central Government to seek its permission for the use of certain area of land to make canals and roads so as to clear

[Dr Laxminarayan Pandeya]

the project For example Kosaar Teda Irrigation Scheme in Bastar, Gholawad Irrigation Scheme in Ratlam or similar scheme in Raipur are to name a few All these schemes will be very useful for the prosperity of that region and simultaneously they will help the nation a lot to progress further I wish to invite hon Minister's attention to the point that he should give priority to these schemes and give required permission as per the Act

[English]

PROF N G RANGA (Guntur) Prosperity for the contractors officers and industrialists or prosperity for the forest people? Please here me

[Translation]

DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA I am not talking about the contractors What I want I to say is that the Central Government should clear up the schemes sent by the State Governments and which are lying pending since long There should not be any problem in clearing up the schemes which seek permission for acquiring a little piece of land to construct a canal and it does not involve any loss of forests Still the entire project is held up for want of clearance My point is that there should be laxity in the rules as per the requirement of the scheme I feel that hon Minister has not been able to understand my point I said that reforestation is much needed and it should be accelerated State Government is making efforts in this direction and wherever the forests are being cut, we should grow other plants in the nearby and if there is no land available nearby, then we should grow some plants in some other place If land is not available in that district, then we should look out for it in the neighbouring district We should raised forest in the area which is more than the area of deforestation I am not asking you to go against the provision I want to bring to your kind notice those schemes which are lying pending and not yet been given clearance I want to insist upon one thing only that those

schemes should not be delayed any longer because all these schemes are for the betterment and welfare of the States and the development of State will lead to the development of the entire nation itself

One more point, I wish to bring to your kind notice is that we have to take care of our environment also Forests will prove to be a very useful in fighting out with the problem of pollution in the air that we are facing today With utmost sincerity, I accept that we need forests and raising of forests is the responsibility of State Governments also Conservation of forests is one of the major issues for them also The State Governments are raising forests and the Central Government is also helping them in all possible manner Here I would like to bring to your kind notice that where will those people go who live in forest and earn their livelihood from forests Even today nearly sixty percent of adivasis abandon their homes and villages and stay away for nearly 6 to 8 months If some small or medium irrigation projects are sanctioned for their regions and they are provided with some facilities, then there will be no need for them to stay away any longer And perhaps, that will prove helpful in the development of that region As a result, then they will not attempt at cutting or destroying the forests Thus, it will help in protecting the forests I would like to invite your kind attention to this point I would like to draw your attention to one more thing It is true that the problems arising out of the connivance of officials and contractors should not be there A number of saw-mills are being set up and that too without licence and perhaps it goes unnoticed The indiscriminate felling of trees should be checked and regulated Therefore, not only the strict compliance of the Act but the permission to State Governments is also necessary who are willing to plant trees, as for example, Madhya Pradesh Government, whose several projects are pending for sanction and Central Government has not approved them as yet Some of these projects were approved by administration in 1980 that is earlier than this Act All this would develop the backward areas and they would prosper Regional imbalance must

not be there. The proposer has asked in his proposal that the Central Government should grant the permission. They have stated that granting of permission should take 15 days but I am of the view that yet the Government take one month but it must not take 3-4 years. It should not be delayed for years. We want preservation of forests for environment but at the same time we want to protect the interest of tribals. The two fundamental issues must be kept in view. Those villages have been a source of livelihood for the tribals and these have been under their occupation for generations. That land should be transferred to revenue land. They have been demanding it from the Government since long.

I conclude my speech with a hope that you would consider my suggestions.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill. I hail from Himachal Pradesh where plantation has been done on a large scale. Not only Himachal Pradesh but every hilly region, be it Uttar Pradesh or Kashmiri Taluka celebrates the Vana-Mahotsava and goes through a phase of tree-plantation and the result is always zero. I would like to tell you that once Sanjayji visited Kasauli and I was an M.L.A then. At that time, trees were planted on the road sides from Kalka to Shimla, which are still there. But the free plantation in the nearby areas of Shimla like Kinnaur or some other has not been successful. I would like to suggest that the forest land adjoining the villages should be given to the people who are residing in those villages, may be to people belonging to S.C. or S.T. or any other caste for plantation, and the income therefrom should go to them. Only then your forest policy would succeed. It has been rightly said that the tribals are being harassed. This is very bad. The forest officers and the contractors are exploiting them. Right now the issue of Jhabua was raised. I had gone there and saw that the outsiders had purchased their property. Everywhere in the State, the big people and contractors are bent up on capturing the whatever land the S. C. or S. T. people have. I would like to tell you about

Shimla, the capital. I had raised this issue in previous session also. There are at least eighteen trees under incarceration. You might ask 'how' A lintel has been put over these trees and some of the in-between trees are centuries old. I brought this to your notice that this may be taken care of. At that time, it was said that the land belonged to municipal committee. But under whichever committee or State these may be, it should be investigated into because the rainwater withheld by the lintel is harmful. These trees are on Mall road in my state and no action is being taken in this regard.

Again, I would like to suggest that there should be some provision for the early punishment of those engineers and wood cutters whose cases are pending in courts. They have grabbed property worth crores of rupees and exploited the people.

Again, I would like to suggest that the people who are setting up factories should be instructed to do tree-plantation also otherwise our forest area would go on diminishing.

I am happy to hear the statement of the hon. Minister that she would give instructions for tree plantation on fallow land. I welcome her proposal. She should try that fruit-trees are planted on such fallow lands. This would facilitate the supply of fruits as well as the tree-plantation.

Rivers and streams originate from our hilly regions and flow down to Punjab and U.P. The Government should allot more and more funds to the State to motivate them for the plantation in hilly regions so that soil-erosion may be checked and rain-water is withheld. This work should be monitored by the Government of India, so that the funds allotted may not be misused by the State Government. Such action alone can make this project successful!

The water meant for the hydel projects in hilly regions drains down and this results in the loss of crores of rupees. There should be proper co-ordination between the Minis-

[Sh. K.D. Sultanpuri]

try of Energy and the Department of Forest so that those projects may be found out which create such situations and pose such threats every year. You should take up suitable steps in this direction.

Fruits are grown in Himachal Pradesh. Apples are grown in a very large area and pears, apricots and peaches are also grown. Its production can be increased to worth crores of rupees if the State Government is directed to plant fruit trees in fallow lands. This would increase the production of fruits and would benefit the people.

We would have crores of trees. If you cross through Kalka-Shimla region by train, you would find thousands of trees without marks. Those people who harm the trees and indulge in frauds, must be punished. You should look into these matters seriously. I hope this is a good Bill, which would improve the continuously deteriorating environmental situation of the country.

[English]

DR. RAMCHANDRA DOME (Birbhum): I am grateful to the Chair for giving me a chance to say something on the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill moved by Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale.

From time immemorial there goes a saying that our universe is composed of five main elements. In Bengali it is called Kheti, Opp, tej, marut bom. I means land, water, energy, space and earth. All life on this planet earth is dependent on these five elements. Forests play a significant role in maintaining all these basic elements. We know that two-third of the globe is composed of water and only one-third has land. And in this landed area, forest has an important part.

At the time of independence, 75 million hectares of forest land was there in our country. But out of this only 40 million hec-

tares is without any forest cover which is roughly 12 per cent of the geographical area, which is below the normal rate. We know that to maintain ecological and environmental balance, our society needs minimum of 33 per cent of forest land. During the course of civilisation we human beings are utilising forests for building up the modern civilisation at the cost of our biological and physiological value. Our modern civilisation is dependent on forestry and forest life. It is a matter of very much concern that in the course of civilisation this forestry is being gradually decreased and destroyed. From 1951-52 to 1979-80 we have lost 4.5 million hectares of forest land. What a great concern it is that when we require afforestation or reforestation for the very existence of this human society, we are doing just the reverse; It is against our ecological balance. It is against the very existence of our society. But we are not aware of the consequences. We are doing everything for the commercial benefit, for the material benefit of our life, without thinking of the remote consequences of the ecological balance.

Presently we are losing about 1.5 hectares of forest land every year. What a grievous situation it is; We have to discuss so many pros and cons of this issue. When we need conversion of some piece of land of the forest for the non-forest purposes, we should judge it meticulously and judge its remote consequences before handling of this forest land, as it will create very grave situation for the very existence of our human society. This is a warning of the environmentalists, ecologists, scientists, educationists, of all the sections of the society who are the planners, who are the experts. All of them are of the same opinion regarding this. No doubt, we have to utilise the forest property for the building of this modern society because there are so many avenues of modern civilisation which require forest property, forest assets, but, at the same time, we have to see whether before utilising this forest land, we have any other alternative before us. This ought to be judged very meticulously before taking over the forest land, before utilising the forest land. This is my humble submission.

The next point which our previous speakers have made and about which I am also concerned, is that the son of the forest, that is, the aboriginal people, the tribals of our country, who are directly connected with forest, whose existence, whose social and economic development and whose prosperity is directly connected with the forest land, ought to be meticulously judged so that their existence, their prosperity, their development is not hampered by the more amendment of this Bill. This should be judged meticulously.

Sir, in conclusion, I again appeal to this House not to treat this Bill casually. Before amending this Bill we should judge the pros and cons as also the objectives of this Bill so that there may not be any shortcomings left while passing this Bill. So, Sir, I support this Bill with a few reservations. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Forest Conservation Amendment Bill, which has been brought forward by Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale. Considering the rapidly increasing population and industrialisation, one third of total area in the country should be under forest. Once 33% of the total area was under forest in Bihar. But now owing to the well-planned conspiracy between contractors and officials the forests are fast dwindling and specially there is indiscriminate and heavy felling of Sagwan and Sheesham trees and consequently the total forest area of Pihar has been reduced to 14%. As a result, pollution is increasing. To check it there must be at least 33% of total area under forest. Bihar is hit by floods every year due to rapid deforestation in Nepal and Uttar Pradesh. there has been massive silting in the river Ganges. The floods cause heavy destruction of property, three arab rupees have already been spent to control the floods but of no avail. This is a problem for entire Bihar people. In South Bihar, for example, in Santhal Pargana and Chhota Nagpur where industries are being set up after driving out the tribals and they the original inhabitants

are being displaced. There is no arrangement for their rehabilitation. The rich landlords and the capitalists are keeping them as bonded labourers through temptation and threatening. I demand that Government should think over it seriously. The demand for a Jharkhand State is the result of all this. I would like to state it in clear terms that since the forests are the real habitats of tribals so the demand of a Jharkhand State is the result of their displacement. With these words, I conclude my speech and thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill brought forward by hon. Member, Mr. Haribhau Shankar Mahale not because he has brought a Bill to amend the Forest Conservation Act but the important point is that some times the development works like construction of roads and irrigation projects are hampered due to existing provisions of the Forest Conservation Act.

17.00 hrs.

And if we prepare ourselves on these lines, the national development gets impeded. Such things need to be amended and simplified so that the work on projects is carried on smoothly. Otherwise, the project cost is escalated resulting in extra-burden on the economics of the State Governments which are in fact financially weak. Non-completion of the projects on time results in great losses. So far as the question of conservation of forests is concerned, even illiterates know that the forests are part and parcel of our life. They cause rains and boost agricultural production.

17.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But the deforestation causes less rain that adversely affects the human life on this planet. Thus arises the need for reforestation. But what is the position of our jungles today? For whom has the Forest (Conserva-

[Sh Ramashray Prasad Singh]

tion) Amendment Bill been enacted? Through the Bill, certain restrictions have been imposed on the tribals who live in jungles. Forests are their means of livelihood. If they are separated from the forests they would be deprived of the means of their livelihood. The hon. Minister should, therefore, tell us as to for whom this Forest (Conservation) Amendment is meant. And why have the people most concerned with forests been separated from them? Those who inflict losses at our forests are our enemies and anti-national elements. In Bihar we had 33% forests. These have been reduced to a mere 11%. Kail wood etc. worth crores of rupees is transported out of Bihar and there is the sinister alliance of all in this conspiracy. In some cases certain officials and politicians were found in league with the contractors. Politicians are minting money to make up for the huge sums that they had spent to attain their present position. They allow deforestation for their vested interests and plunder the national wealth with both hands. Thus politicians are there behind all those corrupt practices. They are the main culprits. This situation needs to be remedied to bring about the necessary improvement in forests. Therefore, Government should sanction the projects which have been pending for the last 8 years and extend the needed cooperation to have them completed in time, in the interest of development of the country. Every proposal needs to be disposed of as soon as possible so that it does not entail any extra economic burden. Most of the denuded land is without any jungles today but this amendment bill still shows that land under the control and jurisdiction of the Forest Department. On the other hand a large number of people who have no land of their own for residential purposes, have constructed their hutments upon such denuded lands and they are being sued so as to evict them from such land. You will have to make sure that no impractical laws are enforced and the rights of people are safeguarded. Every law enacted should be practicable. We should construct houses for the homeless. It is said here that the persons whose lands were

acquired can be given land at certain price. But from where will they bring the money to pay that price? The lands which were acquired were the only source of their income. It is, therefore, necessary to get our forest laws and acts amended in such a manner that all impediments that come in the way of our development works are removed. Conservation of our forest wealth is also important because it helps maintain the ecological balance. Our laws should aim at providing facilities and comforts to our people.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted for this bill is over. But, as this bill demands more of our time and consideration. I think, the house will agree to extend one hour's time more for it. Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh may continue now.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the spirit of the bill is very good and therefore it should be passed. The only faster development of our country is possible. What I wanted to plead for this bill is that through this Bill we should ensure that our development is not hindered and at the same time people are not adversely affected and the projects not closed down. Only then can this country prosper. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while speaking in support of the bill, I would like to enlighten the house comprehensively on the subject. The concept of forests and reserved forests are not new to India. Before declaring a forest as a reserved forest we shall have to think about the people who lived there, who had the rights over these forests and who were actively associated with the forests. What I mean to say is that the forests have always been under the control of the tribals. Their whole life was been associated with jungles. Their culture and civilization can't be separated from the jungles because they depended upon them for their livelihood etc. We have today declared certain forests as reserved forests, unmindful of the sentiments of the tribals, thus denying them their rights.

over the forests. We can't preserve forests in this way. These tribals regard jungles as their assets and worship them as their deity. Not only this, they protect these forests as one protects and preserves one's deity. But while declaring reserved forests, we cared a fig for their rights. These tribals take the people who have settled there now as decoits who have plundered their wealth. While declaring reserved forests, we took no notice of the sentiments of the tribals, did not consult them and enacted Forest Conservation Act with the result that they are now deprived of their rights. The tribals think that we are conspiring to plunder their wealth as invaders do. Was it the Nizam or king of Hyderabad, we had to offer them privy purses along with compensations to landlords etc. so as to annex their kingdoms to the Union of India. But the tribals, who have forests as their sole wealth, are being looted. Minerals, iron, lime and other such things that are hidden under these jungles are being excavated. Their lands are grabbed so as to construct dams on them. That is why they are extremely worried about the security of their lives and civilization. Tribals were never slaves. They never stretched their hands for alms before anybody but today they have come to such a pass that they are being compelled to shift to the camps. Chakma tribals and others, who are more than 50,000 in number are also there in those camps but nobody in this august House, is sorry for them. People are dying there every day, their women and children are not being looked after and they have been driven out of Bangladesh and at the same time not accepted by India only because they are tribals. I agree that forests are a necessity but it is equally important to take these people into confidence who are fully acquainted with the customs and traditions of the forests.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Tiraky Sahib, this discussion is on the amendment in the Forest Act and you seem to be deviating from the topic under discussion. Therefore, I request you to concentrate on the subject because this is not a general discussion. Many hon. Members have to speak and the

time is short. So, kindly come to the main subject.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Hon. Deputy Speaker, this is not a Government's bill but a private member's bill and it is the time allotted for private members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is why I ask you to concentrate on the subject.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the tribals have full knowledge of the plants, herbs and shrubs grown in the jungles. But the men of the forest department try to impose upon them certain Latin terminology like *Centrilinea* etc. acquired after reading western books. I can't understand why it is being done. They should be told the names of these plants, herbs etc. in their own dialect as they are aware of such local terminology alone. But the forest employees know nothing about these plants etc. except their foreign names.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is happening in the forest department? Whenever, a tribal lady comes near the border check-post of a forest with a little wood over her head, she is threatened by the guards and her hens etc. grabbed for a relishing feast but those who take away truck-loads of wood are fined only nominally, say Rs. 5 or 10. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to deploy 10-12 tribesmen at the check-posts. These tribals can be engaged on less wages and they will be able to check the pilferage of wood within 15 days and nab the culprits.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Tiraky, this is only a Forest Conservation Amendment Bill.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am also speaking on forest protection.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Time is very less and there are many Members who have yet to speak. So, please come to the subject.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: I am talking about saving the forests only. A large number of tribals are apprehended in connection with the thefts that are taking place in the forests these days but the real thieves are the people from Forest Department and the contractors who are never caught. They are enjoying and thefts are being committed with their connivance. These tribals who do not know how to commit thefts are being trained by these people. It is said that when the tribals are evicted, land would be allotted.

Nobody gets land. There are two issues involved in this and land reform is also applicable to it. If ten or twenty acres of land is required for setting up a factory and forest land or tribal land is not readily available, in that situation an equal area of non-tribal or non-forest land should be acquired in lieu thereof, because these days, many people are the owners of land but they themselves do not till the land. Such lands should be distributed among the displaced tribals.

It is observed that the tribals are not acquainted with any other profession except the one that they have been pursuing from the beginning. It has also been observed that in high forests even plucking of leaves is 'prohibited'. Saplings can be planted there. Besides, there is scope for bee keeping and planting of turmeric and ginger plants etc. there. This would provide job opportunities to the tribals there. Once they get employed, the contractors would not be able to exploit them.

In the recently set up Tiger Project in North Bengal, lifting of boulders from river bed is prohibited. If it is not sanctioned in due time, all development works of North Bengal would come to a standstill and whatever would be left would gradually be destroyed.

To divert the attention of Vishwamitra, Maneka was sent as an apsara from heavens. This had distracted the attention of Vishwamitra. Similarly, I would like to call upon *Shrimati Maneka Gandhi* to bring about suitable changes in the Forest Act so that areas of land under forest could increase

and the lot of the Adivasis living in jungles could be improved alongwith ensuring development of the country.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For the benefit of the hon. Members, I would like to say that this Bill relates to the contradiction between the general development and the development of the forests and protection. I would very much appreciate if the hon. Members restrict themselves of this issue only because I have long list with me and if all have to be given the opportunity to speak, it will take long time and please kindly help us by being relevant to the subject. Shri Uttam Rathod.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): I welcome this Bill introduced by Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale, a man representing a tribal Constituency. All the three Gandhis who have ruled this country, knowingly or unknowingly have played havoc with the tribals and their lives. Madam Gandhi introduced 1980 Amendment to the Forest Act. Unfortunately I also supported it. Shri Rajiv Gandhi had tightened it and I am sure hon. Madam Maneka Gandhi is going to strangle our lives and the lives of tribals because of her love for environment and eco balance. I represent a Constituency which is a tribal constituency where even the laying of telephone lines was not allowed, and where the branches were not allowed to be cut. I am telling you from my experience. (Sir we are neighbours). I took up this matter with the Prime Minister but no use he said. "We have to promise something. We are looking into it." When Shri Ansari was there 145 cases were referred to him by the Maharashtra Government. Those cases related to digging of a canal and some other projects. All these things were just kept in abeyance. Everytime, there used to be an query so that it got delayed. I have myself been writing to Madam about this canal. There is a project in my area which is close to a sugar factory. If allowed, this canal will irrigate the lands. I have been receiving her acknowledgements. I would just request her to come and see the area

which require water. It is really dying for water. Unless you give us water, we cannot grow more food. You will be requiring food more and more every day. I can understand the importance of environment. Mr. Mehboob Haq, the Planning Minister of Pakistan says in 'Poverty Curtain'; that at some point of time, the developing countries will have to draw a line when they will have to decide what should be the ratio of forest and cultivable land. You cannot have international ratio as far as forest and other land is concerned. You have got your own problems. The developing countries have got their own problems other than these. We cannot blindly follow it. Recently we had come across such an incident. When Mr. Seshan was in charge of Environment Department and he turned down a request made by the Defence Ministry. They wanted to have an arms testing range. But when he took over Defence, the same person had to request the Environment Ministry to allow him to have this testing range. I do not know why it is so. I am just coming to my point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For your information, Ministers change but Ministries do not change.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Sir, why I support this Bill is because construction of road in my constituency has been completely stopped. Construction of dams have been completely stopped. Unless we have water for our agricultural lands, we cannot give more work to our people. You will be able to give work to the people in the rural areas if you have got intensive agriculture. That is why I say that it is better to concentrate on this. So many States have adopted different measures. For example, the old Madhya Pradesh (CP and Berar province) used to have—forests villages. There some land was demarcated for agriculture. People who used to cultivate these lands were expected to look after the interests of the Forest Department. Since they were connected with that, they always look precautions. Whenever there was a fire they used to go and extinguish it. Whenever they came across that someone was illicitly trying to fell

trees, they used to stop them. Why don't we adopt that method? In Orissa, you must have seen that on the canals poor people who do not own lands were given lands and asked to plant coconut trees. They have been asked to plant trees very close to the canal so that they can draw water and water those plants. Whenever they get fruits they can utilise them. Why don't we find out some such thing? In the State of Madhya Pradesh in the old Madhya Pradesh area people were given land and they were asked to plant certain number of trees. That is how they protected forest and the tribals. In Old Madhya Pradesh, this Forest portfolio was always held by the Finance Minister so that he could pay more attention. Will you please look into all these things? Will you please see that some justice is done to the tribal area? You want to take these people to the 21st century. For heaven's sake don't take them without education. Otherwise, again in the 21st century you will be treating them as slaves because they will be poorer, they will be uneducated. I do not want you to do that again. They will be the most unfortunate people. Do not strangle our tribal people and their development. I have already raised this issue through Matters Under Rule 377 only two days back. I am sure you will be replying soon.

Finally, I would request you to visit my constituency and see the plight of my people there. When the area actually concerned for the construction of canal is only about two-and-a-half hectares, your Department is coming in the way. Why do you forget one thing? It was in Maharashtra where one Secretary used to hold charge of the Departments of Forest and Revenue. In 1975-77, lands were distributed to the people though they were forest lands. The Forest Department people are forcibly evicting people from their land which was legally given to them. And now those people are the members of cooperative societies and they have loans against their names. You are writing off. Who will pay their dues? Are you prepared to take the responsibility of that? At least do that when you are taking the land. They were rightly given by the Government. You know that. They were given by Shri

[Sh. Uttam Rathod]

Sharad Pawar. And now those people are being deprived of that. I want the hon. Minister to do something with regard to that. In case, he comes to my constituency, I can take her across and show her all these problems and see that she does not become the instrument of strangling the development of the tribals. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Seoni): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is of the first time, I rise to speak in the House and I express my thanks to you for providing me this opportunity.

I want to speak on the amendment to the Act. The issue for which we have taken up this amendment in the name of environment is really a matter of concern. It is after a decade that Forest Act of 1980 has been brought in the House for amendment. The hon. Members who participated in the discussion at that time in the House are supporting the present amendment. I would also like to express my thanks to Shri Mahale who brought forward this amendment in the House. I come from a rural area and by virtue of that, I rise to extend my full support to Shri Mahale's amendment and request that all useful points of the bill be taken into consideration.

As regards the amendment we are taking up now, it seems that somewhere or the other we made some gross mistake, as a result of which we have not been able to raise the percentage of forest area during the 10 long year from 1980 to 1990. Perhaps, we did not take effective initiative or did not think of long term measures in this regard. I have also studied the book entitled "The Jungle". If we go by the contents of this book we shall come to know that there is a lot of difference between forest land and forest. The area of the forest land about which we are holding a discussion today goes on decreasing. There has been no change in the area of the forest land so far as the

regular revenue records are concerned as they show a particular land to be reserved forest land but not a single tree is there on that land. Merely growing shrubs does not mean growing forests. With reference to the forests in Madhya Pradesh, I would like to know whether our objective to increase forests is a mere commercial one or the objective is to protect the environment? There is a big difference between these two objectives. In my area, teak wood saplings are being planted under the afforestation programme. During the summer days when defoliation takes place, these trees will be of no use to protect the environment. Besides only shrubs are planted. By raising the number of shrubs, we cannot raise the strength of the forests. The forest lands are lying barren and not a single tree has been grown on them. A lot could have been done, had the trees on these lands been protected during these 10 years. Why this aspect was not taken into consideration? Why did not the agency concerned work? As regards the question of denuding the forests, I would like to know whether there is any survey agency which looks into the cases of compensation of land etc. to be provided to the people who have been evicted from these lands as a result of denudation of the forests? They could have been provided gas in place of firewood and industries would have been set up for them for providing them jobs. You will not come across a single instance of this kind in my area. I would like to say that in order to protect the environment, maximum number of trees should be planted and the area under forest should be increased. If there is any instance of illegal felling of trees in the forests, please let me know who is to be blamed for that. If you hold the villagers guilty for that, please let me know their percentage. If you hold the industries which are very harmful for environment, responsible for that let me have their percentage also. But one thing I must say here that even if the entire village comes to fell trees, the balance of environment will not be disturbed. If you feel the industries pose a threat to environment, you must exercise control over them. I would like to draw your attention to a point. In our area, there are production divisions in the

Forest Department. These divisions maintain the accounts of income accrued from the sale proceeds of trees felled. In all humility I would like to say that I belong to a farmer's family and I know the hardships of a farmer. The forest officials fell the trees from the reserved forests and cut them into 4 pieces. Though the farmers require wood for cooking purposes and for their agricultural needs, yet they cannot get wood for their daily requirement due to the above acts of forest officials. Even the dry wood lying in the forest cannot be put to any use by them, because they cannot enter there. This is the problem. It seems that there is some fault in our thinking. At some places the work relating to construction of roads and laying of telephone lines has been held up. Digging of canals has definitely been stopped in my district. There is a village called Uria in my district which is famous for its jungle agitation. This village had launched an agitation against the Britishers so as to check denudation of forests. The people of the village used to earn their livelihood from the forest. The circumstances now emerging are proving very dangerous for them. There is resentment in them. Even for the sake of this if we respect their sentiments, the forests could be conserved automatically. This point should be considered. We should not pass a strict order or direction in a haste lest it should pose obstructions in the lives of the people and impede their progress. There are a number of such instances in my area.

I express my thanks to you for giving me time to speak. I also support the Bill brought forward by the hon. Member.

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH (Banka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for permitting me to say a few words on this subject. First of all I would like to state that I support this Bill. There are a few matters to which I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Minister as well through you Sir.

The need for afforestation, to be able to

preserve the environment in a healthy condition, is well understood, I am quite certain, by most Members and does not need to be stressed. What I really wish to say is that some work is already done in this direction quite seriously in my State of Bihar where a forest has been extensively damaged over the years. I feel very little thought has been given to the kind of trees which are required to be planted so that a forest does not only have a leaf-cover, but it should also be a forest in which those villagers who live beside these forests and also the animals which survive within them can find sustenance all the year round.

We have in our country a number of naturalists who are experts on this subject. A few years ago we had imported various kinds of trees—Eucalyptus and many other trees—from foreign countries. I absolutely cannot understand why our own species could not have been propagated. I would request the Minister very seriously to take the advice of such eminent naturalists. The name which comes to mind is that of Shri Krishnan who has a syndicate column in a number of newspapers. If their advice is sought, they will be able to guide you in the kind of trees which must be grown so that the forest is useful all round, not only for just making paper in the mills, but also for providing sustenance to the villagers. They require wood for their ploughs, they need them for thatching their houses, they need bamboo and many other things.

In this connection there is another point that I would like to make. I have seen these forests for a number of years. I have seen them in the late 30s up-till now. I will say that any damage done to the forest by the surrounding villagers is not the reason why today we find that our forests have become damaged in such a fashion. As a matter of fact, it was the practice all around that the surrounding villagers were permitted to enter the forests to pick wood for their fuel. They are also permitted to take bamboo, after getting it certified by the authorities concerned. If their houses have fallen down, they require them for some repair work to be

[Sh. Pratap Singh]

done. For that they should get the sanction. They are also permitted to go and cut a certain number of bamboo sapplings, bring home and repair their houses. I see no reason why we should feel afraid of these villagers. Let them continue to utilise the same facilities. I have said that the forest will not be damaged because of them. But the real damage comes when we permit big contractors to go in, to obtain wood for the purpose of making match sticks or paper. We must find a substitute for these by other ways, whereby these industries can yet survive without damaging the environment.

Lastly, I would like to extend my support to this Bill and there is nothing more that I would add at this moment. I thank you very much for the opportunity given.

SHRI P. NARSA REDDY (Adilabad):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am supporting the amendment proposed by Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale.

Sir, the village surroundings in our country will have to be studied in depth in order that we may take appropriate steps to conserve forests. In every village, it is a necessity for a cultivator or an ordinary man to get either fire-wood or such wood for using it as an implement for his agricultural purposes. Apart from this, the greatest menace which destroys it is the goat population. Now, in several countries, goats have been banned from entering the forest because they are eating away the new sappling that come up. We have not taken any such step to see that compulsions do not deprive us of the invaluable forest which we have, down the countryside. Now, at this juncture, when the country is going towards its developmental goals, we cannot just put our foot down and say, 'nothing more; 30 per cent area which we want of maintaining the ecology is not there; it has come down to 20 per cent'. Therefore we must stop all sort of forest cutting; let them be for canals or for electric wires or for any such development schemes which are not only imperative, but also a vital

necessity for the people. We have in Andhra Pradesh huge projects. One is Nagarjuna Sagar Project for which the Government has spent one thousand crores of rupees. Now on the left flank, for the sake of 150 acres of land which is under forest, more than one lakh acres of land is not able to be irrigated. You know that we have disputes between different regions within our State itself—in Rayalaseema area and Telengana area. By not allowing the canals to be dug so much loss is being caused, because so much land has been used in the construction of the projects. Now we are trying to stop cutting or laying of canals in that 150 acres of land. So, you can just imagine how much loss is there.

Apart from this, we have got another Project, Sriram Sagar Project which is in Telengana area and which is normally called as the Godavari North Canal Project,—on Distributary 27-28. By cutting down forest for laying canals, from this Distributary, hardly about 100 acres of land is required, by which thousands of acres of land are to be irrigated. Now, that has been stopped. Now, in spite of the fact that the State Government has come forward in giving them alternative land to see that forest is grown the file is moving from the Central Government to the State Government, thereby depriving the cultivators of all the development that they have done. That is why the necessity for this amendment to be incorporated is there. The development activity of our plans would be hampered and we would be able to go forward.

Even for schemes under the expansion of national highways, I would quote the instance of the areas of national highway No. 7. The hon. Minister had visited Adilabad when she had gone there for election campaigns. She had gone around the other areas also. Just for widening of the roads, there are so many restrictions with the Forest Department both at the Central and the State levels alleging that they have hardly 20 per cent of land under forests. They would not allow the forest to be cut in crucial areas thereby trying to cause unnecessary delays in development.

I would invite your attention to one more important fact. In our country, we have got 6.7 crore hectares of forest land. In this 6.7 crore hectares of forest land, there is as much as 3 crore hectares of degraded forest land where no tree is grown. What is the Government at the State and the Central Levels doing on this account? I would respectfully like to ask the Government about this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please come to the Bill itself.

SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: I must show the reasons why these amendments must be made. Otherwise the Government will not be convinced. On these 3.68 crore hectares of degraded forest land, the trees could be grown by poor people for whom tree *pattas* could be given. Fruit-bearing trees could be grown. Why I am submitting this is that the Government is very eager to maintain the ecological balance. How is that to be maintained? The ecological balance cannot be maintained just by refusing permission for extension of roads, just by refusing permission for digging of canals, by refusing permission for electric poles and all that. Where there is a scope for the Government to encourage putting of forest, they have not been doing.

I would like to invite the Government's attention to another very important thing. The naxalite menace in Andhra Pradesh has inundated the forests right through. The tribals, the naxalites and the forest officials all together, have finished it. If you say that for the wrongs done by the Department, the naxalites and their allies, other people must suffer, this is a very great hardship. Madam, you must tour all those areas and see for yourself how much difficulty is being caused.

I would give another instance. In Krishna district, the people had grown 3,000 mango trees in the forest land—inadvertently or mischievously, in whatever manner it could be said. For one full year, the Forest Department just saw it and they did not interfere. When they found that it was in the forest

land, they could have taken over and could have given some compensation or could have given the tree *pattas*. All the 3,000 trees were cut off by the Forest Department saying that the trees were put unauthorisedly. Therefore, these are being cut away. So, you cannot aim at the crows and shoot the pigeons. You cannot just try to evade. The forest has been inundated. Then, you try to put brakes on such developmental activities. I hope Madam would tour all these areas herself because it is very nice philosophically to say that growth of more forests must be undertaken. But nevertheless there are certain very important matters concerning the development. The other day some of the hon. Members were saying that it is very difficult for the poor people in the local areas to understand as to why so much of the land has no trees or shrubs. No attempt is made for years together to grow trees or even grass or any such thing on barren forest land. Then, you try to put such restrictions on other areas. This amendment is most appropriate. The Forest Ministry is a very important portfolio at the Central as well as the State level, but it does not mean that the officers of this Department in order to save the forest put such restrictions which are not reasonable and correct. This amendment, therefore, deserves to be accepted.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Mahale who has touched the sensitive veins of the country. With the passing of this Act in 1980, all developmental activities have come to a grinding halt. The Bhakra dam is located in my Parliamentary Constituency. Various means of communication which were available earlier have been reduced or closed after the construction of the dam. After the enforcement of this Act, construction of a link road which was progressing has been stopped as two trees fall in its way. At one place the work was stalled for a banded pine tree. The objective behind passing this Act was right i.e. to protect the forests. The people who had extended their support to

[Prof. Prem Kumar Dhuma]

have the Bill passed in 1980 are also supporting this amendment now. I would like to make a fervent appeal to the Government to accept this amendment, so that construction of roads and laying of telephone lines which have since been stopped for one or two trees falling in their way, could be resumed. The amendment will remove the self contradictions noticed in the Act. The hon. Minister is sitting here. When this Act came into being, protection of environment was its objective and it was a right step in the right direction. I had brought a point to the notice of the Government. In my Parliamentary Constituency, there are two industries called the National Fertilizers and Punjab Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd. which are spreading a lot of pollution. I had written a letter in January which has been replied to as follows!

[English]

I am having the matter examined.

[Translation]

During these three months the crops in the area have dried up, the drinking water has become polluted. The people have sent representations to the Government that the water has been rendered unsuitable for irrigation. I would, therefore, like to tell the Government that checking pollution is the call of the hour and it should take effective steps in this direction. It should also scrap those provisions which hinder the progress of an area. Apart from this, I would like to request to Government to treat the present amendment as an official amendment. The Act should be modified suitably. At the same time, this amendment may please be implemented after it is passed by the House so as to check the growing pollution.

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI (Raigarh):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to express my point of view. I would like to be brief. Unless there is a general consensus with regard to enforcement of a law, it is not possible to enforce it.

A law must have general acceptability for its implementation. It cannot be implemented by applying force. The Forest Conservation Act was framed in 1980 with a lofty idea to conserve forests but development works have come to a standstill due to implementation of this Act. The member who spoke prior to me has also stated this. In my constituency of Raigarh, there is not an inch of land in the area of Yashpur where there are no forests. On account of it, is not possible to construct roads and the forest dwellers who may like to install handpump or get a canal digged are not able to do so. The areas of Bastar, Khargon, Jhabua and such other areas of Himalaya and the entire North-East are covered by forests. I do not think that there is any clash between development works and afforestation. You can see that there are green areas as well as roads in Delhi. In the hilly areas also where there are water falls, we have trees. This can be so adjusted as to encourage both afforestation and development works. Both of them are supplement to each other. I would like to submit that you should desist from framing so many laws in order to conserve forests. It is more important to create an inclination for forests in minds of people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that he should get small documentary films produced for exhibition to the people engaged in forest based industries in rural and urban areas so that they can understand the importance of forests. Adequate publicity should be given in this regard. I would like to submit and many speakers have also stated that when a poor man living in the forests fells trees, he is immediately taken to task by the forest guards and D.F.Os but when the contractors indulge in large-scale ruthless felling of trees, no action is taken against them. For example, in my district of Raigarh, there is a big racket operating in this illegal business and they belong to the Congress party. They fell about 8200 trees a year. An I.A.S. officer conducted an enquiry into this matter and in his report he mentioned that there was a big racket and against whom strict action should be taken under MISA. When I was an MLA,

a question was raised in the Assembly in this regard but no action was taken. Therefore, I would like to inform you that such a scheme should be formulated for the protection of these forests so that there is due publicity among the common people. In our country, we had Gurukuls and Ashrams earlier in the forests. The atmosphere was such that people lived like a family in these Ashrams. Even animals, birds, plants and trees were treated as part of the family. In this connection, I would like to submit one example.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not give an example. There is little time for it. Come to the point.

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: In 'Abhigyanam Shakuntalam' when Shakuntala is leaving the sage Kanva's ashram, he addresses the flora and fauna of the ashram telling them about the departure of Shakuntala. He says that Shakuntala who never used to take water before watering the plants and trees, who never plucked flowers despite her fondness for beautification is leaving for her husband's home. She seeks their permission for her departure.

"Patum na pratham vyasati, yusmasv
 jalam piteshu ya
 Nadate priy mandanayupi snehen yan
 pallavum,
 seyam yati Shakuntala patgriham
 anujyatam'.

Unless this kind of a close affinity is created, we shall not be able to protect our forests. The present Act should be amended and a general consensus should be created so that development of hilly and adivasi areas can be ensured. Therefore, I would like to support this bill.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill. There should have been many more points which are missing in this Bill but still the proposed amendments were necessary. If these amendments are not carried out, the country's development will come to a standstill. There should be a ban on the felling of

green trees but if a dry tree is cut it should not be made a punishable offence. Although it is a crime to cut green trees but if it is cut for the purpose of carrying out some development work, for example, for constructing roads and tanks or the State Government has decided on some programme and for implementing that programme some tree is felled, it should not be made punishable. If there is a green tree obstructing the carrying out some development work it should be felled. Under Transfer of Property Act, if there is any green or dry tree on a privately owned plot of land, the owner of the land enjoys the right of felling it. Many of my colleagues had drawn our attention towards the Adivasis. On the same analogy, under the Transfer of Property Act, all the forests in the Adivasi areas should be under the exclusive legal rights of the Adivasis. But it is our misfortune that little attention is paid towards the Adivasis. They have enjoyed the authority over forests not for merely last 10 or 12 years but for more than 100 years whereas in the Transfer of Property Act nowhere has their possession been declared. If the law had been in their favour and if a pro-Adivasi Government had been there, the Adivasis would have got their right over the forests and the Adivasi of Bihar would not have made a demand for a separate Jharkand state or would not have knocked every door for the protection of their rights. But so far as Transfer of Property Act is concerned, it is not applicable here but it cannot be denied that the Adivasis are mostly dependent on the forests for their living and from this point of view some provision should be made for them in the Forest Act. Such a provision does not exist in this Act and I expect that it cannot be passed at present. In fact, the Adivasis have not got any powers whereby they can have any alternative means of livelihood. They are dependent only on the forests for their livelihood. They fell trees and this they have been doing since time immemorial and this is their source of livelihood. They have no other means of income. But as per Forest Act a ban has been imposed on their felling of trees due to which their condition is deteriorating today. I support the provisions made in this Bill in the interest of

[Sh. Tejnarayan Singh]

the Adivasi and I think that there should be provision for felling trees for development works undertaken by the Central Government or the State Government. With these words, I thank you for giving an opportunity to express my point and support the Bill.

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the subject of proposed amendment in the Forest Conservation Act. Forest Conservation is linked with the culture and traditions of our country because it is said that the original inhabitants of our country, our forefathers, dwelled in the forests. Even today crores of Adivasis and other people are residing in the forests. As regards the present law, the intentions behind it are noble such as to do away with environmental pollution, to conserve soil, to exercise control on the monsoon, to fulfill the fuelwood requirement, to protect the wild animals, to increase the forest wealth and check floods. The present law has been framed with mainly these intentions in mind but I would like to categorically submit that none of these intention have been fulfilled. For this I do not blame the particular law but I would blame in particular the Government machinery responsible for its implementation. I am a lawyer by nature and I am aware that it is the forest employees and officers who are responsible for the indiscriminate felling of trees. The contractors bribe these people and also the police and are in nexus with the result that they are never caught. On the other hand if the poor villager who is either a small farmer or a labourer wishes to cut a dry tree for building his hut or for some agricultural purpose, haggling is done and he is not allowed to fell even a dried up tree. Whereas the contractor is able to clear the entire forest just by bribing the staff. Even the green trees are felled but no legal action is taken against them because of the bribe which they had paid. My point is that law has its own place but it is the persons who are responsible for its implementation are the culprits.

Here, I would like to bring to your attention, one more thing. For a long time now, the people belonging to Mushar Community, who are also called 'Vanraj' have been earning this livelihood by plucking leaves from the forest trees and making 'pattals' (plates) or some other items with them. Today, they are losing their confidence because now they too are not able to depend on forests to pluck leaves from any tree.

18.00 hrs.

They are not able even to collect fire wood and hence they are facing the problem of livelihood. Therefore, there should be an amendment in this Act, providing for the livelihood of forest-dwellers, called 'Vanraj'.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today in the name of forest conservation many good saplings are being planted in our State. Mango trees which bear fruits are being planted. Neem (Margosa) trees which provide wood, are also being planted, but we are observing that thorny plants are being planted on road sides, causing difficulties to pedestrians and these plants are of no specific utility. The only thing it surely does is that it swells the figures regarding the number of saplings you have planted. Therefore, I request you to plant saplings of good quality trees. The real culprits should be caught and we should add some provisions in this stringent law, so that developmental activities in the state are not hampered. Such developmental activities should be exempted from this Forest Conservation Act, so that there are no obstacles in the way of development, and the citizens are able to do this work and also abide by the provisions of the Forest Conservation Act

With these words, I support the proposed amendment in the Forest Conservation Act.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will take up this item again next time; and the time required to complete the discussion on it will

also be fixed next time. The reply and the other things will then be taken up.

18.02 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

**Situation in Assam arising out of
terrorist activities of United Liberation
Front of Assam**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up the next item discussion under rule 193. Sri Janardan Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV (Godda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to inform the Government of the terror unleashed by the United Liberation Front of Assam—ULFA, in Assam. The AGP (Assam Gana Parishad) Government is in office in Assam. The AGP Government is a one of the constituents of the National Front Government at the Centre. I am also a supporter of the National Front Government, but the AGP came to power after launching an agitation for the expulsion of foreign nationals from Assam. During their four years in office since then, they have been unsuccessful in expelling the foreign nationals. It is said that there are five lakh to 35 lakh foreign nationals in Assam and those who launched a people's movement for the expulsion of foreign nationals instead of expelling them during their tenure. Supported the ULFA agitation, which emerged out of the unconstitutional elections conducted by the Congress, in the middle of the agitation, in 1983. They supported it, promoted it and reared it and made it so powerful that today the name of ULFA is known throughout Assam and the situation has come to such a pass that leave alone people, even children are tightened by the very name, ULFA. The situation there is such that when children do not sleep, the mothers tell them that ULFA is coming and

the children sleep immediately out of fear. The terror unleashed by the ULFA has increased to such an extent that the 35 lakh Hindi-speaking and non-Assamese people of Assam, who constitute the economic backbone of Assam are fleeing that State. The first target of ULFA was to collect money and create fear among the people, the sales tax officers and engineers. They made the contractors and doctors their second target and money was extorted from them at the point of bayonet. They made the 35 lakh Hindi-speaking people, who have been living in Assam for decades, their fourth target. Money was extorted from these people, at the point of gun. Today, small and big businessmen are fleeing from Assam and the Assamese economy is in shambles. According to a report released by the Reserve Bank, two thousand million rupees (2 Arab rupees) have gone out from Reserve Bank in Assam. If this terror unleashed by ULFA continues, no one would be able to stop the secession of Assam from India, because ULFA is an organisation which has no faith the Indian Constitution. They want to establish an independent and sovereign state in Assam and they not only want it but they are already working on a programme towards it. ULFA has provided training to its cadres in the Forests of Burma. ULFA has links with the Naga extremist organisation, N.S.C.N. (National Socialist Council of Nagaland) and the terrorist outfit at Manipur, the People's Liberation Army (PLA). The Propaganda Secretary of ULFA, Shri Siddharth Phukar has admitted that in order to liberate Assam, they are getting foreign assistance, foreign arms and foreign money. Therefore, no one should have any doubt that the terror unleashed by ULFA in Assam is in any way linked with law and order. ULFA is an organisation, which is proceeding in a well-planned way to separate Assam from India. If the Congress people think that, there is an upsurge in the activities of ULFA, after the assumption at office by the National Front Government, at the Centre, it is a mistake on their part. In 1986 itself, ULFA started bank dacoities. After these bank dacoities, the heads of the ULFA outfits thought that if they continue to collect money through bank

[Sh. Janardan Yadav]

dacoities, then they would become an irritants in the eyes of the Assam Government and the police. Therefore, they stopped looting banks and started exporting money from officials and businessmen, but at that time also the Congress Party was in power, at the centre. Instead of curbing the activities of the ULFA, the former Prime Minister of the country, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had deputed the RAW officials to topple the then Assam Government with the instructions that if the activities of the ULFA are in favour of the Congress and if it would left in toppling the Assam Government, then ULFA should be helped by the Congress. But according to the report given by the RAW, the support of the ULFA terrorists was not with the Congress, nor were they likely to support it in future. Hence, this proposal was shelved and the Bodoland activists were encouraged in Assam, so that A.G.P. Government might fall. Therefore, the previous Government at the Centre had also contributed in encouraging terrorism in Assam. You cannot find even a single document about U.L.F.A. activities in the Home Ministry as I can say from any personal information that all these documents were burnt alongwith the reports of Assam Government about the helpers of Bodoland agitation just before the resignation of Congress Government. Therefore, Assam, a strategically important state, is on the verge of separation from India. Should this happen, it would jeopardise India's freedom. Therefore, activities of the separatist U.L.F.A. elements demand immediate concern from the view-point of national interest also.

The terrorist activities of U.L.F.A. were on the peak in November last before the National Front Government came to power at the centre and in that very month they had collected Rs. 10 crores for conducting their agitation. All this money was drawn from the villages and cities. I would like to give the Government, through you, the details of this money. Rs. one crore was collected from the Vishwanath Chirali town, Rs. 40 lakhs was

taken from Narayanpur village, Tejpur contributed Rs. 1 crore, Rs. 20 lakhs each was collected from Pipuli and Lalan whereas Kolapure, Ganeri and Ganjau villages had to give Rs. 10 lakhs each. Dhemaji town had to contribute Rs. 30 lakhs and Dibrugarh city and Tinsukhia town had to part with Rs. 2 crores each. Rs. one crore was collected from Narkati agounj. Other villages had to give Rs. 1.60 crores. All this money was collected from the Non-Assamese people at gun point. The formation of National Front Government at the Centre created a hope among the people that now they would have a sigh of relief. Therefore, the industrialists and traders organised a meeting on the 20th January to discuss the issue of their security and invited Shri Devi Lal, the Deputy Prime Minister to it. But on the same day, after Shri Devital's speech in the Chamber of Commerce, Shri Shankar Lal Birmiwai was murdered by U.L.F.A. activists. Therefore, U.L.F.A. has dared to challenge even the might of the Central Government, because just after the departure of the hon. Home Minister who had gone to the State on 24th March, the U.L.F.A. terrorists murdered 3 more people. As far as I know, the Central Government had no information regarding the things that happened in Assam between the period the Central Government was installed in November and the visit of the Home Minister on 24th March. Because has there been some information, the U.L.F.A. terrorists should have been eliminated by now. The Assam Police is capable of eliminating them but the senior police officers say that A.G.P. Government and its leader intervene. Whenever some U.L.F.A. outfit is killed, he is declared by A.A.S.U. people a martyr and his statue is erected. Therefore, there is no attempt on the part of A.G.P. Government to eliminate U.L.F.A. Rather, I would like to charge that the Home Minister of A.G.P. Government,....*... is responsible for the growing influence and promotion of U.L.F.A. Had there been no help from*.....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will not

mention the name of the person. You can refer to him by designation, if you like.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan): Since this is a fact, the name has to be mentioned.

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: I have with me the copy of the Chief Minister's statement.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will not mention the name. Name will not form part of the record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: I believe that the Home Minister of A.G.P. Government has a role in promotion of terrorism

The torture by U.L.F.A. terrorists has forced the people to flee the State leaving behind their homes and property. Lakhs of Biharis worked for the economic development of Assam and I know that most of the Bihari traders have left Assam for Bihar leaving all their properties behind. Similarly, people of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are also there and they too do not want to live there any more. You might be knowing that Tea-production has a major contribution in the economy of Assam. The Chairman on Frontier tea fields Mr. Surendra Pal was killed following his refusal to give crores of rupees to U.L.F.A. activists. Earlier, they had kidnapped even the brother-in-law of the Chief Minister who was released after two days. Prior to it, a timber merchant, Shri R.K. Jalan was kidnapped and kept in the campus of Assam University. The Assam University, it is said, has acquired the dubious reputation like the Golden temple of Punjab. As the police tried to investigate into the matter, the vice-chancellor, being afraid of U.L.F.A. did not permit the police to take action. Lastly, following the mediation by A.G.R., Shri Jalan was released after giving

a ransom of Rs. 35 lakhs against the initial demand of Rs. 50 lakhs. Thereafter, they murdered a young rice-merchant named Pawan. The terror of the U.L.F.A. has gone to such an extent that the non-Assamese, especially, the Hindi-speaking people are finding it utterly difficult to live there. They are the prime targets of U.L.F.A. which in turn enjoys the protection of Assam Government.

On the 9th of February, Assam Sahitya Sammelan (Assamese-literary Conference) was organised. This was the biggest conference ever held in Assam. The U.L.F.A. people had put up a tea stall there and the dais too was put-up by them. The U.L.F.A. people participated actively in that function and sang songs and recited poems from the dais. This conference could not have been held without U.L.F.A.'s support or leadership.

Therefore, it is obvious that U.L.F.A. enjoys the support of Assam Government. The previous Government too promoted the influence of ULFA. The U.L.F.A. activists did not indulge in killing in 1990 all of a sudden. They had murdered 13 people in 1987 and 19 in 1988. In 1989 the toll went upto 42 and this year just in 4 months' time, they have killed about 60 people. Therefore, I would like to suggest that if all this goes on unabated, the national security would be in jeopardy. Hence you must take initiative to stop all this in national interest and in the interest of integrity of the country.

The future agenda of U.L.F.A. is still more dreadful. They plan to kill 160 people during the coming parliamentary elections in accordance with their hit-list. Therefore, I would like to know the details of your proposed initiatives to put an end to this cult. The U.L.F.A. has its links not only with the Assamese youths but also with the outfits of other states of the eastern region like Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram etc. It is these terrorist activities which have splintered Assam in 7 parts. This tendency.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should note that this entire discussion is to be completed in 2 hours, that is by 8 p.m. You

alone have taken 25 minutes out of the total time of two hours. You should speak precisely and to the point, so that others too may get their chance.

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: In addition to the links with the terrorist of the eastern region, they have intimate connections with the terrorists in Punjab and Kashmir also.

As such, ULFA tries to establish its authority in Assam by taking recourse to terrorism. I would like to tell the Government though you, that ULFA is carrying on its movement in Assam by adopting a well-planned strategy. The contention of the members of ULFA is that Assam had been ruled by Oham dynasty continuously from 1200 A.D. to 1828 A.D. and the change of Government that took place on 15th of August 1947 proved to be of no benefit to this very dynasty. They want to perpetuate the rule of tahat dynasty in the same fashion as it started from the 12th century.

Not taking much of your time, I would only like to impress upon the Government that a ban should be imposed upon ULFA without delay because this organisation does not have faith in the constitution or the Government of India. This step would facilitate the economic development of Assam. The Government should contribute towards freeing from fear the minds of those people who have been fleeing from Assam and persuade them to go back to Assam and lie there.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the chance to participate in the discussion. When Assam is burning, unfortunately there is no elected representative in this House from Assam because we could not have the election in Assam.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You are here.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am fortunate enough to be here. The people of Tripura have elected me and hence I have got the chance to participate in this discussion. But we have a Minister here from Assam who is the Member of the Rajya Sabha. Unfortunately, he is also not present here today. Perhaps, he is busy otherwise.

Sir, at the outset, I must convey my thanks to the hon. Prime Minister and to you, Mr. Home Minister, because though late, it is very heartening that both the Prime Minister and you have mentioned about the seriousness of the present situation in Assam in the National Integration Council. Not only that. All the political parties who have participated in the National Integration Council, have also mentioned that they are also concerned over the situation in Kashmir and Punjab. Sir, about the situation in Assam, the hon. Mover of this particular Resolution under Rule 193, has stated very correctly about the present situation in Assam and I would not like to dispute over a point as to who was responsible to sponsor the ULFA organisation. You are in a better position to know that and I would not like to waste my time to contradict him who says that ULFA is the creation of Congress-I. All that I want to say is that ULFA was born actually on 7th April 1979. At that time, who was in power? You know it better than I and subsequently, in July 1982, one Mr. Bijoy Singh from Manipur was arrested in Delhi. He in his statement gave a confession to the Delhi police that 30 persons have gone to Burma for training as terrorists and not only that. Subsequently we have seen during the Assam movement the agitation which rocked Assam on these infiltrators. By and large though it was peaceful, a section of the agitationists took recourse to burning of bridges, burning of national flag and killing of people. We know what has happened in Nellie, we know what has happened in Goupur. So, this was an outfit of the AASU; it had the blessing of AASU, but they don't believe that whatever movement was there they can achieve it through non-violence. When AASU'S agitation took the shape

of the Assam Accord and the Government came in power, the young, energetic boys who became Chief Minister, Home Minister and other Ministers, for a period of time the ULFA took their activities in a very different manner and they did not resort to the violence to the extent that was done during the agitation. But unfortunately the inaction of that Government from whom they had a lot of expectation gradually pushed these boys again to these activities of violence and they gradually started doing the violence, and as very rightly said, many people have been killed.

Sir, it is well-known that a gentleman named Kalipada Sen, who was the President of the united Minority Front, was killed. Mr. Thankeswar Dingia, the ex-Minister, Debojit Chowdhury, Mantosh Das, Dulal Bhuiya, Rajib Rajkova, Ranjit Barua, Sailen Das and of late, Lakhan Lohon-these are all Congress people who have been killed by ULFA activists. And it is wrong to say for any one that the ULFA's aim is only to terrorise or kill non-Assamese. Many of these people who have been killed are Assamese, they are in Assam. Some may speak Bengali, some may speak Assamese, but they are the Indian citizens and they had been subjected to killing. Now, a question has come before the whole nation and a debate has been raised in Assam.

SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA: There is only one citizenship in our country, only one citizenship in India. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: No, no. He said that only Hindi-speaking people are killed. I am replying to that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA: You said 'citizens of Assam'

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: They are the people of Assam.

Sir, these killings have taken place, but unfortunately we see a total inaction on the part of the State Government. I would like to

know from you that during this period of a decade, because we are now in 1990, whether it is in the time of the Congress Government or the present Government, how many people have been apprehended for these killings by the ULFA and how many have been prosecuted. The murderer of Mr. Parthasarathy who has been accused by the CBI, where is he now? He was once a Minister, he was dethroned, again he has been inducted. Now a situation has arisen to the extent that an All Party Meeting was called by the hon. Chief Minister of Assam and in that Meeting we have seen that all parties have participated and in that particular meeting all parties irrespective of their 'isom' the Janata Party, Congress (S), Congress (I), the United Minority Front, all have criticised the Government's inaction and requested the Government to be firm against ULFA. Sir, you yourself visited Assam on the 23rd of March. Before you, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has visited. As very rightly said by the hon. speaker before me, the day the hon. Deputy Prime Minister was there, the Kamrup Chamber of Commerce President along with some people went in delegation, and what was the price given to him? He was killed; not only that, even before that Mr. Harlaka was also killed. I was then the Minister of State for Home Affairs. I went to Assam; I visited the family and they gave me the names of the persons who had killed Mr. Harlaka. I called the DG of Police and told him to take action. I have got the names of the persons, but I do not want to mention because it will not be proper. Immediately after that, the Assam Government issued a circular stating that no State Government official should meet any Central Minister unless otherwise the Central Minister himself writes to the Chief Secretary or to the Chief Minister before meeting him. Then, we wrote to the Assam Government that this is not proper and after sometime, that circular was withdrawn. Now, a question has been posed that whether the Assam Government which is supposed to take action is really serious to take action. A serious doubt has developed in the minds of the people. I would like to know from the Government whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam did

[Sh. Santosh Mohan Dev]

not participate in the Republic Day parade in Delhi this year. Why they have not participated? ULFA gave a call to boycott the 26th January function. As a convention, in all the Police Stations, Government buildings and in schools, National Flag is supposed to be hoisted on that day. But, all the schools and many of the Police Stations of Assam which are in the ULFA infested area had refused or they were not in a position to hoist the National Flag on that day. I would like to know why this has happened.

Sir, the Assam Sahitya Sabha is the premier literary body of Assam and it held its 56th Annual Conference in February, 1990 at Biswanath-Chariali. The Chief Minister and other Ministers participated in that Conference and the whole conference was organised by the volunteers of the ULFA; not only that, even ULFA posters, festoons and flags decorated that function. All these things have come in the National Press; I am not saying anything new. Apart from that, one culprit Mr. Rajen Sharma who tried to kill a businessman was caught by the people and beaten to death and after his death, ULFA activists took out a big procession in which so many people participated. But the police did not take any action. The Annual Conference of the Assam Science Society was held in Moran in Upper Assam. So many ULFA activists were also present there in that function. It is also true that the Assam Government had a discussion on the Governor's Address in the State Assembly on 20.2.1990. In that debate, some of the AGP MLAs have openly supported the activities of ULFA. Why did they say like that? They said that ULFA is doing the right things; ULFA activists are extorting money from the 'haves' and are giving to the 'have nots'. Then, the Assam youth say that they have been neglected continuously by the Central Government and most of them are unemployed.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (Calcutta South): You were there in the Central Government.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Yes, I was in the Central Government. In West Bengal also you say that the Central Government is neglecting you, but you have not taken arms as a recourse to that; you are not killing people and you are not killing Congress-I people at gun point. Terrorist activities and political activities are two different things. Political fight is one thing. AGP is not going and fighting. But ULFA is fighting. It is not only that. The wife of Mr. Malik, Superintendent of Police was killed. Unfortunately no culprit has been apprehended. Not a single Assam Government Minister visited the family. This is the fear of the AGP Government.

I would like to draw your attention to one of the incidents. On September 22, 1989, NSCN and ULFA organised its Apex body meeting at Neharkatia, small oil town in Upper Assam. It was attended by all district commanders of ULFA. Local AGP MLA's car was used for transportation of ULFA cadres, according to the Secret police report submitted to the State Government. No action was taken.

ULFA has celebrated its 10th anniversary in a place in Barpeta. Here is the paper news. One journalist had himself attended the meeting. It was celebrated in a remote village of Barpeta. It was celebrated by calling invites from various parts of Assam. But the Assam Government did not take any action.

Am I to understand that the Assam Government did not know what was happening? I am in possession of one Circular SB-IX/(A) SPC/67/89, dated 4.11.1989. In that Circular DIB warned all the Deputy Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioners in turn warned all the O/Cs and DSPs and other Police officers in charge that ULFA organisation reorganised its structure in all the districts of Brahmaputra Valley. About 60 already trained members outside Assam had penetrated to all the districts by distributing themselves in one-to-three in a group and completed their ULFA training classes to the local youth. The AGP leaders of As-

sam have been offering a sum of Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,000/- monthly to each member of the trained ULFA youth."

It further said: "It is learned, they will use them as their AGP weapons during the period of ensuring Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha elections. Planning will be made by AGP not to allow any political party except AGP to hold election campaign. Again in this respect, they will use ULFA force to put obstacles to those parties who forcibly want to hold elections. They will oppose these parties who want to hold elections. It is also planned by AGP, to injure or murder Congress and CPM and minority leaders during the election campaign. It is learned from a secret source."

This is one of the Government of Assam circulars. You can have a look at it. What I say is, the present situation in Assam has gone to an extent which is well known. I also do not want to say whether any particular Minister is particularly involved. I do not want to make any comments. But the inaction of the Government of Assam has led to a situation that people have started believing that either this Government is directly or indirectly connected with this ULFA Movement or the Government is incapable of taking action.

I would like to take the House to one of the editorials of the *Assam Paper Sentinel* which has always supported this Government. Now this *Assam Paper Sentinel* on 20th March, 1990 in its editorial said:

We now have a large number of foundation-stones laid by the AGP Ministers that will soon begin to look like grave stones. Meanwhile the State Government has had to provide employment for our youths in offices where there is no work for them thus aggravating its financial crisis. As for corruption and kickbacks, the public knows whether it is now better or worse off.

To top it all, the law and order situation is such that no-one can be sure of

seeing another day dawn and to think that this is what the people of Assam gave six precious and gory years to achieve."

This particular paper wrote many editorials of late, but I do not want to quote them. Unfortunately, in the no confidence motion which was moved in the Assam Assembly against the Government, the Chief Minister made a remark that "Since I have not been able to meet the demands of editors and some press people, they are writing against my Government." The Assam press boycotted the Assembly proceedings. Subsequently I saw that the Chief Minister has begged the apology to the press. It is very good. But the thing remained where it was. It is a fact the Chief Minister charged against the Home Minister and the Home Minister charged against the Chief Minister in public press and it comes in the open. There is no Government which is in a position to function properly. You have called the Chief Minister and you have called the Home Minister. It is good. We want that an elected Government should have their full term of five years. But in five years, if people are killed like this, how will the people tolerate? It is wrong to say that only Hindi-speaking people are killed. Many Assamese people have also been killed. I have got an incident here. One of the men was picked up in North Lakhimpur and he was taken to a spot where he was given sentence of death. Not only that. After the sentence, they nailed him to the tree to tell the people that this is what the punishment you get. Doctors and advocates are bound to pay money to the extremists at gunpoint. Assam Government gave a circular to all the citizens to hand over their guns. It is very good action. But what happened? About 1,000 people came to the Police Station from all the State and they reported that "Gun is not with us." where is your gun? Gun has been given to the ULFA. Out of 1,000 guns, not even one gun has been returned of the licensed holders by the ULFA activists. Where was the Government? Where was the Police? The Congress-I President of North Lakhimpur was killed on 2nd March. I was in Arunachal at that time. After his death, I went

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

to his residence. I met the district administration. I met his family members. I was told that one police constable who deserted from Police, went away with ULFA, with SRL rifle and the same rifle was used to kill Lakhan Lohol. One Shri Jalan was kidnapped and kept in the Gauhati University campus. Police started going to the Chief Minister and to the Home Minister. Nobody gave a decision. The Vice-Chancellor was contacted and he said "I will personally look into it. I will not allow police to enter." By the time the Vice Chancellor took action, the man along with the man who kidnapped him, fled away from the University. After a few days, he was recovered from National Highway. He was not allowed to meet the press. As very rightly said, he has to pay some money and that was negotiated by the Police and he agreed to pay in two or three instalments. Not only that. He has been levied a penalty of Rs. 10 lakhs because he did not pay in the scheduled time.

I would like to draw your attention to another thing. You visited Assam. You had a meeting with the Assam Cabinet. I understand it was a good meeting. After that, something had started moving. But what happened? The Chief Minister's brother-in-law was kidnapped. I am happy that he has returned. I tell you about an incident in Naogang district, which is the least affected district of Assam. What was it? It was a warning to the Chief Minister "Thus far and no further."

You are not entitled to take action because you have overtly or covertly, responsible for creating this organisation. So, you cannot take action." This is a warning to the Chief Minister. I know one tea garden manager was asked to pay a few lakhs. He came to Gauhati. he went hither and thither. He was asked to go and meet one Minister. I do not want to mention his name. That Minister gave a chit. He went to the organisation in Dibrugarh saying "That is the letter. I have paid money in the past. I should not be asked to pay more money again." Within minutes,

this gentlemen who was a ULFA extremist contracted Jorhat, which our Government cannot do it. I do not think you can do it in Punjab or you can do it in Kashmir. They have got the communication and said: "Yes, you have paid. You need not pay more." In Assam, they are also doing some activities. Roads are being constructed. Wells are being dug. Dams are being constructed. They are stopping illicit liquor business. Whenever the poor men go and say that they cannot run their livelihood, the ULFA people are paying Rs. 20,000/- or Rs. 30,000/-. The Chief Minister in a Press Statement has said: "We have no money to do all these activities. They are doing it. We are happy." If this is the statement of the Chief Minister, how can you expect that the police will act? I have got enough faith in Assam, Police. I don't believe that the Assam Police cannot act because I was in the Home Ministry and I know the ability of the Assam Police. I want to see through you and the Prime Minister that a message should go to the Assam Government. Thus far, not further. They should act in a manner and the Assam Police should know that the direction is from Dispur to counter the terrorism. You must see to it that it is done otherwise the situation is going out of control... (*Interruptions*)

I would like to tell another thing which is not palatable. But I do not mean any one person. The police set up in Assam needs to be changed immediately because the present head is the most incompetent man. I have been telling this for the last one month. The hon. Minister may kindly see that the Police Organisation is strengthened. It is not only that. To counter this ULFA extremists, it would not be possible for the Assam Police to act with the , 303 rifles etc. From my experience I have seen that the police are reluctant to take action because of two things. The first point is that they are not equipped with the modern weapons which the terrorists have got. With their weapons, they cannot counter the terrorists. All these police personnel who are picked up in the State have got their working area in a District but their families are staying in some remote villages. What can they do? The terrorists take the

details of these families and they warn the policemen that if the policemen take action i.e. in Guwahati, their family members living in Nalbari would be in danger. They threaten the policemen of dire consequences. Those police personnel who are deployed to counter the terrorists should be protected. There should be a special force to deal with this matter. Their family members should be taken care of. Probably that police set up should be a mixture of the paramilitary police, local police and the State Police who can protect their families. Otherwise it would become very difficult to deal with the situation. I have seen during the Darjeeling movement. I have gone there. It becomes difficult for a police man to act. Senior officers say that they can ask their police to take action against the GNLFF extremists but what happens is their family members are threatened in the remote villages. Such people ask the senior officers as to where their protection is. It is not possible for the Government to give protection each and every policeman and his family living in the remote villages. So some action has to be taken so that they are armed with better weapons and also at the same time their family members are protected.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Dev, how much time do you want more? Already, you have taken 25 minutes.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I will just take five more minutes. I abide by your decision. Within five minutes, I will finish.

Sir, the ULFA has declared some free zones for their operations. They are: Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat, North Lakhimpur and Sunitpur Districts. Of course, Guwahati is not there. These are the areas where they are operating from I do not want to criticise any individual. But I want to say one thing. From my knowledge and experience, I am confident that the Assam Police know which are the hide-outs of the ULFA terrorists because like NSCN, PLA and other organisations, Assam terrorists are not staying in a deep jungle hide-out. They are staying with the civilians and they are living with the

civilians. So, I do not believe the Assam Intelligence or the Central Intelligence will not be able to know where they are staying. If a special drive is taken immediately, you will be able to counter ULFA. But there is a difficulty. Unless you declare ULFA as an unlawful organisation or even if the Assam Government takes action, all of them will be let loose by the judiciary because like Punjab, like Kashmir, the judiciary is also afraid about its own security. They are also very much scared about them as to what will happen to them if they give punishment. Sometimes for the Assam police or any other police, it is very difficult to get a witness in terrorist activities. Even if a man has seen it, he will not come and give witness. With the result, when they are produced before the court and when they are prosecuted, they are let loose. So, you must declare ULFA as an unlawful organisation and Anti-Terrorist Act should be used so that they are kept in confinement. These are your own words. There is nothing wrong in it. You yourself have said that if they give up the path of violence and if they declare themselves, they will have the allegiance to the Constitution of India. You are ready for a talk also. I fully agree with you. At the same time, I agree that the guns and bullets cannot be the only answer. The procedure must be developed and changed. You have formed a Joint Committee in the Planning Commission. I do not know. We expected that when the Prime Minister went there, some package would be declared. I also request to you on behalf of the Assamese people and the Assam Government that some package that you have given in Kashmir, that you have given in Punjab, should be given to Assam also so that certain action is taken... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): What package?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Package means, to give chance to these boys to get some willful and honest way of living. The only way the Assam boys can survive is the Government service. How many Government service Government can give? Now

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

small industries should be started, some entrepreneurs should be trained.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Industrialists are running away. They are withdrawing the capital.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: If they are running away, others will also go. If you do not check other young boys, they will also go, because terrorism has become a source of income. As very rightly pointed out by the hon. Mover, they have taken about Rs. 200 crores from various industrialists. Two-thirds of the Indian tea is produced by Assam. And fortunately, they have always taken part in building the Assam's economy. They have become the target and one Shri S.P. Singh has been killed. Why? Because he was asked to pay some money by these ULFA people. You know, Sir, from each tea garden, the tractors and trucks are being demanded by this ULFA for doing development works. If a man buys a new Maruti Car or a new scooter, he has to give it up. The other day I talked to you about this. My own nephew in Tezpur has been killed. How has he been killed? They came and demanded his motor-cycle. He said: "My father is a paralysed man. Sometimes during night time I have to go to the doctor. I cannot afford to give it." What happened? People came the other day when the whole light of Tezpur was shot down. There was black-out. He was killed instantly. If there was no connivance with the State Electricity Board, how could the power go at that particular moment? This is what is happening.

Before I conclude, as I have been telling you, I again request you that more sophisticated weapons should be given to the Assam police and para-military forces should be deployed. There should be a mixed force. And one force should specially be deployed only to counter the extremists. They should not be given the normal duties.

19.00 hrs.

Care should be taken that their family

members are also looked after. ULFA must be declared an unlawful organisation. About the link they have with NSCN and other organisations, feed back should be given to the Assam Government so that it can be checked.

I will request you to send a Parliamentary Delegation of all parties to Assam to gain the confidence of the people. It is very sad to listen that Hindi-speaking people are fleeing away from Assam. Assam traditionally has always played a vital role in seeing that all communities live together. This situation should not be allowed. I am sure the Assam Government will welcome the proposition that they should go to the various areas of Assam, speak to the people, know their distress. The business people are leaving Assam. As has been very rightly stated by the Reserve Bank of India, crores of rupees have been withdrawn from the Assam banks and shifted. Who will be affected? Money circulation will not be there. If the Government thinks that by their budget they can sustain Assam, it would be wrong. The Home Minister and the Prime Minister, though late, have taken this responsibility.

The hon. mover has accused that Congress is responsible for building it up. I do not want to dispute that because this is what they are saying as it started in 1971. It is not a question whether it is Congress-I or the AGP; we want to see action and when action is taken, then only people will be satisfied. Congress is always at the receiving end; we are prepared. But even after blaming us if this situation continues, it should be stopped.

Please try to expedite the appointment of a regular Governor in Assam. That will also help us to look after the work of the State of Assam. Though many people are demanding President's rule in Assam, leave it to your wisdom. But I personally feel that a popular Government with a positive motive should be given time. Unless they act, the Government of India may be under pressure to take some drastic step which will not be to their benefit.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time

which was given to the Congress Party is fully consumed and the time given to the BJP is also consumed. So I am going to ask the Members of other parties to speak for a short time. I am also going to give time to one or two Members from BJP to speak for a very short time so that they can complete by 7.30 p.m.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): From Congress-I only one Member has been allowed Sir. You may give time for another Member.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, he has made all the points.

[*Translation*]

SHRINATHU SINGH (Dausa): My name is there in the list.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know that I am calling Shri Lodha and if he does not speak, I shall call your name.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: I am the mover, Sir.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, it is not like that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Will you not give him time to speak?

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am going to give you the time first and will also give time to him.

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not so, Mr. Lodha is speaking

SHRI NATHU SINGH: What is the use of this list of business then?

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am following that rule, but that is not the practice.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU SINGH: What is the use of including my name?

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not the rule, it is not the practice. The mover has moved and the Congress Party has replied. I have asked Mr. Lodha to speak because he knows Assam a little bit.

SHRINATHU SINGH: My name is there in the list Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know your name is there and you will also be called to speak for a short time. But you do not have a claim to speak immediately after the mover. Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRIGUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is but natural that all the nationalist force of our country are deeply concerned about the atmosphere of terrorism and anarchy created by ULFA for the last few months.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the terrorist activities of ULFA started in Assam in 1987 and even earlier. They were not directed against non-Assamese alone. Many Assamese have also been killed as a result of those terrorist activities. The available casualty data indicates that 28 Assamese, 14 Marwari, 5 Bengalis, 5 Biharis, & others and many others belonging to other States have been killed till date. What is significant is that in this atmosphere of murders, when our Deputy Prime Minister visited Assam the delegations that went to see him were already warned of serious consequences. Shri Shanker Birmiwal, an advocate, called on me to inform me as to how killings, extortions

[Sh. Guman Mal Lodha]

and punishments of innocent people were taking place there. People do not feel the necessity of knocking at the doors of a tribunal or a court of law because it proves to be a futile exercise in the absence of evidence etc. They are instead tried under the law of jungle and awarded death punishments. An atmosphere in which inhuman and third-degree physical punishments like whipping, cutting of limbs etc. are inflicted has gripped the whole of Assam. The murder of Shri Shankar Birniwal, advocate is a challenge to our nation today. Have the people of Assam lost their right to express their grievances to Shri Devi Lal when he visited them and to bring to his notice that humanity was gravely suffering at the hands of terrorism and Assam burning? Has it become a curse in this country to shed tears in the memory of the deceased?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am going to conclude within seconds. The question is how to contain the ULFA terrorism? As many organisations suggested to me in Calcutta and many delegations coming to me almost daily advised that President's rule may be imposed in Assam. I am against this proposal as also against the imposition of an immediate ban on ULFA. We want that at first, the ULFA terrorists should be brought to the negotiating table and a political solution sought through negotiations and if it fails, the Assam Government should not hesitate to take the most stern steps to curb terrorism. I say this because we have had a bitter experience of Punjab and Kashmir that teaches us that these anti-national elements take undue advantage of our liberal and flexible policies or attitudes towards them, thus successfully speeding up their activities. I worked as the Chief Justice of Assam for some period and therefore, I know that the people of Assam are generally very innocent, pure-hearted and simple persons rather than a rude and violent lot. But the fact is that Assam has been denied the real economic aid and assistance it deserved during the last 40 years. An average Assamese asks as to why his lot is so miserable

today? During his visit when the hon. Home Minister declared in Calcutta that an economic package of so many crores of rupees will be given to Kashmir along with employment to so many Kashmiris, the Assamese got agitated and asked what sins they had committed for being denied all that? Tata generates wealth in that State and when it is the question of payment of taxes, they have to pay them at Siliguri in Bengal. Thus their money flows outside their State and only 30% of it remains with the state. The rest goes to the Banks. Thus, there is need to take care of the scenario of economic exploitation prevailing in Assam.

Economic imbalances and exploitations provide for a fertile ground for terrorists to accelerate their subversive activities.

I would like to say that it becomes obligatory on the part of the Government to provide special economic assistance to Assam and implement the Assam accord in its letter and spirit. Assam Chief Minister has also demanded economic aid for the speedy development of Assam. If employment is given to the 10 lakh strong contingent of unemployed youth of Assam and steps taken for their progress and development, then the problem will be solved.

I would like to say that we, in BJP, considered this problem in Calcutta. I am going there along with a delegation and we hope to make certain concrete suggestions to solve this problem there.

But it is also obligatory upon the Central Government to take necessary steps for the security of life and property in Assam. Is it a curse to be a businessman or an employee there? Assam Government should warn that stringent action would be taken against it if it fails to curb terrorist activities and provide security to the life and property of the people of Assam.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa): Mr.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, many hon. Members say that terrorism in many States has flourished because of unemployment and economic backwardness prevalent there. If this be the real reason behind terrorism, the whole nation may tomorrow come under its grip because hardly is there a State in our country which has no unemployed youth.

We agree that the problems of unemployment and backwardness are there in India but taking to arms is not solution to these problems. In my opinion, it is the part of an International conspiracy. Backward people don't demand independent and sovereign countries and States but the situation is that there is a demand for Khalistan in Punjab and similar demands are raised in Jammu and Kashmir. I have received a publicity journal from 'Mukti Vahini' which is translated from their own language, in which it is stated that the object of ULFA is to establish socialism on scientific lines in independent Assam. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't quote now because you would not get enough time to speak afterwards.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: They have termed India as a foreign country and said that its army of 15 lakh can hardly stand before the united two and a half crore population of Assam. There are two branches of ULFA—one the military branch and the other a civilian. Slogans like 'join ULFA' are screwed on the walls of Assam. The natives say and perhaps the Government and the intelligence agencies also know that AASU is composed of 'Assam Jatiyatavadi Yuva Chhatra Parishad' and 'Assam Chhatra Gana Parishad'. This becomes clear from the fact that if a member of ULFA is captured, the men of Jatiyatavadi Yuva Parishad also resort to violence and firings etc.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in August 1986 I General Mao Angame a senior leader of the Nagaland National Council reached Amritsar from Dimapur. With the help of the Khalistan commando Force he reached Pakistan and from there he went to Britain using different

modes of transport. Another senior leader of Nagaland Zappu Phizo toured various European countries with his help.

It was there that he met Jagjit Singh Chauhan. General Mao organised the fifth working session for the indigenous population from 3-7 August in Geneva. He participated in it on behalf of the International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs. Assurances were given in that meeting regarding the financial assistance to be made available for spreading terrorism in India. In this way undercover agencies in Pakistan are in constant touch with these people. There is no single organisation as such but a network of organisations like the NSC in Nagaland, P.L.A. in Manipur, K.I.A. in Burma, J.K.L.F. in Kashmir and the K.C.F. in Punjab. There are other organisations also besides these. All of them have joined hands to hatch a conspiracy to disturb internal peace in India. The Government will have to be extremely alert and careful in dealing with them. The Government should not talk to the people who have taken to arms and talk of adopting violent means to achieve their objective. The Government should with such elements with a heavy hand have a list of people who have been killed by these terrorists. Terrorists operate in a very planned manner but they have taken some reformative steps that have earned them a little respect from the public. I have the documents which describe the format which these terrorists follow to solicit monetary help from various quarters. Following is the usual text of their letters they write to the people—
Respected Sir, we demand from you a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs/Rs. 5 lakhs to meet the needs of our organisation. If you don't fulfil it, you will have to face dire consequences. With regards—Secretary. Such is their way of collecting funds and those who don't pay the required amount are charged with the allegations of lowering the prestige of the Assamese as the charge of their involvement in drug peddling is levelled against them is levelled. Then they are killed. Pressure is also put on the police if they take any action. The Hon. Member has said many things but I have the documents to prove that they build

[Sh. Nathu Singh]

up political pressure on the police when it takes any action, then the culprits are let off and the concerned police official is transferred from that Police Station. When ever journalists question the Government about such happenings the Chief Minister and the Home Minister start levelling allegations each other. The Chief Minister and the Home Minister of Assam and the entire Assam Government for that matter have a sympathetic attitude towards the terrorists. The National Front may or may not continue to be in power but the unity and integrity of this country must be preserved at all costs. I would like to request the Central Government to issue a directive to the Chief Minister and Home Minister to stop levelling allegations against each other and take stringent measures against the terrorists. If the State Government jails to take this step the Centre should issue a warring to it.

How daring the terrorists have become is evident from the fact that the Deputy Prime Minister Shri Devi Lal went there and said that the local population should be given weapons for self-defence. From the very next day ULFA started taking away licensed weapons from the public. the State Government asked the public to deposit their licensed weapons in official custody lest the terrorists take them away. The Centre should ask the State Government as to where from the ULFA is getting deadly weapons like AK - 47 and other sophisticated weapons? come in Sir, you have given me a very little time for an important issue like this one.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you have taken a lot of time Please conclude your speech.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: Sir, I am going to conclude in two ministers. The Chief Minister and Home Minister of the State praise the organisation as being reformist. May I know as to what the Assam government is intent on doing? What steps are being taken by the Government against people who, in the name of, reform, sit on dharras, set the national

flag on fire, show their disrespect towards it and unjust their own flags in the presence of the police who remains a silent witness of all these things? It is said that 500 imparted young men are being imported training in the smoother ranges at present. Why does not the government take strict measures to stop this training?

It is not that they are a very big organisation. But as have already said, members of three other organisations have been supporting them. They have their two separate wings one, a soldiers' wing and the other one, a citizens wing. May I know as to why the Government is not paying attention to this. Just now hon. Shri. Sontosh Mohan Dev has explained everything in detail. I have got with me the photos of all those who have been indulging in such activities. The hon. Member has said about their operational tactics, the death threats issued by the ULFA and the posters to that office pasted by them. The hon. Minister may also be having this information but I would like to know ask wherefrom they have come to possess 30 carbines, 20 automatic rifles, AK - 47 and other such weapons. Does the government have any information about the countries from where these weapons have been obtained? The terrorists of Punjab, Kashmir, ULFA and North-Eastern States have joined hands in foreign countries to hatch a conspiracy, against India. Does the Government have any information about the countries where these terrorist leaders are staying?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have had your say. Now Please wind up your speech and sit down. This is not the question hour.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: Sir, I have expressed my concern.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are speaking again and again. A lot of time has been allotted to the members of your party.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: Sir, I am grateful to you, that. 300 licensed weapons have been collected by now. I request the hon.

Minister to ban the organisations like the ULFA and various others which are raising their heads, should be dealt with a heavy hand. As there is an elected Government in Assam it should firmly deal with them.

[English]

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (Calcutta South): Sir, you cannot expect me to speak in two minutes. It is not possible. You should have stopped others from speaking (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I don't have any objection. You ask your Minister to sit here.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue which we are discussing today is a very serious one. For the last two weeks, we have been discussing Kashmir and Punjab. Assam is more or less developing in that direction. ULFA is running a parallel Government in five districts. They have unleashed a reign of terror. A large number of people, mostly non-Assamese, have been killed including many important people. They are engaging in extortions on a large scale and a large number of people have been subjected to such levies. In this state of lawlessness it seems that Assam is now sitting on the crater of volcano and there may be a very serious explosive situation developing if we allow the matter to drift. We should not allow these things to drift.

I understand from the manifesto of this organisation, ULFA, from the stated aims and objectives that they are using some lefting jargons, which have also been mentioned by my friends. They talk about scientific socialism, Classless society, exploitation free society and all that. We should not be misled by all this. I have also seen in their manifesto a very concrete statement and that is, that they stand for the right of racial self-Government, without any interference of foreigners. It is a racial stand which they have taken. It is not a scientific socialism as I understand it.

Sometimes, it is also true that they try to project a Robinhood kind of image that they are punishing eve-teasers, punishing the drug pushers, punishing the poachers of Rhinos, punishing the blackmarketeers, etc. this is a sort of thing which they are playing with in order to cultivate good relations with the people. But we should expose them as an organisation, which is a group of ruthless murderers, who are chauvinists, who are racists, who are engineering hatred against the non-Assamese and who are working against the unity and integrity of the country. I think this is something which we should do together. All of us here, should be united in our resolve to destroy this menace against our society, against the unity and integrity of the country.

I would also like to make a point about the AGP Government in Assam. It is not probably functioning in the way that it should function. There are suspicions that a section of AGP are actually siding with ULFA. In October, last year, when there was a killing of three people in Nalbari by ULFA, one of the killers was caught by the people and then he was murdered. After that, the local AASU—a student organisation associated with the AGP, actually who are the founders of the AGP you can say organised a *bandh* against the killing by these ULFA activists. Why did they do so? I find that sometimes, the debate within the AGP is becoming very unhealthy. Sometimes, it becomes almost like a fight between the two spoilt children. Two leaders of the Government fighting like two spoilt children. Why should they do that? We are facing a very situation, where the chief Minister and the Home Minister should be serious enough to ensure that at least, the people get the impression that the Government is determined to resolve this crisis. Unfortunately, this is not happening. There is public accusation by the Chief Minister against the Home Minister, by the Home Minister against the Chief Minister. This is not the way in which this kind of menace can be fought. In fact that is helping ULFA. It is helping the party of our friend Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev and ULFA, not the National Front. I am also very much worried that his

[Dr. Biplabdasgupta]

particular organisation is getting training in Burma, in collaboration with a number of other organisation. For example, Nagaland's National socialist council, the PLA of Manipur. People's Revolutionary Party or PREPA. All these organisations are involved in the training of these guerrillas. I also understood that at one stage there had been discussions with the All India Sikh Students Federation. There is also some involvement of that organisation in this training. My question is: "Is this simply an ULFA business? Is this not a part of a deeply laid conspiracy against the country to balkanise the country, to destabilise the country, to destroy the country being hated by some countries from outside"? This is something which I would like to raise. It is because a few years ago, we had the discussion on Operation Brahmputra, a CIA organised plan in North-Eastern part of our country, to dismember India. We must find out, with all seriousness, whether there is any truth behind it whether this is only the work of some misguided youths in Assam or whether, there is something more sinister behind it. That is something which we should fined out.

Lastly, since the time is short, I would like to make this point, that certainly the government has to show its firmness and its resolve, the government has a duty to perform, they cannot allow the thing to drift, if they want to solve the problem. If they do that, it will be very irresponsible on their part. So, the AGP Government in Assam has to show their determination, to solve this crisis. At the same time, I do not buy a solution which has been proposed by our friend Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev. You cannot bribe these young men by giving them a few jobs. They have tried this in Tripura with TNV volunteers. They made a deal with them when they said that they will destabilise this Government, they will get rid of this Left Front Government and legalise it. On that basis, they were asked to do the killing. This eventually became the issue, which led to some changes in the leadership, and also led to the defeat of the Left Front there. Later on,

what happened? These TNV people were given some money, some concessions, some jobs and all that. Initially, the list of TNV people numbered 400. As soon as jobs started being given, the number became 2,000. We should not bribe them. This is not the way to handle the issue. Before we seek to solve this social and economic problem of Assam, we must understand what the problem is. The problem of the people of Assam, in general, is not merely the problem of the misguided youth.

The question is, why has there been this neglect for 40 years? Why was the Assam problem not highlighted before? Why was the Assam problem not highlighted before? What went wrong with our policies, with our strategy both economic policy and the social policy? All this should be worked out; and in that context, while politically socially and culturally we can take that position, in that context we should at the same time show our resolve to solve the ULFA menace problem with a firm hand, so that nobody gets any wrong idea about the resolve of the Indian population to maintain the unity and integrity of the country.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY
(Jagatsinghpur): Sir, I Will finish soon.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 'Soon' is a very deceptive expression.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir; Sufficient light has been thrown already on the situation in Assam, and the activities of ULFA. It appears, and all have agreed in the House, that there are differences within the Assam Government, and these differences also help ULFA. This factor should be taken into consideration.

While saying this, I draw the attention of the Government of India, as Biplab Babu has said, to the fact that this ULFA was formed in 1979. Its activities should be reviewed. Others have said that there is a deep conspiracy. Their association with the National Socialist Council of Nagaland, with Manipur People's

Army plus such other groups which are secessionists, and those who want to have a State or a republic, should also be taken into account while planning action. Their relationship with TNV should be taken into account. They are also getting foreign assistance. From which source are they getting this foreign assistance—this should also be ascertained. Only after taking all these together, can action be taken, and the problem solved.

The other day, the Prime Minister had said that the danger to the nation's integrity came from this region. Naturally, I will tell the Government that the present situation can be overcome if the Central Government goes to the assistance of the Assam Government. As you know, in Assam the 11 party meeting there is taking up some programmes. Government of India should also stand behind them and guide those people, so that this process goes a long way in isolating ULFA. So, special Central assistance is necessary.

In 1983, the Tribhuvan Prasad Mishra Commission has said that some Central assistance should be given to them to tide over their difficulties. I feel that Government of India should take into consideration that report of the Commission of 1983. We should not forget the implementation of the Assam Accord. Our Home Minister has recently visited Assam. He has come to a certain understanding on how the Accord should be implemented. Talks with the Bodo Students Union should also start; and efforts should be made to find an acceptable solution to the Bodo problem is also being utilized by ULFA.

I would also suggest that they should start a dialogue with the Autonomous State Demand Committee of the Khasi Students Union, with regard to the implementation of Article 244 of the Constitution.

ULFA has raised certain political issues. So, a dialogue with them should also be initiated. Some hon. members have suggested certain protective measures for checking them. So, I suggest that Government should come out with certain strong

measures to solve this problem after taking into consideration these measures suggested by some of the hon. members. Some leniency is being shown by the Assam Government towards these organisations. We have to see that this leniency should not be shown towards them and strong action should be taken against these terrorists. Then alone we will be able to solve this problem in Assam. Otherwise, Assam will also go the same way in which Kashmir and the whole eastern region are going. Their activities will lead to balkanisation of the country.

With these words, I request the Government of India to take up this matter immediately with these organisation and try to solve it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : As a matter of fact, I want that the Government of India should take wider perception of the situation in Assam. We are very much occupied in Jammu & Kashmir and also Punjab because of the continuing activities of the terrorists leading to secession of a part of the country. I think a similar situation is also developing in the eastern region of the country; it may be of a similar nature as we find in the western frontiers, namely Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab. Therefore, there should be a wider perception of the problem. By wider perception of the problem I mean that fundamentalism has many manifestations. As a matter of fact, ULFA represents one of the extremes of fundamentalism what might be their jargons under the garb of socialism.

I warn the Home Minister that fundamentalism leads to terrorism and terrorism ultimately leads to secessionism; they are inter linked. Therefore, my wider perception is that we have to fight against fundamentalism politically, ideologically; then only we can meet terrorists and defeat secessionists. ULFA, of course, in Assam has occupied a central place now. But there are other organisations also. I have got a big list which are the other extremist organisations and the terrorist organisations functioning even today in Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, etc. The most disquieting feature of the phe-

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

nomenon is that a nexus has been established between three organisations ULFA, NSCN and PLA. Even yesterday, a convoy of Indian Army of BSF was ambushed by NSCN. I want that the Government of India should take a view on the growing nexus between these organisations. It is not only confining to the north eastern region. it is also spreading to other parts of the country.

Mr. Choudhury has mentioned about the action to be taken. I am in full agreement with him. I will refer to Karbis. Today these youngmen—I think he might be knowing about it—have been elected to the District Autonomous Councils. They met me on several occasions. Their only feeling is that they are young men; they have been elected by the verdict of the people and they have to develop their districts through the District Autonomous Councils. Their grievance is that the constitutional provision under Article 244 (A), which is enshrined in the Constitution, is not being fully implemented or they are not being allowed to fully implement it. They do not want to go out of the country; they do not want an independent Assam; they do not want a separate State; they do not want a big thing from you. What they want is the implementation of the constitutional provision. What stands in the way? If you take a very negligent attitude, they have warned that they will follow the path of ULFA. Therefore, with all humility at my command, I say, do not allow the Karbi youths to follow the path of ULFA.

Lastly, I am not completely in agreement with Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev, who wants to ban the organisation, that is divorced from other political activities. It is a good thing that the eleven parties have initiated a mass campaign programme. This process has already started in Assam. What stands in the way to further strengthen that process; to further accelerate the process so that the people of Assam, all the communities, different linguistic groups, minorities, be mobilised for the unity of Assam and thereby the unity of the country?

I am very much sorry that AGP Government has not taken a position which will ultimately strengthen the Assamese culture but has taken a position which will ultimately lead to the destruction of whatever is rich in Assam.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED):
Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Members about the deteriorating disturbing situation in Assam. Assam is the nerve centre. We cannot afford any laxity or any slackness in dealing with the extremists. Fortunately, we have a representative and an elected Government there.

As regards the implementation of the Accord, I think, major items have been implemented, may be the deportation of foreigners, their identification and checking infiltration remains.

Recently the Prime Minister has visited Guwahati and he announced this was the main item of the Accord the setting up of oil refinery in Assam, revival of Ashoka Paper Mills, revival of Jute mill and other necessary financial allocations for fencing the border and construction of roads along the border.

The people of Assam and the Government has a feeling that the real potential of Assam, economic potential of Assam, is not being fully utilised. So, we had a Committee. Mr. Jain, Member of the Planning Commission has to give his report during the current month.

I must say that the Assam Government, the AGP Government, has been in a situation of drift. As Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev has said, we had a tripartite meeting with AASU. They insisted that there should be a time-bound programme for the implementation of the Assam Accord. We had a meeting and we agreed to have a time frame within which we will be implementing the programme.

About ULFA, it has a long history. It has adopted divisionary tactics. Sometimes, it

takes up some social cause like anti-corruption drive, anti gambling drive, anti liquor campaign. They say that any officer who is corrupt, they will punish him and that he should be transferred. They try to overlord the local administration. They have killed a number of people as stated by the hon. Members. They have snatched away 1500 weapons from the local people, who have got the licence. So their writ runs in some areas.

I visited Assam. I had interaction with a cross sections of the people. I had a meeting with the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister also had a meeting with the Chief Minister and the Home Minister of Assam. We have made it clear to them that we cannot afford any laxity. That administratively there has to be revamping of the administration. I am happy to say that even the previous Government had given a great step up to plan allocations. Whatever their antipoverty programmes or programmes of economic development are to make them successful they have to revamp the administration. It is not only the question of dealing with the extremists and arresting them but other economic measures have also to be taken. We have to deal with them administratively as well as politically.

I am happy that the Chief Minister of Assam had a meeting of all the parties. And all of them condemned the activities of ULFA. And they said that they have to have political campaign. I do not think, the situation in Assam is like that in Kashmir. There is the representative Government in Assam. We have been trying to persuade the Chief Minister and the State Government of Assam to deal with them. I am happy to say that after my visit to Gauhati and after Chief Minister's meeting with the Prime Minister, they have taken some measures. It is the State Government which will have to deal with the situation.

As far as banning ULFA is concerned, I do not know what we will achieve by banning ULFA. I think, we shall have to fight them politically. I do not say that the people of Assam do not have any grievance. They are not giving any cash doles or any economic package, which is also necessary. There is a sense of deprivation and a sense of discrimination. There are a number of people who are unemployed. We shall have to accelerate the economic development. We shall have to deal with the situation administratively and politically. All the political parties jointly have to campaign against these elements which are secessionists. They do not make any secret of that. They have infiltrated in educational institutions, in university, in every walk of life and even in some of their cultural programmes. They are organising cultural programmes. They are financing some activities. Somewhere in some villages, they are construction roads. So, that is a phenomenon which is very much disturbing. We shall have to deal with the situation. I assure hon. Members that we are quite alert. Whatever is the experience in Kashmir, whatever is the experience in Punjab, we shall have to nip the evil in the bud. I assure that we are very much concerned about that. The Central Government will be monitoring the situation and I think the Government of Assam, the AGP Government's Chief Minister is very serious to deal with the situation administratively and politically. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble on Monday, the 16th of April, 1990.

19.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 16th April, 1990/Chaitra 26, 1912 (Saka)