

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 30, 1990/Vaisakha 10, 1912
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at four minutes past
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Environmental Appraisal Committee

636. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of Environmental

Appraisal Committee for River Valley Proj-
ects;

(b) the recommendations made by the
Committee; and

(c) the date on which the Tehri Dam
Project was approved from the environmental
angle and the items on which expenditure
has already been incurred on the said proj-
ect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-
ESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a)
and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of
the House.

(c) The project has not so far been
approved from the environmental angle.
However, a sum of Rs. 448.25 crores has
been incurred on the construction of the
diversion tunnels, head race tunnels, ap-
proach adits and other infrastructural works.

STATEMENT

(a) The composition of the standing Environmental Appraisal Committee of the Ministry
of Environment and Forests for River Valley and Hydro Electric Projects is given below:—

1.	Dr. D.R. Bhumbra	Chairman
2.	Dr. B.K. Roy Burman	Member
3.	Dr. H.S. Panwar	—do—
4.	Shri O.N. Kaul	—do—
5.	Dr. K. Srirama Krishanaiah	—do—
6.	Dr. M.V.V.L. Narasimham	—do—
7.	Dr. Subrata Sinha	—do—
8.	Dr. Shekhar Singh	—do—

9.	Prof. Shivaji Rao	—do—
10.	Shri Shyam Chainani	—do—
11.	Prof. Virendra Kumar	—do—
12.	Dr. S. Maudgal	—do—
13.	Dr. (Mrs.) Nalini Bhat	Member-Secretary

PERMANENT INVITEES:

1. Adviser, Irrigation and Command Area Development, Planning Commission.
2. Chief Engineer, Central Water Commission.
3. Chief Engineer, Central Electricity Authority.

(b) From the assessment of the data furnished and detailed discussions held with concerned agencies and experts, the Committee unanimously concluded that:

- The Committee is convinced that the consequences of the dam failure are disastrous and, the risk of dam failure is clearly unacceptable.
- The ecological and social impacts have not been adequately studied or planned for. The Status of rehabilitation and catchment area treatment done so far is appalling and, the cultural and social aspects have been ignored altogether.
- The adverse environmental implications of the project are not commensurate with its potential benefits. The project has not clearly established that it can result in optimal use of natural resources.
- The Committee is conscious of the fact that the project has been under execution since 1972, and yet, the requisite data and Action Plans are either not available or are too sketchy. The Committee, therefore, concluded that no purpose would

be served by waiting any longer for further data and formulation of Action Plans to arrive at a decision.

- Therefore, taking into consideration the geological and seismic setting, the risks and hazards, ecological and social impacts accompanying the project, the costs and benefits expected; and after a careful examination of the information and data available, the Committee has come to the unanimous conclusion that the Tehri Dam Project, as proposed, should not be taken up as it does not merit environmental clearance.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Planning Commission had given its approval on the project in 1972. I would like to know as to what was the estimated cost of the project in 1972. I would also like to know as to when the Reappraisal Committee was constituted or its constitution was announced and what was the ground therefor? It may also please be stated whether the 13 persons who were there on the committee were technical or non-technical personnel and also when the report of that committee was received by the Government.

[English]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, in 1972, this project was initially proposed to have an installed capacity of 600 megawatt at a cost of Rs. 197.92 crores. The administrative approval for the project was given by the Government of U.P. in 1976. It could not be taken up by the Government due to public resentment. Because of the opposition to the project, the Petitions Committee of Parliament constituted in 1977 was to look into the matter. Its report could not be submitted because of the dissolution of Parliament towards the end of 1979. In 1980, the then Prime Minister gave a statement. She directed that certain projects were to be reviewed including the Silent Valley, the Dam in Tehri Garhwal and the Dam in Lalpur, Gujarat. According to her, it seemed that larger areas of land have been submerged without any commensurate gain. It is true that these decisions have been taken over a period of time. But there is a great local distress and a feeling that contractors and other group will be the main gainers. In the light of her statement, the matter was referred to an Export Working Group which submitted its interim report in May 1980, and the final report in 1986. After due consideration of the recommendations of this Working Group and despite the fact that a sum of Rs. 206 crores has already been spent in the project, the Ministry of Environment and Forests arrived in October 1986 at an unequivocal term that the project should be abandoned. However, in November 1986, an agreement was entered into with the Soviet Union for providing technical and financial assistance for this project to the tune of one thousand million Rouble. The need for obtaining environmental clearance even in the absence of Environment Action Plan, became urgent. The Ministry of Finance made a recommendation on the basis of consideration of the revised cost estimate and they said that they would release further funds to the Tehri Dam project conditional to its prior environmental clearance. This, they said in 1989. Accordingly, the Tehri Hydro Development Corporation formulated environmental action plan for consideration and

assessment by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. These plans were received on 29th November, 1989 and 15th December 1989 and discussed by the Environmental Appraisal Committee for River Valley Project on 18th December 1989. The Committee arrived at its conclusion that the project should be abandoned.

Now, the second supplementary put by the hon. Member is about the revised cost estimate over the years. When the project started, it was Rs. 197.92 crores. The revised cost estimate, some years later, went up to Rs. 3008.8 crores.

[Translation]

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since 1984 or so, a number of irrigation projects are lying pending. I would like to come to the main issue. Please let me know whether the Tehri Dam Project was prepared in consultation with the Soviet experts? However, the pro-American interests whether inside the country or outside and other Western countries, who enjoy developed facilities, are making all out efforts to see that the irrigation projects in India are not executed. That is the reason that a large number of irrigation projects in the country have been held up. My question, is whether the Narmada Dam Project which is being opposed by Baba Amte and the pro-American lobby should be stalled for these people who call themselves environmentalists—and thereby hold up the country's development. These pro-American people and the capitalists are speaking in that tone.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: I am coming to that.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I think that is extremely uncharitable to call any-

body Americanvadi or a *punjipati* or having vested interests without having detailed information. There has been a move here that anybody who criticises anything that happens is obviously doing so because of vested interests. The environmentalists may be right or wrong, I do not know and I am not taking a balanced judgment. But I think it is for you to call them 'vested interests' and say that there is money behind them: I would say on the other hand that they have no contractor backing them and there is no percentage available. So, it is an unfair judgment to make. On the other hand you have asked me whether the Members to the Technical Appraisal Committee were technical people or not. They were all technical people and the question cannot be asked of me as to whether these people were motivated by pro-American or pro-Russian interests. As far as I am concerned, I am motivated and I presume that my predecessor was motivated only by Indian interests and by the environmental concern for his country. So, you cannot ask us a question: 'Do you think that you are motivated?' It is not correct.

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: I would like to put a specific question to the hon. Minister. Wherever the question of environmental protection comes, generally the schemes and programmes are undertaken by the Government either through the Department of Irrigation or through the Departments of Mines or Steel or whatever it is and the cause of ecology and environment suffers. In this case, as has been correctly pointed out, they are all technical people and I want to have a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister whether the Department of Environment is going to compromise on the Tehri Dam and see that the Tehri Dam is totally stopped because the cost-benefit analysis shows that the cost will be more and the benefit will be less.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I must inform you that the Environmental Appraisal Committee has given its report. We have not given the clearance as yet. However, this matter has been referred to an Expert Committee and they have given clearance,

the matter is still to come back to us and it is under consideration.

Regarding the general question about the project suffering because of the ecological consideration, why did no one ever ask the question whether the ecology has suffered because of that?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, projects are not cleared by the Ministry of Environment in this manner. In fact, the Water Resources Department, in the case of Centre, and the Department of Irrigation in the case of States, makes a provision of the required funds in the Budget. A sum of Rs. 448 crores was provided for it and the work had been started. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether steps will be taken to ensure that, as a matter of policy, clearance of the Ministry of Environment is invariably be taken failing which no irrigation project, either by the Centre or by the States, would be taken up? Otherwise, for the complications created by the various Ministers, the project work does not make a progress. Will the Central Government decide it finally by taking a policy decision in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, there is no difference between the Ministry of Water Resources or me or any other Member of the Government. We all want development of the country. However, a lot of projects were started even before the Environment Ministry was started. For instance, this Tehri Dam project is a project of 1972. It had only come to us for environmental clearance in 1980. The report was given 1986 and again in 1989. In future, I think it would be better for all concerned if the environmental clearance is obtained at the planning stage itself so that all projects can be safe, speedy and beneficial—costwise and environment wise.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Has the Government

taken any decision in this regard?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I think the Government has already taken a decision and all future projects will come under it.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Sir, I am a victim of this Environment Ministry. As you know, this Environment Department is testing the two Union Territories of Andaman and Lakshadweep as laboratories. An amount of Rs. 50 lakh was spent in the case of break water project in Lakshadweep and Andaman. After giving clearance, the Environment Ministry had asked some foreign concern to conduct a study. So, may I know from the hon. Minister that this kind of repetition would be stopped in future?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, as far as the hon. Member's question is concerned, I am unaware of the details.

Social Forestry Programme

+

*638. **PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:**
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT OF FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on social forestry programmes during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the targets fixed and achieved both in terms of area as well as number of trees planted and survived during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the outcome of evaluation study, if made, in respect of these programmes; and

(d) the steps taken or contemplated to give a further fillip to these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (d). Statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Details of State-wise expenditure, targets and achievements in terms of area and number of trees planted are given in Annexures I, II and III below.

(c) The main achievements of the Social Forestry Programme have been:

- (i) During the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) targets for afforestation and tree planting have been achieved.
- (ii) Tree planting activities have been taken outside the forest areas and Farm/Agro Forestry has been promoted.
- (iii) There has been increase in the production of wood biomass in the country.
- (iv) Employment and income in the rural areas have been augmented.

However, the scope of the programme has been limited to tree planting and the thrust in favour of fuelwood/fodder production and people's participation has not been appreciable results.

(d) With a view to increase the effectiveness of the programme, there will be special emphasis on enlisting peoples' participation, harnessing the inputs of science and technology planning and implementation. The new strategy aims at integrated land use planning on watershed basis, village level action plans, emphasis on conservation and natural regeneration, fuelwood, fodder and timber production and technology extension.

ANNEXURE-I

State-wise and year-wise expenditure under Point No. 16 of the 20 Point Programme (Afforestation/Tree Planting including Social Forestry)

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	State/UT's	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3172.03	3538.00	1580.70
2.	Atunachal Pradesh	396.77	451.75	699.00
3.	Assam	1628.54	2128.00	1655.00
4.	Bihar	3841.96	5298.00	1997.00
5.	Goa	112.20	118.00	129.00
6.	Gujarat	2989.86	3168.00	3355.00
7.	Haryana	1343.43	1921.50	1735.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1952.48	2257.50	2396.00

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	State/UT's	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	960.76	1124.63	1060.00
10.	Karnataka	1713.95	2710.50	1667.30
11.	Kerala	1703.55	2374.00	1290.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4059.17	4672.00	3457.00
13.	Maharashtra	3401.37	4194.25	3135.50
14.	Manipur	307.41	403.50	464.00
15.	Meghalaya	623.59	756.00	942.00
16.	Mizoram	535.48	658.00	570.00
17.	Nagaland	492.86	518.00	482.50
18.	Orissa	2538.51	2667.25	1939.50

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	State/UT's	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
19.	Punjab	859.20	1035.25	725.00
21.	Sikkim	199.20	235.00	276.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	3167.20	3479.50	1991.00
23.	Tripura	424.34	462.75	476.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6023.12	7589.75	4254.30
25.	West Bengal	2025.56	3292.88	1612.50
26.	A & N Islands	153.36	259.50	245.00
27.	Chandigarh	23.55	23.50	26.25
28.	D & N Haveli	97.97	111.25	108.50
29.	Delhi	88.10	45.00	14.17

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	State/UT's	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
30.	Daman & Diu	12.48	85.50	97.50
31.	Lakshadweep	6.56	7.25	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	43.63	48.00	14.17
	Total:	47746.03	58836.01*	40011.39**

* Subject to reconciliation of accounts.

** Does not include Rs. 83 crores of Jawahar Rozgar Yojna funds. Also does not include central sector etc. funding of Rs. 21 crores, which was not allocated State-wise. Total outlay for 20 Per cent Programme for 1989-90 is Rs. 504 crore.

ANNEXURE-II

State-wise and year-wise targets and achievements under Point No. 16 of the 20-Point programme (Afforestation/Tree Planting including Social Forestry)

(in terms of area in hectare)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1987-88 Achievement*	1988-89 Achievement*	1989-90 (Target)*	Achievement* upto 1/90
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APRIL 30, 1990

Oral Answers

20

1	2	3	4	5	6
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1.	Andhra Pradesh	152567.00	141747.50	160000.00	128151.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6352.00	7077.50	7000.00	801.00
3.	Assam	24893.00	22952.00	15000.00	14182.10
4.	Bihar	157600.00	180177.00	140000.00	109536.50
5.	Goa	3761.50	3686.50	3750.00	371.45
6.	Gujarat	107075.00	200996.50	110000.00	194450.00
7.	Haryana	19000.00	31637.00	27500.00	21596.50

(in terms of area in hectare)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1987-88 Achievement*	1988-89 Achievement*	1989-90 (Target)*	Achievement* upto 1/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30754.50	34186.50	35000.00	30335.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20000.03	25237.00	17500.00	3576.50
10.	Karnataka	157610.50	154596.00	115000.00	110466.50
11.	Kerala	77772.00	76051.00	25000.00	16070.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	204523.00	220800.00	195000.00	160488.93
13.	Maharashtra	153998.00	280000.00	207500.00	190534.50
14.	Manipur	9612.50	9948.00	10000.00	11552.00
15.	Meghalaya	11878.50	16488.50	13750.00	14255.50
16.	Mizoram	13875.00	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00

(in terms of area in hectare)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1987-88 Achievement*	1988-89 Achievement*	1989-90 (Target)*	Achievement* upto 1/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Nagaland	10000.00	11500.00	17500.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	117002.00	138108.50	110000.00	79780.15
19	Punjab	24776.00	28730.00	20000.00	17099.00
20.	Rajasthan	58693.50	65500.00	45000.00	41225.50
21.	Sikkim	6693.50	6307.50	7000.00	7193.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	5587.00	90278.00	70000.00	69011.20
23	Tripura	13561.50	13350.00	13000.00	13500.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	221035.50	272991.00	275000.00	261864.50
25.	West Bengal	69554.00	55600.00	50000.00	47500.00

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1987-88 Achievement*	1988-89 Achievement*	1989-90 (Target)*	Achievement* upto 1/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	A&N Islands	5021.50	5379.50	5000.00	5212.50
27.	Chandigarh	179.50	177.00	125.00	121.82
28.	D & N Haveli	1561.00	1916.00	1500.00	1562.50
29.	Daman & Diu	0.00	63.00	100.00	112.50
30.	Delhi	903.00	3295.00	2500.00	1557.00
31.	Lakshadweep	12.00	112.50	125.00	145.97
32.	Pondicherry	516.00	523.00	400.00	496.25
	Total	1775663.53	2119412.00	1714250.00	1593752.15

*Area nationally computed at the rate of 2000 saplings per hectares.

ANNEXURE-III

State-wise and yearwise Targets and Achievements under Point No. 16 of the 20-Point Programme (Afforestation/Tree Planting including Social Forestry)

(in terms of seedlings in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U. T. s	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievements	Targets (upto 1/90)	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30000.00	3051.34	3200.00	2834.95	3200.00	2563.04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	125.00	127.04	140.00	141.55	140.00	160.20
3.	Assam	500.00	497.87	600.00	443.87	300.00	283.64
4.	Bihar	3500.00	3152.00	3600.00	3600.54	2800.00	2190.77
5.	Goa	75.00	74.70	75.00	73.73	75.00	74.29

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Oral Answers 28

(in terms of seedlings in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.s	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievements	Targets	Achievements

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Gujarat	2250.00	2141.50	2600.00	4013.61	2200.00	3889.00	
7.	Haryana	600.00	380.00	750.00	631.20	550.00	431.93	
8	Himachal Pradesh	600.00	615.09	700.00	683.73	700.00	606.70	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	405.00	400.06	500.00	397.74	350.00	71.53	
10.	Karnataka	2500.00	3152.21	3300.00	3091.91	2300.00	2209.33	
11.	Kerala	1700.00	1555.44	1750.00	1521.00	500.00	321.40	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4000.00	4090.46	4400.00	4416.00	3900.00	3729.78	
13.	Maharashtra	2600.00	3079.96	3300.00	4108.62	4150.00	3810.69	

(in terms of seedlings in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U. T.s	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievements	Targets	Achievements

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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14.	Manipur	170.00	180.00	200.00	198.96	200.00	231.04
15.	Meghalaya	150.00	237.57	270.00	329.77	275.00	285.11
16.	Mizoram	725.00	277.50	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
17.	Nagaland	200.00	200.00	230.00		350.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	2600.00	2340.05	3000.00	2762.17	2200.00	1595.60
19.	Punjab	450.00	495.92	500.00	574.60	400.00	341.98
20.	Rajasthan	1200.00	1173.87	1300.00	1310.00	900.00	824.51
21.	Sikkim	120.00	133.87	150.00	126.15	140.00	143.86

(in terms of seedlings in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U. T.s	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	2400.00	1911.74	1800.00	1805.57	1400.00	1380.22
23.	Tripura	260.00	267.12	260.00	267.00	260.00	270.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4200.00	4420.71	5100.00	5459.82	5500.00	5237.29
25.	West Bengal	1400.00	1391.08	1800.00	1112.00	1000.00	950.00
26.	A & N Islands	100.00	100.43	100.00	107.59	100.00	104.25
27.	Chandigarh	3.40	3.59	4.00	3.53	2.50	2.44
28.	D & N Haveli	40.00	31.22	35.00	38.32	30.00	31.25

(in terms of seedlings in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.s	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievements	Targets (upto 1/90)	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Daman & Diu	25.00	0.33	2.00	1.26	2.00	2.25
30.	Delhi	30.00	18.06	50.00	65.90	5.00	31.14
31.	Lakshadweep	0.20	0.24	0.50	2.24	2.50	2.92
32.	Pondicherry	10.60	10.32	10.40	9.79	9.92	9.92
		35939.20	3551.35	40026.50	40436.64	334286.92	32886.08
		35939.20	35511.35	40026.50	40436.64	34286.92	32086.08

State by State survey of survival rate of trees has not been conducted. According to sample surveys conducted in selected States overall survival rate is about 60%.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has been stated by the hon. Minister in her reply, about Rs. 600 crores are being spent on tree plantation and forest conservation annually. Even after spending Rs. 600 crores annually, tree felling is being resorted to everywhere and forest are being turned into deserts. The jungle mafia are felling the trees and taking them away. A very large figure has been given regarding the plantation of trees, targets are being achieved with a huge sum of Rs. 600 crores spent on that account. In spite of all this, the outcome is just the reverse. It is all paper work showing fictitious figures that such and such number of trees have already been planted and plantation of such and such number of trees is underway. These figures remain confined to papers only. As such I would like to know from the Government whether there are any plans under its consideration which would prove fruitful to check large scale felling of trees and further expansion of deserts and the environmental imbalance. Does the Government propose to come out with a new policy in this regard, if so, what steps are proposed to be taken by them under the new policy.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, the question is one of planting trees. The survival rate of the trees. The survival rate of the trees which we plant is very high. They also differ from State to State because it is not a matter which is directly under us. Each State has got its own proficiency in planting trees. However, your point that trees are being cut much more than they are being planted is absolutely right. The reason is that it comes under the State budget as to how much money the Forest Department will provide for the State Each State has an extraordinarily large quota of money given to the Forest Department. We need to step up the programme of planting trees to ensure the survival rate to be higher than at present. We have changed the Forest Policy last week to give usufruct rights. If you plant a tree, if a

tribal plants a tree on the common land or forest land—there are 135 million hectares of waste land—then you will be entitled to usufruct right. That is, you will be entitled to its fruits and to the timber at the time of maturity along with the Forest Department. This thing also should preserve things that were being ignored up till now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious problem which calls for drastic and revolutionary steps to be taken in this regard. Crores and crores of rupees spent during the last 43 years have gone waste and the situation has deteriorated further due to that only. Every year Ministers come and make policy statements but it is of no use. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether she proposes to take some revolutionary steps under which a meeting of the Forest Ministers of all the States will be convened and keeping in view large scale felling of trees a decision will be taken in the meeting that all possible efforts will be made to see that the number of trees being planted out-numbered the number of trees cut. Apart from this, steps could be taken to totally ban the felling of trees in some areas for some years. It may also be announced that not a single tree should be cut in these protected areas. Until and unless it is done, there can be no improvement in the situation. When felling of trees starts, the mafia people cut and take away 50,000 trees in place of 5. It is done in connivance with the forest officials and mafiamen. British also plays its role in this misadventure. However, this is not the proper way of doing things. So please let me know as to what steps are being taken in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: The new forest policy is a completely different step from what has been followed in the last 40 years. We have given the usufruct right. Up till now, the villagers could not use the land or tree; they could not cut it, could not do anything with it. When a contractor came or

mafia person came there to cut the tree, the villagers would be disinclined to defend the tree or the jungle because they had no right on it. The question is whether you take it or I take it, it does not matter for them. In the new forest policy, we hope that the people of India will defend their trees and defend their forests. It cannot be something that I or the Forest Department or Environment Ministry or State Department can defend.

The second thing is, one of the ways in which we can help trees to survive and bring back to the sustainable cover of 33%, is to adopt things that are alternative to wood. For instance, in Himachal Pradesh, the main reason why the trees are cut is for fruit packages. We have advised them to switch to jute so that trees can be saved.

In the case of sleepers alone, we are providing 35 lakh sleepers to the Railway Ministry. Even though there is one million hectare of barren land, they are not compensating us by planting trees. Now we have cut it down to 3.52 lakh sleepers and we hope to cut it further down to 2 lakh sleepers by next year. In return, we have asked them to plant trees, compensate trees, for the number of trees that are cut. So, the major areas of wood using can be cut down so that, we have enough trees so that the villagers, poor persons can use trees in a head-loading fashion and yet we do not have the mafia.

There are other measures that have been proposed. For instance, there is a proposal to legalise the number of saw mills and coming down very heavily on the illegal saw mills. Another proposal, for instance, is the transport of logs only by Government Forest Department, because you can quite easily catch illegal transport. These are some of the measures we are thinking of.

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Let me welcome the new forest policy being announced by the hon. Minister.

I would like to know if the production in respect of total forestry is commensurate

with the investment that has been made so far. Secondly, in the reply of the hon. Minister, she has stated that tree planting activities have been taken outside the forest Department areas and farm/agro forestry. I would like to know what the hon. Minister will do to augment various losses that have already occurred by way of large scale desertification and deforestation in forest areas.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: We constituted the National Wasteland Development Board which will under the work rapidly for afforestation. We have to do that in coordination with each State.

[*Translation*]

SHRI M.S. PAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been the policy of the Janata Dal to seek the people's participation in administration. In view of this fact, I would like to know whether the Ministry of Forest is considering to enlist the cooperation of people and social organisations in tree plantation. Similarly, the hon. Minister made a reference to the railway lines. In that context, will the hon. Minister please let me know as to what action the Government is going to take to take the cooperation of Gram Panchayats and the village people living in the areas adjoining the railway lines in tree plantation?

Similarly, is the Government considering a proposal to involve ex-servicemen, N.C.C. units, college and university students in the conservation of trees and if so, the outlines of the said project may be indicate.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: The answer to first question is uptil now common lands were not protected or planted on by the villagers or by the people who lived nearby because they had no hissedari, no bhajidari, in their fruits. Since this new policy is coming, we fully expected that somebody who feels that the tree and the use of it will belong to him will automatically plant on common land. We have been allowed forest land which are waste lands. These are being coordinated

by the National Wasteland Development Board.

The second question is 'Are we to involve social organisations?' We have a very strong informatics system which we are planning to enlarge to bring in more people and especially I think it will be very good if we could involve ex-service men which we are trying to do.

Performance of Public Sector Electronic Units

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

(a) the quantum of investment in public sector electronic units towards export promotion targets;

(b) the institutional mechanism devised for the purpose;

(c) whether the targets fixed for 1988-89 and 1989-90 have been achieved;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOL-

OGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Information regarding investments in public sector electronic units for achieving export promotion targets, the extent of achievements in the years 1988-89 and 1989-90, and institutional mechanisms, as sought for in the question, would have to be obtained from the respective Administrative Ministries of various public sector electronic units, namely; Ministry of Defence for Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), and Bharat Dynamics Limited; Ministry of Telecommunication for Indian Telephone Industries (ITI), Hindustan Teleprinters Limited (HTL) and Telecommunication Consultancy India Limited (TCIL); Department of Atomic Energy for Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL); Ministry of Industry for Instrumentation Limited and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL); and also State Governments in respect of units under them. This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Information in respect of CMC Limited, Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited (ET&T) and Semiconductor Complex Limited (SCL) which are public sector undertakings under the Department of Electronics is given in the Annexure below.

ANNEXURE

(a) and (b). Of the three Public Sector Undertakings under the Administrative control of Department of Electronics, Semiconductor Complex Limited is the only manufacturing unit. This unit was essentially set up to develop indigenous development and production capability in certain areas of advanced micro-electrics; exports are not yet an objective of this Company. The other two companies, namely CMC Limited and Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited (ET&T) are not manufacturing companies but are essentially service and trading organisations. Consequently these companies have not made any direct investments for export; they do, however, incur expenditure in order to secure exports.

(c) to (e).

<i>ET&T</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
Target	200	300
Achievements	72	336

ET&T Limited could not achieve their target during 1988-89 as some of the anticipated contracts did not materialise.

<i>CMC Limited</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
Target	100	250
Achievements	54	150

CMC Limited could not achieve their targets as they were building-up the requisite infrastructure and establishing themselves in the market.

SHRI ANAND SINGH: Of the total investment in electronic sector, 51% lies with the public sector and 49% with the private sector. But when it comes to exports, the private sector is exporting ten times more than the public sector, that is, 8% export lies with public sector and 8% with the private sector. I would like to know the reasons for this. Is it due to bad quality, bad management or bad marketing?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: As far as public sector is concerned, it is primarily set up in order to meet certain basic requirements. For example, there are several undertakings under the Ministry of Defence like Bharat Electronics, Hindustan Aeronautics, Bharat Dynamics. Each one of them is meant essentially to meet the requirements of the armed forces or very sophisticated advanced types of equipment involving radars, communication equipment and the like and, therefore, it is not a question of poor quality or no reliability. But it is a question of the primary objective with which they were set up. It is equally true, for example, of the public sector under the Ministry of Telecommunications, the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. or the Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., each one of them is meant to meet national needs. Therefore, the basic answer to the question raised by the hon. Member is that there are strictures on the public sector to meet national requirements invariably in areas of high technology, high reliability and

high quality which they are doing. They were not primarily set up from the point of view of exports. However, wherever export possibilities exist, they are exploited.

SHRI ANAND SINGH: I am very happy that the hon. Minister is satisfied with the functioning of the private sector. But I must remind him that very recently he has constituted a high-power committee to look into the matter and boost exports. If everything is going on so well, what is the need for these committees to be constituted?

Secondly, in CMC Ltd., the target was 100 lakhs and achievement was 54 lakhs. "CMC Ltd. could not achieve their targets as they were building-up the requisite infrastructure and establishing themselves in the market."

I would like to know the reason for giving them these targets when the requisite infrastructure is not there and when they have not established themselves in the market. What was the ground and reason for giving them these high contracts when these things were not available?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, as far as these two organisations, concerning which details have been provided—CMC and ET&T—which come under the Department of Electronics are concerned they themselves indicated that this is the sort of a target they would work towards. It so happened that these targets were set by them on an ambitious basis and without infrastructure. It is a fact. However, both the organisations which are essentially not manufactur-

ing but to serve these organisations providing various aspects relating to systems engineering service, trade and so on are now establishing what are really required for exports which are structured abroad and which can handle export aspects i.e. marketing outlets, servicing areas and things of this nature. Obviously if you send equipment abroad, unless you provide along with it the right sales, servicing and so on, exports will not build up. That is being done in the present moment.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated: ET&T Limited could not achieve their target during 1988-89 as some of the anticipated contracts did not materialise." I would specifically like to draw the attention of the Minister to the word 'anticipated'. Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a former Chairman of this Corporation—who indulged in politics—through two of his companies based in Bombay such as Intel Instruments Bombay and the Applied Electronics, Bombay, exported about 500,000 dollars worth goods using the ET&T. The ET&T's export dipped down to Rs. 7 crores during the last four years i.e. from 1983 to 1987, whereas his imports increased to Rs. 103 crores. If so, what steps have been taken to inquire into it? Secondly, how does he, at the same breath, say that the achievement in the year 1989-90 which was targeted at Rs. 300 lakhs has now exceeded to Rs. 336 lakhs? This is the lacuna which exists at present. I would like to know the answer in this regard.

Also, there are reports in the newspapers that the Government is violating certain norms of the Public Sectors where an officer who was appointed to head ET&T is insisting that he should hold lien in his parent department. I am told that the Government is also supporting that there should be lien. If it is so, it will amount to violation of certain norms so far adopted by the Public Sector Undertakings.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: With respect to the detailed question asked by the hon.

Member on the previous Chairman of the ET&T and the question on contracts, I would like to have a separate notice for the same. I will certainly provide information after inquiring into it because that is a matter of detail. With regard to the second point he raised about the appointment of the Chairman and Managing Director of ET&T and violating certain Government norms, it is not true. Government does not intend to do it. It will appoint only on the basis of the recommendations by the Public Sector Enterprises Selection Board as approved by the ACC and fully in accordance with the norms that the Government requires for the appointment of Public Sector Executives.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister certain details. There are several allegations. The point is that the units in the Public Sector engaged in Electronics Production have got very good research teams available with them, who are able to develop many products indigenously without resorting to any kind of foreign collaboration, which will then result in our being more self-reliant and a lot of our imports will be cut back. But the allegations that we are receiving are that in many instances such research work is actually being discouraged and stopped because agreements are being entered into with foreign companies and multinational companies to supply the very things which we are capable of developing ourselves in this country. I would like to know from the Minister, if steps are being taken, if enquiries are being made to look into these allegations to see that our own research is developed to make us more self-reliant.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: As far as research and development is concerned, it is fully encouraged. We would like to increase and grow it in the production undertakings themselves. I am also aware of the fact that on the basis of research and developed done in the country, both within the undertakings themselves or in the national structures, national R&D laboratories, associated project management structures, a great deal has been designed in the field of electronics,

which is wholly indigenous, bringing up to a position of total self-reliance. And some of the best examples are the advanced areas of electronics used in the Defence systems such as in the ADGES plan of the Air Force, in the AREN plan, in the area of radar and sonar, electronic warfare equipment and the like. There are large number of such examples which clearly demonstrate our capabilities in R&D and our self-reliant position. We have attained self-reliance in much of these systems which is a fact that we are not going in for foreign collaboration in many of these items. However, if there are specific allegations with regard to any specific undertaking, I would certainly be happy to look into that and have it looked into, because as is explained in the answer, most of the undertakings do not come under the administrative purview of the Department of Electronics. They come under the administrative purview of various Ministries such as, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Industrial Development and so on. So, I will certainly have that looked into if I see any specific allegation or information on that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am glad to hear from the hon. Minister that there is good potential in this field, in the public sectors under various Departments. He has said, in reply, that these two companies, about which figures have been given, are not, in fact, manufacturing companies. They are service and trading organisations. And, therefore, they have made investment for exports, basically they are not meant for export earning. I would like to know, and I am glad that the hon. Prime Minister is here, I wish him very good health... (*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): You do not like my recovering... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I said, I am glad. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You wished him God's speed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes, I wished him. I am glad that he was overcome his morning sickness of Monday. Why I am referring to the Prime Minister is that because these various departments are not under the control of the hon. Minister Prof. Menon. In view of the fact that such high technological skills are available in all these departments in our country, I would like to know whether there is surplus capacity. We have made such huge investments in these public sector units, is there a surplus capacity and can our technological expertise and scientific expertise be utilised for manufacturing and producing some electronic hardware and software items which can be exported and earn the much needed foreign exchange? I would like to know that.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: First, let me refer to the points made by the hon. Member with regard to two public sector undertakings under the Department of Electronics, the CMC and the ET&T. The answer clearly states what they are. They are not the undertakings which manufacture themselves items like the Bharat Electronics, HAL and so on. The second point is, one must also try to understand why and how they were set up. The CMC, for example, was originally set up in order to maintain computers in India. This arose at a time when IBM was essentially told that they could not continue in the country on the basis of the proposals they had as a 100% foreign equity company. There were a large number of computers which had to be maintained and the Government entered the scene and therefore decided to maintain these computers. Thereafter from maintenance CMC has grown to the extent of being a very powerful systems engineering firm which has in India not only done a great deal of work within the country of providing systems engineering, providing the right type of computers that are imported not as whole items, but as individual parts put together and also in providing software services like the entire railway reservation system which you see operating just now in Delhi and so on.

ET&T was set up largely in the begin-

ning for trade in respect of Eastern Europe and that is what they have been doing.

The hon. Member is certainly right; I would like to see these organisations grow. They are growing and we will encourage them to do very much better from the view point of exports.

He asked a specific question about the capability which exists in the public sector on account of investments and the very high skills of our scientists and technologists. But basically what this amounted to is that a very large part of their time and investments which have been made in these concerns are being utilised for fulfilling our own internal requirements which means we can meet these requirements without having to import.

On the other hand certainly it is true that one can expand production capacity, put more investments in it and therefore lead to exports. I would like to remind the hon. Member that there was a time when the total TV expansion was taking place in this country. Everyday you could see on the television a new station opening. At that time originally, the hon. Member would recall, the idea was that all of this should be done by importing. I can certainly recall being Chairman of BEL at that time stating that BEL would be able to do it. All those television transmission systems were manufactured in India out of our own designs performing perfect. The first and foremost element has been to meet our needs in the country: not to import; to be self-reliant. But what the hon. Member has said is correct, in the sense that with this capability, with the appropriate type of investment, enhancing the production base we should be able to export. That certainly will be taken note of.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, I was the first one to raise my hand.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: If you don't allow me to ask a question, what is the point in my attending the House?

11.43 hrs.

(Shri M.M. Pallam Raju then left the House)

New Acquisition by Pak Navy

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*640. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that by its new acquisitions, Pakistan's Navy has acquired critical minimum surface and air capabilities to inflict conspicuous and possibly unacceptable damage to Indian Naval order of battle; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to meet this threat to Indian Navy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The Government have seen reports to the effect that the Pakistan Navy has been making certain acquisitions to enhance its operational capabilities.

(b) The Government keep a close watch on all developments that have a bearing on the country's security and take adequate measures to maintain full defence preparedness at all times.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Just a couple of days ago the hon. Prime Minister has stated in the Press that in view of the situation in the sub-continent, the Defence outlay requires to be stepped up even further. As the hon. Minister has just clarified, the degree of sophistication of the Pakistan Navy has acquired a new level in the recent past. Keeping this in mind it is very important that the Indian Navy also be given a large

proportion of the total Defence outlay. According to expert opinion at least 25% of the outlay should be given to the Indian Navy if we expect it to be prepared to meet the challenges and carry out the tasks that are expected of it. But instead of 25%, only I think about 12% is being allocated to the Indian Navy.

I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether the Defence Ministry's thinking is in line with the new perceptions that have emerged because of the latest situation and if so is there going to be a hike in the allocation to the Navy both in quantum and as a proportion of the total Defence outlay. If so, to what extent?

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: Sir, in answering this question, I would like to...

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, I have quoted the hon. Prime Minister. I think this is an important enough question for the hon. Prime Minister to answer. My request would be that the Prime Minister should answer this question. (*Interruptions*)

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: I know that it is an important question and I am sure that the Prime Minister will supplement my answer to satisfy the Member. (*Interruptions*) He will supplement me also, if necessary.

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member a little bit of the history of the situation. In 1971 the Pakistan Navy gave a poor showing in the war we had with them. They also raised a bogie that the Indians were developing a blue water navy. And this was the reason why the Pak should build up their Navy very fast. Of course, due to lack of resources in that country, the expansion of the Navy was essentially of a defensive nature. Subsequently, as a result of the aid that they have been getting from America from 1988 onwards, they have been introducing some very special items of equipment, which I shall detail for the information of the hon. Member. They are: 8 Brooke/Garcia Class Frigates; Submarine Launched Harpoon Missiles; 3P-3C Orion Long Range

Maritime Aircraft with anti-ship Harpoon Missiles; Atlantique Long Range Maritime Aircraft with anti-ship Missiles; advanced sonars; torpedoes and other weapon systems, Leander Class Frigates and a fleet of tankers.

One could give a more detailed list. But I just gave a few examples of the developments of the Pakistan Navy in recent times. How do we respond to this? They know that we have two aircraft carriers and various types of missiles. And so much concern has been shown with respect to the growth of the Indian Navy. Now since Pakistan has developed its navy greatly, it may be difficult to break any blockade by force. She may try to break through. We have to take all these into consideration.

Now, the hon. Member's supplementary question is, "are we going to increase the Budget for the Navy?" The 12 per cent that he referred to, has come about after detailed thinking of what can be done with respect to immediate needs and with respect to subsequent needs. I just have to answer this question. The Pakistan Navy, of course, has doubled its size since then and we have to meet our requirements. I would not like to go into too many details of what we are doing to meet this requirement. But, take the Harpoon Missiles. This, of course, posed a great danger.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, my question is about the allocation of money. (*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Member. While all this modernisation was being done by Pakistan, we were freezing up our Defence Budget, here in the past years. We are determined to make up this distortion that was created during the last few years. I think it was woolly headed thinking about our security and the response that we ought to have made, that our Defence Budgets were virtually frozen and if we take the foreign exchange variation

and also inflation in real terms, the Defence Budget was curtailed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, I asked about money... The Defence Budget was decreased when you were the Finance Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The Defence Budget was increased when I was the Finance Minister. You go and have a look at that. When I was not there, it was curtailed. (*Interruptions*) No, I was out. Then, it was decreased.

So, we have to make up for that. When the overall allocation increases, Navy also will have its increased share.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: My question has not yet been answered. (*Interruptions*) I seek your protection.

The hon. Prime Minister has said that the Navy will also get a higher budget. But is the proportion of the budget allocated to the Navy proposed to be raised in line with the thinking of the expert opinion? That is what I want to know.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: In this respect, we are taking a new integrated approach of all the three Services. Our security response has to be an integrated response. It cannot be just the sum-total of various individual responses of the three Services.

What we have decided is to assess the long-term and short-term security threat to formulate our response to them and in the formulation of response to have a weapon acquisition policy, which will be integrated to our integrated response because it is not that Army alone goes into conflict or the Navy alone goes into conflict. All go together. They will have to follow the contours of the response that we formulate.

When we do this, then, I think, we will have a holistic view of allocation of funds which will be rational rather than just jiggling

in bargaining methods—all right this much is demand, this much is available and you settle on this—on a mechanical proportion that we have today between the three services. Once the Defence budget is there, almost there is a certain way of allocation. I think, we have to get out of these methods and take a more integrated view. That way, we are going to do it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sophistication of the Navy has gone up. That is why the proportion is being altered. Anyway, I have been a victim of the confused thesis which the Prime Minister inflicts on his party. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I have no remedy for confused understanding. (*Interruptions*) It is a clear thing. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The hon. Prime Minister just mentioned that the Defence budget has been greatly increased this year. And he tried to point out that this was the default of the earlier Government. But, Sir, the Defence budget is normally kept in view and allocated keeping in mind the prevailing situation existing in the sub-continent. It was the great success of the earlier Government that no neighbouring country dared even to threaten this country or look at it. (*Interruptions*) That is why we could greatly fulfil the requirements of the Seventh Plan and the requirements of development, especially for the economically depressed sections of the society. So, this is a plus point for the earlier Government.

I want to go on to my second question. As the hon. Minister just told us, a number of sophisticated items have either been imported or are in the pipeline for the Pakistan Navy from various countries. They are not only from the United States but also from France, China and various other countries. That is why the level of sophistication is going up.

I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether they have any further infor-

mation on any negotiations which are, at present, going on between Pakistan and other supplier nations or potential supplier nations for even further supplies of sophisticated arms and naval equipment. And if so, what are these?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:

This is precisely what I said about the first portion that this was only a confused thinking and a very short term view of the previous Government. This temporary peace or whatever initiatives that we are talking of, when all these build-ups were going on, the Navy tripled itself. The Air Force increased its strength by two and a half times and the Army doubled itself. When talks regarding sophisticated weapons were going on, they were saying that everything was fine and they should cut short the funds. I think great harm has been done by the previous Government to the security. When we came to power, we had to bring supplementary demands for the salary of the Army. Even the salary for the month of January this year, was not provided. And I stand by my view that harm to the security was done by the previous Government by not actually perceiving what was going on. With all these arguments in their mind, the previous Government had a confused thinking. We are very clear in our mind about the security of our country... (*Interruptions*)... My shortest period-record period for any Defence Minister—was two and a half months. You are aware as to what had happened. Reports from various sources have appeared. Perhaps, the Minister of State will be able to give further details in this regard.

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: If I have to follow up the Prime Minister's statement, which was on what had happened in the past, as I mentioned earlier, Pakistan, of course, has acquired a lot of sophisticated equipments from various countries, as has been mentioned. But I would like to point out that on every acquisition, we have weighed as to in what way we can reply. However, even if we do this exercise, it is not so much an item-by-item matching capability that gives superiority to an armed force over its adversaries. But it has its overall potential. If we

want to buy Harpoon missiles, we actually see as to how it can be dealt with. There are many ways of dealing with it. We do not have Harpoon missiles. But at the same time, it is not simply the Harpoon missiles that limits the capabilities of this country but the overall strength in various ways has to be taken into account in this matter.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Sir, the hon. Minister has just informed us that Pakistan Navy has got tankers. Am I right?... (*Interruptions*)... He has informed us that they have got sophisticated tankers. What does that pre-suppose? Pakistan is building its Navy on the principle of task force which can strike anywhere at any time. Secondly, they are also developing their Navy by having submarines which can be re-fuelled to attack our force. I do not want any answer for this point as I know that the answer is not so clear to be given. But I would request the Prime Minister to keep in his mind all these things and expand our defence allotment as far as possible as security is the prime concern of this country. I can always say that security is not got cheaply. Therefore, I request him to keep this in view and develop our Navy on a task force basis so that our submarines will also be fuelled to cover a long range. For the security and integrity of the country, any amount that is necessary, we should provide for that.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:
We will do that.

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Sir, every Member in the Parliament is concerned about the acquisition of arms by Pakistan. We are honoured that we have the Prime Minister here today in the House to answer the question. Every time there is a vacillating Government in the Centre, Benazir Bhutto is belligerent and she talks of war.

Recently, there was a defence investiture ceremony held in Delhi and there was such a poor attendance from the Government in this regard. If the Prime Minister says that he is very much concerned about the Services, don't you think that it is necessary that from the Government there is a pat on the back necessary for the Services so that they may be able to fight forces like Pakistan?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*[Translation]***Schemes to Develop T.V. Industry**

*641 DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEYA:
SHRIPHOOLCHAND VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate any new schemes to promote T.V. Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to import technical know-how to assist T.V. Industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Under the TV Policy in force all sectors of Industry, namely small scale sector and organised sector units including MRTP and foreign equity companies with foreign equity not exceeding 40% are allowed to manufacture T.V. sets.

The following specific measures have been taken by the Government to promote TV Industry:

- i) broad-banding of Industrial Licences for Colour TV and B&W TV has been permitted.
- ii) Re-endorsement of Industrial capacity with reference to minimum economic scale of operation has been allowed for Colour Television production.

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

iv) To upgrade the technology base for TV Receivers in the country, a developmental project on System and VLSI Design for Digital TV Receiver has been initiated at leading academic and R&D institutions in the country.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to import technology for the manufacture of TV Sets. However, technology imports have been and are permitted for TV Components.

*[English]***Indian Peace Keeping Force**

*642 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the loss of life and the achievements of the IPKF during its stay in Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the results of such assessment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). 1155 IPKF personnel lost their lives in carrying out the tasks assigned to them. It has not been possible to determine the exact number of militants or civilians killed.

The IPKF helped to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka and assured the safety and security of all communities in the North-Eastern Province. Within a short period, the IPKF was also able

to restore normalcy in the Province and ensure the functioning of all educational institutions, hospitals, banks, post and telecommunication facilities, electricity services, transport etc. The IPKF operations also led to even the most obdurate militant groups coming to the negotiating table.

Government are of the view that the IPKF has completed a very difficult task in an exemplary fashion, with dedication and valour.

Pending Environmental Cases in Courts

*643. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of environmental cases in Courts pending at present in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the time by which all cases are likely to be cleared and the steps taken to expedite their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) As per available information, the total number of environmental pollution case filed by various pollution control agencies and pending in Courts as on December 1, 1989 was 2586. A State-wise break-up is given in the statement below.

(b) The time by which the cases are likely to be cleared depends on the respective Courts. However, to expedite their disposal the following steps have been taken:

- (i) The States have been asked to designate Special Courts under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- (ii) The State Governments have been asked to strengthen the legal cells in the Pollution Control Boards, and
- (iii) The State Pollution Control Boards have been asked to enlist Panel of Lawyers for pursuing expeditious disposal of the cases.

STATEMENT

State-wise break-up of pending environmental pollution cases filed by various Pollution Control Agencies in various courts in the country as on December 1, 1989

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of States</i>	<i>No. of Cases pending in various Courts</i>
1	2	3
1.	STATES	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Assam	—
3.	Bihar	111

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
4.	Goa	—
5.	Gujarat	826
6.	Haryana	274
7.	Himachal Pradesh	39
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
9.	Karnataka	78
10.	Kerala	27
11.	Maharashtra	225
12.	Madhya Pradesh	98
13.	Meghalaya	—
14.	Orissa	42
15.	Punjab	193
16.	Rajasthan	169
17.	Uttar Pradesh	109
18.	Tamil Nadu	303
19.	Tripura	—
20.	West Bengal	17
II.	<i>UNION TERRITORIES</i>	
1.	Chandigarh	—
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
3.	Daman and Diu	—
4.	Delhi	66
5.	Lakshadweep	—

1	2	3
6.	Pondicherry	1
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	—
Grand Total (I + II)		2586

Reported Ban on Use of English in Some States

*644. SHRI C. P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported, some States have banned the use of English in official work and in educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). In accordance with the provisions of Article 345 of the Constitution, use of English or any other languages in the official work of the States falls within the purview of the respective State Governments and not the Government of India. The Official Language Act, 1963 relates to use of languages for official purposes of the Central Government only. Government of Uttar Pradesh vide their letter dated 20 March 1990 reiterated their earlier decisions in regard to use of Hindi in Official work. The letter asks the State Government Departments to have correspondence only in Hindi with the Ministers/Departments of the Central Government and with the various offices situated in the Hindi speaking States. It adds that where due to unavoidable reasons it is considered necessary to send a letter in

English, the main letter should be in Hindi and it should be accompanied by English translation.

2. None of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations has put any ban on use of English in educational institutions. In fact, all the States and Union Territories are offering English as one of the three languages in their school system.

[*Translation*]

Delinking of Degrees from Jobs

*645. PROF SHAILENDRANATH SRIVASTAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the New Education Policy, 1986 it was decided that jobs will be delinked from degrees and a 'National Testing Service' will be set up with this objective; and

(b) if so, whether this National Testing Service has been constituted and the names of the posts for which examinations have been conducted under it with the dates thereof and the number of those candidates who appeared in these examinations and did not possess any degree?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The National Policy on Education—1986 envisages that a beginning

will be made in delinking degrees from jobs in selected areas and delinking will be applied in services for which a university degree need not be a necessary qualification. It also envisages establishment of a National Testing Service, in appropriate phase, to conduct tests on a voluntary basis to determine the suitability of candidates for specified jobs. The National Testing Service has not been established so far.

Affiliation of District/State Planning Boards to Planning Commission

*646. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to affiliate District Planning Boards and State Planning Boards with the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI V.P. SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Kendriya Vidyalayas

*647. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the PRIME Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened under different sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, under what sector Kendriya Vidyalayas at Jobner has been opened and which is the sponsoring authority; and

(d) the details of facilities the sponsor-

ing authority had agreed to extend to the employees of the said vidyalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the Statement below.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalaya at Jobner is under Civil Sector. It was sponsored by the Sukhadia University of Udaipur, Rajasthan, with the consent of the Government of Rajasthan.

(d) The facilities agreed to be provided are as under:—

(i) Temporary accommodation, free of rent, for running the school till the Sangathan constructs its own building. The maintenance costs to be borne by the University and their existing play fields made available to the Vidyalaya.

(ii) Two or three residential quarters for the Vidyalaya staff and one E-type quarter for the Principal. Efforts to be made to help the members of Vidyalaya to get suitable accommodation in Jobner Town.

(iii) Medical facilities to the staff of the Vidyalaya as per facilities available for the Shri Karan Narendra College of Agriculture under the University.

(iv) Transport facilities to the staff of the Vidyalaya as per the facilities available to the employees of Shri Karan Naren-

dra college of Agriculture under the University.

- (v) Transfer of 15 acres of land, on lease to the Sangathan for construction of school building, staff, quarters, play fields and hostels.

STATEMENT

Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened at places having a concentration of at least 1000 Central Government employees and when to begin with there are at least 200 children (500 in the case of big cities) willing to be enrolled in different classes of the proposed Vidyalaya. The proposals for opening the Vidyalayas are to be sponsored by Ministries or Departments of Government of India, State Governments, Admn. of Union Territories, organisations of employees belonging to the eligible categories, who should agree to provide the following facilities:

- (i) 15 acres of land free of cost or on nominal cost.
- (ii) Temporary accommodation to run the Kendriya Vidyalaya till Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is able to construct its own accommodation.
- (iii) Provision of residential accommodation to at least 50% of the staff where alternative accommodation may not be available within reasonable distance from the school.

2. Besides, Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened in Project Sector in places of public sector undertakings a Government of India or institutions of higher learning if:

- i) adequate number of children are available
- ii) infrastructural facilities are available as above with cent percent residential accommodation for staff of Kendriya Vidyalaya; and
- iii) the undertakings/institutions agree to meet all recurring and non-recurring expenditures on the Vidyalayas.

Functioning of University of Hyderabad

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

(a) whether any complaint/memorandum has been received by Government in respect of the mal-functioning of the University of Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details of allegations and charges listed in them; and

(c) the action taken so far or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Government has received a number of representations in regard to the affairs of the University of Hyderabad. The major allegations contained in these representations relate to harassment and victimisation of some members of staff by the Vice-Chancellor; violation of University Grants Commission guidelines in appointment of teachers; non-adherence to prescribed qualification and irregularities in recruitment to certain posts; favouritism in award of contracts for construction work on campus; irregular admissions; financial improprieties, etc. It was decided to examine whether there was any case for instituting a Visitorial enquiry into the affairs of the Uni-

versity. After due examination it was felt that there was no such case.

[*Translation*]

Ex-Servicemen Welfare Fund

*649. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made by Government to the Welfare Fund for ex-servicemen during the last two years, State-wise:

(b) the amount spent therefrom and the approximate number of ex-servicemen benefitted thereby:

(c) whether Government propose to increase the allocation in the Welfare Fund for ex-servicemen, in view of the rising prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The Central Government does not make allocations to the Welfare Funds for ex-servicemen maintained by the State Governments. The State Governments have a corpus of Special Funds for the welfare of ex-servicemen. The interest earned by the investment of such corpus funds is utilised by the State Governments to meet expenditures regarding the welfare of ex-servicemen. Proposals for the augmentation of the corpus of these Special Funds maintained by the States are considered and suitable assistance is released from the National Defence Fund, on the basis of equal contributions by the concerned State Governments. No such contributions have been made from the National Defence Fund during the last two years.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of answer

to (a) above.

[*English*]

Expenditure of Entrepreneurship Development Schemes

*650 SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expenditure has been incurred on various entrepreneurship development schemes under the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board in 1988-89;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to enhance the allocation during 1990-91; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The total expenditure on various activities of the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board amounted to a figure of Rs. 166.1 lakhs in 1988-89. This amount was spent on two major activities, namely, Entrepreneurship Training and associated activities (Rs. 101.60 lakhs), and support to Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks (STEPs) (Rs. 64.50 lakhs).

(c) and (d). Yes Sir, the increase in allocation is due to greater emphasis on activities related to employment generation on a low cost basis. The total budget allocation for 1990-91 is Rs. 3.51 crores. The break-

up of the proposed amount is given below:

- (i) Generation of employment through Science and Technology methods = Rs.2.25 crores.
- (ii) Training for Science and Technology persons on Entrepreneurship Development = Rs.1.26 crores.

[*Translation*]

Deforestation in Uttar Pradesh

*651. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of denudation of forest area in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether it has been causing adverse affects on environment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). According to the study conducted by Forest Survey of India with the help of satellite imagery during the period 1981-83 to 1985-87 the area under actual forest cover in Uttar Pradesh has increased from 31,443 sq. kms to 33,844 sq. kms. The percentage of forest cover in Uttar Pradesh is only 11.5% as against 33% envisaged in the National Forest Policy, 1988. The low percentage of forest area is responsible for floods and salination of soil, soil erosion and other adverse environmental hazards.

(c) The new National Forest Policy, 1988 has stipulated that following steps should be taken for enhancement of the

natural environment;—

- (i) Maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and, where necessary, restoration of ecological balance that has been adversely disturbed by serious depletion of the forest.
- (ii) Checking soil erosion and denudation in the catchment areas of rivers, lakes, reservoirs in the interest of soil and water conservation, for mitigating floods and droughts and for the retardation of siltation of reservoirs.
- (iii) Increasing substantially the forest/tree cover through massive afforestation and social forestry programmes, especially on all denuded, degraded and unproductive lands.

[*English*]

Manufacture of VCRs/VCPs

*652 SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand for VCRs and VCPs is increasing day by day in the country;

(b) whether these items are being manufactured in the country; if so, the extent of indigenous components and if not, whether it is proposed to manufacture the VCRs and VCPs indigenously;

(c) whether foreign companies have shown interest to establish their units in India independently or with the partnership of Indian Companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). The Government has given approvals to these units for setting up integrated manufacturing facilities for manufacture of VCRs/VCPs in the country. Out of these three units, one unit has already started

commercial production. To ensure faster indigenisation, the units have been given accelerated Phased Manufacture Programme (PMP). Under the PMP, printed circuit boards, hardware, video tape-deck mechanism and its parts including drum processing would be indigenised using available local electronic components. These integrated plants are being set up in financial and technical collaboration with foreign companies. The details are as follows:—

<i>Name of Indian Company</i>	<i>Foreign Collaborators</i>	<i>Foreign Equity Participation</i>
1	2	3
M/s. BPL Sanyo Ltd.	M/s Sanyo Electric Co. Japan	40%
M's Kalyani Sharp Ltd.	M/s Sharp Corporation, Japan	40%
M/s Videocon VCRs Ltd.	M/s Toshiba Corporation Japan	25%

A number of units are also assembling VCRs/VCPs in the country.

Recommendation of Review Committee of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

*653. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:
SHRI RAGHAVJI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of Review Committee of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan which have been accepted by Government in full or in part; and

(b) the time by which these recommendations will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The recommenda-

tions of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Review Committee were examined by an Empowered Committee Constituted by the Government. Together with the advice of the Empowered Committee, the recommendations of the Review Committee have been sent to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for the purpose of follow-up action, as per rules. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has intimated that the matter will be placed before the next meeting of their Board of Governors.

Code on Breast Feeding

*654. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the delay in finalisation of the code on breast feeding;

(b) whether any time frame has been worked out for finalisation and implementa-

tion of Indian National Code for Protection and Promotion of Breast Feeding; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation from voluntary health organisation pointing out the role of the large baby food manufacturers in delaying the finalisation of the code?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There had been no delay in the finalisation of the code on breast feeding. The Indian National Code for Protection and Promotion of Breast Feeding was finalised and published on 19 December, 1983.

(c) No, Sir.

Grant/Aid to Universities

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

(a) the amount of grant/aid given by the University Grants Commission to various Universities during the last 3 year;

(b) the number of teachers/affiliated college under each of the Universities;

(c) the criteria for allotting the grants and the reasons for variation in the grants;

(d) whether there is some rethinking as to the criteria of allotting grants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to the information provided by University Grants Commission, the Commission gave Plan grants amounting to about Rs.295.00 crores to various

universities in the country during the period 1986-87 to 1988-89. In addition, U.G.C. also provided Non-Plan grants amounting to about Rs.312.00 crores to Central Universities during the same period.

(b) Details about the number of teachers and affiliated colleges in each university as provided by U.G.S. are given in the Statement. [Placed in the Library. See No. L.T. 968/90]

(c) U.G.C. has informed that it provides two types of Plan assistance to universities, viz., general development assistance and assistance under specific schemes for enrichment of teaching and research. For general development assistance, U.G.C. classifies universities into four categories taking into account the stage of development of each university, the nature and type of programmes offered by it, the size of the faculty, student enrolment and other relevant factors. A tentative allocation is then provided for each university within the overall outlay approved in the Plan. Universities then submit proposals in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by U.G.C. and these proposals are approved on the basis of recommendations of Visiting or specially constituted Committees. For other schemes of quality improvement also, U.G.C. has laid down guidelines and assistance is given after proposals have been examined by Expert Committees constituted for the purpose. The variation in grants to universities is thus on account of different stages of development of the universities and their capability for availing of assistance under various schemes.

(d) and (e). U.G.C. has informed that while the criteria for providing general development assistance to universities in the Eighth Plan would be the same as in the Seventh Plan, the Commission has increased its contribution for construction of women's hostels and library buildings from 75% to

100% and for all other buildings from 50% to 75%. The Commission will also provide additional allocation for books, equipment, buildings and staff for new thrust area like Super Conductivity, Electronics Science, Computer Science, Bio-technology, etc.

Workshop on Social Forestry and Forest Management

*656. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a workshop on tribal social forestry and forest management was held in New Delhi recently; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the conclusions arrived at in the workshop; and

(c) the action proposed on the conclusions of the workshop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) A national workshop on Tribals, Social Forestry and Forest Management was held at New Delhi on 30th March, 1990. The workshop was organised by Society for Promotion, Analysis and Research of Traditional Arts (SPARTA) with financial assistance from Central Government.

(b) Conclusions of the workshop are given in the statement below.

(c) The conclusions are being examined by the Government.

STATEMENT

Conclusions arrived at the Workshop on "Tribals, Social Forestry and Forest Management" held on March 30, 1990

1. There is a symbiotic relationship between tribals and forest. Ironically tribals are not involved in forest management and forest departments are not consulted in tribal development programmes through Sub-Plan. First, the tribals are deprived of their common natural resources and impoverished and then poverty alleviation programmes are started for them. The tribal should have active role in the choice of species, selection of area, the protection of trees and distribution of the final products etc., rather than only being labourers in the forest.

2. In tribal societies women are respected and they are earning members of family and they have a significant contribution in decision making mainly on choice of species and its utility to the villagers. The tribal women could be an active change agent in the growth and development of forest resources in India.

3. It is ironical that people who have preserved and nurtured forest wealth and common resources for centuries are being told of forest ration and growth through social forestry schemes. The bio-mass regeneration should only be possible with active and conscious participation of people. This would help to change the 'destructive dependence' of tribals on forest. Now-a-days middlemen have vested interest in forest production and decide the specials which help industries and not the people in rural areas.

4. The agricultural system in tribal areas have been an agro forestry system. Many technological inputs have failed because we have neglected the socio-cultural aspects of technology transfer in afforestation programmes. The forestry technology is already

available. There is need to transfer the technology, from one tribe to another. The sacred groves of tribals are well protected and one is not allowed to destroy it. This could be a model for social forestry programmes.

5. Social forestry must be a programme for and by the people with their active participation. The main thrust of this programme has to be in the rural areas. Most programmes when conceived have very good objectives but somehow at the time of execution, due to governmental process, suffer setbacks. This programme for started off well with luminous objectives but later became more a Government's programmes rather than people's programme and as a result, with isolated success stories, it did not make such ground.

6. Contrary to the belief that tribals are destroying forest and ecology, they consume only about one percent of total forest wealth. It is the private contractors in league with officials destroying forest and regenerating ecology and environment.

7. Increasing use of folk media should be done in forestry extension and environment awareness programmes.

8. As it has not been possible to stop shifting cultivation in the last 40 years, we should think of proper technology mix, and selection of specials, which would increase agricultural pattern and reduce the damage to forest.

[*Translation*]

**Defence Deals Under Investigation by
C.B.I.**

6815. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Defence deals presently being probed into by the Central Bureau of Investigation; and

(b) the time by which their work in each case is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) There are sixteen such cases.

(b) Eight cases are likely to be finalised by the end of the year. It is not possible to indicate a date for the rest.

[*English*]

Biological Production Centre, Tripura

6816. SHRIK.B.K. DEBBURMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Biological Production Centre has been or is proposed to be shifted from Tripura to Manipur;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the Government of Tripura had already spent Rs.25 lakhs on the project and extent of expenditure that is likely to be rendered infructuous with this shifting of the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Regional Language Library in New
Delhi**

6817. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Languages Library in New Delhi working under the Central Secretariat Library is now functioning in a building in poor condition;

(b) whether rare and valuable books in thousands are getting due protection;

(c) whether Government propose to make the necessary arrangements for the proper distribution of books;

(d) the time to be taken for completion of the new building and the proper functioning of the library; and

(e) the details of the steps taken to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The Regional Languages Library Wing of Central Secretariat Library (CSL) known as Tulsı Sadan, is located in the Bahawalpur House Annexe, New Delhi and has been closed since September 1989 for renovation and repairs by the CPWD.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes Sir, after the completion of the renovation work, books would be made available to readers.

(d) The renovation work may take another five to six months; thereafter, the library will start functioning again.

(e) An amount of Rs.8.32 lakhs has so far been made available to CPWD for renovation and repairs. CSL is vigorously following it up with CPWD for expeditious completion.

Setting up of Nehru Yuva Kendras

6818. SHRIGANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more Nehru Yuva Kendras; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) and (b). It has been decided to have a quick evaluation of the programmes and Scheme of Nehru Yuva Kendras carried out by the Planning Commission. Till then, the number of Nehru Yuva Kendras will continue to remain at the existing level of 401.

Coaching Classes for Entrance Examinations

6819. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has worked out an ambitious programme of providing coaching facilities to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and minorities for preparing themselves for entrance examinations of medical, engineering and chartered accountancy courses; and

(b) if so, the main features of this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the schemes, as envisaged are:

(i) It will cover meritorious students including those from SC/ST and weaker sections of society.

(ii) Coaching will be provided for entrance examinations for Medical and Engineering courses and Chartered Account-

ancy and I.C.W.A. (Indian costs and works Accountants) examinations.

- (iii) The Scheme will initially cover 15 boys' and 15 Girls' schools.

Public Sector Electronic Units in Backward Areas

6820. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to start public sector electronic units in backward regions of the country in order to pro-

vide more employment opportunities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present. However, the Department of Electronics is providing assistance to State Electronic Development Corporation (SEDCs) for generating employment opportunities for rural areas through rural electronics assembly units (co-operatives). Department of Electronics has so far provided grants for 17 such projects. Details are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State	SEDCs/No of Schemes	Amount Released				
			1988-89	1989-90	(Rs. in lakhs)		
1	2	3	1st 29.3.89	2nd 30.3.89	3rd Nov 89	4th Feb 90	5th March, 90
1.	A.P.	APEL (1)					8 00
2	Bihar	BELTRON (1)					16 00
3.	Kerala	KELTRON (2)	8 0	10 0	14 0	8 50	—
		KEONICS	6 0	—	—	19 00	—
4.	M.P.	OPTEL (1)					8 00

Sl. No.	State	SEDCs/No of Schemes	Amount Released				
			1988-89	1989-90	(Rs. in lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			1st 29.3.89	2nd 30.3.89	3rd Nov. 89	4th Feb. 90	5th March. 90
5.	Maharashtra	MELTRON (2) MELTRON	—	—	2.0	13.00	—
6.	Orissa	OSEDC (1)	6.0	—	—	—	—
7.	Punjab	PSIDC (1)	6.0	—	—	—	—
8.	Rajasthan	REIL (3) REL RIICO	6.0 6.0 2.0	4.0 — 6.0	— — —	— — —	— — —

Sl. No.	State	SEDCs/No. of Schemes	Amount Released				
			1988-89	1989-90	(Rs. in lakhs)		
1	2	3	1st 29.3.89	2nd 30.3.89	3rd Nov. 89	4th Feb. 90	5th March, 90
9.	Tamil Nadu	ELCOT (2)					13.00
		ELCOT	6.0	4.0	—	—	—
10.	U.P.	U.P. HILL (2)					4.00
		QUARTZ					
		HILTRON	—	—	10.0	6.00	—
11.	West Bengal	WEBEL (1)	—	—	10.0	6.00	

**Water-Borne Sanitary System In
Kanpur Cantonment Area**

6821. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cantonment Board, Kanpur has given its sanction to various occupiers/owners of premises in the Cantonment area for converting the service privies into water-borne sanitary system during the last three years;

(b) whether the Board could not get these orders implemented;

(c) whether, as a result, scavengers are still being engaged by the owners of premises to carry out inhuman tasks everyday;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken against the reluctant owners/occupiers of such premises in the area who have not implemented the order as yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (e). The Cantonment Board issued notices under Section 135 of the Cantonments Act, 1924. to various owners/occupies of houses in Cantonment area asking them to get their service privies converted into water borne systems. All the owners/occupiers who applied for additions/alterations etc. in their houses for conversion into water borne sanitary system were given sanction and those sanctions have been implemented. However, most of the owners/occupiers expressed their inability to convert service privies into water borne systems either due to scarcity of water or non-availability of sewerage line facility in the vicinity of their houses. The Cantonment Board considered such requests genuine and decided to pend these cases till ade-

quate water supply/underground sewerage was made available.

The owners/occupiers of houses which do not have water borne sanitary system are still engaging scavengers/sweepers for cleaning the service privies.

Setting up of Sainik School in Maharashtra

6822. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no Sainik School in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to set up one such school in that region during Eighth Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) There is no Sainik School in Vidarbha region. However, one Sainik School is functioning in Maharashtra at Satara.

(b) to (d). A Sainik School is established on the specific request of a State Government, as the entire capital expenditure and a major portion of the recurring expenditure of the school has to be borne by the State Government. No concrete proposal for opening a Sainik School in Vidarbha region has been received in this Ministry from the Government of Maharashtra.

**Expenditure Incurred on Pakistan P.O.
Ws.**

6823. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any claim was lodged against the Pakistan Government for the

reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the Government of India on the Pakistani prisoners-of-war captured during the 1971 Bangladesh War;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present and the steps being taken to pursue the matter with that Government?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of India spent a sum of Rs 32,36,92,000.00 on the upkeep of the Pakistan Prisoners-of-War and civilians under protective custody upto 31st Jan. 1974. Out of this, an amount of Rs.2.83 crores spent on advances of pay to the Prisoners-of-War and monetary allowances to civilians kept under protective custody covering the period upto July, 1973 was claimed as re-imbusement from the Government of Pakistan through the Swiss Embassy in September, 1973. However, the Government of Pakistan have not yet agreed to re-imburse the same. Though the Government of Pakistan have been reminded by Government of India from time to time, there has been no positive response from that Government so far.

[*Translation*]

Effects of Radioactivity Due to Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda

6824. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of irregularities in controlling radioactivity by Uranium Corporation of India Limited situated at Jaduguda, labourers working there and the farmers and cattle living in 25 KM area are suffering from fatal diseases:

(b) the steps taken to control such effects;

(c) whether Government propose to take necessary steps after conducting an inquiry in this reargard immediately;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Health Physics Division of BARC is carrying radiation surveillance at UCIL right from the beginning of its operation. All necessary measures to control radiation exposures are taken in the mines and mill areas of UCIL and the nearby areas.

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

(e) The radiation exposure to the workers and population around as a result of UCIL operations is well within permissible doses and tolerance limits.

[*English*]

Central Investment in States

6825. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Central investment in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa during the past three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether Central investment in these states have declined; and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Data on Central Investment as such are not available. However, Planning Commission has worked out in consultation with the various Ministries, estimates of state-wise expenditure of the Central Plan for the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, viz., 1985-86 (Actuals), 1986-87 (RE) and 1987-

88 (BE). A statement incorporating these figures and the respective shares for the States of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa is given below.

However, it may be stated that Central Plan investment is made for the country as a whole keeping national priorities in view. These programmes/projects in most cases transcend the limits of the State boundaries. The fruits of these programmes/projects are also spread all over the country.

STATEMENT

Statewise break-up of Central Plan Expenditure 1985-86 to 1988-89

(Rs Crores)

Sl. No.	States	Actual Expenditure 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88	Total for the three years
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2105 90 (13 07)	2156 22 (11 23)	2321 37 (11 44)	6583 49 (11 84)
2	Madhya Pradesh	1976 29 (12 27)	2508 83 (13 07)	1895 79 (9 34)	6380 91 (11 48)
3	Orissa	1176 75	951 76	1126 29	3254 80

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	States	Actual Expenditure 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88	Total for the three years
1	2	3	4	5	6
		(7.31)	(4.96)	(5.55)	(5.85)
	Total:	16104.90	19198.41	20298.11	55601.42
	Allocable Amount (All State)				
	Unallocable amount	3003.58	4467.82	4977.43	12448.83
	Grant Total:	19108.48 (a)	23666.23 (b)	25275.54 (c)	68050.25

Figures in brackets indicate percentage shares to the total allocable amount.

(a) The Actual expenditure (1985-86) figures, in the case of "Rural Development" were supplied by the Pay and Accounts Office.

(b) The totals include: (i) Actual Expenditure, 1986-87 for "Communications" and (ii) Revised Estimates, 1986-87 of administrative expenditure to be incurred by the Centre on "Rural Development".

(c) The totals include: (i) Revised Estimates, 1987-88 for "Communications" and (ii) Revised Estimates, 1987-88 of administrative expenditure to be incurred by the Centre on "Rural Development".

NOTE

As Central Plan investment is not planned or accounted State-wise, some assumptions have been made in attempting such a break-up. While they seem to be the best possible assumptions to base such an exercise as this, their validity is limited. Some examples are given below:

- (i) In the case of Railways where the rolling stock is the significant portion of any year's outlay, the distribution is estimated on the basis of route/K.M. of the track passing through a particular State.
- (ii) In the case of Aviation, likewise, where the aircrafts account for the bulk of outlays, the distribution is made on the estimation of number of landings in the territory of the particular State.
- (iii) Break-up of expenditure in Postal Services is estimated Circle wise.

Pay Scales of Employees of Botanical Survey of India

6826. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any dispute over the payment of selection pay scales to the employees of the Botanical Survey of India; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and action taken to resolve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). There was a dispute on the scale of

pay of Scientific Assistants which was finally decided upon by the Supreme Court. The decision of the Supreme Court has been implemented by the Government.

Pending CBI Cases from Pondicherry

6828. SHRI P. SHANMUGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases pending with CBI from the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the last 5 years; and
- (b) in how many cases investigations are going on and in how many cases charge-sheets have been filed?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI V.P. SINGH): (a) 14 cases are pending from 1985 to March, 1990.

- (b) In 2 cases investigation is going on. In 5 cases chargesheets have been filed.

Research Activities ISRO, Thumba

6829. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether research activities in ISRO at Thumba in Kerala are being decelerated;
- (b) whether there is any proposal for launching Rockets from any of the Space centres;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Rocket launching will be continued from Thumba ISRO in Kerala; and

(e) the amount spent yearly during the past three years for space research and connected activities in each centre?

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

(b) and (c). Sounding rockets with meteorological/chaff payloads are routinely launched from the three rocket launching ranges at Thumba, Sriharikota and Balasore. In addition, from the national rocket launching range at Sriharikota, there are proposals

to launch range at Sriharikota, there are proposals to launch the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) and Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Details of the amount spent on Space Research and connected activities in each Centre of Department of Space during the the last three years are given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

	87-88	88-89	89-90
1. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC)	46.34	50.08	46.53
2. SHAR Centre (SHAR)	19.10	23.01	21.77
3. Space Applications Centre (SAC)	12.11	16.26	20.19
4. ISRO Satellite Centre (ISAC)	10.48	13.00	14.89
5. Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC)	6.97	8.46	16.95

The above figures are exclusive of the expenditure on projects like Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV), Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS), Indian national Satellite-II Tests Spacecraft (ISAT-II TS) etc. The details of expenditure on these projects which is spread over all the centres of the Department of Space for the three years are as follows:

1987-88	—	Rs.148.92 crores
1988-89	—	Rs.202.50 crores
1989-90	—	Rs.168.39 crores

Rehabilitation of Disabled Personnel of IPKF

6830. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce any scheme for the rehabilitation of disabled army men of Indian Peace Keeping Force;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the scheme is proposed to be introduced; and

(d) the specific steps taken for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (d). Defence Service Personnel who have been disabled either in war or in peace time and whose disability is attributable to military service, are accorded priority I for employment. As a special dispensation to the disabled IPKF personnel, guidelines have been issued to give priority for employment to these personnel for employment under the Government of India over other normal cases of ex-servicemen against vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen. In addition, disabled Army personnel of the IPKF, invalided out of service on account of injuries sustained in the operations in Sri Lanka, have been made eligible for Liberalised Pensionary Awards as for battle casualties. They are also entitled to other facilities such as medical and travel concessions, educational concessions for children studying in Government schools, as well as assistance in employment and self-employment.

[*Translation*]

Scheme of Demarcation of Forest Land

6831. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large area of land earmarked as forest land is without any green cover;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider the scheme of demarcation of forest land in consultation with the State Governments; and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government particularly propose to exempt the places where minerals are available from the ambit of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) It is estimated that 30 million ha. of forest area has no tree cover in the country.

(b) A scheme for Survey and demarcation of forests has been proposed for inclusion in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(c) No, Sir.

[*English*]

Allocation to Punjab for 20-Point Programme

6832. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Punjab for 20-Point Programme during the last three years, year-wise and point-wise;

(b) whether Punjab Government have utilised the entire amount during the period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (d). The allocations for the 20-Point Programme are derived from various sectoral heads of the State Annual Plans. A Statement showing the details of allocations in the State Plan Sector are given in Statement-I below. The utilisation of the allocated funds works out to 96% in 1987-88, 93% in 1988-89 and 92% in 1989-90. The details of utilisation are in Statement-II below. It will be seen from the attached statements that utilisation of funds has been generally satisfactory.

STATEMENT-I*Twenty Point Programme in Punjab Allocation in State Plan Sector**(Rs. in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	Items	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	<i>Attack on Rural Poverty</i>			
	IRDP	365	444	229
	NREP/JRY	243	266	322
	Community Development and Panchayats	535	525	820
	Village and Small Industries	673	635	743
2	Rainfed Agriculture	—	—	—
3.	Better use of irrigation	7009	8132	7644

(Rs in lakhs)

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Items</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>
<i>4</i>	Bigger Harvests	3729	4287	6264
<i>5</i>	Land Reforms	—	10	—
<i>6</i>	Safe drinking water	1104	1319	1700
<i>7</i>	Health for all	400	450	700
<i>8</i>	Two child Norm-Nutrition	593	279	275
<i>9</i>	Education	1810	2510	2844
<i>10</i>	Justice to SC/ST	510	600	700
<i>11</i>	Opportunities for Youth	155	172	704
<i>12</i>	Housing for people	70	55	55
<i>13</i>	Improvement of slums	62	150	100

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Items	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
14.	Forestry	600	663	685
15.	Protection of environment	31	47	47
16.	Concern for consumer	—	1	1
17.	Energy for villages	—	25	30
	Total	17899	20580	23863

STATEMENT-II

Twenty Point Programme—Punjab Expenditure in the State Plan Sector

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Items	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Attack on Rural Poverty			
	IRDP	526	535	258
	NREP/JRY	253	500	345
	Community Development and Panchayats	529	590	562
	Village and Small Industries	547	328	498
2.	Rainfed Agriculture	—	—	—
3.	Better use of Irrigation	7363	6715	7644

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Items	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5

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4.	Bigger Harvests	3163	4207	5399
5.	Land Reforms	—	—	1
6.	Safe drinking Water (Inclusive of R. Sanitation)	1203	1429	1500
7.	Health for All	296	366	637
8.	Two child Norm-Nutrition	239	275	275
9.	Education	1520	2295	2561
10.	Justice to SC/ST	632	647	700
11.	Opportunities for Youth	162	452	703

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl No	Items	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
12	Housing for people	63	66	53
13	Improvement of slums	62	62	62
14	Forestry	616	640	685
15	Protection of Environment	31	40	42
16	Concern for consumer	—	—	1
17	Energy for villages	25	25	30
Total		17230 (96%)	19172 (93%)	21956 (92%)

Note — The percentage figures in brackets show utilisation of allocation during the respective years

**Implementation of Chattopadhyaya
Commission**

6833. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to implement the recommendations of Chattopadhyaya Commission for the teachers and employees of the Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Government of India have revised the pay-scales for school teachers of Union Territories and various central autonomous bodies including the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in August, 1987. While sanctioning these pay-scales, the recommendations of the 4th Central Pay Commission, report of the Chattopadhyaya Commission and the postulates of National Education Policy have been kept in view.

**Clearance to Punpun-Mohraz-Dardha
Project**

6834. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has given clearance to the Punpun-Mohraz-Dardha Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The project report, duly recommended by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multi-purpose Projects, has not been received in the Planning Commission.

Soviet Offer for Sukhoi Bombers

6835. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.S.R. has offered to sell Sukhoi Bombers to Government of India; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Propellant Factory in A.P.

6836. SHRIM. BAGA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for establishment of a new Propellant Factory at Warangal in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Warangal has excellent infrastructure facilities for setting up the factory; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in accord ing clearance to the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal with the Government to set up a new propellant factory at Warangal in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Anganwadis Under ICDS in U.P.

6837. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Anganwadis are being set up in rural areas in Western Uttar Pradesh under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

(b) if not, whether rural areas are being selected for the purpose keeping in view the need in this regard and

(c) whether a review is being made for the purpose of effective implementation of the programmes in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the selection of ICDS project blocks preference is given to the rural areas predominantly inhabited by SC population, Socially deprived sections of the society and educationally backward minorities, tribal areas, drought-prone and flood-prone regions.

(c) The review of ICDS programme is continuing process. The Scheme has been revived from time to time and based on such

reviews steps are taken to improve the implementation of the Scheme.

Units of Women Development Corporation in Bihar

6838. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Women Development Corporation propose to constitute its units in certain rural areas in Bihar during 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) A Women Development Corporation has not yet been set up in Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Women Development Corporation in Rural Areas of U.P.

6839 SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Women Development Corporation in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) and (b). There is a Central Government scheme for providing assistance to State

Governments for setting up of Women Development Corporations to generate activities among women such as identification of women entrepreneurs, preparation of a shelf of viable projects, facilitating the availability of credit, promotion of marketing through tie-up arrangements strengthening of women's cooperatives and arranging training of beneficiaries in concerned trades, project formulation and financial management. Central Government provides 49% of the share capital. In Uttar Pradesh, a Women Development Corporation had been set up in 1988.

Foreign Ship for Antarctica Expedition

6840. SHRIMORESHWARSAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign ship for the Antarctica expedition is being chartered for a longer duration than is necessary;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether launching of this expedition from Cochin would result in substantial savings in total expenditure, if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) whether all the leading scientists volunteer for this expedition; and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the logistic and infrastructural facilities available at Goa including specialized services of the National Institute of Oceanography, there will be no saving in the total expenditure if the expeditions are launched from Cochin.

(d) Scientists from leading academic and national institutions volunteer for the Antarctic Expeditions and those, who are suited to meet the objectives of the scientific programmes, are nominated. The final selection is made on the recommendations of a committee of eminent scientists, which are in turn based on a thorough appraisal of all the proposed programmes. Once the scientists are selected, they are deputed for the purpose of the expedition under the prescribed conditions.

Cases Referred to CBI by Karnataka

6841. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases referred by Karnataka to Central Bureau of Investigation during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases in which charge-sheets have been filed;

(c) the number of cases closed; and

(d) the number of cases still under investigation?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) 3 cases.

(b) In one case.

(c) Nil.

(d) One case.

Harassment of Tamil Nadu Fishermen by Sri Lankan Naval Force

6842. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports of harassment of Tamil Nadu fishermen by the Sri Lankan Naval force and also

the anti-Indian militant groups within the limits of the territorial waters of India; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure the safety of the Tamil Nadu fishermen and also their rights to fish in our territorial waters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir. However, some reports relating to apprehension of certain Tamil Nadu fishermen by militants in Sri Lankan waters, have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) Indian territorial waters are being patrolled by the Navy and the Coast Guard to ensure the safety and the security of our fishermen. Air surveillance of our territorial waters is also being maintained.

Inclusion of Balawadis Under ICDS Project

6843. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include Balawadis working in Kerala in the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) and (b). The ICDS project area is community development block. The State Government who is the implementing agency for the programme have to ensure that if there is any Balwadi or Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) Centre in the ICDS project area, the

same will have to be merged in the anganwadis. Instructions to that effect have been issued since the inception of the programme in 1975.

(c) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Launch of INSAT-II TS and INSAT-II TSLs

6844. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any programme to launch INSAT-II TSLs in Space;

(b) if so, when these satellites are likely to be launched and the amount likely to be incurred on these and the objectives likely to be fulfilled by these satellites; and

(c) the alternative arrangements made by Government to meet the requirements of the country in this respect for the period till these satellites are launched?

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

(b) INSAT-II (TS) A is scheduled to be launched in November, 1991 and INSAT-II (TS) B, approximately one year later. The total approved project estimate for INSAT-II Test Satellite Project is Rs.403.80 crores which include the expenditure towards the satellites, infrastructure establishment and the launch services.

The main objective of the INSAT-II Test Spacecraft Mission is to establish and demonstrate the indigenous capability to meet the INSAT Space segment requirements during 1990s. The first generation INSAT Satellites will be followed by INSAT-2 opera-

tional spacecraft which will have much larger capacity than the INSAT-1 spacecraft. The INSAT-II Test spacecraft are identical in all respects to the operational INSAT-2 spacecraft. While no operational dependence is planned on the first INSAT-II Test Spacecraft, it is expected that both the INSAT-II Test Spacecraft will provide operational service and will play an important role in the transition from INSAT-1 space-segment.

(c) INSAT-I series of satellites and transponders leased from other satellite systems are providing the services. INSAT-ID scheduled for launch in June 1990 is expected to replace INSAT-IB, which is still being used for providing vital services.

[English]

Tigers of West Champaran, Bihar

6845. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in West Champaran Tiger Reserve, forest cover area is sufficient to home the one hundred tigers living there and if not, the steps taken in this regard,

(b) whether there have been incidents of tigers leaving their natural habitat and entering human habitat 20 to 50 kilometers away from forests and attacking and killing human beings over the past 5 years and

(c) if so, what measures and strategies the Government propose to adopt to contain tigers of West Champaran, Bihar in their natural habitat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) According to the 1989 census report received from the State Government, there are 81 tigers in the 910.5 Sq. Kms forests of West

Champaran district of Bihar. The forest area is sufficient to sustain the existing tiger population.

(b) The Field Director, Valmiki Tiger Reserve has informed that during the past five years, there have been two incidents of tigers leaving their natural habitat and entering human habitation. On 8.4.1986, a tiger killed a boy of three years in a village Sabeya in district West Champaran, which is 15Kms away from forests. And on 10.11.1987, two people were killed near village Balthar, which is about 40 Kms away from forests.

(c) The occasional straying of tigers from the forest area is mainly due to the disturbance caused in the natural habitat of tigers. Activities like extradiation of boulders from the forest area and unregulated human movement have been the main disturbing factors. The establishment of Valmiki Tiger Reserve over 840.26 Sq.Kms of these forests will restrict such disturbances and natural habitat of wild animals including tigers will be restored. This is expected to stop the straying of tigers from the forests.

High Power Committee for Sports

6846. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for setting up of a high power committee with ex-Olympions and other experts to formulate the formation of play and playing system, coaching procedures, improvement of Stamina and physical fitness and food habits; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Misuse of Research Funds by Jawaharlal Nehru University

6847. SHRI P. PENCHALAI AH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has received any report about misusing of research project funds by the Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

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

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

Defence production Installations in Kerala

6848. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the defence production installations under construction in Kerala at present;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to set up any new installation in the State during the Eighth Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) There is no defence production installation under construction in Kerala, at present.

(b) There is no proposal to set up any new defence production installation in Kerala during the Eighth Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

Selection Grade for K.V. Principals

6849. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to grant selection grade to the Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas to the tune of 20 per cent of the sanctioned strength;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the decision has since been given effect to; and

(d) if so, since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has adopted the revised pay scales for school teachers w.e.f. 1.1.1986 as per instructions contained in the Department of Education letter dated 12.8.1987. In accordance with these orders, there is no provision for grant of selection grade to the Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas.

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

[*Translation*]

Pattern of Central Assistance to States

6850. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the existing pattern of Central assistance in regard to backward areas in the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the changes proposed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) At present, there is no proposal to revise the existing pattern of Central assistance to the States (and simplicity to backward areas in States) in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

SC/ST Employees in Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

6851. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of employees working in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and number of SC/ST employees among them category-wise;

(b) whether the quota reserved for SC/ST employees is complete; and

(c) if not, the action being taken to complete it?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a)

Category	No. of employees		
	Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4
Group 'A'	97	10	1
Group 'B'	277	34	1
Group 'C'	335	41	6
Group 'D'	176	32	6

(b) In respect of the posts for which appointments are made by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, the quota of SC/ST is complete. For the posts for which the appointments are made by other cadre controlling authorities, adequate representation of SC/ST categories is ensured by the respective cadre controlling authorities.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Pollution in Metropolitan Cities

6852. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some metropolitan cities have been increasingly affected by pollution;

(b) whether Delhi is one of them;

(c) if so, what are the various factors leading to the pollution of the metropolitan cities; and

(d) the various steps taken to keep these cities pollution free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main factors leading to the pollution of metropolitan cities are rapid urban growth; industrial activity; and increase in the number of motor vehicles.

(d) The steps taken include the following:-

- (i) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (ii) Ambient air quality standards have been evolved.
- (iii) A network of ambient air quality and water quality monitoring stations has been set up.
- (iv) Air pollution control areas have been notified.
- (v) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries
- (vi) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards for the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated limits.

(vii) Industries have been directed to install necessary pollution control equipment on a time bound basis. Legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

(viii) Schemes for construction/augmentation of sewerage and drainage system and for treatment of sewage from cities, including solid waste management, have been taken up.

(ix) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas.

(x) The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 have been amended making them comprehensive and providing deterrent penalties for violation of the provisions of the Act.

(xi) National standards for exhaust from automobiles have been laid down for the vehicles on the road and for the vehicles at the manufacturing stage and environment procedures have been prescribed.

(xii) Public awareness campaigns have been launched on vehicular pollution.

(xiii) The Petroleum Industry has been asked to bring down the lead content in petrol to 0.15 gms/litre, by 1993.

(xiv) The manufacturers have been asked to give a certificate to the

effect that the exhaust from the vehicles are within the prescribed limits.

- (xv) The vehicle manufacturers have been asked to make the necessary changes in the design of the vehicles for compliance of the prescribed standards.

Retrenchment of Employees from H.A.L.

6853. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 133 employees from H.A.L. Nasik, Maharashtra, have been retrenched even after completion of four years of their apprenticeship;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made to absorb them into permanent service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) HAL, Nasik Division, have not retrenched any employee. However, out of the latest batch of 126 trainees, who were undergoing training under HAL's Apprenticeship Scheme after completion of their training under the Apprentice Act 1961, 124 trainees have been relieved between January 90 and April, 90 on completion of their respective training periods. The remaining two trainees had abandoned the training on their own in Nov/Dec., 1989.

(b) and (c). The absorption of these trainees as regular employees has not been possible as the company is not in a position to induct permanent employees in their trades at present in the light of the projected work load. However, as and when requirement for

additional personnel arises in the relevant trades, these trainees will be given preference in employment subject to their being found otherwise qualified. The company has also been advised to convey the list of these trainees to the other Public Sector Undertakings for considering them for appointment against suitable posts in their organisations.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Junior High School

6854. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open Junior High Schools in each village;

(b) if so, the time by which such schools are likely to be opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Opening of new Junior High Schools, generally called upper primary or middle schools, and upgradation of existing primary schools is a continuous process dependent upon increase in enrolment and retention at primary stage, improvement in transition rate from primary to upper primary levels and the availability of resources in the State Plans. The Central Government neither opens such schools nor does it have any scheme to support such activity.

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh

6855. shri sarju PRASAD SAROJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by Government

for opening Kendriya vidyalayas at various places in the country;

(b) the number of Kendriya vidyalaya in Uttar Pradesh at present and the locations thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to open more Kendriya vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91,

(d) if so, the locations thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government also propose to open a Kendriya vidyalaya in Pratapgarh district, and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The criteria for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas are presented in Statement-I below.

(b) Information on number and location of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh is presented in Statement-II below.

(c) and (d) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has received proposals for opening of Vidyalayas at the following stations in the State of Uttar Pradesh sponsored by the agencies indicated against each:

i)	Sarai Chhabila-Jat, Distt Bulandshahar	—	State Government
ii)	Dadri, Distt. Ghaziabad	—	State Government
iii)	Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad	—	Vice-Chancellor of the University
iv)	Opto Electronics Factory, Dehradun	—	Ministry of Defence
v)	Chopan, Distt. Mirzapur	—	Railways

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

(e) and (f). The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has not received any proposal from any prescribed sponsoring agency for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Pratapgarh District in Uttar Pradesh

The Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened in the Civil and Defence Sector to meet the educational needs of Children of transferable Central Government employees and in the Project Sector to meet the requirements

of the Project sponsoring authorities.

Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened at places having a concentration of at least 1000 Central Government employees and when to begin with there are at least 200 children (500 in the case of big cities) willing to be enrolled in different classes of the proposed Kendriya Vidyalaya. The proposal for opening the Kendriya Vidyalaya are to be sponsored by Ministries or departments of Government of India, State Governments, Union Territory Administrations organisation of employees belonging to the eligible categories who should agree to provide the

following facilities:

- i) 15 acres of land free of cost or on nominal cost.
- ii) Temporary accommodation to run the Kendriya Vidyalaya till Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is able to construct its own accommodation.
- iii) Provision of residential accommodation to at least 50% of the Staff where alternative accommodation may not be available within reasonable distance from the school.

Besides, Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened in Project Sector in places of public sector undertakings of Government of India or institutions of higher learning if:

- i) adequate number of children are available.
- ii) infrastructural facilities are available as above; and
- iii) the undertaking/institution agrees to meet all recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the Vidyalaya

STATEMENT-II

List of Kendriya Vidyalayas with its location in Uttar Pradesh as on 31 3 1990

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2
1	Air Force Station, No 1, Agra
2	Agra Cantt No 2, Grand Parade Road, Agra Cantt
3	Manauri Air Force Station Allahabad
4	New Cantt Allahabad
5	IFFCO Township PO Phulpur, Allahabad
6	Azamgarh
7	Babina Cantt
8	Air Force Station, Izatnagar, Bareilly
9	Bareilly No 1, Jat Regimental Cantt Bareilly

Sl. No.	Name and Address
1	2
10.	Bareilly No. II, ASC New Road, Bareilly Cantt.
11.	Birpur, Dehradun.
12.	Forest Research Institute, PO New Forest, Dehradun.
13.	Hathibarkala No I, Dehradun.
14.	Hathibarkala No. II, Dehradun
15.	Ordnance Factory, Raipur, Dehradun
16.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Kaulagarth Road, Dehradun.
17.	Virbhadi a, Rishikesn, District Dehradun.
18.	Hardwar No. 1, BHEL, Ranipur, Hardwar.
19.	Hardwar No. 2, BHEL, Ranipur, Hardwar.
20.	Air Force Station, Hindon Ghaziabad.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2
21.	Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar, District Ghaziabad
22.	CRPF, Rampur
23.	Rana Pratap Marg, Jhansi Cantt
24.	Armapur Ordnance Factory, Kalpi Road, Kanpur
25.	Air Force Station, Chakri No I, Kanpur
26	Air Force Station, Chakri No II Kanpur
27	IIT Kanpur
28	Garhwal Rifle, Landsdowns, District Pauri Garhwal
29.	AMC Centre, Lucknow
30	RDSO, Alambagh, Lucknow.
31	Mathura No I, Near Golf Ground, Mathura Cantt

Sl. No.	Name and Address
1	2
32.	Mathura No. II, Mathura Refinery Project.
33.	Dogra Lines, Meerut Cantt.
34.	Punjab Lines, Meerut Cantt.
35.	Sikh Lines, Meerut Cantt.
36.	Mughalsarai, District Varanasi.
37.	Varanasi Cantt.
38.	Varanasi No. I, BHU Campus, Varanasi.
39.	Varanasi No. II, Diasal Locomotive Workshop, Varanasi.
40.	Bharkatia Pithoragarh.
41.	Rai Bareilly.
42.	Ranikhet, Almora.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2
43.	B K Cantt , Roorkee Cantt
44.	Air Force Station, Saraswa, Saharanpur
45	Station Headquarters, Shahjhanpur
46	Singhrauli Super Thermal Power Project, Shakti Nagar, District Mirzapur
47	Lake View Camp Talbahat
48	Mamaura Air Force Station, C/o 56 A P O
49	Station Headquarters Faizabad
50	Air Force Station Gorakhpur
51	Air Force Station Bamrauli Allahabad
52	Kanpur Cantt
53	Clothing Factory Shahjhanpur

Sl. No.	Name and Address
1	2
54.	52 Mtn. Arty. C/o 56 A.P.O. Rawala
55.	Air Force Station, Hindon No II
56.	S-J, Aliganj, Lucknow.
57.	Kashipur, District Nainital.
58.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Kumaon, District Nainital.
59.	Banbassa District Nainital
60.	Noida Complex, District Ghaziabad
61.	Unnao
62.	Gomati Nagar, B.O. Ujrum, PO Mahanagar, Lucknow.
63.	Chheoki, Allahabad.

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2
64	National Thermal Power Project, Rihand Super Thermal Power, Bilapur, PO Rihand Nagar, Distric Dehradun
65.	Dehradun Cantt District Dehradun
66.	BHEL, Township, Jagdishpur Industrial Area, District Sultanpur
67	Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad
68	Indian Military Academy Dehradun
69	Air Force Station Bakshi-ka-Talab Lucknow
70	Air Force Station, Chakeri No III Kanpur
71	Ord Equipment Factory, Hazratpur-283101 District Agra
72	Bulandshahar
73	Rajput Regimental Centre, Fatehgarh
74.	A F S Dadri, PO Dhoom Dadri, District Ghaziabad

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2
75.	No. 60 Squadron, A.F.S. Chandinegar, District Meerut, C/056 APO.
76.	Clement Town, Headquarters Dehradun Sub Area, Dehradun.
77.	Ordance Equipment Factory, Kanpur Cantt.
78.	OF, Armapur, Kanpur-208009.
79.	Barrack Road, Agra Cantt.
80.	Jhansi, GPO Jhansi.
81.	IFFCO Ltd., Aonla Project, Chapat (Aonla), District Bareilly
82.	Almora-263601.
83.	Government Opium and Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur.
84.	Amhat, District Sultanpur-228001.
85.	New Tehri Town, Tehri Garhwal.

Sl. No.	Name and Address
1	2
86	Kansain-Uttarkashi
87	Railway Colony, Jhansi No III
88	Moradabad-244001
89	Izat Nagar, Model Colony, District Bareilly
90	SGPGI Rae Bareli Road Uttarlia Lucknow
91	ITI Mankapur ESS Project Mankapur District Ghonda
92	ITI Rae Bareilly
93	Auraiya Gas Power Project Dityapur District Etawah
94	ITBP, Campus, Seemadwar, Dehradun
95	OEE No II, Kanpur
96	SSB Group Centre, PO Sinagar District Pauri Garhwal

Sl. No.	Name and Address
1	2
97.	ITI Naini Limited, PO TSL Naini, District Allahabad.
98.	EBS, PO Babugarh, District Ghaziabad.
99.	Lucknow Cantt.
100.	PO Joshimath, District Chamoli.
101.	Baad, District Mathura.
102.	Haldwani Cantt., District Nainital.
103.	Mussoorie.
104.	Old Cantt. Allahabad.
105.	NCTPP (NTPC) Dadri, District Ghaziabad.
106.	NHPC, Nanakpur, Banbassa.

[English]

**Strength of Cadets and Faculty in
Kazhakkuttam Sainik School, Kerala**

6856. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of Cadets and faculty at Kazhakkuttam Sainik School, Kerala;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase intake of Cadets in the School; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The number of students and teachers at Sainik School, Kazhakkuttam, Kerala is 609 and 34 respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Sports Training Centres

6857. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to open more sports training centres on the lines of the National Institute of Sports at Patiala; and

(b) if so, when and the States in which such sports training centres would be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

[Translation]

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas

6858. SHRIGULABCHAND KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether demands for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas have been received;

(b) if so, the details of the place for which such demands have been received;

(c) whether these vidyalayas are opened by Government to provide education to the wards of central Government employees only;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to open Kendriya Vidyalayas at each tehsil headquarter to impart better education in rural areas also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are furnished in the statement given below.

(c) These vidyalayas are opened to provide education to the wards of transferable Central Government employees; where the Vidyalayas are opened for the benefit of employees of public undertakings/ projects, admissions are given for the wards of such employees as well.

(d) The reason for the scheme of Kendriya Vidyalayas being primarily implemented for catering to the educational needs of the wards of the above mentioned categories of employees is that their education is liable to

be disrupted due to frequent and sudden transfers of these employees, often from one linguistic region to another.

(e) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Sl No	State	Name of the Stations
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	(1) Gooty
2	Arunachal Pradesh	(1) Along (2) Jairampur (3) Ranga Nadi Hydro Electric Project
3	Bihar	(1) Barkakana (2) AFS Biheta (3) Jhajha (4) Harnabagan (5) Shahpur Patoni
4	Gujarat	(1) ONGC Sabarmati (2) Kawas Gas Power Project Surat (3) AFS, Samana
5	Haryana	(1) Kharak Kalan
6	Himachal Pradesh	(1) Naleti (2) ITBP Sarhan (3) NHPC Chamera (4) Mohal (5) Indora (6) Rampur (7) Sapri (8) Baldian (9) Una (10) Shilaru
7	Jammu & Kashmir	(1) AFS Udhampur
8	Karnataka	(1) Mangalore (2) Vinoba Nagar
9	Kerala	(1) Trichur (2) Kottayam

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Stations
1	2	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	(1) Bina (2) Ratlam (3) Shahdol (4) Raipur (5) NFL Vijaipur (6) GAIL Vijaipur (7) SECL Bistrampur (8) Balaghat (9) Dawas (10) Damoh (11) Dhar (12) Saugor (13) Sidhi (14) Parwaha
11.	Maharashtra	(1) Ajni (2) Dehu Road (3) Ordnance Factory Estate, Dehu Road (4) NAD Karanja
12.	Manipur	(1) Samsai
13.	Meghalaya	(1) Kimini
14.	Nagaland	(1) Mokakkchung (2) Ghaspani (3) Zunhebata (4) Sewak Project, Dimapur (5) Doyang Hydro Electric Project
15.	Orissa	(1) Sundergarh (2) Cuttack (3) Keonjhar (4) Gudari (5) Rourkela (6) Angul Town (7) Bhawani-Patnam (8) Mancheswar (9) Bolaipal
16.	Punjab	(1) Jalalabad West (2) Jalandhar Cantt.
17.	Rajasthan	(1) Beawar (2) Phulera (3) Pokaran (4) Chittorgarh (5) Dungarpur (6) Dholpur (7) Bundi (8) Sikar (9) Kota (10) Dausa (11) Sirahi (12) Tonk

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of the Stations</i>
1	2	3
18.	Tamil Nadu	(1) Anna Nagar (2) AFS Aadi (3) Naval Air Station, Arkonam
19.	Tripura	(1) Gokul Nagar (2) Saibagan
20.	Uttar Pradesh	(1) Dadri (2) Sarai Chabila Jat (3) Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad (4) Opto Electronics Factory, Dehradun (5) Chopan (6) Ghonoo
21.	West Bengal	(1) Burdwan
22.	Delhi	(1) University of Delhi

[*English*]

Allocation to North Eastern Region

6859. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allocation in the current year for the North-eastern region has been made; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how does it compare with the allocation made during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Details are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Outlays under the State Plans of the 7 States of the North Eastern Region and the North Eastern Council (excluding Special Central Assistance for Hill Area Development of Assam and for SC/ST for Assam Manipur and Tripura and Central Ministries)

Sl. No	States	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	North Eastern Council	165	185	215	202
2	Assam	575	610	635	675
3	Arunachal Pradesh	110	126	150	183
4	Manipur	105	122.5	142	170
5	Mizoram	70	85	102	125
6	Meghalaya	110	130	150	175

Sl. No.	States	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Nagaland	94	110	132	145
8.	Tripura	122	144	167	200
	Grand Total:	1351	1512.5	1693	1875

**Conditions for Opening Kendriya
Vidyalayas in Public Sectors**

686Q. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) details of terms laid down by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for the sponsoring Authority in Public Undertakings for their agreement before accepting the proposal for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(b) details of the procedure for making the sponsoring authority adhere to the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). A statement containing the terms and conditions for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the places of Public Sector Undertakings/Institutions of higher learning is given below. In addition, provision of medical, transport recreation facilities etc. are negotiated with the sponsoring authorities in order to secure for Kendriya Vidyalaya staff facilities as available to their project staff.

STATEMENT

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

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

I. GENERAL

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

II. FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

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

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

The sponsoring authority will have to provide a suitable piece of land free of cost, measuring about 15 acres on which land of vidyalaya Building/Staff quarters/hostel/Playground will have to be developed and constructed by the sponsoring authority out of its own fund in accordance with Kendriya

Vidyalaya Sangathan norms. In case of existing building, atleast 20 rooms of such sizes as to accommodate atleast 40 students per section are required. This accommodation may be sufficient for classes upto V with two sections including consequential expansion of the Kendriya Vidyalaya for 3-4 years. This may also include Principal's room, staff room, library room, office and accommodation for other miscellaneous activities like music, NCC, Scouting and guiding, SUPW, Etc. A sketch map of the accommodation indicating the size of the rooms proposed to be provided may be enclosed. Temporary accommodation once provided to house the classes shall not be withdrawn unless KVS is satisfied with alternate arrangements made in this regard by the sponsoring authority.

IV. RESIDENTIAL ACCOMODATION:

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

V. ADMISSIONS

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

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

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS IN PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS:

- a) Children of the employees of the concerned undertaking provided it meets all expenses, recurring as well as non-recurring, land, building and equipment etc.
- b) Children of Central Government employees including Defence/CRPF/BSF personnel in uniform and employees of All India Services and Indian Foreign Service.
- c) Children of transferable employees of the Autonomous bodies and other Public Sector Undertakings, fully financed by the Central Government.
- d) Children of non-transferable Central Government employees and Defence Personnel; and
- e) Children of the other floating population which includes civilian population desirous of joining the pattern studies adopted in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS IN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER LEARNING:

- a) Children of the employees of the Institution where land, building, equipment and recurring and non-recurring expenses are provided by the Institution concerned;
- b) Children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence/CRPF/BSF personnel in uniform and employees of All India Services and Indian Foreign Service;

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

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

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

VI. STAFF:

The entire staff will be appointed by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on the scales

of pay and terms and conditions prescribed from time to time by the Sangathan.

VII. VIDYALAYA MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE:

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

VIII. AFFILIATION:

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

- IX. In the event of violation of the terms and conditions for running the Kendriya Vidyalaya by the sponsoring authority the Sangathan will have the right to close down the Kendriya Vidyalaya and examine the distribution of assets and liabilities in consultation with the Government of India.
- X. Further, aforesaid terms and conditions are subject to modification in the light of the directive of Government of India/Board of Governors' decision taken from time to Time.

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

UGC Assistance to Kerala Universities and Colleges

6861. SHRI K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given by University Grants Commission to the college and Universities in Kerala for the development of the faculty, research and sports during 1990-91 to colleges and universities in Kerala for the development of the faculty, research and sports during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of assistance proposed to be given during 1990-91 to colleges and universities in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) University Grants Commission provides general development grants to the universities for strengthening institutional infrastructure like buildings, books and jour-

nals, equipment and appointment of teachers. Assistance under special schemes is provided for a variety of programme for enrichment of quality of teaching, research and extension. Development of faculty and promotion of research are integral to most of the schemes. According to the information furnished by UGC, the details of grants given to universities in Kerala during the 7th Plan for general development and for special schemes are as follows:

Rupees in lakhs

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>General Development Grants</i>	<i>Grants under Special Schemes</i>	<i>Sports.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	University of Calicut	100.83	46.57	—
2.	Cochin University of Science and Technology	123.85	136.13	—
3.	University of Kerala	137.81	124.28	—
4.	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	57.50	—	—

University Grants Commission provides financial assistance to colleges for development of infrastructure like buildings, books and journals, equipment and faculty improve-

ment. According to the information furnished by U.G.C., the details of grants made to colleges in Kerala during the 7th Plan are as follows:

Rupees in lakhs

<i>Number of Colleges fit to receive grants</i>	<i>Buildings, books and journals and equipment</i>	<i>Faculty improvement</i>	<i>Sports</i>
142	444.88	55.34	1.75

(b) The allocation of grants for universities and colleges by U.G.C. is made for the entire Plan period. U.G.C. has invited proposals from universities for assistance during the 8th Plan. According to the information furnished by the Commission, the level of assistance during the 8th Plan would continue to remain at least at the same level as during the 7th Plan.

[*Translation*]

Indira Gandhi Institute for Physical Education and Sports Science

6862. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indira Gandhi Institute for Physical Education and Sports Science is run under Delhi University;

(b) if so, the total grants given so far to the Institute;

(c) whether this institute has neither a building nor a playground of its own; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) This Institute is being run by Delhi Administration and is affiliated to the Delhi University.

(b) The total grant released to the college since inception (1987) so far is Rs. 89,79,050.

(c) and (d). At present the Institution is housed in Ludlow Castle, Sports Complex, Sham Nath Marg, Delhi. There is a proposal with Delhi administration to shift the Institute on a permanent basis to Vivek Vihar, where

the required facilities would be made available.

[*English*]

Complaints Against ECIL

6863. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electronics Corporation of India Limited has given contract to a large number of individuals to attend to complaints relating to EC TV;

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure that they render satisfactory service and do not replace parts with old ones in TVs;

(c) whether Electronics Corporation of India limited does not enter into service contract of TVs till such time they find that all the parts are in good conditions;

(d) if so, reasons thereof;

(e) the reasons for increasing the rates for casual visits and annual service contract; and

(f) details of steps taken to streamline the working of ECIL service department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Besides using its own service technicians, ECIL gives contracts to qualified personnel for servicing EC-TV sets.

(b) The Contract licensees are trained by ECIL, Personnel from ECIL periodically monitor the services rendered by licenses and ensure that the service is satisfactory. The contract stipulates that parts to be replaced are taken by the licensee exclusively from ECIL.

(c) ECIL does not stipulate any pre-condition for entering into service contract immediately after warranty or as an extension of existing service contract. However, when the service contract is entered into with ECIL after a break, ECIL ensures that the set is in working condition.

(d) This is done to ensure that no unfair use is made of the service contract.

(e) The increase in rates is on account of increased wages and increased material cost.

(f)

(i) Public grievance redressal procedures have been initiated at the Branch Offices.

(ii) Corporate Office takes periodical meetings with branch managers to examine the quality of service and effects improvement.

(iii) Adequate stock of standard spare parts ensured at the Branch Offices.

(iv) All the licensees and EC TV technicians are trained at regular intervals to keep them acquainted with latest models. Their performance is monitored regularly and necessary corrective steps are taken to improve the same.

National Wasteland Development Board

6864. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the National Wasteland Development Board;

(b) the number of people currently employed by the Board and its annual budget;

(c) the details of notable work, if any, done by the Board till now;

(d) whether any additional measures are being contemplated to enhance its effectiveness; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The National Wastelands Development Board was established in 1985 with the principal aim of bringing a massive programme of afforestation and tree planting.

(b) Currently, the employees of the Board number 146. The budget of the Board for 1990-91 is Rs. 85 crores.

(c) The more notable works done by the Board are:

(i) For the first time wastelands in the country have been defined and categorised. Wastelands maps have been prepared for 146 districts in 19 States.

(ii) The targets for afforestation and tree planting under 20-Point Programme have been achieved.

(iii) A large number of voluntary agencies in different parts of the country have been encouraged to take up field projects.

(iv) Cooperatives, including the Dairy Cooperatives and Tree Growers and Farm Forestry Cooperatives, have been encouraged to raise nurseries

and take up farm forestry and silvi-pasture activities on public lands.

- (v) Decentralised Nurseries Scheme has been initiated in most States.
- (vi) Funding support for Social Forestry activities was secured under the Rural Employment Programmes.

(d) and (e). With a view to enhance the effectiveness of the Board, it has been decided recently that the Board shall guide and oversee the Wastelands Development Programme and for this purpose, it will adopt a mission approach for enlisting peoples' participation, harnessing the inputs of science and technology and achieving inter-disciplinary coordination in programme planning and implementation. The new strategy aims at integrated land use planning on watershed basis, village level action plans, emphasis on conservation and natural regeneration, fuelwood, fodder and timber production and technology extension.

Jurisdiction of CAT over Public Sector Undertaking

6865. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the jurisdiction of Central Administrative Tribunal (C.A.T) to cover the administrative litigations of Banking and Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Although under Section 14(2) of the Adminis-

trative Tribunals Act, 1985 there exists a provision for bringing all Corporations/Societies and local and other authorities owned and controlled by the Government of India, under the purview of the Central Administrative Tribunal no such general notification covering all such corporations/societies including Banking and Public Sector Undertakings has so far been issued as the CAT is not presently in a position to take up additional work involved in respect of Public Sector Undertakings, etc.

Electronic Industries in Nagaland

6866. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether environmental conditions of Nagaland are most suitable for development of electronic industries;

(b) whether any study has been made in this regard; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to set up various electronic units in the state;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Dust-free and relatively low-humid climate is considered to be favourable for electronics industry. However, there are other more important aspects viz. availability of trained manpower, transport facilities, proximity of market or a major urban area etc. which are essential for the industry.

(b) No specific study has been carried out by the Department of Electronics in this regard.

(c) to (e). Government has no proposal

in this regard. No application for issue of Industrial Licences/Letter of Intent has been received in the Department of Electronics for setting up of electronics units in the State of Nagaland.

Schemes for Development of Tharu Tribe in Bihar

6867. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to adopt socio-economic schemes for the socio-economic development of the Tharu tribes of West Champaran, Bihar, affected by the setting up of Valmiki Tiger Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). There are no villages in the core area of the Valmiki Tiger Reserve. The villages in the buffer area of this tiger Reserve are mainly inhabited by the people of Tharu tribe. The Management Plan for this Tiger Reserve received from the State Government mentions the following steps for socio-economic development of these tribes:

- (i) The villagers should be motivated to raise the plants such as teak, sissoo on the bunds of their agricultural fields.
- (ii) For short term benefit fruit trees should also be planted.
- (iii) Dairy development works should be carried out to make them self sufficient. This should include piggery and poultry.
- (iv) These programmes can be integrated with Area Develop-

ment Schemes through Blocks and Panchayats.

- (v) Unemployed local youths from the local villages can be selected as guides for the park.
- (vi) Use of non-conventional energy can be enhanced with the help of Khadi Gram Udyog Board by establishing community gobar gas plant in the villages.
- (vii) Project Tiger should finance schemes like pasture development, forest based cottage industries such as sal leaf plate manufacturing, honey bee rearing boxes.
- (viii) Insurance companies may be involved for crop compensation if the crops is damaged by wild animals.
- (ix) Compensation for the human beings and cattle killed by wild animals should be paid as early as possible.

CSIR Cases in CAT and Supreme Court

6868. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of case filed in the Central Administrative Tribunal and the Supreme Court by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (C.S.I.R.) (including its Units) and its employees during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases decided in the Tribunal and the Supreme Court and implemented by CSIR;

(c) the number of cases pending imple-

mentation; and

(d) the total expenditure of C.S.I.R. (including its units) on such litigation in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The total number of cases filed in Central Administrative Tribunal and Supreme Court between CSIR and its employees in last 3 years i.e. from 1.4.1987 to 1.4.1990 is 196 (this includes cases filed by Daily Wagers/Contract Workers/ Work Charged Persons/Pool Officers/Apprentices).

(b) and (c). Our of the above 56 cases have been decided. Decision in all cases except 7 has been implemented.

(d) The total amount, inclusive of Advocate fee, Court fee and expenses, spent by CSIR in contesting the cases in CAT and Supreme Court, as also in the (High Court and all courts including in Labour Court and Arbitrations) for the three years (upto 31.3.1989) is Rs. 18.452 lakhs.

Integrated Rural Energy Planning Centres

6869. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:
SHRIYASHWANTRAPATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to set up Integrated Rural Energy Planning Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of places selected for the purpose and criteria for locating such centres;

(c) the total number of such centres set up as on 31 March, 1990;

(d) the benefits likely to be accrued from these centres;

(e) whether Government propose to set up more such centres in future; if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Centres for Integrated Rural Energy Planning are being set up at Bangalore (Karnataka), Shillong (Meghalaya), Lucknow (U.P.) and Kheda (Gujarat). These centres are being set up to create training facilities on regional basis.

(c) Centre for Integrated Rural Energy Planning in Union Territory of Delhi has already started functioning. The work for the setting up of Centres at Bangalore, Shillong Lucknow and Kheda was started in 1989-90.

(d) The Centres would impart training to manpower at the village, block and State levels and undertake and organise R&D activities. The centres would thus develop capabilities of States/UTs for preparing and implementing decentralised area-based integrated rural energy plans and projects for the rapid economic development of rural areas.

(e) and (f). The setting up of the above Centres was taken up during the Seventh Plan. The question of setting up new centres for the Eighth Plan will be considered while finalising the Eighth Plan.

**Expenses on Artists and Craftsmen
Participating in Festivals at Paris and
Moscow**

6870. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI
SHAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state:

(a) whether artists and craftsmen of
India participated in the festivals at Paris and
Moscow;

(b) if so, the details of number of artists
and craftsmen, State-wise;

(c) the details of the expenses incurred
by the Government on travelling, accommo-
dation, food and remuneration of these art-
ists and craftsmen; and

(d) the total expenses borne by Govern-
ment?

SHRI MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-
VELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI
MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1908 Indian artistes and a few
craftsmen participated in the Festival of India
in the USSR. State-wise details of 1588
artistes are given below in a Statement-
I. The remaining number drawn from many
States of India were part of the closing events
of the Festival.

521 artistes, including one craftsman
participated in the Festival of India in France.
A list of the groups which participated is
given below in Statement-II. These artistes
were also drawn from many of the States of
India.

(c) Under an Agreement with the recipi-
ent countries, expenditure on accommo-
dation and food abroad, was the responsibility
of the host country. However, expenditure
on travel and remuneration for the 1588
artistes referred to in the reply to part (b) was
Rs. 2,96,93,959.

(d) The total expenditure on the Festival
of India in France was Rs. 3.89 crores. The
total expenditure on the Festival of India in
the USSR was Rs. 14.48 crores.

STATEMENT-I

Festival of India in USSR state-wise distribution of Artists

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State U. T.</i>	<i>No. of Artists</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17
3.	Bihar	34
4.	Goa	18
5.	Gujarat	174
6.	Haryana	16

1	2	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	16
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	25
9.	Karnataka	43
10.	Kerala	85
11.	Madhya Pradesh	102
12.	Maharashtra	79
13.	Manipur	91
14.	Nagaland	16
15.	Orissa	83
16.	Punjab	40
17.	Rajasthan	82
18.	Sikkim	10
19.	Tamil Nadu	209
20.	Tripura	12
21.	Uttar Pradesh	36
22.	West Bengal	127
23.	Delhi	220
Total		1588

STATEMENT-II*France***(a) Classical Music**

1. Classical Drummers (led by Shri Kumar Bose)

2. Manipuri Dance group (led by Shri Prakash Singh Khumanthem)

3. Subash Chandram
4. Fahtmuddin Daagar

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. Kumar Gundharva | (Orissi) |
| 6. N. Ramani | 3. Vedntam Satyanarayana
Sharma (Kuchipudi) |
| 7. B.M. Baalmurli Krishna | 4. Priyadarshini Gopalan (Bhurata
Natyam) |
| 8. Jayanthi Gopal (Mridangam) | 5. Manipuri Group of Darshana
Jhaveri |
| 9. Bhimsen Joshi | 6. Kathak Group of Pt. Birju Ma-
haraj |
| 10. E. Gayatri (Veena) | |
| 11. /Vijay Raghav Rao (Flute) | |
| 12. U. Srinivas (Mandolln) | 2. <i>Folk</i> |
| 13. D.K. Pattamal | 1. Mer Raas group (led by Shri
Mansukh Joshi) |
| 14. D.K. Jayaraman | 2. Dang Adivasi group (led by
Lokhande Jayarambhai Ra-
tanbhai) |
| 15. N. Rajam (Violln) | 3. Naubat players (led by Suleman
Jume Jumunli) |
| 16. Sabir Khan | 4. Folk Singers: Shri Babubhai
Rampura and Shri Dolarbhai
Gandhvi |
| 17. N. Raviklran (Gottuvadyam) | 5. Langas (led by Shri Kaha Ram) |
| 18. Buddhaditya Mukherji (Sitar) | 6. Tera Tall group (led by Ms. Bhuri
Bal) |
| 19. N.A. Dagar and Z.A. Dagar | 7. Pandavani group with Teejan Bai
(led by Shri Bunsli Kaul) |
| 20. Shri Shiv Kumar Sharma (San-
toor) | 8. Panthi dancers (led by Shri
Agarahlij) |
| 21. K.J. Yesudas | 9. Theyyam group (led by Shri A.
Kunhiraman Nambiar) |
| 22. T. Jayashenkar (Nadaswaram) | |
| 23. Parveen Sultana | |
| 24. K. Rao (Gottuvadyam) | |
| 25. Bismillah Khan (Shehna) | |

(b) *Classical Dance*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Ms. Kshemavati (Mohinlaattam) | 10. Thayambukka & Panchavadyum
Troupe (led by Shri Marath Bala-
krishan) |
| 2. Kum Kum Mohanti and group | |

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>11. Kalaripayattu Troupe (led by Shri C.V. Govinda Kutty Nair)</p> <p>12. Theur Koothu Group (led by Shri Duraisumy Kanappa Thaambiran)</p> <p>13. Qawail Group (led by Shri Jaffar Hussain)</p> <p>14. Folk Drummers (led by Shri Jagan Nath)</p> <p>15. West Bengal Puppets (led by Smt Uma Goswamy)</p> <p>16. Baul Singers (led by Shri Shyam Sunder Das Baul)</p> <p>17. Kinnaur Dance group from Himachal (led by Shri NIwal Joshi)</p> <p>18. Giddha Dance group (led by Ms. Geetika Kaiha)</p> <p>19. Lavani group (led by Shri Kamikar M Sontakke)</p> <p>20. Koodlattam group from Kerala</p> <p>21. Nagaland Dance Troupe (led by Miss Ahoni Choppy)</p> <p>22. Yakshagana Group (led by Smt. Leela Upadhyaya)</p> <p>23. Tolu Bomlaatta (led by Shri Rama Rao)</p> <p>24. Kathuputli Group (led by Shri Khairati Ram Bhat)</p> <p>25. Seraikella Chhau Group (led by Shri Kedar Nath Sahoo)</p> <p>26. Purulla Chhau Group (led by Shri Gaambhir Singh)</p> | <p>27. Mayurbhanj Chhau Group (led by Sh. Sudhansu Mohan Routray)</p> <p>28. Thang Ta Group (led by Sh. M.Arun Singh)</p> <p>29. Bhukhan Group (led by Km. Krishna Kumar)</p> <p>30. Baul Group (led Chandi Charan Das Daul)</p> <p>31. Rass Lila Group (led by Sh. Giridhari Lal Sharma)</p> <p>32. Mando Group (led by Ms. Clea H. Lobo)</p> <p>33. Gondhal Group (led by Sh. Ashokji Ganesh Parunjpe)</p> <p>34. Langas and Mungaaniyars (led by Sh. Munohar Lalas)</p> |
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Branch of Delhi Public Library in West Delhi

6871. **SHRI T. BALA GOUD:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a branch of Delhi Public Library in West Delhi;

(b) if so, whether a plot of land near Raja Garden Crossing, on Shivaji Marg, has been earmarked a number of years ago for the purpose;

(c) the reasons as to why the building has not been constructed so far;

(d) whether the funds for construction of the building for the Library have been allocated and sanctioned; and

(e) when the building for the Library is

likely to be constructed and Library opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A plot measuring 1.47 acres was acquired by Delhi Public Library in 1976 for the setting up of library.

(c) Construction could not be undertaken so far due to financial constraints.

(d) and (e). The funds to Delhi Public Library are allocated on the basis of their proposals vis-a-vis outlays approved for the Plan on an annual lump sum basis. Delhi Public Library will have to work out inter-se priority of its projects and undertake construction.

[*Translation*]

Vacant Post of Chairman Bal Bhawan Society

6872. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of chairman in Bal Bhawan Society is lying vacant since last two and a half years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The post of chairman, Bal Bhawan Society, India has been lying vacant since March, 1988. The issue for appointment of a Chairman is engaging active attention of Government.

Utilisation of Funds for Ocean Development

6873. SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fund allocated for ocean development under various schemes during the last three years have not been utilised; if so, the state-wise details of the schemes for which funds were allocated but could not be utilised; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent during the current year for various schemes for ocean development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The details of the funds allocated and utilised for ocean development activities during the last three years are given below. There are no schemes under ocean development activities, for which funds are allocated to State Governments. The funds earmarked for various projects/programme are spent through implementing institutions/agencies which are located in different States.

Rupees in crores

Year	Budget		Expenditure	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1987-88	20.00	6.73	12.22	4.00

1	2	3	4	5
1988-89 ⁴	22.00	7.40	17.96	6.86
1989-90	24.00	7.77	23.51	7.66

(b) The proposed allocation for the current year i.e. 1990-91 is Rs. 35 crores under Plan and Rs. 8.16 crores under Non-Plan for various schemes for ocean development.

[English]

Firms Manufacturing Fire Service Materials

6874. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Safe Fire Service, Bombay is still manufacturing fire service materials;

(b) whether Defence Ministry is purchasing these materials from them;

(c) if so, since when; and

(d) the details of other firms manufacturing these materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of House.

[Translation]

Discontentment Among Ministerial Staff in Punjab

6875. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is discontentment among Ministerial staff in Punjab on account of some of their demands for which they went on strike also;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the action taken on their demands?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Some discontentment was noticed recently in a section of ministerial staff in Punjab when the staff had also gone on strike. Some of the demands which they have voiced are removal of anomalies in the revised pay scales, removal of stagnation, grant of time bound promotion and pay scales, higher rate of increment, increase in pay fixation benefit, bonus, house rent allowance for both husband and wife, etc. In response to the appeal by the Govt of Punjab to these Ministerial staff members to withdraw their strike and to create a congenial atmosphere for examination of these demands, the staff had called off the strike with effect from 11th April, 1990.

[English]

Use of Bamboo and Other Forest Produce as Raw Material

6876. SHRIDILIP SINGH JU DEO: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the paper mills in Madhya Pradesh are using bamboo and

other forest produce as raw material for their products; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to save this forest wealth and ask these mills to find out some other alternative as raw material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the new National Forest Policy 1988 following steps are to be taken:

- (i) No forest should be worked except on the basis of management plan approved by the Government.
- (ii) Forest based industry should raise the raw material needed for meeting its own requirements preferably by establishment of a direct relationship between the factory and the individuals who can grow the raw material by supporting the individuals with inputs including credit constant technical advice etc.
- (iii) The Government is encouraging use of non-forest based raw material like agricultural waste for production of paper and pulp by providing incentives like excise duty relief.

Publication of Science book by NCERT

6877. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training has

propelled a new scheme under which attractive science books for children have to be published;

(b) if so, the special features of the scheme; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that such books be within the reach of the poor children and are low priced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has undertaken the task of bringing out popular science books under a new series of Supplementary Readers called the 'Popular Science Series'. These books aim at making Indian children aware of science in their every day life and at demystifying it. The first book entitled "What on Earth is Energy" was released recently.

(c) The books being brought out under the popular Science Series are priced by the NCERT according to its approved pricing formula on a "no profit no loss basis." Copyright permission, free of charge, will be given to State-level agencies for bringing out inexpensive editions of the books in the regional languages.

[*Translation*]

Representation of SC/ST in IAS

6878. SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe officers out of the total number of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) Officers, State-wise;

(b) the number of posts reserved for SC/ST in IAS lying vacant; and

(c) the steps taken to fill up the vacant posts?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) As per the latest available information, the total number of IAS officers in position and then number of SC/ST officers in IAS State-wise is given below in the statement.

(b) and (c). There is no shortfall in the

recruitment of SC/ST candidates to the IAS on the basis of the Civil Services Examinations. However, one vacancy reserved for SC on the basis of the 1985 Examination has been kept vacant because one SC candidate recommended for appointment is facing criminal proceedings for the irregularities allegedly committed by him in the Examination. This vacancy cannot therefore, be filed up before completion of the criminal case pending against him.

STATEMENT*IAS Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes in position*

Sl. No.	Name of the Cadre	Total number of IAS Officers	Number of IAS Officers belonging to	
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam-Meghalaya	205	10	33
2.	Andhra Pradesh	326	42	13
3.	Bihar	381	35	22
4.	Gujarat	245	25	10
5.	Himachal Pradesh	124	11	13
6.	Haryana	201	35	2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	100	9	4

Sl. No.	Name of the Cadre	Total number of IAS Officers	Number of IAS Officers belonging to		
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
1	2	3	4	5	5
8.	Kerala	169	23	6	
9.	Karnataka	252	37	8	
10.	Maharashtra	345	42	11	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	393	44	19	
12.	Manipur-Tripura	136	5	29	
13.	Nagaland	51	—	21	
14.	Orissa	205	19	7	
15.	Punjab	193	29	1	
16.	Rajasthan	259	26	13	

Sl. No.	Name of the Cadre	Total number of IAS Officers	Number of IAS Officers belonging to				
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			
1	2	3	4	5			
17.	Sikkim	44	4	14			
18.	Tamil Nadu	311	48	10			
19.	Uttar Pradesh	540	75	11			
20.	West Bengal	309	31	15			
21.	Union Territories	202	22	18			
Total:		4991	572	280			

[English]

Agitation by Teachers' Association of IIT

6880. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of the Teachers Association of the Indian Institute of Technology are launching an agitation from April, 1990;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any charter of demands from the Association;

(c) if so, the details of the demands; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

SHRI MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No such information has come to our knowledge. However, Federation decided on a proposal of boycotting major tests in case revised pay scales are not announced before the tests.

(b) and (c). Demands were received from the federation earlier. The main demands were that they should have only three cadres against the five cadres announced earlier and also different pay scales from those of the other institutions of technical education.

(d) With the approval of Cabinet, the Government has issued orders on 19.4.1990 revising the cadres and pay scales of these teachers.

UGC Grants to University of Kerala

6881. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the development grants and grants under special schemes to the Universities in Kerala during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the purpose for which these grants were given;

(c) whether any monitoring is done on the promotion of the quality and level of teaching in these Universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the grants proposed to be given during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission, the details of grant given to Universities in Kerala during the Seventh Plan for general development and for special schemes are as follows:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>General Development Grants</i>	<i>Grants under Special Schemes</i>
			<i>(Upto 1900-89)</i>
			<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	University of Calicut	100.63	46.57

1	2	3	4
2.	Cochin University of Science and Technology	123.05	136.13
3.	University of Kerala	137.01	124.20
4.	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	57.50	—

(b) General development grants are provided for strengthening institutional infrastructure like buildings, books & journals, equipment and appointment of teachers. Assistance under special schemes is provided for a variety of programmes for enrichment of quality of teaching, research and extension.

(c) and (d). The utilisation and impact of assistance given under general development schemes during the Seventh Plan was assessed by Mid-Term Appraisal Committees specially appointed by UGC for this purpose. The special programmes are reviewed from time to time by Expert Committees constituted by the Commission.

(e) UGC has invited proposals from Universities for assistance during the Eighth Plan. According to the information furnished by the Commission, the level of assistance during the Eighth Plan would continue to remain atleast at the same level as during the Seventh Plan.

Persons Killed by Lions of Gir Forest

6882. SHRI G.K. SHEKHDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) The number of human beings killed by lions in Gir Forest area of Gujarat State during the last three year;

(b) The compensation given to the family members of the deceased; and

(c) The action proposed by the Government to protect the lives of the people of that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Information received from Government of Gujarat regarding human beings killed by lions in Gir forests of Gujarat and the compensation given to the families of the deceased in the last three years is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of persons killed</i>	<i>Compensation paid</i>
1	2	3
1987-88	2	Rs. 10,000

1	2	3
1987-89	6	Rs. 30,000
1989-90	7	Rs. 85,000
Total	15	Rs. 1,25,000

(c) Action taken by the Government to protect the lives of the people of that area includes:

- (i) Maintaining close liaison with the local populace with the dual purpose of seeking their co-operation as well as educating them about nature and behaviour of wild animals.
- (ii) Intensive patrolling of the national park and surrounding areas with special attention on sensitive pockets.
- (iii) Tracking the animals on receipt of information, locating them, and driving them back in the National Park/Sanctuary.
- (iv) In problematic areas, where driving the animals back in forest becomes difficult, capturing operations are resorted to involving caging, tranquilising and translocation.
- (v) Making adequate water facilities undertaking habitat improvement measures, and implementing measures for effective control of grazing.

Integrated Growth in Planning

6883. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
SHRICHIRANJILAL SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of integrated growth in Planning;

(b) whether Government propose to operate on the basis of a national consensus in planning; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). The new approach to the Eighth Plan, which is being evolved, lays stress on strengthening the federal structure, decentralisation of authority, peoples' participation, greater emphasis on the development of the rural sector, sharper focus on women's role in economic activity, and employment. Presently, the sectoral profiles and targets for the Eighth Plan are being worked out which would be incorporated in the Eighth Plan document. The important point of difference of the Eighth Plan with the earlier Plan exercise lies in the new approach and strategy

which takes a holistic view of the development process, on a humanistic and integrated basis, among different needs, among different people and regions and between people and their natural environment. Planning Commission envisages to interact with groups of economists and social scientists, voluntary agencies and cooperatives, trade and industry and such other groups in order to elicit views about Plans and its priorities and evolve wide national participation in the process of planning.

Deposits of Thorium

6884. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's assessment of India's known thorium deposits and the areas in which they are found:

(b) whether there is any adverse effect of these deposits on the population in these areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy have estimated 4.49 million tonnes of monazite reserves in different parts of the country. These reserves have been identified in beach placers along the coastal tracts of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh in the inland placers of Ranchi

District of Bihar and Purulia District of West Bengal as well as in off-shore and lake beds of Kerala. The placers sands in Kerala Orissa and Andhra Pradesh occupy the beach portions of the coast, whereas in Tamil Nadu they occur both along the beach as well as in the tehris (inland placers) in the Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli Districts.

(b) The radioactive dose from these deposits is well within tolerance limits and permissible radiation doses; hence no adverse effects are expected.

(c) Does not arise.

1990-91 Annual Plan of Tripura

6885. SHRI K.B.K. DEBBURMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the sector-wise details of the Annual Plan for the State of Tripura as proposed by Tripura Government for 1990-91; and

(b) the sector-wise outlay for Tripura 1990-91 approved by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). The sector-wise details of the Annual Plan for 1990-91 proposed by the Government of Tripura and the agreed outlay for the Annual Plan of the state are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT*Proposed and Approved outlay for Tripura 1990-91**(Rs. lakhs)*

Sl. No.	Major Head/Minor Heads of Development	1990-91	
		Proposed outlay	Agreed outlay
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture and Allied Activities	4511	4113
2	Rural Development	1713	1558
3.	Special Area Programmes	2421	1726
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	2035	1620
5	Energy	2606	1977
6.	Industry and Minerals	3015	1425

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major Head/Minor Heads of Development	1990-91	
		Proposed outlay	Agreed outlay
1	2	3	4
7	Transport	2354	1556
8	Communication (Police)	50	25
9	Science Technology and Environment	108	87
10	General Economic Services	369	153
11	Social Services	9749	5635
12	General Services	262	125
	Grand Total	29193	20000

Procurement of Stores by Ordnance Factories

6886. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ordnance Factories Board, Calcutta and Directorate General Ordnance Factories have formulated any guidelines for the factories in regard to procurement of stores and other items of local purchase;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a few of factories have accumulated stores without proper quality control and requirements;

(d) whether as a result thereof the suppliers belonging to public sector undertakings are not getting protection in the matter of supplies to Ordnance Factories;

(e) if so, the facts thereof; and

(f) the remedial action proposed to be taken to accept the stores from Public Sector wherever available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir. The procurement of stores and other items of local purchase is done as per the guidelines contained in the 'Procedure Manual' which is regularly updated, and relevant Govt orders on the subject.

(b) The above stipulates procedures to be followed for:

- (i) provisioning.
- (ii) tendering.
- (iii) comparative, technical/com-

mercial evaluation of quotations.

(iv) delegation of purchase powers.

(v) post contract follow-up.

(vi) billing procedure.

(vii) action against the defaults.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Projects of Maharashtra Pending for Clearance

6887. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some projects of Maharashtra are pending for clearance with the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not clearing these projects so far; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (S. R. BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). The position regarding the projects of Maharashtra pending for clearance in the Planning commission is as follows:

- (1) There are two power projects, namely, Installation of Chandrapur Thermal Power Station, Unit VII (1 x 500 MW) and Ghatghar Pump Storage Scheme (2 x 125 MW) pending for clearance in the Plan-

ning Commission. As regards the former, the project authorities have not yet obtained the necessary environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The other project, Ghatghar Pump Storage Scheme also is pending due to non clearance from the forest angle. The case for clearance of about 68 hectares of forest land is still being processed by the Govt. of Maharashtra.

- (2) At present a project of the Railways for the construction of a 840 kms new railway line from Roha to Mangalore (West Coast Railway Line) is pending for clearance of the Planning Commission. The railway line covers the States of Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka and is estimated to cost Rs. 970 crores. Of this project, sections between Karwar to Madgaon and Mangalore to Udupi have already been sanctioned by the Planning Commission. At the instance of the Planning Commission, the Railways have recently submitted a Report updating the costs and benefits, which is under examination.
- (3) Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project, proposed to be posed for World Bank assistance, has been received in the Planning Commission from the Department of Rural Development for examination/clearance from funding angle. The project is under examination.

Scholarship to Foreign Students

6888. SHRI MULLAPPALY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any schemes under which scholarship to study in Indian Universities is granted to foreign students;

(b) whether mutual agreements for exchange of students is existing with any country; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have introduced any scholarship scheme for Sri Lankan students;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the estimated annual expenditure for this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Scholarships are offered to foreign students to study in Indian Universities under various schemes. Under the Cultural Exchange Programmes (CEPs), Agreements with fifty three countries exist for mutual exchange of students on scholarships. Names of the schemes and names of the countries with whom Cultural Exchange Programmes exist are given in Statement-I below.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Since 1988-89, a new scholarship scheme has been introduced under which 50 scholarships are offered to Sri Lankan students, the details of which are presented in statement-II below. Sri Lankan students are also being offered scholarships under some of the schemes mentioned in reply to parts (a) and (b).

(e) The expenditure incurred under various scholarship schemes for foreign

nationals during 1989-90 is approximately Rs. 170 00 lakhs which includes about Rs. 4.00 lakhs on Sri Lankan students.

STATEMENT-I

I. Names of the schemes under which scholarships are being offered to foreign students:

- (1) General Cultural Scholarship Scheme
- (2) Commonwealth Scholarship/ Fellowship Plan
- (3) Scholarships under Cultural Exchange Programmes
- (4) Reciprocal Scholarship Scheme
- (5) Scholarships under Commonwealth Education Cooperation Plan-Training of Craft instructors.
- (6) Special Indian Scholarship to African nationals to mark 'Africa Day' in memory of late Dr. Amilcar Cabral'
- (7) Dadoo Naiker Scholarship to one South African student of Indian origin.
- (8) T.C.S of Colombo Plan-Scholarships
- (9) Scheme of scholarship for the nationals of Bangladesh
- (10) Scheme of Scholarship for the nationals of Sri Lanka
- (11) Scheme of Scholarship for the nationals of Angola (one time scheme only).

II. Names of the countries with whom

Cultural Exchange Programmes exist are:

Algeria, Afghanistan, Australia, A.R.E. (Egypt), Belgium Baharin, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, D.P.R.K. (north Korea), Ethiopia, Fed. Rep. of Germany, France Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Japan, Kenya, Maldives, Mongolia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, I.D.R.Y. (S. Yemen). Poland, Phillipines, Pakistan, Rawanda, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Syria, South Korea, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Tunisia, Uganda, USSR, Vietnam, Y.A.R. (North Tyeme), Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe, Zaire.

STATEMENT-II

Scheme of Scholarship for the Nationals of Sri Lanka

Fifty scholarships are offered to Sri Lankan nationals each year under the 'Scheme of Scholarship for the nationals of Sri Lanka'. The scheme was introduced in the year 1988-89 and the Ministry of External Affairs is financing the scheme. The details of the scheme are as under:

(a) *Value of scholarship*

- (i) Rs. 750/- per month for undergraduate studies
- (ii) Rs. 900/- per month for post-graduate studies

(b) *Contingent allowance*

- (i) Rs. 2000/- in the first year of study and Rs 1500/- in the subsequent years for undergraduate students.

- (ii) Rs. 2500/- in the first year of study and Rs. 1500/- in the subsequent years for post-graduate students.
- (c) Thesis and dissertation charges up to a limit of Rs. 1500/-
- (d) Study tour expenses upto a limit of Rs. 1000/-
- (e) Medical expenses as certified by the Medical Officer of the University/Institution.
- (f) House rent upto a limit of Rs. 500/- to those students who have not been provided with hostel accommodation.
- (g) All compulsory fees (excluding hostel charges & caution deposits)
- (h) Air passage cost from Sri Lanka to Madras and 1st class rail fare from Madras to the place of study and back.

Applications for scholarships are invited through the High Commission of India, Colombo, and only those students are considered for award of scholarship who are recommended by the Government of Sri Lanka to the Indian High Commission.

National Forest Fund

6889. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme for which the Government propose to utilise the recently set up National Forest Fund;

(b) the sources that contribute to the National Forest Fund;

(c) the amount of money Government propose to raise annually towards this fund; and

(d) how does the Government propose to distribute the benefits of this Fund to various States/Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (d). There is no proposal to set up National Forest Fund. Details regarding a fund for afforestation have not been finalised.

National Zoological Park

6890. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a high casualty of inmates the capital's National Zoological Park, due to the lack of modern facilities to attend to the sick; and

(b) if so, steps taken to meet this situation and provide modern facilities to attend to the sick?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The rate of casualty of inmates in the National Zoological Park, Delhi is not high as compared to other zoos in the country. The quality of food, water, living conditions and medical facilities is being improved in the zoo in order to ensure better longevity of the inmates.

Schemes of Gujarat Pending Clearance

6891. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has

submitted Gandhar gas based turbine combined cycle power plant and combined cycle power plant at Pipavav (Saurashtra) schemes to the Planning Commission for investment approval, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has approved the schemes, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the schemes will be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Ban on Creation of New Posts in Defence Services

6392. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ban on creation of new posts in the Defence services is still in existence;

(b) whether a large number of proposals are pending for clearance with the Government due to this ban, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of training Institutes of Defence, especially INS Shivaji, Lonavla, are also suffering due to this ban; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Finance has issued guidelines for the proc-

essing of cases for the creation of new posts. Certain proposals for the creation of new posts in the Defence services are awaiting Ministry of Finance's clearance, in accordance with these guidelines.

(c) and (d). To ensure against any adverse effect on training the existing deficiencies in the manpower of Defence training establishments, including INS Shivaji Lonavla, are being made good by appropriating staff from other establishments.

Progress of Enquiry Into H.D.W. Submarine Deal

6893. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress made to find out the names and the amount of the commission paid in the H.D.W. submarine deal; and

(b) the time by which the outcome of the enquiry is likely to be known?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). The Central Bureau of Investigation have registered a Regular Case in the matter on 5-3-1990 and investigations are in progress. The time-frame within which these investigations can be completed cannot be predicted at present.

Funds For Adult Education to Karnataka

6894. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released to Karnataka for adult education since 1985, year-wise;

in terms of policy targets?

(b) the amount actually spent by the Government of Karnataka on adult education, year-wise; and

(c) the results achieved, year-wise and

SHRI MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The details have been furnished in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Name of the State: Karnataka

(Amount in lakhs)

		Grant amount spent									
		Grants released during									
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
203.12	217.63	274.55	406.38	301.91	181.38	254.25	248.42	323.40			

(c) Total number of persons enrolled in Adult Education Programme since 1985-86 including voluntary Agencies against the target fixed are given below:—

(Figures in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Target fixed	Enrolment	No. of people made literate
		Karnataka	Karnataka (absolute figures)	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1985-86	3.84	399191	385582
2.	1986-87	3.84	430082	287606
3.	1987-88	3.84	315505	209446
4.	1988-89	3.25	299670	Report awaited
5.	1989-90 (Provisional)	5.49	324750	—do—

Pay Revision of Employees of BSI

6895. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a section of employees of the Botanical survey of India have not been granted the pay revision as per recommendations of the Third Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the details of the personnel so denied their due scales and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to pay them their due pay revision benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise.

Naval Fleet

6896. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made to modernise and expand the Indian Naval fleet; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan drawn up for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a). The modernisation of the Naval Fleet is being done in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Navy, taking into account the prevailing threat scenario.

(b) The modernisation plans of the

Navy include replacement of old ships, submarines and aircraft by more modern and sophisticated units and the induction of advanced technology equipment in order to enhance the Navy's operational capabilities.

F-404 Engines for L.C.A.

6897. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since decided to procure U.S. 'F-404' engines for the Light Combat Aircraft;

(b) if so, the alternative proposals that were under consideration for providing an engine for the LCA; and

(c) the outstanding features that have gone in favour of the US engine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No Sir. However, limited number of US F-404 engines have been procured for initial prototypes of LCA. The production version of the LCA is proposed to be powered by an indigenous engine.

(b). The General Electric F-404 and Rolls Royce RB-199 were examined only against the interim power plant requirements for the LCA prototypes providing phase.

(c) The Evaluation Committee for selection of interim engine for the LCA recommended the GE-404 engine based on operability, maintainability, reliability, availability and state-of-the-art technologies. Among the available engines in the world for this type of aircraft, F-404, modified to our requirement, is the only certified engine that has the highest thrust-to-weight ratio and which has the most powerful power plant.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh

6898. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in Madhya Pradesh at present and the location thereof;

(b) whether the Central Government employees working in Madhya Pradesh are facing a lot of difficulties due to inadequate number of Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme formulated to open more Kendriya Vidyalaya in Madhya Pradesh in 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Seventy Kendriya Vidyalayas are functioning as on (20.4.90) in Madhya Pradesh. A statement is given below indicated the locations of those vidyalayas. Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened at places having a concentration of at least 1000 transferable Central Government employees and when, to begin with, there are at least 2000 children (5000 in the case of big cities) willing to be enrolled indifferent classes. The proposals for open-

ing Kendriya Vidyalayas are to be sponsored by Ministries or Departments of Government of India, State Governments, Union Territory Administrations or organisations of employees belonging to the eligible categories who should agree to provide the following facilities:

- (i) 15 acres of land, free of cost, or on nominal cost.
- (ii) Temporary accommodation to run the Vidyalaya till Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is able to construct its own accommodation.
- (iii) Provision of residential accommodation to at least 50% of the staff where alternative accommodation may not be available within reasonable distance from the school.

Besides, Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened in Project Sector in places of Public Sector Undertakings of Government of India or institutions of higher learning if:

- (i) adequate number of children are available.
- (ii) infrastructural facilities are available as above; and
- (iii) the undertaking/institution agrees to meet all recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

STATEMENT

List of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh as on 20.4.90

1	2
1.	Amla Depot, Amla District Btul.
2.	Sarni, District Betul.
3.	Bailadlala Iron Ore Project, Deposit No. 5, Bachel, District Bastar
4.	Bailadlala Iron Ore Project, Deposit No. 14, Kirandul, District Bastar
5.	Ordnance Factory, Itarsi
6.	Motar Cantt Gwalior
7.	Gwalior No. 1, Shakti Nagar, Gwalior
8.	Gwalior No. 2, AFS, Residency, Gwalior
9.	Western Coal Fields Limited, Post Office Baikunthpur, District Sarguja
10.	Western Coal Fields Limited, Chirimiri Area, District Sarguja
11.	Bairagarh, Bhopal.

1 2

12. Central India Flour Mills, Bhopal.
13. Security Paper Mills, Hoshangabad.
14. Residency Club Road, Indore.
15. 92 Cynningham Road, Mhow, District Indore.
16. Jabalpur No. 1 GCF Estate, Jabalpur.
17. Jabalpur No. 2, Signals Training Centre, Jabalpur.
18. Ordnance Factory, Khamaria, Jabalpur.
19. Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, Balco Township, Korba, District Bilaspur.
20. Pragatinagar, NTPC Limited, Dabri, District Bilaspur.
21. Hindustan Copper Limited, Malanikhand, District Balaghat.
22. Pachimahi
23. CRPF Campus, Neemuch.
24. Saugar, District Saugar

1

2

-
25. National Coal Development Corporation, Singrauli, District Sidhi.
 26. Railway Colony, New Katni Junction.
 27. Ordnance Factory, Katni.
 28. Ujjain.
 29. National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, District East Nimar.
 30. Dhana (Sagar).
 31. Bank Note Press, Dewas.
 32. Raipur, Old Railway Electrification Store Depot DCO's (RE) R's, Repair Shop Colony.
 33. Rewa, PO Rewa, District Rewa.
 34. Army Ordnance Corporations School, Jabalpur.
 35. Vehicle Factory Estate, Jabalpur.
 36. Kusumunda Project, WCL, District Bilaspur, Korba.
 37. WCL, PO Jhagrakhand Colliery, District Sarguja

1**2**

38. WCL, PO Dhanpuri, District Shahdol.
39. B-Zone, COD, Jabalpur.
40. Working Women's Hostel Building, Katgu Nagar, District Raikam.
41. Cement Corporation of India, Nayagaon Cement Factory, Tehsil Jawad, District Mandasaur.
42. Chandametta, Western Coalfields Ltd., Pench Area, Distt. Chhindwara.
43. AFS Maharajpur, PO Maharajpur, Gwalior-474020
44. Central Proof Establishment, Itarsi-461110
45. Akalthera Cement Factory, Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Distt. Bilaspur.
46. Jamuna Colliery, Western Coalfields Ltd., Jamuna Kotma Area, PO Jamuna Colliery, Distt. Shahdol.
47. Ordnance Factory Estate, East Land, Katni, Distt. Jabalpur (M.P.).
48. Weapons Training, BSF, Indore, (M.P.)
49. Shopping Complex, Near Girls Collect, Durg.

1

2

50. Narsinghpur.
51. Khargone, Pin:- 451001.
52. Bilspur.
53. Rajgarh, Pin:- 465661.
54. Settlement Office Building, Nankhedi, Guna-473001.
55. Krishi Upaj Mandi Ginnor, Ashram Station Road Sehore.
56. Khandwa, Pin-450001.
57. Ambikapur (Surguja) - 497001.
58. N. M. D. C. Ltd. Akashnagar, Bachel.
59. GCF Jabalpur No II, Pin-482001
60. Central Workshop Jayant Project, PO Jayant Colliery, Distt. Sidhi, Pin:- 486890.
- Of Khamaria No.II Jabalpur-482005

1

2

63. ITBP Karera, Distt. Shivpuri-473662.
64. Bhilai-3, Rly. Colony, Bhilai Marshalling Yard, Distt. Durg.
65. Manandragarh, Distt. Sarguja.
66. Bina, Distt. Sagar-470113.
67. Jagdalpur, Distt. Bastar.
68. BCPP (NTPC) Korba, Distt. Bilaspur.
69. New Yard Itarsi, Distt. Hoshangabad.
70. SECL Nowrozabad, Johila Area, Distt. Shahdol.

Works Committee of Delhi Cantonment Board

6899. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Works Committee of the Delhi Cantonment Board has not been constituted for the last many years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by when the Works Committee in Delhi Cantonment Board is likely to be constituted?

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

(b) and (c). The grievances of the employees of the Cantonment Board are considered and looked into in the meetings of the Joining Consultative Committee at Cantonment Board level, at Command level and at the Directorate General level. The employees of the Cantonment Boards are represented in all these Committees. Constitution of Works Committees is not considered necessary.

[*Translation*]

Forest area as per Revenue Records

6900. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to exempt such forest areas from the purview of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as are not having any forest on them and are shown as forest lands in revenue records; and

(b) whether Union Government purpose to issue orders to the State Govern-

ments to update their records accordingly deleting such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

[*English*]

Changes in Recruitment Rules of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

6901. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some changes were made during 1989 in recruitment rules by the Chairman of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, without any reference to the Board of Governors;

(b) if so, whether the changes have since been ratified by the Board in its first meeting that ensured as per provisions;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the validity of the amendments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Board of Governor of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan at its 46th meeting held on 3.12.1985, delegated powers to the Chairman of the Sangathan to approve recruitment rules for all categories of posts. Such recruitment rules are required

to be placed before the Board for their adoption.

During 1989, changes were made in the recruitment rules for the post of Trained Graduate Teacher as approved by the then Chairman of the Sangathan. Recruitment Rules for the post of Commissioner of the Sangathan were also issued with the approval of the then Chairman. These are proposed to be placed before the Board of Governors at its next meeting.

Pension Facilities to Retired/Disabled Circus Artists

6902. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any representations for providing pension facilities to retired or disabled circus artists; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No details is were contained in the representation. Circus would be covered

under 'entertainments and amusements' mentioned in List II of Scheduled VII of Constitution (State List) and hence is a matter that concerns State Governments.

National Parks and Sanctuaries

6903. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area covered by National Parks and wildlife/bird sanctuaries in the country;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to expand any of the existing National Parks/bird sanctuaries or to declare any more areas as National Parks/Bird Sanctuaries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any National Park has been found to be insufficient in area to accommodate any specific species of animals; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The total area covered by national parks and wildlife/bird sanctuaries in the country is 1,29,317 Sq. Kms. Break up of this area into National Parks and Sanctuaries is given below:

(i) National Parks	30,001 Sq. Kms.
(ii) Wildlife/bird sanctuaries	99,316 Sq. Kms.

(b) to (c). The desire information is as below:

(i) The information covering 651

national parks/sanctuaries is too voluminous to be compressed in the reply. However, copies of the English version of the report

"PLANNING A PROTECTED AREA NETWORK IN INDIA" by Wildlife Institute of India, published in 1988, which contain voluminous detailed suggestions for improving the effectiveness of sanctuaries/national parks in relation to conservation of different species of wildlife, including enlargement of areas, creation of new or upgradation of present sanctuaries/parks have been placed in the Lok Sabha Library.

- (ii) The area of the Dudhwa National Park (Tiger Reserve) in Uttar Pradesh needs extension to provide adequate habitat for swamp deer.
- (iii) The area of Kaziranga National Park needs extension to provide adequate habitat for the rhino. Funds have been provided by the Central Government to the state Government of Assam to extend the area by 430 Sq. Kms. under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Conservation of Rhinos in Assam."

Text Books for Delhi Primary Schools

6904. SHRIC.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of mistakes in the primary school mathematics book II (Hindi medium) in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in these books the letters printed on one page appear on the reverse side also; and

(c) if so, steps taken by the Government to improve the standard of text books in Delhi primary schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, no mistakes have been pointed out by any school teacher, student or parent.

(b) The letters printed on one side of the page are partially visible on the other side due to the lower grammage of the paper used. This, however, does not affect the readability of the contents.

(c) The Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, conducts a yearly review of text books by a team of experienced teachers and subject experts. This will be done this year also. If any mistake is pointed out the same would be corrected in the subsequent reprints of the book.

[*Translation*]

Linking of Education with Culture

6905. PROF. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of schemes formulated so far with a view to link education with culture at pre-primary level under New Education Policy announced by Government in the year 1986 and the names of places where the schemes have been implemented;

(b) whether the progress made in this regard so far is satisfactory; and

(c) if not, the action being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a)

to (c). The National Policy on Education-1986 recognises the overall development of the child at the pre-primary level and envisages that all approaches should be holistic in nature and must attend to all aspects of the child's development.

Though no new scheme has been formulated, the continuing programmes aim at all aspects of the child's development by structured and unstructured play activities, play materials and learning experiences. About 12% of the total children at this level are being covered presently by the continuing schemes. Programmes that specifically focus on the early childhood education are Early Childhood Education Scheme (ECE) and Integrated Child Development Services Programme (ICDS). The Early Childhood Education scheme covers 4300 centres (each centre catering to 30-50 children) providing pre-school education to the children in the age-group 3-5 years in the nine educationally backward states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. This programme is non-expanding and is slowly being merged with ICDS which has a component of pre-school education as one of the services rendered by the programme to the pre-school children. About 120 lakh children are covered by the ICDS programme and there is a steady progress in the programme every year. Currently, over hundred projects may be added to the number of 2236 projects in the Centrally Sponsored Sector and 188 projects in the State Sector that are already sanctioned in the country.

[English]

Pollution caused by Mathura Refinery

6906. SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the pollution caused by Mathura Refinery;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to keep pollution under control; and

(c) if so, the details thereof:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The emissions and effluents from the Mathura Refinery are within the prescribed standards.

(b) and (c). The steps taken to keep the emissions and effluents within the prescribed standards include the following:

- (i) Use of low sulphur fuel in refinery furnaces and boilers to limit sulphur-dioxide emission to one tonne per hour.
- (ii) Provision of two sulphur recovery units for removal of sulphur from flue gases.
- (iii) Tall stacks for better dispersal of pollutants in the atmosphere.
- (iv) Continuous on-line monitors in all the major stacks to measure the Sulphur-dioxide levels in the stack emissions.
- (v) Regular monitoring of ambient air quality in the region by the Indian Oil Corporation and the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board.
- (vi) Installation of air pollution control devices.
- (vii) Provision of full-fledged physical, chemical and biological processes for waste water collection and treatment.

Technology Missions

6907. SHRI ANBARASU ERA:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether launching of Several Technology Missions is under active consideration of the Union Government;

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

(c) the likely expenditure to be incurred on these Missions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Endangered Wildlife Species in Uttar Pradesh

6908. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of wildlife species in Uttar Pradesh and the species among them which are on the verge of extinction;

(b) the steps taken by Government for

the protection of these species; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Important species of mammals, birds and reptiles found in Uttar Pradesh are given below in statement-I. Comprehensive list of lower vertebrates, invertebrates and plants found in Uttar Pradesh is not available. No species of wild animals or plants in Uttar Pradesh is on the verge of extinction. However the list of animals and plants included in the endangered list of I.U.C.N. is given below in statement-II.

(b) and (c) Steps taken by Government for protection of these species include:

- i) A network of national parks and sanctuaries has been set up. List is given below in statement-III.
- ii) Hunting and wildlife trade of endangered species and their products has been banned.
- iii) Gharials reared in captivity and released in suitable habitats.
- iv) Dudhwa and Corbett national parks have been declared as Tiger reserves under the project Tiger.
- v) Special programme for Conservation of snow leopard under taken in hills of Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT—I

List of Important Species of Wildlife Found in Uttar Pradesh

S.No.	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3

Mammals

1	Bharal or Blue Sheep	Pseudois nayaur
2	Black Buck	Antelope cervicapra
3	Barking Deer	Muntiacus muntjak
4	Brown Rat	Rattus norvegicus
5	Caracal	Felis caracal
6.	Common Langur	Presbytis entellus
7.	Chital	Axis axis
8.	Common Yellow Pit	Scotophilus heathi

S.No.	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3
9.	Common Palm Civet or Toddy Cat	Paradoxurus hermaphroditus
10.	Common Fox	Vulpes bengalensis
11.	Fishing Cat	Felis viverrina
12.	Fourhorned Antelope	Tetracerus quadricornis
13.	Five Striped Palm Squirrel	Funambulus pennanti
14	Flying Fox	Pteropus giganteus
15	Gangetic Dolphin	Platanista gangetica
16	Goral	Nemoriahaedus goral
17.	Great Eastern Horseshoe Bat	Nemothaedus hodgsoni
18.	Great Himalayan Leafnosed Bat	Rhinolophus luctus
18.	Great Himalayan Leafnosed Bat	Hipposideros armiger

S.No.	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3
19.	Indian Hare	Lepus nigricollis
20.	Himalayan Black Bear	Selenarctos thibetanus
21.	Himalayan Brown Bear	Ursus arctos
22.	Himalayan Ibex	Capra ibex
23.	Himalayan Palm Civet	Paguma larvata
24.	Himalayan Thar	Hemifragus jemlahicus
25.	Himalayan Yellowthroated Marten	Martes flavigula
26.	Hispid Hare	Caprolagus hispidus
27.	Hog Badger	Arctonyx collaris
28.	Hedgehog	Hemiechinus auritus
29.	Hog Deer	Axis porcinus

S.No	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3
30.	Hyaena	Hyaena hyaena
31	Indian Elephant	Elephas maximus
32.	Indian False Vampire	Megaderma lyra
33.	Indian Gazelle	Gazella Gazella
34	Musk Deer	Moschus moschiferus
35	Indian Mole-rat	Blanfordia bengalensis
36	Indian Pangolin	Manis asiatica
37.	Indian Porcupine	Hystrix indica
38	Indian Wild Dog	Cuon alpinus
39	Indian Wolf	Canis lupus pallipes
40	Jackal	Canis aureus

S.No.	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3
41.	Jungle Cat	Felis chaus
42.	Leopard or Panther	Panthera pardus
43.	Leopard Cat	Felis bengalensis
44.	Long-haired Mouse	Mus tyoteni
45.	Common Mongoose	Herpestes edwardsi
46.	Markhor	Capra falconeri
47.	Musk Deer	Moschus moschiferus
48.	Nilgai	Boselaphus tragocamelus
49.	Smooth Indian Otter	Lutra perspicillata Perspicillat
50.	Ovis Ammon or Nayan	Ovis ammon hodgsoni
51.	Ratel	Mellivora capensis

S.No.	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3
52	Red Fox	Vulpes vulpes
53	Red Flying Squirrel	Petaurista petaurista albiventer
54	Rhesus Monkey	Macaca mulatta
55	Sambar deer	Cervus unicolor
56	Serow	Capricornis sumatraensis
57	Sloth Bear	Melursus ursinus
58	Small Indian Civet	Viverricula indica
59.	Small Indian Mongoose	Herpestes aurpunctatus
60	Snow Leopard	Panthera uncia
61	Spotted Linsang	Prionodon pardicolor
62.	Swamp Deer	Cervus duvauceli duvauceli

S.No.	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3
63.	Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>
64.	Tibetan Gazelle	<i>Procapra picticaudata</i>
65.	Urial or Shapu	<i>Ovis orientalis</i>
66.	Indian wild boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Birds		
1.	Cheer Pheasant	<i>Capreolus wallichii</i>
2	Himalayan Monal Pheasant	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>
3	Kalej Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelana</i>
4.	Koklass Pheasant	<i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>
5.	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
6.	Western Tragopan	<i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>

S.No.	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3
7.	Snow Partridge	Lerwa lerwa
8.	Painted Partridge	Francolinus pictus
9	Black Partridge	Francolinus francolinus
10.	Grey Partridge	Francolinus pondicerianus
11	Painted Sandgrouse	Pterocles indicus
12	Common Sandgrouse	Pterocles exustus
13.	Common or Grey Quail	Corturnix corturnix
14.	Jungle Bush Quail	Corturnix corturnix
15	Grey Junglefowl	Gallus sonneratti
16.	Red Junglefowl	Gallus gallus
17.	Laggar Falcon	Falco biarmicus

S.No.	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3
18.	Blackwinged Kite	Elanus caeruleus
19.	Common Pariah kite	Milvus migrans
20.	Brahminy Pariah Kite	Haliastur indus
21.	Crested Hawk Eagle	Spizaetus cirrhatus
22.	Serpent Eagle	Spilornis cheela
23.	Tawny Eagle	Aquila rapax
24.	Shahin Falcon	Falco peregrinus
25.	Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus
26.	King Vulture	Sarcogyps calvus
27.	Whitebacked Vulture	Gyps bengalensis
28.	White scavenger Vulture	Neophron percnopterus

S.No.	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3
29	Indian Great Horn Owl	Bubo bubo
30	Common Nightjar	Caprimulgus asiaticus
31	Sarus crane	Grus antigone
32	Demoiselle Crane	Anthropoides virgo
33	Blacknecked Stork	Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus
34	Painted Stork	Mycteria leucoccephala
35	White Stork	Ciconia ciconia
36	Whitenecked Stork	Ciconia episcopus
37	Adjutant Stork	Leptoptilos dubius
38	Barheaded Goose	Anser indicus
39	Cotton Teal	Nettion coromandelianus

S.No.	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3
40.	Comb duck	Sarkidiornis melanotos
41.	Spotbill	Anas poecilorhyncha
42.	Black Ibis	Pseudibis papillosa
43.	White Ibis	Threskiornis acthiopica
44.	Shoveller	Anas clypeata
45	White eyed Pochard	Aythya nyroca
46	Dabchick	Podiceps ruficollis
47.	Brahminy Duck	Tadorna ferruginea
48.	Pintail	Anas acuta
49.	Common Teal	Anas crecca
50.	Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos

S.No.	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3
51.	Little Cormorant	Phalacrocoax niger
52.	Darter	Anhinga rufa
53.	Spoonbill	Platalea leucorodia
54.	Little Egret	Egretta garzetta
55.	Grey Heron	Ardea cinerea
56.	Cattle Egret	Bubulcus ibis
57.	Little Green Bittern	Butorides straitus
58.	Pond heron	Ardeola grayii
59.	Night Heron	Nycticorax nycticorax
60.	Chestnut Bittern	Ixobrychus cinnamomeus
61.	Moorhen	Gallinula chloropus

S.No.	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3
62.	Purple Moorhen	Porphyrio porphyrio
63.	Coot	Fulica atra
64.	Painted snipe	Rostratula benghalensis
65.	Hill Myna	Gracula religiosa
66.	Indian Myna	Acridotheres tristis
67.	Brahminy Myna	Sturnus pagodarum
68.	Bank Myna	Acridotheres ginningianus
69.	Blossomheaded Parakeet	Psittacula cyanocephala
70.	Roseringed Parakeet	Psittacula krameri
71.	Alexandrine Parakeet	Psittacula eupatria
72	Koel	Eudynamys scolopacea

S.No.	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3
73.	Pheasant tailed Jacana	Hydrophasianus chirurgus
74.	Bronzewinged Jacana	Metopidius indicus
75.	Little ringed Plover	Charadrius dubius
76.	Avocet	Recurvirostra avosetta
77.	Blackwinged Stilt	Himantopus himantopus
78.	Curlew	Numenius arquata
79	Common Sandpiper	Tringa hypoleucos
80.	Stone Curlew	Burhinus oedicnemus
81.	River Tern	Sterna aurantia
82.	Blue Rock Pigeon	Columba livia
83.	Common Green Pigeon	Treron phoenicoptera

S.No.	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3
84.	Emerald or Bronzewinged Dove	Chalcophaps indica
85.	Spotted Dove	Streptopelia Chinensis
86.	Red Turtle Dove	Streptopelia tranquebarica
87.	Ring Dove	Streptopelia decaccto
88.	Little Brown Dove	Streptopelia senegalensis
89	Crow-Pheasant	Centropus sincensis
90.	Pied Crested Cuckoo	Clamator jacobinus
91.	Crimsonbreasted Barbet	Megalaima haemacephala
92.	Bluethroated Barbel	Megalaima asiatica
93.	Blue Jay	Coracias benghalensis
94.	Small Green Bee-eater	Merops orientalis

S.No.	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3
95.	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
96.	King crow	<i>Dicurus adsimilis</i>
97.	Flacker-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicurus paradiseus</i>
98.	Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>
99.	Jungle crow	<i>Corvus megarhynchos</i>
100.	House crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
101.	Green Bulbul	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>
102.	Redvented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>
103.	Red Munia	<i>Estrilda amandava</i>
104.	Spotted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>
105.	Black-headed Munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>

S.No.	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3
106.	House Sparrow	Passor domesticus
107.	Yellow-throated Sparrow	Petronia xanthocollis

Reptiles

1. Muger
Crocodylus palustris
2. Gharial
Gavialis gangeticus
3. Dhoor
Kachuga dhongoka
4. Indo-Gangetic Mud or Flap shell Turtle
Lissemys punctata
5. Chitra Turtle
Chitra indica
6. Ganges soft shell Turtle
Trionyx gangeticus
7. House Gecko
Hemidactylus flaviviridis
8. Brooks Gecko
Hemidactylus brookii

S.No.	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3
9.	Banded Gecko	Cyrtodactylus lawderanus
10.	Banded Gecko	Cyrtodactylus stoliczkai
11.	Fanthroated Lizard	Sitana Ponticeriana
12.	Spiny tailed Lizard	Uromastyx hardwickii
13.	Indian Chameleon	Chameleon zeylanicus
14	Sand fish skink	Leiolopisma himalayanum
15.	Monitor Lizard	Varanus griseus
16.	Monitor Lizard	Varanus flavascens
17.	Monitor Lizard	Varanus bengalensis
18.	Indian Python	Python molurus
19.	Dhaman	Ptyas mucosus

S.No.	Name of Species	Scientific name
1	2	3
20.	Diadem snake	Spalerosophis diadema
21.	Common Kukri-snake	Oligodon arnensis
22.	cheekered keelback	Xenochrophis piscator
23.	Common Indian Krait	Bungarus caeruleus
24.	Indian Cobra	Naja Naja
25.	Russell's Viper	Vipero russelli
26.	Saw-scale Viper	Echis carinatus.

STATEMENT-II

List of Animals and Plants of Uttar Pradesh that are included in the Endangered List of I.U.C.N.

A. MAMMALS

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Tiger | Panthera tigris |
| 2. Snow leopard | Panthera uncia |
| 3. Asian Elephant | Elephas Maximus |
| 4. Swamp deer | Cervus duvauceli |

B BIRDS

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Western Tragopan | Tragopan melanocephalus |
| 2. Cheer pheasant | Catreus Wallichis |

C. REPTILES

- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| 1. Gharial | Gavialis Gangeticus |
|------------|---------------------|

D. PLANTS

1. Acer oblongum var membranaceum.
 2. Arenaria Curvifolia
 3. Arenaria Ferruginea
 4. Berberis lambeertii
 5. Calanthe Pachystalix
 6. Didickea cunninghamii
 7. Flichingeria hesperis
 8. Lactuca filicina
 9. Saussurea Costus
 10. Sellaginella adunca
-

STATEMENT-III*List of National Parks and Sanctuaries in Uttar Pradesh*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>

NATIONAL PARKS

1.	Corbett (Tiger Reserve)	Garwal Nainital
2.	Dudhwa (Tiger Reserve)	Lakhimpur-Kheri
3.	Gangotri	Uttar Kashi
4.	Nanda Devi	Chamoli
5.	Valley of Flowers	Chamoli
6.	Rajaji	Pauri-Garwal Dehradun and Saharanpur.

SANCTUARIES

1.	Askot	Pithoragarh
2.	Binsar	Almora
3.	Chandra Prabha	Varansi
4.	Govind Pashu Vihar	Uttarkashi
5.	Hastinapur	Meerut
6.	Kaimpur	Mirzapur
7.	Katerniaghat	Bahraich
8.	Kedarnath	Chamoil
9.	Kishanpur	Lakhimpur-Kheri
10.	Mahavir Swami	Lalitpur
11.	National Chambal	Etawah and Agra

1	2	3
12.	Nawabganj	Unnao
13.	Ranipur	Banda
14.	Samaspur	Rae Bareli
15.	Sonnadi	Garhwal

Assistance to Uttar Pradesh

6909. SHRISHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had provided financial assistance for afforestation in Uttar Pradesh:

(b) if so, the details of the area covered thereunder; and

(c) the details of various types of trees planted under the scheme sponsored by Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Afforestation/Tree Planting activities are carried out under various Central/State Plan Schemes. The total area covered in Uttar Pradesh under afforestation activities year-wise during Seventh Five Year Plan is given below:

1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
<i>(In lakh ha.)</i>				
1.77	2.43	2.21	2.72	2.75

(c) The main species planted under different schemes include Sheesham, Arjan, Babul, Prosopis, Kanji, Black Siris, Eucalyptus, Subabul, Bamboo, Neem, Teak, etc.

the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of area under forest cover in the country; and

(b) the State-wise details of area under forests at the present?

[English]

Forest Cover

6910. SHRI KANSHI RAM RANA: Will

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). According to studies conducted by Forest Survey of India using satellite imagery, extent of forest cover in the country

during the period 1985-87 was 64.01 million hectare which is 19.47% of the total geographical area. States/UTs-wise details are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT*States/UTs—wise Details of extent of forest cover*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>Geographical area</i>	<i>Actual forest cover assessed based on 1985-87 imagery</i>	<i>Actual forest cover as % of geographical area</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	276820	47911	17.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83580	68763	82.3
3.	Assam	78520	26058	33.2
4.	Bihar	173880	26934	15.49
5.	Goa	3698	1300	35.2
6.	Gujarat	195980	11670	6.0
7.	Haryana	44220	563	1.3

Sl. No.	State/UTs	(In Sq. Km.)		
		Geographical area	Actual forest cover assessed based on 1985-87 imagery	Actual forest cover as % of geographical area
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	55670	13377	24.03
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	222240	20424	9.1
10.	Karnataka	191770	32100	16.74
11.	Kerala	38870	10149	26.1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	442840	133191	30.1
13.	Maharashtra	307760	44058	14.32
14.	Manipur	22360	17885	80.0
15.	Meghalaya	22490	15690	69.8
16.	Mizoram	21090	18178	86.2
17.	Nagaland	16530	14356	86.8

Sl. No.	State/UTs	(In Sq. Km.)				
		Geographical area	Actual forest cover assessed based on 1985-87 imagery	Actual forest cover as % of geographical area	3	4
1	2					
18.	Orissa	155780	47137	30.3		
19.	Punjab	50360	1161	2.3		
20.	Rajasthan	342210	12966	3.8		
21.	Sikkim	7300	3124	42.8		
22.	Tamilnadu	130070	17715	13.62		
23.	Tripura	10480	5315	50.08		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	294411	33844	11.5		
25.	West Bengal	87850	8394	9.6		
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	8290	7624	91.96		
27.	Chandigarh	114	8	7.02		

Sl. No.	State/UTs	(In Sq. Km.)		
		Geographical area	Actual forest cover assessed based on 1985-87 imagery	Actual forest cover as % of geographical area
1	2	3	4	5
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	490	205	41.84
29.	Daman & Diu	112	2	1.78
30.	Delhi	1490	22	1.48
31.	Lakshadweep	30	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	492	—	—
Total		328797	640134	19.47

National Seminar on Computer Safety

6911. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Seminar on Computer Safety was organised by the Loss prevention Association of India Limited in New Delhi on 30 March, 1990;

(b) if so, the main purpose of holding the seminar;

(c) the details of the representatives who attended the Seminar; and

(d) the details of the recommendations made in the Seminar?

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

(b) The subjects discussed in the Seminar included the installation requirements, computer protection and insurance, and selection, maintenance, use and security of software.

(c) 2 representatives from Government Departments, 24 from Insurance Companies, 6 from Banks, 10 from Public Sector Undertakings and 25 from Private Sector Companies attended the Seminar.

(d) No Specific recommendations from the Seminar have been received in the Department of Electronics.

Harappan Objects Found in Gujarat

6912. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether some Pre-Harappan objects have been found in Gujarat recently;

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

(c) whether any research has been carried out with a view to throw light on the pre-Harappan civilisation, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether these artefacts have been or are being displayed or stored for public viewing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Pre-Harappan peasant settlement, including burials of different types with pottery, have been exposed in the lowermost levels of Nagwada (District Surendranagar, Gujarat), excavated by the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, M.S. University, Vadodara.

(c) Studies on the burials and associated pottery of the Pre-Harappan affiliation from Nagwada have thrown light on the material culture and life, including the practices of the disposal of the dead of Pre-Harappan people.

(d) The objects from the Nagwada excavations have been displayed in the museum of the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, M.S. University at Vadodara.

House Allotment to KVS Employees

6913. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association has demanded that Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees be allotted accommodation from General Pool; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter has been taken up with the Directorate of Estates, Ministry of Urban Development.

[*Translation*]

Compensation for Lands Acquired for Air Force Station, Bareilly

6914. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether compensations have been paid to all the land owners whose land had been acquired for establishing Air Force Station, Bareilly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the number of persons who are still to be paid for the land acquired for this purpose; and

(d) the time by which payment is likely to be made to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b) Sanctions for acquisition of lands for the Air Force Station, Bareilly were issued from 1962 to 1975 and the compensation amount was deposited with the Collector. No cases are pending for effecting payment of compensation.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Opening of Model Schools in Uttar Pradesh

6915. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided any assistance to Uttar Pradesh for opening some model schools;

(b) if so, the locations thereof; and

(c) whether any such school is proposed to be opened in Pithoragarh district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). No assistance for opening Navodaya Vidyalayas (not Model schools as mentioned in the Question) has been provided to any State including U.P. However, under the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme, 30 such Vidyalayas have been set up in Uttar Pradesh so far by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti under the Government of India. A statement indicating the locations of these Vidyalayas is given below.

(c) Government have decided, as of now, to review the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme and not to open any more Vidyalayas pending completion of the proposed review.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Names of the Villages and District where Navodaya Vidyalayas are located in Uttar Pradesh
1	2
1.	Sardhana, Meerut.
2	Rudrapur, Nanital.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Names of the Villages and District where Navodaya Vidyalayas are located in Uttar Pradesh</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
3.	Dabhasemar, Faizabad.
4.	Bukalana, Bulandshahar.
5.	Chaubari, Bareilly.
6.	Merihu, Jaunpur.
7.	Barua Sagar, Jhansi.
8.	Gauriganj, Sultanpur.
9.	Bawan Buzurg Bala, Rai Bareilly.
10.	Jungel Agahi, Gorakhpur.
11.	Sarsaul, Kanpur Nagar.
12.	Tarikhet (Ranikhet), Almora.
13.	Juyanpur, Azamgarh.
14.	Dilwara, Lalitpur.
15.	Mahu Darwaza, Farukhabad.
16.	Pathara Kalan, Mirzapur.
17.	Kirtanpur, Baharaich.
18.	Uttarkhand Vidya Peeth, Chamoli.
19.	partap Nagar, Tehri Garwhal.
20.	Devaria, Gonda.
21.	Mejakhas, Allahabad.
22.	Dhungir, Uttarkashi.
23.	Paigam, Mathura.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Names of the Villages and District where Navodaya Vidyalayas are located in Uttar Pradesh</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
24.	Bahadurpur, Basti.
25.	Dadri, Ghaziabad.
26.	Akbar Ganj, Sitapur.
27.	Cogu, Unnao.
28.	Kundol, Agra
29.	Baghra, Muzaffar Nagar.
30.	Sinhachwar, Ballia.

Recruitment of SC/ST Teachers

6916. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new teachers appointed during last three years in Kendriya Vidyalayas, in the schools being run by Delhi Administration and in the schools under Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) the number of teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them:

(c) whether the vacancies reserved for SC/ST have not been filled;

(d), if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the said vacancies reserved for SC/ST are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (e). The details of the teachers appointed in Delhi Administration during the last three years are given below:

(a) to (e): The details of the teachers appointed in Delhi Administration during the last three years are given below:

S. No.	Category of teachers	Total teachers appointed in the last three years.	S. C. teachers appointed	S. T. teachers appointed	Backlog of SC/ST vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Post Graduate Teachers	1190	290	27	Nil
2.	Trained Graduate Teachers and Language Teachers	3146	759	87	197
3.	Misc. Category	450	154	11	03
4.	Librarians.	95	28	11	03
5.	Laboratory Assistants	411	60	30	Nil

The details in regard to the teachers appointed in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as on 30.4.89 are as shown below:-

S. No.	Category of teachers	Total teachers appointed in the last three years	Post reserved		Posts filled up		Remarks
			S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Direct Recrt.)

1.	Principal	Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha	20	12	16	04	Recommended for appointment
2.	P.G.T.		232	133	64	08	
3.	T.G.T.		407	240	403	63	
4.	P.R.T.		433	292	533	93	
5.	Miscellaneous		84	56	Interviews have been held for the selection of the candidates		

(By Promotion)

S. No.	Category of teachers	Total teachers appointed in the last three years	Post reserved		Posts filled up			Remarks
			S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.T.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Principal		06	03	—	—		No SC/ST candidate was available within the extended zone of consideration as per rules.
	Vice-Principal		15	07	02	01		Recommended for promotion
	P.G.T.		80	40	15	02		
	T.G.T.		33	16	65	09		
	Headmasters:		08	04	10	02		

The information regarding backlog of SC/ST vacancies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Occurrence of vacancies and filling up of the same is a continuing process. Continuous efforts are always made for filling up the vacancies in time.

The information in respect of M.C.D. is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Vacancies for SC/ST

6917. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry of Environment and Forests and since when they remain vacant;

(b) the action being taken to fill these vacancies; and

(c) if no action is being taken the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The information is given in the Statement below.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

(a) As per information readily available, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, including Ganga Project Directorate and National Wasteland Development Board but excluding other subordinate offices, have 13 vacant post which are reserved for SC/ST. Category-wise details of the posts and the dates on which the vacancies arose are set out below:

Sl. No.	Post	Vacant		Date of Occurance
		SC	ST	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Scientist 'SC'	2	1	OP.11.89 (1) Aug' 1989 (1) 15.01.88 (1)
2.	Research Assistant — (Env)	—	1	1987
3.	Research Assistant (Forestry)	1*	1@	*02.12.88 @ 10.12.89
4.	Safaiwala	1	—	21.08.89
5.	Chowkidar	—	1	04 01.90
6.	Staff Car Driver	1	—	November, 89
7.	Despatch Rider	—	1	May, 89
8.	Peon	—	3	May, 89 (2) Aug, 89 (1)

(b) Action being taken to fill these vacancies is set out below:

1. *Scientist 'SC'*
Applications have been received in response to advertisement. Selections are under process.
2. *Research Assistant (Environment)*
Vacancy has been renotified to UPSC for making selection. The post has been advertised by UPSC.
3. *Research Assistant (Forestry)*
Vacancies have been notified to the SSC for making selection.
4. *Safaiwala*
Offer of appointment has been issued.
5. *Chowkidar*
Requisition has been placed with local Employment Exchange.
6. *Staff car Driver*
7. *Despatch Rider*
Employment Exchange has been requested to forward names of SC/ST candidates.
8. *Peon*
Employment Exchange has been asked again to forward names of ST candidates.

One post is vacant due to a complaint of impersonation of the candidate being under Police Investigation. Appointment can be made after the investigations are over.

Reserved Posts in the Ministry of Defence

6918. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in Ministry of Defence and since when;

(b) the action being taken to fill these vacancies; and

(c) if not action is being taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). The position of vacancies in the Ministry of Defence Secretariat reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is as follows:

Merged Grade 'A' and 'B' of Central Secretariat Stenographer Service:

One vacancy for the year 1987 reserved for SC Candidate, after dereservation, was filled up by a general category candidate and was carried forward for filling up by SC Candidate in future.

Assistant's Grade of Central Secretariat Service:

Four vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribes (as on 31.6.89) were communicated to the Department of Personnel and Training. Nominations are still to be received.

Stenographer Grade 'C' of Central Secretariat Stenographer Service:

Two vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribe (as on 30.6.89) were communicated to the Department of Personnel and Training. Nominations are still to be received.

Stenographer Grade 'D' of Central Secretariat Stenographer Service:

Nine vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribe as on 30.6.89 were communicated to the Department of Personnel and Training. Nominations are still to be received.

Upper Division Clerks of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service:

One vacancy reserved for Scheduled Cast as on 30.6.89 was communicated to the Department of Personnel and Training. The candidate has since joined the Ministry.

Lower Division Clerks of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service:

There were 3 vacancies of Scheduled Castes and 6 vacancies of Scheduled Tribes lying unfilled as on 30.6.89. As against these, the Department of Personnel and Training have nominated the requisit number of candidates.

Group 'D' (Daftry):

One vacancy reserved for Scheduled Caste in the rank of Daftry has been carried forward from year 1989.

[Translation]**SC/ST Employees in Planning Commission**

6919. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of employees working in the Planning Commission and category-wise number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees among them;

(b) whether the quota reserved for SC/ST employees is complete and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) The information is under under:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Total No of Employees</i>	<i>No of SC Employees</i>	<i>ST Employees</i>
Group "A"	777	48	8
Group "B"	1130	80	12
Group "C"	1457	165	24
Group "D"	467	187	15

(b) and (c). Some reserved vacancies could not be filled due to non-availability of candidates belonging to the reserved category. In such cases, efforts continue to be made to fill the vacancies as per general instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training.

Allocation to Bihar for Poverty Alleviation Schemes

6920. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the additional allocation provided by the Planning Commission for 1990-91 for each poverty alleviation scheme in Bihar in comparison to the allocations made for 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): The sectoral outlays for the year 1990-91 in respect of Bihar have not been finalised as yet.

[English]

Astro-Turfs in India

6921. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the places where astro-turfs are available in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to arrange for more astro-turfs in the country;

(c) if so, when and for which places; and

(d) the financial implications of the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS): (a) The artificial hockey surfaces are available at following places in the country:

(i) Lucknow (U.P.); (ii) Gwalior (M.P.); (iii) New Delhi (Shivaji Stadium); (iv) New Delhi (National Stadium), (v) Bangalore (Karnataka); (vi) Gandhinagar (Gujarat); (vii) Patiala (Punjab); (viii) Amritsar (Punjab); (ix) Jalandhar (Punjab); (x) Calcutta (West Bengal).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have also approved laying of Artificial Hockey Surfaces at following places:

		<i>Date of Sanction</i>
1.	Bombay (Maharashtra)	25.3.88
2.	Pune (Maharashtra)	27.2.89
3.	Ranchi (Bihar)	16.11.88
4.	Chandigarh (Chandigarh Administration)	22.3.90
5.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	22.3.90

	<i>Date of Sanction</i>
6. Rourkela (Orissa)	28.3.90
7. Srinagar (Kashmir)	30.3.90
8. Rampur (Uttar Pradesh)	30.3.90
9. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	30.3.90

(d) The cost of laying of one Artificial Hockey Surface is about Rupees one crore, which includes the cost of Sub-Base. Central financial assistance is, limited to 50% of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs per surface.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Paper at Concessional Rate to Rajasthan

6922. SHRIGULABCHAND KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the quantum of paper Government propose to supply for books and copies at concessional rates to the State of Rajasthan during the academic year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): The scheme regarding the supply of white printing paper at concessional rate to the education sector in the States/UTs including Rajasthan has been in operation till 1989-90. Government decision on the continuance of the scheme has not yet been taken.

[*English*]

Conditions for Opening Kendriya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan

6923. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in Rajasthan at present and the location thereof;

(b) whether the central Government employees working in Rajasthan are facing a lot of difficulties due to inadequate number of Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme formulated to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan in 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Forty two Kendriya Vidyalayas are functioning in Rajasthan (as on 20.4.90). A statement indicating the locations of the Vidyalayas is given below. Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened at places having a concentration of at least 1000 transferable Central Government employees and when, to begin with, there are at least 200 children (500 in the case of big cities) willing to be enrolled in different classes. The proposals for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas are to be sponsored by Ministries or Departments of Government of India, State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, organisations of employees belonging to the eligible categories who should agree to provide the following facilities:

i) 15 acres of land, free of cost, or

nominal cost.

- ii) Temporary accommodation to run the Vidyalaya till Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is able to construct its own accommodation.
- iii) Provision of residential accommodation to at least 50% of the staff where alternative accommodation may not be available within reasonable distance from the school.

Besides, Kendriya Vidyalayas are

opened in Project Sector in places of public sector undertakings of Government of India or institutions of higher learning if:

- i) adequate number of children are available.
- ii) infrastructural facilities are available as above; and
- iii) the undertaking/institution agrees to meet all recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

STATEMENT

List of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan As on 20.4.1990

S.No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalayas
1	2
1.	Air Force Station, Jaisalmer
2	Air Force Station Suratgarh
3	Near Moti Dungri, Alwar
4	Mahel Khas, Bharatpur
5	Sagar Road, Bikaner No 1
6	Jaipur No I, Jaipur
7.	Jaipur No II Army Area, Jaipur Cantt
8	Jaipur No III Malvia Regional Engineering College Malvia Nagar
9.	Air Force Station, Jodhpur No I
10	Jodhpur (Army) Military Area, No III

S.No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalayas
1	2
11.	Jodhpur (BSF) Mandora Road, Jodhpur No. II.
12	Khetrinagar No. I, District Jhunjhunu.
13	Khetrinagar No. II, District Jhunjhunu.
14	Kota.
15	Internal Security Academy, CRPF, Mount Abu, District Sirohi.
16	21, GRC Camel Road, Nasirabad.
17	Army Station, Siganganagar.
18	Rajapura Darba Mines, Hindustan Zinc Ltd., District Udaipur.
19	Pratap Nagar, Udaipur.
20	Zawar Mines, Udaipur.
21	Eklingarh Forest, Udaipur.
22	J.S.U, Air Force, C/o 56 A.P.O. Uttarlai.

S.No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalayas
1	2
23.	Jalpa Cantt., District Barmer.
24.	Jodhpur No. IV, Air Force Station, Jodhpur.
25.	Bikaner No. II, Bikaner.
26.	3 FBSU, AF C/o 56 A.P.O., Bikaner No. 3.
27.	Central Industrial Security Force, Campus Deoli, District Tonk.
28.	Lalgarh Jattan, District Sriganganagar-335037.
29.	Group Centre No. I CRPF, Ajmer0305007.
30.	Itarana, Alwar-301001.
31.	Jaipur, PO-Khatipura, Jaipur, No. IV.
32.	Suratgarh Cantt., District Sriganganagar-335804.
33.	19 Bn., BSF Anupgarh, District Sriganganagar-335701.
34.	Jhunjhunu.

S.No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalyayas
1	2
35.	GP. Centre No. 2, CRPF, Fay Sagar Road, Ajmer-305005.
36.	Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar, District Tonk-304501.
37.	Jobner, SKN College of Agriculture, District Jaipur.
38.	Banar, District Jodhpur.
39.	Army Jodhpur No II, Pin : 342001.
40.	Banswara, PO Banswara-327001
41.	Anta Gas Power Project (NTPC), PO-Anta, District Kota
42.	Churu, Rajasthan.

Import of Bofors Guns

6924. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of guns received from the Bofors firm till date;

(b) whether the agreement between Government of India and Bofors is completely honoured by the both parties;

(c) if not, what clauses in the agreement are not honoured and by whom;

(d) whether the import of the Bofors guns is at par with the export of Indian goods to Sweden; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). All the guns to be supplied under the Supply Contract with Bofors have been received. Certain items of supply under this Contract are continuing to be received. The payments made secretly into Swiss bank accounts are in violation of the explicit understanding and agreed conditions precedent to the Supply Contract and Licence Agreement.

(d) and (e). During a period of ten years from the date of Supply Contract i.e. from 24.3. 1986, Bofors are required to ensure counter trade of not less than 50 per cent of the value of the supplies made under this Contract and the Licence Agreement.

Regional Engineering College, Srinagar

6926. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar has been re-opened;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which it is proposed to be reopened;

(d) whether students from South India have requested that they should be transferred to other Regional Engineering Colleges; and

(e) if so, the decision taken on their requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). As per the Press Statement issued by the Jammu and Kashmir Government, the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar is to reopen on 15th of May, 1990.

(d) and (e). A number of students from various States have requested for a transfer to other Regional Engineering Colleges; and request is under consideration of the Government.

Employment to Dependants of Personnel Killed in Sri Lanka and Siachin

6927. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of dependants of personnel killed in Sri Lanka and Siachin have not yet been provided employment;

(b) if so, the total number of casualties and number of jobs provided to the dependants in the Armed forces and in the Defence Public Sector Undertakings and other Public Sector Undertakings; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that Public Sector Undertakings provide due employment opportunities to the dependants

of the soldiers who sacrificed their lives for the nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) Upto two dependants of defence service personnel killed/disabled in action including war widow, are entitled to priority-II (a) (disabled over 50% disability and unfit for employment, but disability attributable to military service) for purposes of employment under Central Government, against Group 'C' and 'D' posts. In respect of IPKF casualties, as a special dispensation, Government have issued guidelines to various Government Departments and Public Sector undertaking to provide:

- i) Priority for employment to be given to disabled personnel for employment under Government over other normal cases of ex-servicemen against vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen;
- ii) Priority and compassionate appointment to dependants of IPKF personnel killed in Sri Lanka operations with suitable relaxation to the extent possible, especially regarding criteria for consideration of terminal benefits received while assessing need for such appointment.

Felling of Mango Trees

6928. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of large scale felling of mango trees for manufacturing timber packing boxes over the recent years in Maharashtra and other states;

(b) if so, estimated damage done by felling of mango trees for packing of oranges, and

(c) the strict measure/action proposed against felling of mango trees and banning the manufacturing of timber packing boxes as an effective step for preserving mango trees in Maharashtra-Vidarbha region in Particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Government of Maharashtra and other States and will be placed on the table of the House.

Measures for Rural Growth

6929. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJES-
WARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is considering some new measures to promote rural growth in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The approach to the Eighth Plan, which is being evolved, puts emphasis, among others, on greater bias for the development of the rural sector. In this respect, it is envisaged to allocate 50 per cent of the public sector outlay, in the Eight Plan for programmes and projects which benefit agriculture and rural sectors. A guaranteed programme of employment would be a major element in this approach. It is also proposed

to take measures to ensure the spread of small industry to rural areas and give special emphasis to the development of village industries. In addition, it is also proposed to transfer a substantial part of the responsibility for planning and implementation of rural development programmes to elected representative institutions of local government alongwith financial resource so as to undertake integrated area planning through people's participation for maximisation of growth and employment in the rural areas.

Cultural Agreement with Pakistan

6930. SHRI. G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any cultural agreement with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to have any cultural agreement with Pakistan in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Cultural Cooperation Agreement between India and Pakistan was signed on 31st December, 1988 at Islamabad and came into force from the 18th June 1989 with the exchange of Instruments of Ratification. It envisages the promotion and development of relations and understanding between the two countries in the realms of art, culture, archaeology, education, mass media, information and sports. Its chief features include exchanges of academicians, exports, artists, writers, musicians, sport teams, books, publications, art objects, art and other exhibitions; participation in seminars, international

film festivals; offer of scholarships and establishment of cultural centres.

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

Central School in Kottayam District in Kerala

6931. SHRIRAMESHCHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Central School in Kottayam District of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, the sponsoring agency has not yet been able to provide necessary facilities for opening the Vidyalaya. Pending this, the vidyalaya cannot be started.

Increase in Rate of Family Pension

6932. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of family pension is too meagre particularly in the case of low paid employees;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the rate of family pension; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Improving upon the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission that the minimum family pension may be fixed at Rs. 300/- p.m. the Government have fixed the

minimum family pension at Rs. 375/- p.m. w.e.f. 1.1.1986. Unlike pension, family pension is granted without reference to the actual length of service of the deceased employee. Family pension at twice the normal rates, subject to certain conditions, is paid for the initial period of 7 years from the date of death of an employee or upto the date the employee would have attained 65 years had he survived. In addition, family pensioners are also granted dearness relief as sanctioned from time to time to pensioners.

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

Employment on Compassionate Grounds

6933. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the instructions regarding grant of compassionate employment to the ward on the death of a Government servant as the present instructions do not envisage guarantee of compassionate employment; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed changes to be made?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Nomination on J.C.M.

6934. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether nominations on the Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) are to be made by the Governing Bodies of the Service Associations only and there is no provision for a direct election to J.C.M.;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to send persons in the J.C.M. through direct elections only so as to improve the status and functioning of the J.C.M. body; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) As per the provisions of the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery, the nomination of Staff Side members on the JCM are made by the recognised service associations in the prescribed manner. There is no provision for a direct elections to J.C.M.

(b) and (c). The nominations of the Staff Side members to the JCM is done in a manner which has been mutually agreed to by the Government and Leaders of the Staff Side. The JCM is functioning satisfactorily and there is no proposal to send persons in the JCM through direct elections.

Objective of National Natural Resources Management System

6935. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS);

(b) the names of the various sources from where its information is obtained /gathered; and

(c) the names of the various users of the data/information generated by the NNRMS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The major objectives of National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) are:

- i) Ensuring the supply of remote sensing data and facilitating its integration with the conventional system through appropriate collaborative application studies,
- ii) establishment of infrastructure and generation of trained manpower and
- iii) application studies as building blocks for generation of data base for Natural Resources Information System (NRIS).

(b) The sources for the remote sensing data are:

- Indian Remote Sensing Satellites
- Foreign Remote Sensing Satellites such as LANDSAT, SPOT and National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) - USA satellite.

The sources for conventional data are the regular survey and monitoring carried out by Central Organisations such as Geological Survey of India (GSI), Survey of India (SOI), Forest Survey of India (FSI), Central Ground Water Planning Board (CGWB) National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS and LUP), Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DA & C) etc., besides corresponding State-level Departments.

(c) The users of the data generated by NNRMS include:

- Central Ministries /Departments
- State Government/Union Territories
- Autonomous Agencies engaged in National Resources Management

Sale of L.C.A. in International Market

6936. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any country has expressed a desire to buy the L.C.A. (Light Combat Aircraft) to be manufactured by India;

(b) if so, whether Government are Contemplating selling them in the International market;

(c) the expenditure incurred on the project so far; and

(d) the likely date of completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir. LCA is still in the development stage.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The expenditure incurred on the Project till Mar 90 is about Rs. 300 Crores.

(d) The Full Scale Engineering Development (FSED), as part of the Post-Project Definition Phase of the LCA, is envisaged to be taken up in phases. Government sanction is being sought for Phase I activities in which, critical technologies are planned to be demonstrated. The first flight under phase I is expected to take place in 1995 and limited flight trails would be completed by 1997. Phase II of FSED is envisaged for integration of various technologies to be demonstrated in parallel in Phase I. Due to the phased nature of FSED, the production phase to follow is expected to be determined during the progress of FSED. Assuming that completion of the project is upto Initial Operational Clearance, current estimates are that it will occur in the early years of the decade starting 2000.

Discovery of Megalithic Burials in Tamil Nadu

6937. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 2000 years old megalithic burials have been discovered for the first time under the sea by a team of marine archaeologists off Poompuhar and Tarangambadi coast in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) During preliminary survey in March 1990 a megalithic burial site was located 400 metres off Tarangambadi coast in Tamil Nadu.

(b) Preliminary finding indicate that this measures 10 metres in length and 6.3 metres in width at a water depth of 7 metres. Similar objects probably dating back to 200 BC. to 200 A.D. are found above a beach rock which at present is submerged.

Allocation of Funds for Nagaland Central University

6938. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds have been allocated during the year 1990-91 for Nagaland Central University, Lumami;

(b) if so, the total amount allocated; and

(c) the time by when the construction work is likely to be started and when it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI

MEHTA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Commission has made a tentative provision of Rs. 2 crores for new Central Universities, including Nagaland University, in their Plan for 1990-91. The estimated requirement for the establishment of Nagaland University is Rs. 61.34 crores. In view of the overall constraints of resources, it has not been possible to undertake necessary measures for making the University operational.

New item Captioned "Timber Shortage to Continue"

6939. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:

Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in "THE HINDUSTAN TIMES" dated 4th April, 1990 under the heading "TIMBER SHORTAGE TO CONTINUE";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the shortage; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). According to "The State of Forest Report, 1987" prepared by Forest Survey of India, the gap between demand and supply of timber is estimated to be about 15 million cum. The shortage is as a result of increase in demand of wood based industries, housing etc. coupled with reduced extraction of timber from natural forests.

(d) The new National Forest Policy, 1988 has stipulated as below and reduce the pressure on demand of timber:

1. Encourage efficient utilisation of forest produce and maximise substitution of wood.
2. Enhance forest cover and productivity of forests through the application of scientific and technical inputs.
3. Forest based industries should raise raw-material direct for meeting their requirements. They should have direct relationship between the factory and individuals who can grow the raw-materials by supporting the individuals with inputs including credit, constant technical advice and finally harvesting and transport services.
4. Farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers should be encouraged to grow on marginal degraded lands available with them wood species required for industries.

Pending Cases Before New Delhi Bench of C.A.T.

6940. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases in the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) is on the increase every year;

(b) the number of cases pending in the Central Administrative Tribunal bench at New Delhi as on 31st December, 1989;

(c) the number of cases filed during the

last three years ending 31st December, 1989 in New Delhi Bench; and

(d) the measures taken by Government for speedy disposal of the cases?

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

(b) The number of cases pending (excluding miscellaneous petitions) before the Principal Bench of CAT at New Delhi as on 31.12.89 is 6528.

(c) The number of cases filed during the last three years ending 31st December, 1989 in the Principal Bench in New Delhi is 8421.

(d) With a view to reduce the pendency of the cases, the Government have already decided to set up two additional benches in the Principal Bench of the CAT at New Delhi.

Research Vessel Sagar Kanya

6941. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the causes of the fire accident that damaged the Research Vessel Sagar Kanya had been investigated; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the speed of the Research ship stands reduced to half knots per hour after the damage and repair, its cruising expenses per day have escalated and its fuel consumption has also increased;

(c) if so, the reasons for cruising it to the Carribean Sea;

(d) the speed, cruising expenses per day and fuel consumption of the vessel at present after repairs; and

(e) the reasons as to why the vessel had

not entered the Tamil Nadu shelf till this date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The cause of fire accident on board Research Vessel Sagar Kanya was investigated by the Shipping Corporation of India. The probable cause of fire in the engine room of the vessel was accidental impingement of a jet of diesel oil fuel from the auxiliary engine.

(b) The speed of the vessel at no time has gone below 8 knots per hour. There is no increase in fuel consumption after the accident. The operating cost of the vessel also remains unchanged.

(c) The vessel is undertaking oceanographic research cruise in the Caribbean Sea under the Commonwealth Science Programme jointly organised by the Commonwealth Science Council and the Government of India.

(d) The vessel attains a normal cruising speed of 12 knots under fair weather conditions; the average consumption of fuel, as before the accident, is 15 tons per day at 195/200 revolutions per minute. The daily standing charges for the vessel are Rs. 69,265/- excluding operational expenses such as port dues fuel charges etc.

(e) The vessel has been extensively used for oceanographic and geophysical surveys of the Eastern Continental Shelf of India including the Tamil Nadu shelf.

Status Report on Pollution

6942. **SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Pollution Control Boards have been asked to monitor water

and air pollution and prepare status reports; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard by various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The State Pollution Control Boards are monitoring air and water quality levels. They have not been asked to prepare status reports.

(b) There are 400 Water Quality Monitoring Stations and 157 Air Quality Monitoring Stations, as on 31st March, 1990.

Preservation of Art, Culture and Historical Places of East and West Champaran Districts in Bihar

6943. **SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to protect, preserve and develop the art, culture and historical places of the East and West Champaran districts of Bihar; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Schools Without Building in U.P.

6944. **SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of Primary, Middle, Secondary and Kendriya Vidyalayas run-

ning without buildings in Uttar Pradesh particularly in Lucknow and Pratapgarh;

(b) the amount of financial assistance given by Union Government to construct the buildings for such schools during the last three years; and

(c) the time by which the construction work of these schools buildings are likely to

be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to the Fifth All India Educational Survey (1986) conducted by NCERT and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, the number of Schools without buildings in Uttar Pradesh are:

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Middle</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Kendriya Vidyalaya</i>
In Lucknow	322	35	Nil	Nil
In Pratapgarh	387	20	Nil	Nil
In the State	13689	2129	15	Nil

(b) and (c). Construction of School buildings is the responsibility of the State Government and is taken up by them according to the availability of resources. No financial assistance has been given by the Central Government for construction of Middle or Secondary school buildings in the last three years. The Ninth Finance Commission had, however, made an award of Rs. 69.61 crores for primary school buildings in 1989-90. The State Government had also allocated Rs. 8.83 crores in 1987-88 and Rs. 9.01 crores in 1988-89 under NREP/RLEGP for construction of primary schools buildings.

Renovation of Delhi Zoo

6945. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Zoo is proposed to be renovated and remodelled; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, the objective thereof; and the estimated expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). National Zoological Park, Delhi is being improved to provide hygienic and congenial living conditions for the animals and to provide better facilitations to the visitors. The main works undertaken in this regard are given in the statement below alongwith the estimated expenditure. In addition, a greening drive has been undertaken by planting trees.

STATEMENT*Important Construction works being Undertaken in the National Zoological Park, Delhi*

		<i>(Amount in Rs.)</i>
<i>Name of Item of work</i>		<i>Estimated Cost</i>
1	2	
1.	Construction of water storage tanks.	20,74,000
2.	Augmenting of water supply of laying additional water line	91,000
3.	Enlargement of Monkeys enclosures.	6,20,000
4.	Construction of reptile house.	18,99,000
5.	Construction of 400 KV Power Sub-station	44,95,000
6.	Construction of ramps at the entrance to facilitate entry of handicapped Persons.	22,00,000
		92,61,500

**Amendment to Cantonment Board Act,
1924**

6946. SHRIGOPINATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government have any pro-
posal to amend the Cantonment Board Act
of 1924;

(b) if so, the suggestions received from
different quarters in that regard;

(c) whether Government have exam-
ined those suggestions; and

(d) the time by which the Act is going to
be amended?

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

(b) No suggestion has been received in
this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No specific date can be given.

New Bird Sanctuaries

6947. SHRIGOPINATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government have a pro-
posal to set up some bird sanctuaries in the
country;

(b) if so, the number of bird sanctuaries
proposed to be set up in 1990-91:

(c) the name of the State and the Union
Territories where new sanctuaries are pro-
posed to be set up:

(d) whether any bird sanctuaries are
proposed to be set up in Orissa; and

(e) if so, the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-
ESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a)
to (e). The responsibility of setting up Wildlife
Sanctuaries vests with the State Govern-
ment.

**Allocation to Punjab Under Plan
Expenditure**

6948. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will
the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Punjab
under the plan expenditure in the Seventh
Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the above amount has
been allocated on the basis of population of
the State, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER
OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PRO-
GRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI
BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) An outlay of
Rs. 3285 crores was agreed for the Seventh
Five Year Plan of Punjab.

(b) and (c). The size of the plan outlay of
a State is determined on the basis of avail-
able financial resources which include (a)
State's own resources and (b) Central
Assistance. Central Assistance is allocated
to the States on the basis of the modified
Gadgil Formula, as approved by the Na-
tional Development Council in August, 1980.
For the purpose of allocation of Central
Assistance the States are divided into two
categories viz. Special Category States and
Non-Special Category States. The Central

Assistance for Special Category States is pre-empted from the Total divisible pool and the remaining amount is allocated among the Non-Special Category States like,

Punjab on the basis of various principles embodied in the modified Gadgil Formula as will be seen from below:

Sl. No.	Item	Weightage
1	2	3
1.	Population	60%
2	Per Capita tax effort	10%
3.	For States having per capita income below National Average	20%
4.	Special problems	10%

In the case of Punjab, Special central loans were also given during the Seventh Plan period.

Recruitment of Junior Programme Assistants in CSIR

6949. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the prescribed qualifications for recruitment of entry level of group III (Rs. 1400-2300) of NRAS of CSIR:

(b) whether these were relaxed for making recruitment to the post of Junior Programme Assistant last year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the claims of highly qualified candidates who had applied for the post were ignored and only departmental candidates were called and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The prescribed qualification for Group-III at entry level under New Recruitment and Assessment Scheme (NRAS) in the CSIR are: B.Sc (Sc.)/B. Lib. Sc./Diploma in Engg./Tech. of three years duration or equivalent.

(b) and (c). Besides degree in Science/ Diploma in Engg./Tech. , on the basis of approval of the competent authority, qualifications of B.Com/B.A. (Math) were also prescribed for the post in the advertisement. In addition, a Certificate Course in Computer Languages of at least a total of 6 months' duration, as well as minimum experience of one year in the field of computer applications were prescribed, so as to widen the choice in selecting competent persons well versed in computer operation and applications.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. On the recommendations of the Screening Committee 22 candidates were called for test and interview, out of which only two belonged to CSIR.

**Job-Oriented Vocational Course in
G.I.C.**

6950. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 April, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 4986 regarding Job-oriented vocational course and state;

(a) whether any training programme has also been envisaged for the pass-out of 12th Class students for their appointments in General Insurance Corporation (G.I.C.);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the criteria proposed to be adopted for selecting the trainees together with the percentage of marks required to be secured by the students for getting appointments in the G.I.C.;

(d) whether any stipend is also proposed to be given to the trainees; and

(e) if so, the detailed thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (e). As per the criteria agreed upon by the G.I.C. and CBSE the Candidates who secure 50% marks in the vocational course in General Insurance in the 12th Class will be eligible for appointment as Apprentice Assistants in the G.I.C. This is subject to their clearing the interview and medical examination.

Apprentice Assistants will be provided training and during this period they will be paid a stipend of Rs. 1,000/- per month by the G.I.C.

After successfully completing the Apprenticeship period the candidates will be appointed as Assistants on a regular basis in

the prescribed pay scales.

Forestry Schemes in Madhya Pradesh

6951. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent any guidelines to different states for vigorous implementation of afforestation, social and farm forestry schemes; and

(b) if so, the extent of progress made in this regard in the state of Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the Seventh Plan period (1986-90) a total area of 9.9 lakh hectares was covered in Madhya Pradesh under afforestation and tree planting activities.

Technological Cooperation for Pollution Control

6952. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified new areas of Technological cooperation with West Germany and France in the field of pollution control;

(b) whether Government have received assistance from these countries in the matter of control of pollution;

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

(d) the details of further areas of coop-

eration as may have been worked out so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). No new areas of technical cooperation in the field of pollution control with West Germany have been identified so far. However an environmental project on strengthening of laboratories of Central and Selected State Pollution Control Boards was started with assistance from FRG in 1985. The objective of the project is to improve the laboratories and train the staff of the selected Pollution Control Boards, including Central Board, in water and air pollution control methodologies. The first phase of the project is already over and the second phase of the project on control of pollution is currently under execution with the Government of France.

(d) No further area of cooperation with West Germany have been concretised. But the Government of West Germany has helped India in implementing an integrated afforestation project in the Himachal Pradesh. Another project on comprehensive land use management (CLUMP) in selected areas of Karnataka has been posed to the Government of West Germany for funding. No further areas of cooperation have been worked out with France so far.

Environmental Management Plan for Coastal Areas

6953. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instructed various States to prepare status report and the Environmental Management Plan for the coastal areas in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the State which have so far prepared the status paper and

environmental Management Plan;

(c) whether due to delay in preparing these reports, no developmental activities are being pursued within 5000 metres from the High Tide Line; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Inter-Ministerial Committee to clear the projects for Tourism development in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Status report has been prepared by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. No State has prepared an environmental management plan.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Colour and Black and White Picture Tubes

6954. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of electronic units in India which are manufacturing picture tubes of television;

(b) whether they are producing them fully using indigenous technology and materials; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The names of electronic units in India manufacturing picture tubes for television are given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c). The electronic units manufacturing Black & White TV picture tubes have no foreign collaboration. Three Electronic Units manufacturing Colour TV picture tubes are using foreign technology as no indigenous technology is available. Most of the raw materials required for manufacture of picture tubes are not being manufactured indigenously at present, mainly because the requirement is small and setting up of production facilities is not commercially viable. However, with increase in demand, progressive, indigenisation of materials is taking place. In the case of B & W TV picture tubes, a main component, the glass shell, is manufactured by Bharat Electronics Limited at its Talaja plant.

STATEMENT

- A. List of Electronic Units Manufacturing Black & White TV Picture Tubes
1. M/s. Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore.
 2. M/s. Teletube Electronics Limited, Ghaziabad.
 3. M/s. JCT Electronics Limited, SAS Nagar, Punjab.
 4. M/s. Webel Video Devices Limited, Calcutta.
 5. M/s Samtel (India) Limited, Bhiwadi, Rajasthan
 6. M.s Fenovision Limited, Medak, Andhra Pradesh.
 7. M/s. Mullard Tubes Pvt. Limited, Ludhiana, Punjab.
 8. M/s Prakash Pipes & Industries Limited, Kashipur, U.P.
 9. M/s Qualitron Components Limited,

Ahmedabad.

10. M/s Suchitra Teletubes Limited, Hyderabad.
- B. List of Electronic Units Producing Colour TV. Picture Tubes:
1. M/s. JCT Electronics Limited, SAS Nagar, Punjab.
 2. M/s Uptron Colour Picture Tubes Limited, Sahibabad, U.P.
 3. M/s. Samtel Color Limited, Dadri, Ghaziabad.

Delinking of Jobs From Degrees

6955. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether degree was not be linked to employment as per the revised education policy of the Government and only such of the boys and girls were required to go for further higher education who were fairing well in the examinations and the others were to be given opportunities/avenues for employment or to settle down in life;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) reasons for not providing avenues of employment to not-so-brilliant students to settle down in life by allotting them shops or giving them some sort of other avenues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The National Policy on Education-1986 envisages that a beginning will be made in delinking Degrees from Jobs in selected areas. The Policy also visualises that the introduction of **systematic, well-planned and rigorously implemented pro-**

grammes of vocational education is crucial in the proposed educational reorganisation. These elements are meant to enhance the employability of an individual, to reduce the mis-match between the demand and supply of skilled manpower, and to provide an alternative for those pursuing higher education without particular interest or purpose. In pursuance of these objectives efforts have been made to establish linkages with employment sectors. Course in Insurance have been introduced in collaboration with General Insurance Corporation. Collaborative efforts are also under consideration with other Departments/Organisation.

2. Vocational education cannot create employment opportunities but tries to facilitate employment by making the student employable. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, States/UTs are requested to carry out vocational survey to determine the employment potential in the area so as to match the vocational courses with the need.

Defence Exports

6956. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the value of defence exports during the year 1989 and in 1990 so far; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to boost exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Defence exports from production units in the Government and Public Sector were valued at Rs. 18.99 crores in 1988-89 and Rs. 23.66 crores in 1989-90.

(b) Various measures have been initiated toward review of policy and procedures relating to export of defence stores. Coun-

tries to which exports can be channelised and items which can be supplied have been identified. The Defence PSUs have been directed to prepare short and long term corporate export strategies. The Ordnance Factories Board has been authorised to export directly. The Heads of our Missions abroad have also been asked to evince interest in defence exports. The products of Defence PSUs and the ordnance Factories are being exhibited in Defence Exhibitions abroad. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore has been declared as an Export House to enable this Company as well as other defence PSUs to gain a better foothold in the export arena.

[*Translation*]

Pollution by Sugar Mills and Distilleries in Uttar Pradesh

6957. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures are being adopted to prevent the dying of fishes and spread of epidemic due to effluents being released by the sugar mills and distilleries of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A number of measures are being taken to check pollution from sugar and distillery units. These include:

- i) Notification of standards prescribing levels for discharge of effluents from sugar and distillery units.
- ii) The sugar and distillery units have been directed by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board to set up

effluent treatment plants, so that effluents conform to the prescribed standards.

- iii) Prosecutions against the defaulting units under the Water (prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been launched.

[English]

Kendriya Vidyalaya in Arunachal Pradesh

6958. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the State of Arunachal Pradesh as on 31

i) Along, District West Siang	—	Assam Rifles
ii) Jairampur, District Changlong	—	Assam Rifles
iii) Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project Yazali.	—	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation.

(c) NO decision regarding number of location of new Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened during 1990-91 has yet been taken.

Anomalies in Pay Scales of KVS Employees

6959. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many anoma-

March, 1990;

(b) whether Government have nay proposal to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas during the year 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas proposed to be opened and their locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) There are 6 Kendriya Vidyalayas in Arunachal Pradesh as on 31.3.1990.

(b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has received proposals for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas to the following places in the State of Arunachal Pradesh sponsored by the agencies indicated against each:

lies exist in fixation of pay scales of employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as a result of implementation of present pay scales; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demands of M.E.S. Civil Engineers

6960. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India MES Civilian Engineers' Association has presented a memorandum of demands to him recently; and

(b) if so, the main demands presented and the action taken so far in the matter?

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

(b) The main demands raised by the Association are as under:

- i) Finalisation of yearwise DPC for ASW;
- ii) Removal of ceiling imposed by the Ministry of Defence on recruitment and promotion of Superintendents/Surveyors Grade I and II;
- iii) Conveyance allowance to all Superintendents Grade I and II; and
- iv) The review of posting and transfer policy of subordinate engineers and Assistant Engineers.

Action has been taken as under:

- i) Departmental Promotion committees for the ASW upto the year 1987 have been finalised.
- ii) Ceiling on filling of vacant posts through recruitment and promotion is in accordance with the existing Government policy.
- iii) Conveyance allowance is not

admissible to all Superintendents in the MES. Association has been assured the incumbents of specific posts, eligible for this provision, who prefer their claims shall be paid in accordance with the exact Government orders.

- iv) The existing policy of positings and transfers for subordinate engineers in the MES is based on the Government orders on the subject and is reviewed from time to time.

Lack of Civic Amenities in Cantonment Areas

6961. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that as the Cantonment areas such as Pallavarma near Madras in Tamil Nadu are governed by the Defence Department and the people residing within their limits of the people residing within the limits of the said Cantonment areas are denied the facility to claim the benefits of Centrally Sponsored poverty alleviation schemes and also the State sponsored economic schemes under the plea that these areas are governed by Defence rules; and

(b) if so, whether Government would ensure that Centrally State sponsored relief measures and other civic amenities are provided to the people of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The civil population of the Cantonment areas are equally entitled to assistance under various poverty alleviation schemes are also state sponsored economic schemes.

(b) Relief measures are being provided through various agencies who do not make

any distinction between the Cantonment areas and other areas. Civic amenities in the cantonment areas are provided subject to availability of funds.

Imports by Mazgaon Dock Limited

6962. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mazgaon Dock Limited, Bombay has been importing various kinds of pipes and other sophisticated fitting from abroad:

(b) if so, whether it has also been importing various kinds of ship fire protection doors; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the sources of supplies and costs and expenditures incurred thereon during the last three years, year-wise?

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

(b) Presently this item is not being imported.

(c) The total value of imports including items at (a) during the last three years is as under:

	<i>(Rs. Lakhs)</i>
1986-87	10,402.23
1987-88	10,270.72
1988-89	8,826.47

The major countries of origin for these materials are U.K., West Germany and USSR.

Suggestions of Chief Ministers for Eighth Plan

6963. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Ministers of all the States had requested to the Union Government to reverse the Planning process; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the suggestions of the Chief Ministers while formulating the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) No, Sir, although some suggestions for changes in the planning process have been made.

(b) The new approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan, which is being evolved, aims at correcting the distortions that had crept in the past pattern of development. The new approach envisages not only the reorientation of the focus and priorities and planning, but also in its mechanism and procedures so as to achieve closer association of the Planning Commission with the State Planning organisations on the one hand, and closer integration between the institutions of democratic decentralisation in rural and urban areas and the State level planning institutions, on the other.

Space Programmes During 1990-91

6964. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various space programmes to be undertaken during 1990-91; and

(b) the allocation proposed for each such programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The various Space Programmes envisaged for 1990-91 include:

- Continued operation of IRS—1A spacecraft to provide satellite imagery for the Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS).
- Continuation of the operational services provided by the INSAT System.
- Launch and operationalisation of INSAT—1D in June 1990.
- Progressing of:
 - (a) Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS—1B) for launch in June 1991
 - (b) INSAT—II Test Spacecraft for launch in end 1991
 - (c) Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) for launch in first half of 1991
 - (d) Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) for launch in last quarter of 1991
- Activities related to the development of:

(a) Second generation Indian Remote Sensing Satellites (IRS—1C/1D) to follow IRS—1A/1B

(b) INSAT—2 'C', 'D' and 'E' to follow INSAT—IIA and IIB

(c) Geostationary Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV); and

(d) Cryogenics Engine and Stage.

— Advanced R&D activities on Space Technology and Space Sciences.

(b) An allocation of Rs. 434.86 crores in envisaged for the space programme for 1990-91. The details of the allocations for the various programmes for 1990-91 are given in the Performance Budget 1990-91 of the Department of Space, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

**Alleged Corruption in Canteen Stores
Department of Ministry of Defence**

6965. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:
SHRI SUBEDAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the alleged widespread irregularities on the part of Canteen Stores Department;

(b) whether any action has been taken on the observation of C&AG in respect of extra expenditure by C.S.D. as contained in paras 33-37 of his report on "Union Government (Defence Services—Army and Ordnance Factories)" No. 2 of 1989;

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

(d) whether the C B I had removed 48 files from the Department in August, 1989, and

(e) if so, on what grounds and the outcome of the investigation made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR RAJA RAMANNA) (a), (d) and (e) Complaints about malpractices and corruption in the Canteen Stores Department (CSD) are occasionally received. If the complaints appear at first sight to merit further enquiry, these are duly gone into. Some such complaints recently received have been entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for investigation. In this connection CBI have taken some CSD files for scrutiny. A final Report from the CBI is yet to be received on these complaints. Further action will depend on the outcome of the CBI report.

(b) and (c) Paras 33, 34 and 37 included in the Report of C&AG of India for the year ended 31st March, 1988 No. 2 of 1989 relate to the working of the CSD. In brief, the irregularities commented on in the Audit Report are the following -

- (i) Para 33 — Relates to extra expenditure incurred on purchase of Rum other than of the cheapest variety.
- (ii) Para 34 — Relates to additional expenditure incurred on the purchase of tinned meat.
- (iii) Para 37 — Relates to extra contractual payment in the purchase of egg powder.

As per the normal procedure the reasons why the decisions were taken in each case will be conveyed to the Public Accounts

Committee in due course together with the action proposed to be taken, if any.

[*Translation*]

Defence Industrial Project in Madhya Pradesh

6966. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Defence Industrial Project in Madhya Pradesh

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the State Government has also made a similar demand, and

(d) if so, when this project is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR RAJA RAMANNA) (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A request was made by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for setting up of an Ordnance Factory in the State. However, the Government have now decided not to set up any new Ordnance Factory for the present.

(d) Does not arise.

20 — Point Programme in Uttar Pradesh

6967. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of 20— Point Programme in Uttar Pradesh has been reviewed.

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

(c) if so, the amount allocated to Uttar

Pradesh for 20—Point Programme during 1989-90:

(d) whether the amount has been utilised fully;

(e) if so, the details in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Yes

Sir. As per latest review, Uttar Pradesh has secured 12th position amongst the States in the implementation of the 20—Point Programme during April' 89 to February' 90. The details of physical progress achieved by Uttar Pradesh in the implementation of 27 selected items which are monitored on a monthly basis are given in Statement—I below.

(c) to (f). The details of funds allotted in the State Plan Sector are given in Statement—II below. The details of expenditure for 1989-90 are not yet finally known.

STATEMENT-I

Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Uttar Pradesh during 1989-90

Point/Item	Unit	Annual Targets 1989-90	Targets April-Feb. 1989-90	Achievement April-Feb. 1989-90	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
1A. I.R.D.P.	No. of families	573362	516026	517781	100
1B. J.R.Y.	Lack Mandays	1436.0	1244.5	1266.5	102
1C. SSI Units	Nos.	24000	22000	23122	105
5. Surplus land	Acres	1600	1440	3692	256
6. Bonded labour	Nos.	101	86	297	345
7. Drinking Water Supply	Villages	4193	3774	8295	220
8A. C.H.C.S.	Nos.	35	26	Nil	0

<i>Point/Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Annual Targets 1989-90</i>	<i>Targets April-Feb. 1989-90</i>	<i>Achievement April-Feb. 1989-90</i>	<i>%</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
8B. PHCS	Nos.	676	563	21	4
8C. Sub Centre	Nos.	560	467	Nil	0
8D. Immunisation of Children	Lakh Nos	37.5	33.1	34.1	103
9A. F.P. Sterilisation	Lakh Nos	7.00	6.18	3.90	63
9B. Eqv. Sterilisation	Lakh Nos	5.09	4.60	4.69	102
9C. ICDS Blocks	Nos	210	209	207	99
9D. Anganwadies	Nos	21971	21866	19586	90
11A. S.C. Families	Nos.	370000	326833	244803	75
11B. S.T. Families	Nos.	32000	2869	2556	89

<i>Point/Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Annual Targets 1989-90</i>	<i>Targets April-Feb. 1989-90</i>	<i>Achievement April-Feb. 1989-90</i>	<i>%</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
14A. House Sites	Nos.	50000	45333	117777	260
14B. Construction Assisted	Nos.	30000	27200	54426	200
14C. Indra Awas Yojna for SC/ST	Nos.	23315	21139	22320	106
14D. E.W.S. House	Nos.	1800	16320	15774	97
14E. LIG Houses	Nos	7500	6800	6885	101
15. Slum Improvement	Nos.	200000	181333	155358	86
16. Tree Plantation	Nos	55.0	53.7	53.7	100
19A. Vill. Electrification	Nos.	2365	1979	973	49

<i>Point/Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Annual Targets 1989-90</i>	<i>Targets April-Feb. 1989-90</i>	<i>Achievement April-Feb. 1989-90</i>	<i>%</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
19B. Pump Sets Energised	Nos.	20000	17133	13937	81
19C. Improved Chullahs	Nos.	210000	173600	127786	74
19D. Biogas Plants	Nos.	12000	9600	8280	86

STATEMENT — II**Twenty Point Programme — Uttar Pradesh**

*Outlay in 1989-90
(State Plan Sector) (Rs. Lakhs)*

1. Attack on Rural Poverty	
IRDP	7805
JRY	10341
C. D & Panchayats	2947
V & S I	3289
2. Rainfed Agriculture	693
3. Better use of irrigation	42165
4. Bigger Harvests	15936
5. Land Reforms	3000
6. Safe Drinking Water	7524
7. Health for All	3300
8. Two child Norm — Nutrition	2020
9. Education	16577
10. Justice to SC/STs	3791
11. Opportunities for Youth	1113
12. Housing for people	3000
13. Improvement of Slums	580
14. Forestry	4600
15. Protection of Environment	230
16. Concern for Consumers	52
17. Energy for villages	3635
TOTAL	132598

Allocation to Bihar

6969. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Bihar by the Planning Commission during the current Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount utilised for the development of backward areas of the State; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Outlay for the current Five Year Plan of Bihar has not been finalised so far.

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

Employment to Ex-Servicemen of Bihar

6970. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate any policy to provide employment to ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, the number of ex-servicemen

of Bihar provided employment by the Union Government and the State Government during the current Five Year Plan period;

(c) whether Union Government has issued any directions in this regard to Bihar Government in the beginning of the current Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) if not, whether Government contemplate to issue such directions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Ex-servicemen have been granted concessions in age, relaxation in educational qualifications etc. for re-employment under the Government. Further, there is reservation of 10% in Group 'C' and 20% in Group 'D' posts in Central Government Offices and 14 1/2% in Group 'C' and 24 1/2% in Group 'D' posts in the Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks for ex-servicemen. Several State Governments have also made reservations of varying percentages of jobs for ex-servicemen.

Even though there is no reservation of jobs for ex-Servicemen in Bihar State, ex-Servicemen have been provided jobs in the State in different sectors, the details of which for the last 5 Years (1985-86) are as under:

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Central Govt.	204	22	136	96	71
Central Govt. PSUs	419	615	122	184	265
State Govt.	99	474	60	18	68
State Govt. PSUs	36	53	8	7	18
Local Bodies	8	37	1	12	5
Private Sector	96	151	43	19	35
Total	862	1552	370	336	462

(c) and (d). No specific directions to the State Government of Bihar have been given in this regard. However, the need to provide employment to as many ex-Servicemen as possible and making reservations in jobs in their favour (if not done already) has been impressed upon various State Governments, including the Government of Bihar from time to time.

(e) No, Sir.

Operation Black Board Programme in Rajasthan

6971. SHRIGULABCHAND KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by Union Government to the state of Rajasthan under the Operation Black board programme;

(b) whether most of the schools in Rajasthan are without buildings, black boards and tat-patties and most of such schools are in the Adivasi areas; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the condition of these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The following amounts have been released to Rajasthan under the scheme of Operation Blackboard:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1987 - 88	Rs. 1175.55
1988 - 89	Rs. 1123.68
1989 - 90	Rs. 1568.63

(b) and (c). According to information furnished by the State Govt., there are 27014 primary schools in the State, of which 2091 are buildingless and 5104 have only one room.

Almost all schools require essential teaching learning equipment including black-boards and tat-patties. Action is being taken to cover all primary schools under Operation Blackboard and provide them with at least two teachers, a all weather two room building and a set of essential teaching learning equipment including maps, charts, black-boards, tat-patties, a small library, games equipments etc. 17198 schools have been covered under the scheme in 1987-88 and proposals for covering the remainder are being taken up.

[English]

Progress on 'ARJUN' Tank

6972. SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU: SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in Times of India dated 6 April, 1990 under the caption "MBT project runs into rough weather";

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the latest stage of development and progress on 'Arjun', the main battle tank;

(d) the date by which it is expected to commence production as per the original specifications; and

(e) the main reasons identified to be the causes of delay in the project's progress?

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

(b) The report published in the newspaper is based on dis-information and contains a number of gross inaccuracies. As the project is of sensitive nature, it will not be proper to discuss its details in order to contradict these inaccuracies. However, it needs

to be emphasised that MBT ARJUN is being developed as per the original General Staff Qualitative Requirements, as updated from time to time by the Army. Admittedly, there has been some delay in the past in the development of the project due to initial teething problems. However, this is quite common to weapon system programme of this nature. The Project is now in an advanced stage of development and users trials.

(c) 12 prototypes including 2 fully integrated prototypes of tank 'ARJUN' have been fabricated. More than 12500 Kms. track mileage has been accumulated as part of R&D and Users-cum-R&D evaluation. As part of Weapon System trials a total number of 754 rounds of different types of ammunition have been fired for evaluation of range, accuracy and consistency of the system. The immunity has already been tested to our satisfaction. Two fully integrated prototypes are undergoing mobility and firing trials in desert area of Rajasthan. These tanks will be subjected to user's MBT Cell proving trials during ensuing summer of 1990.

(d) The production of the tank is expected to commence by 1992.

- (e)
- (i) Change in qualitative requirements.
 - (ii) Requirements of additional prototypes by Army.
 - (iii) Requirement of pre-production series tanks.
 - (iv) More realistic assessment of technical and user trials.

Assistance for Development of Western Ghat

6973. SHRI SURESH KODIKKUNNIL:

SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given any financial assistance to Kerala for development of various schemes under Western Ghat; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government of Kerala have submitted any proposal for the development of Western Ghat;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have given more financial assistance in 1990-91 to the development of Western Ghat; and

e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (e). Special Central Assistance is being provided to the Government of Kerala under Western Ghats Development Programme to supplement the efforts being made by the State Government for the development of the Western Ghats Areas with special emphasis on the programmes relating to ecological development, which is the main theme of the programme. The State Government submit the proposals under the programme to the Planning Commission every year. For 1990-91 the Government of Kerala have furnished Annual Plan proposals amounting to Rs. 568 lakhs against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 567.95 lakhs during 1989-90. The proposals have been approved by the Planning Commission, scheme-wise allocations of which are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT*Kerala - Annual Plan 1990-91**Western Ghats Development Programme - Approved Outlays*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Sector/Sub-Sector</i>	<i>Approved Outlay</i>
1.	Agriculture	131.00
2.	Dairy Development	27.00
3.	Fisheries	8.00
4.	Forestry and Wild life	160.00*
5.	Minor Irrigation	77.00
6.	Western Ghats Cell	5.00
7.	Roads and Bridges	78.00
8.	Sericulture/other Agriculture Programmes	44.00
9.	Science & Technology	6.00
10.	Misc.	32.00*
<i>Total</i>		<i>568.00</i>

*Subject to re-allocation of funds for schemes under this sector providing funds for stall feeding out of Rs. 40 lakhs intended for stone wall fencing etc.

Medical Check up of Scientists going to Antarctica

6974. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of medical check up by Army doctors for the members to be selected to the Antarctica Expedition had been liberalised or terminated, which had led to the death of four scientists due to heart attack and also led to other losses in 1989; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to take necessary steps to rectify the lapses and ensure proper safeguards for the scientific personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The death of four persons in Antarctica, who were members of the 9th Expedition, has been attributed to accidental poisoning by carbon monoxide. All members of an expedition are medically examined by doctors of the Armed forces or by a government civil hospital before leaving on the Expedition.

(b) Government provides for proper safeguards for members joining Antarctic expeditions.

[Translation]

Development and Preservation of Temple at Bodh Gaya and Adjoining

Places

[English]

6975. PROF. SHAILENDRANATH SRIVASTAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to declare Mahabodhi Temple at Bodh Gaya as a monument of national importance;

(b) whether any scheme has been chalked out during the last three years for the maintenance and repairs of the said temple and if so, the year-wise details thereof; and

(c) the details of schemes drawn up during 1990-91 for the development of Bodh Gaya and adjoining historical-cultural places and the total amount to be spent thereon and the names of agencies through which it is likely to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As the temple is not under Central protection no scheme has been chalked out by the Central Government for its maintenance and repairs. These are being attended to by the State Government.

(c) No scheme has been drawn by the Archaeological Survey of India during 1990-91 for the development of Bodh Gaya and adjoining historical-cultural places under its charge.

Pay Scales of Scientists vis-a-vis IAS and IPS Officers

6976. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether pay scales of various grades of scientists in Government establishments are not attractive as compared to the pay scales of IAS and IPS officers; if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) the comparative structure of pay of scientists vis-a-vis IAS and IPS personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Taking into account the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission and certain improvements made thereafter by Government, some of the pay scales for scientists and technologists were revised and notified for various Group 'A' posts. A comparative statement given below, indicates pay scales for IAS and IPS officers and those for scientists; it will be noted that there are disparities. However, a flexible complementing scheme of promotion has been adopted by a number of scientific departments/organisations for career management of Science and Technology personnel and promotion opportunities based on merit and performance.

STATEMENT

Level	Pay Scale in IAS (in Rs.)	Pay Scale in IPS (in Rs.)	Designation & Pay Scales Generally Existing in the various S & T Departments	
	2	3	4	5
			Designation	pay scale (in Rs.)
1				
Junior Time Scale	2200-4000	2200-4000	S 'C'	2200-4000
Senior Time Scale	3200-4700	3000-4500	S 'D'	3000-4500
Junior Administrative Grade	3950-5000	3700-5000	S 'E'	3700-5000
Selection Grade	4800-5700	4500-5700	S 'F'	4500-5700
Super Time Scale	5900-6700	(DIG: 5100-6150 (Rs. 5400/- in 18th year or later) IG : 5900-6700	S 'G'	5100-6300
Above Super Time Scale	(i) 7300-7600	7300-7600/7600-8000	Scientist 'G'	5900-6700

Level	Pay Scale in IAS (in Rs.)	Pay Scale in IPS (in Rs.)	Designation & Pay Scales Generally Existing in the various S & T Departments	
			Designation	pay scale (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
	(ii) 8000/- (fixed)		Scientist 'H'	5900-7300
			(In certain scientific departments scientific posts exist in the scale of Rs. 7300-7600. Secretaries of scientific departments are also entitled to a pay of Rs. 8000/- (fixed))	

Adult Education in Karnataka

6977. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of voluntary agencies engaged in removal of illiteracy of Karnataka;

(b) the details of financial aid provided to the agencies by the Central Government during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government for eradication of illiteracy in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). A statement is given

below.

(c) Central financial assistance is being provided to the Government of Karnataka for eradication of illiteracy through the following projects:-

- (i) Rural Functional Literacy Projects - 25.
- (ii) Running a State Resource Centre through the Karnataka Adult Education Council, Mysore.
- (iii) A mass campaign approach in 20 taluks of 20 districts in 1988-89 and South Kannada and Bijapur Districts in 1990-91.
- (iv) Voluntary Agencies -57.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
		1987-88	
1.	Banashankari Mahila Samaja, Kedathur-577 432 Thirthahalli Taluk Simoga District Karnataka	30	82200
2.	Bharat Scouts and Guides Chikmagalur-577 101 Karnataka	30	82200
3.	Canara Bank Platinum Jubilee Rural Development Trust, Canara Bank Building, 112, J.C. Road, Bangalore-560002	30	127500
4.	Gandhi Samaja Shikshan Kendra Kunigal	30	82200

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
	Tumkur District Karnataka-572 130		
5.	Gudibanda Gramodyaga Sangha, Gudibanda-561 209 Kolar District Karnataka	300	1317700
6.	Karnataka Youth Welfare Federation, Kanakapura Main Raod, Bangalore-560 078	100	285000
7.	Kasturiba Mahila Seva Samaj, Challakern District Chitradurga Karnataka-577 522	60	164000
8.	Karnataka Samaj Kalyan Seva	30	82200

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name and address of the Agency</i>	<i>No. of AECs/JSNs approved</i>	<i>Total Grants approved</i>
1	2	3	4
	Samasthe, Belgaum-590 001 Karnataka		
9.	The Kasturba Sadan Vijayapur, District Chikmagalur Karnataka-577101	100	284400
10.	Kaivalya Institute of English and Kannada Education Society, N. 1156, Sreenagar, Bangalore-560 050.	30	83000
11.	Madhugiri Education Society, Madhugiri-572 132 Tumkur District Karnataka	60	165000
12.	Malithesha Education Society, 78/24, 8th Cross Mgadi Road,	90	246600

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
13.	Shankarappa Gardens, Bangalore-560 023	120	328800
14.	Netaji Education Society, Viunobanagar, Shimogar-577 201 Karnataka	60	165000
15.	Nalanda Education Society 1181, Raghavendra Block, Srinagar, Bangalore-560 050	90	247200
16.	Prakash Ambedkar Educational	30	83000

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
17.	Society, Bider Taluk and District Bidar Karnataka-585 401	30	82200
18.	Padma Ramadas Samarak Samastha Basavani, Thirthahalli Taluk, Karnataka-577 440	300	131700
19.	Sri Jagaduguru Panchacharya Gurukul Trust Shiralakoppa, Shimoga District Karnataka-577 428	30	127500
20.	Sri Samanya Vidya Kendra	60	246800

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
21.	No. 87, Padmasadana, Gandhi Basar, Bangalore-560004 Shivpadma Vidya Samsasthe Administrative Office, Kushtagi, District Raichur Karnataka-584 121	30	83000
22.	Sri Basaveshvara Liberal Education Society, Herurkalakeri, Taluk Hangal, District Dharwar	30	83000
23.	Shri Vaimiki Education Society Alagavadi -577 541 Chitradurga Taluka Karnataka	30	83000
24.	Shri Varashidhi Vinayaka	120	328600

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name and address of the Agency</i>	<i>No. of AECs/JSNs approved</i>	<i>Total Grants approved</i>
1	2	3	4
25.	Mandali, N.E.S. Extension, D.No. 2495, Magadi Town-562120 Bangalore District	100	285000
26.	Sarvodya Vidya Peetha, No. 15, Mallikarjuna Temple St. Basavanagudi, Bangalore-560 004	30	82200
27.	Shri Sharda Vidyalaya, Tipapeth, Guladgudda, Tq. Badami, District Bijapur -587 203	60	164400
28.	Sree Shivanarada Swamy	30	82200

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
29.	Gramodyoga Sangha, Basthihalli, Hulelehal Post, Bharamasagara Hobli, Chitradurga District	30	82200
	Sri Satya Sai Mhila Samaj, Chikmahalli, P.O. Sira Taluk, Tumkur District-572 151	1988-89	
1.	Ramya Educational and Cultural Society 364-A, 5th Main Road, R.P.C. Layout, Vijayanagar Bangalore-560040	60	246300
2.	Vivekananda Kendra No. 9, Appajappa Agrahara, III Main Road,	30	127500

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name and address of the Agency</i>	<i>No. of AECs/JSNs approved</i>	<i>Total Grants approved</i>
1	2	3	4
	Chamarajpet, Bangalore-560 018		
3.	Shri Sharda Vidyalaya 1332 Tippa Peth P.O. & at Goledgudda Taluka Badami District Bijapur (Karnataka) Pin 587203	12 JSNs.	168000
4.	Shubhada Society Suralpady Kinnikambla P.O. Mangalore Taluk-574 151 South Karnataka District Karnataka	60	248300
5.	Shri Dharmasthal Manjunateshwara Education Trust Ujira P.O. Dakshina Kanadda District Karnataka	300	1319700

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
6.	Ashika M.V. Road Koteshwara Kundapur Taluk, South Kanara District Karnataka 576222	60	248300
7.	Manipal Industrial Trust Valley view, 2nd Floor Manipal-576119 Dakshin Kannada Distt. Karnataka	30 JSNs.	420000
8.	-Do- India Development Service At: P.O. Medleri, Rambennur TG. Dandwad District, Karnataka Pin-561 211 -do-	300	1319700
		30	127500
		4 JSNs.	56000

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
9.	Shri Karnatak Education Society Karket Yard, Mahatma Basaveshwar Nagar, Dharwad-580008 Karnataka	30	127500
10.	Shri Manik Prabhu Youth Social Welfare Society N.R. Tandale Building. Near Punjab Bank, Ganj Road, Gulbagra-585102	30	127500
11.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust P.O. Box No. 12 Kasturbagram Arsikere-573 103, Dt. Hasan. Karnataka	100	440600
	-do-	10 JSNs.	140000

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
12.	Gudibanda Gramodyoga Sangha Gudibanda-561 209 Kolar District Karnataka	36 JSNs.	504000
13.	Visveswariah Vidya Kendra Krupa Enterprises, Adichunchanagiri BLDG. Subhash Nagar Mandya 571 401	30	126300
14.	Vikasana (Institute of Rural Development) Near Bus Stand, Melkote, Pandavapura Taluk mandya District (Karnataka) 571431	30	127500

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
15.	Om Sri Nikethana Roopashri Nelaya, Kasabra Marigudi Beedi, Shiriranga Patna, Mandya District Karnataka 571438	30	127500
16.	Grameen Vidya Peetha Trust Pootigali, Malavalli Taluk, Mandya District (Karnataka) Pin-571 430	60	248300
17.	Mysore District Freedom Fighters Welfare Association 1047/24, 7th Cross 2nd Main Road, Vidyaranyaapuram, Mysore-570 008	Publication of book in Kannada	5700

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
18.	Gandhi Samaj Shikshana Kendra B.M. Road, Kunigal, Tumkur District, Karnataka-572 130	4JSNs.	56000
19.	Swarnamba Education Society Kunigal, Tumkur District, Karnataka-572130	4 JSNs.	56000
20.	Media Exploration for Social and Cultural Advancement 193, 6th Main Road, R.T. Nagar Bangalore-560032	Involvement of Voluntary Groups	444600

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
1989-90			
1.	Syndicate Agricultural Foundation, Manipal, Udipi Taluk, D.K. District-576119 Karnataka	300 AEC	Rs. 11,26,227/-
2.	The Rural Development Society, Mudhol, Administrative Office, Galagali-587117, Taluk-Bilegi, District Bijapur, Karnataka	(i) 60 AEC (ii) 6 JSN	Rs. 2,46,800/- Rs. 84,000/-
3.	Banashankari Mahila Samaj, Kadathur Taluk, Thirthahalli-577432 Simoga District Karnataka	30 AEC	Rs. 1,07,843/-

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
4.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust P.O. Box No. 12, Kasturbagram, Arsikere-573103, District Hasan, Karnataka	Production of audio cassettes	Rs. 49,250/-
5.	Padma Ramdas Smarak Samshe, Basavani PO Thirthahalli TQ. Shimoga District-577432, Karnataka	30 AEC	Rs. 1,07,843/-
6.	Shivpadma Vidya Samshe Kushtagi PO & Taluk, Pin-584121 Raichur District	30 AEC	Rs. 1,07,843/-

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
7.	Sri Basaveshwara Liberal Education Society, Harur-Kalakeri, Hangal Taluk, Darwad district-581148	30 AEC	Rs. 1,07,843/-
8.	Shri Sharda Vidyalaya At & PO Guledgudd, Taluk Badami District Bijapur-587203 Karnataka	60 AEC	Rs. 2,10,239/-
9.	Sree Satyasai Mahila Samaja, Chikkanahalli PO, Sira Taluk, Tumur District, Karnataka-572151	30 AEC	Rs. 1,07,843/-
10.	Sri Adichunchangiri Shikshana Trust,	100 AEC	Rs. 4,40,565/-

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
	Nagemangala TQ Mandya District 571811 Karnataka		
11.	Sri Jagadguru Panchacharya Gurukula Trust, Shiralkoppa PO, Shimoga District-577428	30100 AEC	Rs. 1,07,843/-
12.	The Bharat Scouts & Guides, District Play Grounds, Chickmagalur-577101, Karnataka	30100 AEC	Rs. 1,07,843/-
13.	Visveswariah Vidya Kendra, Krupa Enterprises, Adichunchanagiri Bldg., Subash Nagar, Mandya 571401	30 100 AEC	Rs. 1,07,843/-

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
14.	Vivekananda Kendra, No. 9, Appajappa Agrahara, III Main Road, Chamrajpet, Bangalore-560018	30 AEC	Rs. 1,07,843/-
15.	Anekal Jesuit Educational & Charitable Society, Loyola Mandir, 21-Layelle Road, Bangalore-560001	30 AEC	Rs. 1,26,350/-
16.	Karnataka State Adult Education Council (SRC), 501-Chittrabhanu Road, A-B Block, Kuvempunagar, Mysore-570023	Workshop	Rs. 30,000/-
17.	Janta Vidya Samasthe, Kowdle, Maddur Taluq,	30 AEC	Rs. 1,27,475/-

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
18.	Mandya District Karnataka Bhartiya Grameen Seva Samasthae, Adaragunchi, Hubli Taluq, Dharwad District Karnataka-580023	30 AEC	Rs. 1,27,475/-
19.	Linguistic Minorities Development Trust, Renamakalahalli, Gudibanda PO Kolar District-561209 Karnataka	100 AEC	Rs. 4,40,565/-
20.	Sri Vigneshawara Education Trust, 44-B.B. Street, Yelandor Taluka, Mysore District-571441	30 AEC	Rs. 1,27,475/-

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
21.	Foundation for Educational Innovation in Asia (FEDINA), 902-Indira Nagar, 1st Stage, Bangalore-560003	30 AEC	Rs. 1,27,475/-
22.	Karnataka Rural Reconstruction Mission, 11-Munuswameppa Layout, Ulsoor, Bangalore-560008	60 AEC	Rs. 2,48,300/-
23.	Mysore District Freedom Fighters Welfare Association, 1047/24, 7th Cross, 2nd Main Road, Vidyanayapuram, Mysore-570008	100 AEC	Rs. 4,39,100/-
24.	Samagra Grameena Ashram, Mulloor, Uchifa PO, Udapi	15 AEC	Rs. 68,000/-

Sl.No.	Name and address of the Agency	No. of AECs/JSNs approved	Total Grants approved
1	2	3	4
25.	Taluk, D.K. District Karnataka Methaji Education Society Vinobanagar, Shimoga-577201	60 AEC	Rs. 2,10,239/-
26.	Nitte Education Trust, Nitte-Karkda Taluka, D.K. District-574110 Karnataka	30 AEC	Rs. 1,27,500/-
27.	Shree Shambuling Shaikshanic and Sanskritik Sangh, Ilakal PO, Hunagand Taluk, District Bijapur	30 AEC	Rs. 41,719/-

Tribals Residing in Protected Forests

6978. SHRI K. B. K. DEB BURMAN:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1980, for providing permanent settlement of tribals residing in the protected forests and reserved forest areas;

(b) if so, the details and background of the proposed amendments; and

(c) when the proposed amending legislation is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). There is no Act as Indian Forest Act, 1980. In 1980, Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted with a view to conserve forests. It was amended in 1988 to make it more comprehensive. There is no proposal under consideration to amend it further. However, a proposal to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1927, is under the consideration of the Government.

Seminar on Forest Resources

6979. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on 'Economics of Sustainable use of Forest Resources' was held by the Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi in early April this year;

(b) if so, the crux of the some of the critical and complex issues concerning forests dealt with at this Seminar;

(c) whether forests have suffered policy neglect throughout the period of planned development in the country; and

(d) the percentage of the 7th Plan Outlay spent on forests annually and that proposed for the 8th Plan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Seminar considered the issues on afforestation, sustainable yield and economics of forest produce.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The total outlay on forestry sector for the first Six Five Year Plan was Rs. 1175.71 crores which was less than 1% of the total outlay. The allocation during the Seventh Five Year Plan for Forestry Sector was Rs. 1859.10 crores which is 1.03% of the total Plan outlay. The yearwise expenditure on forests is given below:

Year	Expenditure		Total
	Centre	States	
1985 - 86	47.39	241.12	288.51
1986 - 87	64.38	276.61	340.99
1987 - 88	72.92	320.05	392.97
1988 - 89	87.54	376.11 (anticipated)	463.65

Year	Expenditure		Total
	Centre	States	
1989 - 90	98.06	428.90	526.96
	(anticipated)	(outlay)	
	370.29	1642.79	2013.08

The 8th Plan Proposals have not yet been finalised.

Global Ecological Conference, USA

6980. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the global ecological conference in Washington (USA) held earlier during this month;

(b) if so, the details of what transpired at this Conference and the contribution of India to the formulation of an action plan covering issues relating to global ecological change; and

(c) the action plan, if any, drawn up by Government of India for implementation of research Programme on global warming in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference dealt with global change and the studies needed to identify the causes and impacts and response strategies for global change. India has put forward its point of view and offered its cooperation to the best of its ability. However no plan of action has been discussed at this meeting.

(c) As above. However, an Expert Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has already

been formed in the Ministry of Environment and Forests for coordinating the research programmes in various research institutions and universities on global change and sea level rise.

Black Buck

6981. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate on the number of black bucks living in Orissa and elsewhere in the country;

(b) if so, the approximate number of black bucks, statewide;

(c) whether a large number of black bucks seen in Bagada areas of Ganjam district in Orissa, need immediate protection; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The estimated population of black buck in states, including Orissa, is given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). There are about 1000 black buck in Baguda, in Ganjam district, Orissa. Steps taken by State Government of Orissa to protect this black buck population, include:-

(i) Declaration of the area as 'closed to hunting under Section 37 of

- the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (ii) Improvement of the habitat through improvement of meadows, creation of water tanks, etc.
- (iii) Protection measures like construction of watch towers and deployment of staff.
- (iv) Ensuring the willing cooperation of the local people in conserving and protecting the blackbuck.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Estimated blackbuck population.*</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1108-1138
2.	Bihar	30-40
3.	Gujarat	4300
4.	Haryana	4852
5.	Karnataka	4000
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4110
7.	Maharashtra	8200
8.	Orissa	1200-1300
9.	Punjab	3530
10.	Rajasthan	8178
11.	Tamil Nadu	2325
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1480
13.	West Bengal	26

*Source — THE INDIAN BLACKBUCK (1990), BY DR. M. K. RANJITSINH.

Legislation for Compulsory use of Anti-Pollution Equipments

6282. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forth some legislation making it a statu-

tory obligation for all the small scale and big industries in Delhi to use anti-pollution control equipment; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be brought in and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-

ESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, it is a statutory obligation for all industries to control their pollution within the prescribed standards. No fresh legislation is necessary in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Preservation of Musk Deer

6983. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decrease in the number of musk deers during last two years;

(b) if so, the existing number thereof state-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to establish a musk deer sanctuary in any part of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Musk deer occurs in the Himalayas in States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. State Government have not undertaken enumerations of Musk Deer. It is not possible to state that the population of Musk Deer has decreased during last two years.

(c) and (d). Responsibility of setting up of sanctuaries vests with the State Government. A list of national parks and sanctuaries where the musk deer is known to occur is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries where the Musk deer is known to occur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the National Park/ Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3
1.	Dachigaon Wildlife Sanctuary	Jammu & Kashmir
2.	Kishtwar National Park	Jammu & Kashmir
3.	Great Himalayan National Park	Himachal Pradesh
4.	Kanawar Wildlife Sanctuary	Himachal Pradesh
5.	Mehao Wildlife Sanctuary	Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Khangchendzonga National Park	Sikkim
7.	Nanda Devo National Park.	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Valley of Flowers National Park	Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the National Park/ Wildlife Sanctuary	State
1	2	3
9.	Govind Pashu Vihar Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Kedaranath Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh

Participation of Unemployed Youth in Social Forestry Scheme

6984. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for unemployed youth to earn their livelihood by participating in Social Forestry Scheme; and

(b) if so, since when this scheme is in operation and the number of States where the scheme is in operation and the number of unemployed youth benefiting therefrom so far and the details of benefits accruing to them therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Social Forestry Programme provides employment to various categories of persons, including unemployed youth.

(b) social Forestry programme has been in operation since the Sixth Five Year Plan and was under implementation in all the States during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. The exact benefits derived by the unemployed youth under the programme are not possible to quantify.

Works of M. P. Pending Forest Clearance

6985. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of projects, schemes and other works for which Madhya Pradesh Government has sought Central approval for use of forest land in the last three years;

(b) the acreage of forest land allowed to be used therefor;

(c) the area of forest land in respect of which request is still pending with Government for approval or has not been approved;

(d) the area of waste forest land in Madhya Pradesh at present and the reasons for not allowing this waste forest land to be used for irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh;

(e) whether the State Government or the Union Government propose to undertake afforestation in such waste forest land; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Names of Projects and other works for which clearance under Forest (Conservations) Act, 1980 has been sought by State Government of Madhya Pradesh is given in the statement below.

(b) Central Government has approved diversion of 49661.199 hectares of forest land for non-forestry purposes in respect of 64 cases which has been cleared since 1.4.1987.

(c) 60 proposals involving diversion of 2.60 lakh hectares of forest area were pending for clearance as on 31.3.1990.

(d) Total degraded forest land in Madhya Pradesh is 71.95 lakh hectares. Use of forest land for irrigation schemes is considered as per the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 on receipt of proposals from State Government.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) National Wasteland Development Board fixes State wise targets of afforestation in consultation with State Government on year to year basis.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme/ Other Works	District
1	2	3
1.	Construction of Radio Repeater	Shivpuri & Guna
2.	Tree Plantation	Raisen
3.	Construction of Chakkla Tank	Chhaindwara
4.	Korba Thermal Power Project	Bilaspur
5.	Construction of Jampaati Tank	Khargaon
6.	Construction of Micro Wave Tower	Betul
7.	Construction of Sultanpur Tank	Khargaon
8.	Padoria Tank	Chhataapur
9.	Construction of Micro Wave Tower	Sidhi

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme/ Other Works	District
1	2	3
9.	400 KV Kobra Bhilai Transmission line	Bilaspur
10.	Renewal of Mining lease	Hoshangabad
11.	Construction of Railway Double line	Chhindwara
12.	Bheel-Kunda Tank for Irrigation	Dhar
13.	Sanjay Sagar (BAH) Medium Irrigation Project	Vidisa
14.	Indergarh Minor Irrigation Scheme	Mandsor
15.	Construction of Western Coal Fields	Chhindwara
16.	Swaran Rekha Link Canal	Gwalior
17.	400 KV Etarsi Indore Line	Devas
18.	500 KV D/C Rihand Delhi Line	Sidhi & Riva

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme/ Other Works	District
1	2	3
19.	Bhomat Minor Irrigation Scheme	Ratlam
20.	Construction of Micro Wave System	Panna
21.	MGR Railway System for Rihand Super Thermal Power Project	Sidhi
22.	Kosarteda Medium Irrigation Project	Bastar
23.	Construction of Micro wave System	Shahdol
24.	Construction of Railway line	Khandwa
25.	11 KV Electric line	Sevani
26.	Approach Road	Birsinghpur
27.	11 KV Electric line	Dhar
28.	Construction of Inter State Project (Raighat)	Guna
29.	Doliminor Irrigation Project	Jabalpur

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme/ Other Works	District
1	2	3
30.	Microwave Tower	Shahdol
31.	Panch Valley Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Chhindwara
32.	South Eastern Coal Field	Sarguja
33.	220 KV Transmission line	Sagar
34.	Approach Road	Balaghat
35.	Renewal of Mining Lease	Satna
36.	Use for Municipal Committee Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon
37.	Babir Matia Minor Irrigation Project	Sagar
38.	Hinotakhar Minor Irrigation Project	Sagar
39.	Nahar Inter State Project Bawanthodi	Balaghat

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme/ Other Works	District
1	2	3
40.	Construction of Ordnance Factory	Hoshangbad
41.	Kotijurjhiki Project	Indore
42.	400 KV Vindhyachal Riva, Jabalpur Transmission line	Sidhi
43.	Richhai Irrigation Project	Narsinghpur
44.	Bastianala Medium Irrigation Project	Guna
45.	Renewal of lease to M/s J.A. Trivedi	Balaghat
46.	Approach Road to Dudhi River Bridge Darnea Sarani Road	Betul
47.	Bansagar Irrigation Project	Sidhi
48.	Pahangaon Tank Project	Chhattarpur
49.	Uppar Chirai Tank Project	Damoh

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme/ Other Works	District
1	2	3
50.	Revenue land to Tata Iron and Steel (Chuna Pathar)	Raipur
51.	Rampura Tank Project	Jhabua
52.	Gol Pahoria & Laxman Tolia Tank Project	Gwalior
53.	Mining of Iron-Ore by Bhilai Steel Plant	Durg
54.	Mining of Iron-Ore by Bhilai Steel Plant	Durg
55.	Kalapani Tank Project	Damoh
56.	Transfer of Nehru Forest Village to Revenue Department	Indore
57.	Rampura Khurd Medium Irrigation Project	Sihore
58.	Construction of Guna-Itava Railway line by Indian Railway	Gwalior
59.	400 KV Transmission line from Itarsi-Dhula	Khandwa

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme/ Other Works	District
1	2	3
60.	200 KV Transmission line from Satna-Bansagar	Riva
61.	Bandakpur Tank Project	Damoh
62.	33 KV Badwani Ghoti Transmission line	Khargaon
63.	Construction of Bargar Canal	Sivni
64.	Paramhansi Gaya Ashram	Narsinghpur
65.	Gudari Tank Project	Damoh
66.	Mongra Brohad Tank Project	Rajnandgaon
67.	Mining of Soap Stone Lease in favour of Narmada Minerals	Narsinghpur
68.	White Lilly Tank Project	Raisen
69.	Construction of Double Railway line between Pola Pathar Tlthotra Mohar to Central Railway	Betul

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Scheme/ Other Works	District
1	2	3
70.	11 KV Harratola-Sone Gudda Transmission line	Balaghat
71.	11 KV Jinwani-Dograpani Transmission line	Devas
72.	11 KV Undelsingh Rani Transmission line	Devas
73.	11 KV Thana Jabalpur Transmission line	Devas
74.	11 KV Bhamer Bedar-Wala Transmission line	Devas
75.	11 KV Kharita Jinwani Transmission line	Devas
76.	11 KV Baragath Singhiadeh Transmission	Devas
77.	11 KV Chanderpura Laxmi Nagar Transmission line	Devas
78.	11 KV Surmanya Kali-Ravari Transmission line	Devas

[English]

Illegal Felling and Smuggling of Red Sandal Wood in A. P.

6986. SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Red Sandal Wood is being cut illegally from the forests of Andhra Pradesh and then smuggled out to foreign countries and sold there at very high price;

(b) whether there is no provision in the Indian forest act empowering it to seize the smuggled Red Sandal Wood once it crosses the Andhra Pradesh border;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1980 suitably so that Red Sandal Wood may be seized anywhere on the Indian soil; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). The provision of Indian Forest Act, 1927 are found to be inadequate to stop smuggling of red sandels wood which is reported to occur through Madras. The Central Government is considering introducing a bill for dealing with cases of Red-sanders in the country.

Pollution due to use of Pesticides

6987. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great danger to wildlife, domestic animals and public health due to widespread use of pesticides for agriculture and if so, the corrective action taken in this regard; and

(b) whether any Voluntary Health Groups have been writing to the Government on this subject and if so, details of action taken on the Reports received on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Food contamination studies undertaken by the Directorate of Health Services on the occurrence of pesticides residue in common items of food show that a majority of items contain pesticides (organochlorine) within the prescribed tolerance limit. More studies are being undertaken to enable definite conclusions to be drawn.

(b) The Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI) has prepared a status report on Pesticide Residue vis-a-vis Consumer Protection and has communicated the recommendations contained in the Status Report to the Ministry. The Government has constituted a Standing Committee on Pesticides under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation to review the status of pesticide use in the country.

Evaluation of Answer Sheets by Delhi University

6988. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether University of Delhi have stopped the Centralised evaluation of answer sheets for the ensuing Annual examinations; if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether due to this system Annual results of a large number of students for 1989 were seriously affected and consequently they applied for revaluation of their scripts and the revaluation results were declared very late; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures proposed to provide relief to affected students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the University has decided not to have Central evaluation of answer scripts of undergraduate course for this year's annual examinations and to revert to the earlier system of sending answer-scripts to examiners. This decision has been taken due to financial constraints and difficulties relating to suitable working space for Central evaluation.

(b) The University has informed that the number of revaluation cases for 1989 examinations was proportionately the same as in the previous years, and the results of the University examinations were declared in time.

(c) Does not arise.

Sales and Production by H. A. L.

6989. SHRI Y. S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the sales turnover and value of sales and production of HAL during the year ended 31 March, 1990;

(b) how do they compare with the figures in the last two years i.e. 1989 and 1988;

(c) what were the items produced; and

(d) how much indigenisation was achieved in each item?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). The value of Production and the Value of Sales for the year ended 31.3.90 and the two preceding years are as under:-

	<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>		
	<i>89 - 90 (Provisional)</i>	<i>88 - 89</i>	<i>87 - 88</i>
Value of Production	883.45	787.19	685.90
Value of Sales	806.03	689.17	679.77

(c) The major items produced were Jaguar, MIG-27M and Dornier-228 aircraft, Chetak and Cheetah helicopters and related engineers/accessories, besides overhaul of aircraft and aero engines.

(d) The indigenisation achieved in terms of value in respect of various aircraft/helicopters varies from 40% to 74% for airframes and from 35% to 72% for aero-engines.

Schemes for Development of Border Area States

6990. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether special schemes were approved in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the development of the border area States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A special programme for the development of border areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir was taken up during the Seventh Plan period. This programme was utilised to improve in these

areas drinking water facilities, develop infrastructural, educational and training network, expedite the work on Indira Gandhi Nahar Project and other programmes.

[*Translation*]

Central Government Employees Rendered Surplus

6991. SHRIKALPNATH SONKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria being adopted for transfer of Central Government employees;

(b) whether these are being followed in all the Central Government offices;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the approach being adopted in respect of employees rendered surplus?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) It has not been considered necessary to lay down any uniform transfer policy for Central Government employees. The respective cadre controlling authorities lay down the policy for intra-departmental transfers, taking into consideration various factors like affording equal opportunity to all officers belonging to a cadre, providing an exposure to different types of work, various places of postings, the need for periodical rotational transfers and also taking due note of administrative constraints and convenience, and the public interest.

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

(d) The transfer of surplus employees to other posts differs from normal intra-cadre transfers. As their posts are to be abolished, they have to be shifted speedily elsewhere including to other Department or disciplines, depending on the availability of suitable vacancies and the prescribed placement criteria. After redeployment, such employees are governed by the transfer policy applicable to their new posts. However, those

redeployed in lower posts and in certain cases in a different State, may, subject to the conditions prescribed in the rules, be readjusted through the Surplus Staff Cells.

[*English*]

Plantation of Sakhua Trees

6992. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Sakhu (Sal) does not occur throughout the country and is mainly confined to the two regions separated by the Gangetic plain, namely the northern and the central Indian regions comprising the states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and the North East. It is mainly the species of the Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests and is generally helped to regenerate naturally. Planting has been done to a certain extent mainly in the States of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Expenditure on Plan Schemes under Seventh Plan

6993. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent for planned Schemes under the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount spent during the Seventh Plan period for Agriculture and Rural Development separately and out of this the amount spent on fisheries sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). The information regarding expenditure by Centre

and States is available only for the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Revised estimates and approved plan outlay are available for 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively. Based on these data, a statement has been compiled and is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) The total amount spent for planned schemes under the seventh Five Year Plan.

		(Rs. Crores)					
	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	Total	
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	(Col. 1 to 5)	
	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	(R.E.)	(Plan		
					Outlay)		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1. Total amount spent.	33059.90	39149.11	42920.55	49442.17	57597.52	222169.25	

(b) Amount spent during the Seventh Plan period for Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries separately.

1. Agriculture and allied Activities	1825.92	2215.79	2742.92	2846.45	3054.82	12685.90
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(Rs. Crores)

	Annual Plan 1985-86 Actuals	Annual Plan 1986-87 Actuals	Annual Plan 1987-88 Actuals	Annual Plan 1988-89 (R.E.)	Annual Plan 1989-90 (Plan- Outlay)	Total (Col. 1 to 5)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Of which Fisheries	75.47	115.97	106.44	129.62	127.09	554.59
3. Rural Development	2226.14	2667.65	3146.42	3054.81	3100.11	14195.13

Girls Education

6994. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of drop out of girls in the Government schools at primary and middle classes stages;

(b) whether Government are considering to launch a new scheme to encourage girls education to reduce the drop outs;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to the latest information with the Ministry (1985-86) drop out rate at primary and Middle School levels is as follows:

Classes I — V	—	50.27%
Classes I — VIII	—	70.04%

(b) and (c). There is no specific proposal under consideration of the Central Government to launch any new scheme. However, special measures have been taken by Central and State Governments to encourage the enrolment and retention of girls in school and these include:

- (i) provision of incentives such as text books, uniforms, attendance scholarships and mid-day meals;
- (ii) provision of support services for early childhood care through schemes such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Creche Scheme, etc. to enable girls to go to school;
- (iii) increase in the number of women teachers;

(iv) provision of girls' centres for non-formal and part-time education for girls who cannot participate in whole-day education;

(v) provision of separate toilet facilities for boys and girls in primary schools as part of the programme of Operation Blackboard;

(vi) A large programme of adult literacy, with the aim, inter-alia, of changing parents' perception towards girls' education;

Employment under Special Drive Recruitment for SC/ST from Kerala

6995. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates from Kerala employed during 1989-90 under special recruitment drive;

(b) whether Government propose to continue the drive during 1990-91 also; and

(c) if so, the target fixed and expected to be achieved?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A total number of 31243 candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were offered appointment under various Ministries/Departments of the Government including Railways, as a result of the Special Recruitment Drive carried out in 1989. Statewise break up of candidates selected has not been maintained.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir, it is proposed to carry out a similar drive during 1990, the target being to fill up reserved vacancies lying unfilled as on 31.3.1990.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seats? I am not permitting you. Not like this.

Shri P. M. Sayeed.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I come from Lakshadweep, which is a peace-loving place. When I returned to the country on 27th, I found a press news that there was police firing in my home Island Androth in the compound of Juma Masjid, which was built about 1350 years ago by Hazrath Ubaidulla, grandson of Hazrath Aboobakar the first Khalifa. It was in connection with the Urs that a dispute arose, and there was police firing resulting in the loss of two precious lives and several others injured. Now I am told that Section 144 has been made applicable there since the incident that is about last fifteen days and there is no Friday congregation prayer in Androth, Jama Masjid. I would like the Home Minister to make a statement and I also want to know what is the position there now. How has this incident taken place and what is the remedy and how are they going to ensure that in future such incidents will not take place?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a very serious matter that concerns all the people of our country. The Bush Administration have decided to retain India in their hit list in regard to trade practices, that is under Super 301. They want to dictate to us how we should run our economy; they want that we should remove nationalization in services like insurance and all that. They want us to remove the limits that we have in regard to foreign investments; they want us to abandon the intellectual property and patent rights. That is a clear attempt to affront our sovereignty. The Prime Minister has said something outside. I want him to make a statement in the House, so that all the parties and independent Members in their individual capacity here can join together and express the nation's

feelings, condemnation and indignation at what they have decided. That is why, I request you to convey my feelings to the Prime Minister and request him to make a statement.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should either allow a calling attention or discussion on this subject. This is a very important issue and as such you must allow a Calling Attention or discussion thereon.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not preventing the Government from responding to your sayings. Government is here.

[Translation]

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR (Chimur): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the Naxalites have struck great terror in Garh Chiroli; Chandrapur; Bhandara of Maharashtra and in the Kanha National Park of Madhya Pradesh. Approximately 3/4 th of the Kanha National Park is burning. Under the circumstances, Sambhar, Cheetal, Barasingha, barking deer and tigers etc. are fleeing from there and the employees are also in a state of constant fear. This being so, the administration should take prompt action to free the officers from this fear and to support them. Besides, immediate arrangements should be made to extinguish the fire in the Kanha park. In the districts of Garh Chiroli and Chandrapur, the buses are not playing, the jungles are being burnt, Tendu leaves are also being burnt. Therefore, I request the Government to intervene immediately and take action against the naxalites.

[English]

SHRI M.J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): Sir, this is a matter of some personal concern also. A former colleague and a friend of

mine, Shri Shahid Siddiqui, who is owner and Editor of a magazine called 'Nayee Duniya'...

SHRIMATISUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): It has already been raised.

SHRI M. J. AKBAR: May be it has been raised but he has not been given any protection. Sir, I think this matter has been brought to the attention of the House, but he has been constantly threatened by people who claim allegiance to Imam Bukhari and who are using their muscle power on behalf of the Government. I am concerned with it since it deals with an interview published by me. I criticised the fundamentalists and the encouragement given to such fundamentalists like Imam Bukhari. Sir, he has repeatedly requested the Government to give him protection but till date no protection has been given. His wife and children are there at home. Please request the Government to try and protect him.

SHRIDINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on Thursday, with your permission, I had made a request that the Government should make a statement on the dialogue between the Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and India. I believe that our Foreign Minister has already returned to India. We have not had any statement so far. I would request you to ask the Government to make a Statement.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Statement is coming.

[*English*]

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHARAO (Ramtek): Sir, we should have a discussion on the Statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI. J. P. AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): How have you deviated from the

topic? Mr. Speaker, Sir, you seem to be annoyed as whenever I raise my hand, you ignore me.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not annoyed. You please be seated.

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a serious incident has taken place in my constituency, where a Harijan has been murdered. Earlier also, the police had killed a Harijan in a fake encounter and a Harijan Engineer was killed by a legislator of the Bahujan Samaj Party. Thus, in the recent past, three Harijans were killed. Prior to this two Harijans were killed by two landlords and in order to protect the Harijans police was deployed but the protectors became the devourers and with their connivance one has been killed and four-five Harijans have been grievously injured and they are in the hospital. In this regard, it has been said several times that the local police should protect the Harijans but the local police is sleeping over the matter and as I mentioned earlier, the criminals are dominating the local administration and they are putting obstacles in the protection of Harijans. Under these circumstances, I urge the Central Government to protect the Harijans in view of the safeguards provided in the construction. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will quote an example to prove how Delhi was being plundered. A film actor... **... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please talk about things that are relevant to the point under discussion. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Forty acres of land has been allotted in the name of his family comprising of him, his wife and two minor children at the rate of Rs. 40 thousand per acre against the prevailing price of Rs. 30-40 lakh per acre. The said land is near the land of the former Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI. J.P. AGARWAL: Can he make an allegation?

MR. SPEAKER: He is not naming anybody.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I am not naming anyone. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please explain whatever has happened. Do not level allegations but present the facts.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If something is said which is in the nature of allegation, that should not be recorded.

[English]

SHRIVASANT SATHE (Wardha): If the person is identifiable that should not go on record.

MR. SPEAKER: If he identifies a member, that will not go on record.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He said "a former Member of the House". That portion should go. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Land Ceiling Act came into force in Delhi in 1960. As per the Act, no family can have more than 18 acres of land. Thus how can this family which comprises of minor children also, have 40 acres of land? How could the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi transfer it in his name? I have two submissions to make first is that the Land Ceiling Act should be enforced and the surplus land beyond the ceiling should be acquired and given to the landless labourers of Delhi and secondly when the cost of that land is Rs. 30-40 lakhs, it has been sold at the rate of Rs.30

thousand, then this land should be acquired and given to the common people at this rate. This is my submission.

SHRI J. P. AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the last 15 days the lawyers of Delhi have been on strike. In 1984, the Government made a statement that the courts in Delhi would not be dispersed and that they would be located at one place. If any step in this direction is taken, a committee would have to be formed to decide the issue. But a few days back, it had been reported in the press that the courts in Delhi would be located at different places and as a result, the lawyers have gone on strike and they have further threatened to go on hunger strike. I would like to know the action proposed to be taken by Government in this matter. When a settlement had been reached with the lawyers, why is there interference in it?

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter. The Central Government employees working in Srinagar have been ordered to report for duty immediately and if they failed to comply with these orders, they would be dismissed and in their places other employees would be appointed. Doing so, without making any security arrangements, would amount to exposing their lives to the grave risk. They are being taken away individually. Many people who had gone there, have been killed. Many people of H.M.T. have been killed. I would like to State that before taking them there adequate security arrangements should be made for them. The orders issued by Government that they should report for duty in Kashmir should be withdrawn forthwith. Otherwise, in case of a mishap, the entire responsibility will be that of the Government. The Government should not take such a step.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the functioning of United Commercial Bank has deteriorated to such an extent that there is bungling and misappropriation of crores of rupees. The United Commercial Bank has given crores of rupees to some institutions and

recovery of this money does not seem to be possible. The auditor has also said that an audit of accounts cannot be carried out. The depositors are also worried about the safety of their deposits. That bank is on the verge of insolvency and its working can come to a standstill any moment. This is a serious matter. Public money worth crores of rupees is deposited in this bank. Hon. Minister may please make a statement in this regard.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had referred to the communal tension that is prevailing throughout the northern parts of India on the last working day and had said that the situation was very grave. It appears that the entire North India is sitting in a volcano. A slight spark would lead to riots. Under these circumstances some people are announcing that they would perform Shilanyas on the 7th of June. Elsewhere, some other people are launching a campaign for a Dharam Jagran in July and thereafter they would perform Shilanyas. The consequences of the slogans raised by them in their processions, the speeches made by them, and their naked dance with Trishul, Ballam and Spears on the roads are very grave. While addressing a public meeting in Lucknow, the Prime Minister had given vent to his feelings on this serious issue. I would request the Government to inform the representatives of the people about the measures proposed to be taken by it to control the situation and to prevent it from deteriorating further. The Government should make a statement in the House in this regard.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ(Baramulla): The people's Union for Civil Liberties and Citizens for Democracy and two other human rights organisations sent an eight-member team to Kashmir Valley. This team comprised of personalities like Justice Tarkunde, Justice Rajender Sachchar.....
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the point.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: They have submitted a report. A copy of that report is with me. I feel that this report is very balanced. It discusses the contours of militancy; it discusses threadbare the reasons for the unfortunate exodus of Kashmiri Pundits; it discusses threadbare the present administration of the State, which has deepened the alienation of Kashmiris. The report contains recommendations also. They are very brave sons of India. I want, through you, that the Central Government should take notice of these recommendations, accept them and implement them.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhajan Lal.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: The Minister of State for Home Affairs should respond.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhajan Lal, kindly raise public issue.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL (Faridabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the government to an important issue. The Government claims to be value based. So it should give due importance to this aspect. The Government of this very party is in power in Haryana. A person was apprehended by the police in Haryana as per the order of the State's Home Minister and was detained illegally for 53 days. His son approached the Punjab and Haryana High Court. The High Court ordered an enquiry into the matter. The enquiry was conducted by a district and session judge. In that enquiry the Home Minister of Haryana has been hold guilty. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This has happened there.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL (Faridabad): We will raise the matter there also. Their Government is in power there. The Home Minister of that State must resign. This is not what I say but what the press and record says. I request you to register a case against the Minister of Home Affairs of that State and

ask him to resign.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Bhajan Lal ji, please sit down, I am not permitting you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Hundreds of 'Jhuggis' are being gutted in fire incidents in Delhi almost daily.

[English]

Delhi is virtually on fire, as far as poor people are concerned. Sir I would request you to kindly allow a discussion under Rule 193... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Give a notice. The Business Advisory Committee will consider it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Please allow a discussion on this matter because this matter is very urgent. The whole thing is flaring up. I am sure that this matter will be of interest to all sides.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I too, want a discussion on this matter. I fail to understand the reasons behind these fire incidents. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the 'Tantuwa', 'Tanti' (Tatwa, Khatwa, Patwa, Choupal and Pan-swami) castes in Bihar have been classified as backward classes, whereas in Uttar Pradesh, they have been declared as Scheduled Castes. We are well aware of their miserable economic, social, educational and political backwardness. After conducting a thorough investigation, the Government of Bihar has recommended to the centre that these castes be included in the list of Scheduled Castes. The Personnel and Administrative department of Bihar Government has sent many letters to the Central Government

in this regard but in vain.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you have finished your speech. Now, sit down, please.

SHRISURYANARAYAN YADAV: Just, one minute Sir, and I will conclude. *(Interruptions)*

The Mungeri Lal Commission and the Bihar Government have written to the Central Government in this regard. Besides the hon. Prime Minister, while addressing an election rally in Saharsa, had given an assurance in this regard conceding that all these castes were in fact one. One fails to understand why they have been kept in backward classes in some areas and in Scheduled Castes in other areas. I would like that a comprehensive Bill should be brought here so that all these Castes are included in the list of Scheduled Castes.

[English]

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA (Sambalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a tremendous water scarcity in Sambalpur town and other places in Orissa due to the neglect of drinking water supply system over the last twenty years. The small and medium towns in Orissa are being neglected as far as water supply system is concerned. I request the Central Government to augment drinking water supply in the small and medium towns in Orissa.

[Translation]

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY (Gaya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the small scale and cottage industries are facing serious crisis throughout the country, particularly in Bihar, because of shortage of power. Entire Bihar is gripped with this crisis. Only yesterday, I came back from Bihar. There is acute water scarcity in the State. People are dying of thirst and there is great hue and cry everywhere. There is heat wave also. Consequently, the industries are not functioning. Therefore, I request the Government to send a team to Bihar to study the prevailing crisis.

The production of electricity in Bihar should be increased, to overcome the present crisis in small scale and cottage industries. Similarly, the mosquito menace is on an increase throughout the country, particularly in Bihar. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Health to take the necessary steps in this regard.

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may be aware that the building of the Regional passport Office in Srinagar was gutted in a fire and the office has closed since then. As a result the people are facing serious difficulties. No arrangement has been made for them either in Delhi or Chandigarh for issue of passports. I, therefore, request the Central Government to open a new Passport Office in Jammu immediately so that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are not deprived of this facility.

[*English*]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you recollect that a week ago, we had raised an issue of kidnaping, burning down of a harijan in Fatehpur, which is the Prime Minister's constituency. You had in fact requested informally the Home Minister to make a statement and the Home Minister had made a statement.... (*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: He volunteered to make a statement.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: He volunteered, on request of the House, to say that he would enquire and report. That was a week ago. Thereafter, today again it has been brought to the notice of this House that a Harijan lady was raped and burnt in the same constituency, which is the Prime Minister's constituency. Atrocities are going on a weekly basis in that constituency by particular castes and persons who support the sitting Member of Parliament. We want a report. After all, the Home Minister had said that he would make a statement. We seek your protection. Why don't you direct than an assurance made on the floor of the House

should be kept by the Government? Or is it just because it is the Prime Minister's constituency, it should be all covered up? We have specific evidence to the effect that those who indulge in this heinous crime are coming and getting protection of the Government. How long can we allow it? Does it mean that if you are in the Prime Minister's constituency, you can commit any crime? We would like a statement from the Home Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Government is there hearing you.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Nobody in the Government is reacting. Half the Government is asleep. The Minister of State is my good friend but he is not responding... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Now take your seat.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, MOS, Home is willing to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri. P.K. Thungon.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON (Arunachal West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of the States in the North-East are treated as punishment posting places for some of the disgruntled officers. It is very essential for the development that the development machinery has to be properly greessed and they should be in their proper places. Only day before yesterday I have come across a Press report that a senior IPS officer who has been indicated by a Commission, has been posted to Mizoram. Some of the North-East States like Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland are treated as punishment posting places, whereas, there are All-India Services officers who want to be posted there and they are not allowed to be posted there. I would like to know the Government, through you, that such actions really lead to the emotional alienation of those people who are staying in those backward areas, and there are the reasons why they feel neglected by the Government... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is all. You have made your point. Take your seat.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: Once again I would like to know whether the Government is going to withdraw that posting order.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire Madhya Pradesh is in the grip of drought. The problem of drinking water has acquired serious proportion. The hon. Prime Minister paid a visit to Baster on 24th and sanctioned Rs.37 crores as drought relief. I would request the hon. Prime Minister, through you, to grant some more money as this amount is like a drop in the ocean for the State. If some suitable arrangements are not made within 10-15 days, people will be forced to flee from the State. So I urge upon the hon. Prime Minister to grant at least Rs.80 crores for the State on humanitarian grounds.

DR. KHUSHAL PARASRAM BOPCHE (Bhandara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 'Kashmir Bachao Jan-Jagran week' has been launched by the all party committee in Gondia town of Bhandara district in Maharashtra. For creating public awareness, some sign-boards were put up at various places listing several demands, which were burnt down by some unknown subversive forces. A police report was lodged in this regard, but no culprit has been apprehended so far. Investigation was not conducted thoroughly. I urge upon the Central Government to take necessary steps to curb these elements, otherwise the subversive forces will raise again their ugly head.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministers of External Affairs of India and Pakistan met on the 25th April, 1990 in New York. A statement in regard thereto is yet to be made. On the next day, they declared that they would explore other means to solve the Kashmir problem.

[*English*]

That means they will continue their operation in Kashmir.

[*Translation*]

The statement, in which it was said that we will destroy the training camps in Pakistan, came from a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry. We are fed-up with such statements. Instead of issuing such statements, we want action. A statement in this regard should be made by the hon. Prime Minister himself. This is my demand.

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salem-pur): Sir, the prices in the country are sky-rocketing. I paid a visit to my constituency and the condition is...

MR. SPEAKER: Most probably, there is discussion on this issue under rule 193 on the 2nd May.

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: I mean to say something different. This is the marriage season and sugar is not readily available. I demand from the Government, through you, to make special arrangements for sugar and ghee during the marriage season.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Sir, I am sad at heart while raising this issue here. I have raised it twice in the House. At least 10 people are reported to have died because of serious drought in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Two people have died during the last three days in Banda district of Uttar Pradesh alone. There is serious drinking water scarcity and people are facing starvation. This is an important question which requires to be discussed in the House for at least an hour. I request you to allow a discussion on it and the Minister concerned should give a statement in the House on this issue. It has become question of life and death for Bundel Khand, the plateau area of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. We are the elected members of that area and we are not able to face the people when we go there. The State

Governments do not have adequate funds to make suitable arrangements to meet the challenge posed by the crises. You may please ask the hon. Minister to make a statement in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you have completed, please take your seat. The Government has taken note of your submission. I am making an observation.

12.32 hrs.

[English]

OBSERVATIONS BY THE SPEAKER

MR. SPEAKER: On 26th April, 1990, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, while raising a matter in the House after the question hour, referred to certain Press reports about the decision of the Shankaracharya of Dwarka Sharda Peeth to perform 'Shilanyas' at the disputed Ram Janam Bhoomi shrine on the 7th May, 1990 and stated as follows:

"It seems that there is a competition between VHP and this Jagadguru for getting the communalism to go ahead. I have heard—I may be wrong or I may be right—that behind this Shankaracharya, there are some, from amongst the Congress."

Rising on a point of order, Shri Vasant Sathe stated that under Rule 353 of the Rules of Procedure, Smt. Mukherjee should have given advance intimation to the Speaker of her intention to make allegation (against his party). He also referred to Rule 352(vii) which prohibits Members from uttering treasonable, seditious or defamatory words. Shri Sathe demanded that the remarks be expunged.

As several other members of the Opposition also took exception to the remarks of Smt. Geeta Mukherjee, I permitted S/Shri Dinesh Singh, Harish Rawat, L.K. Advani, Saifuddin Chowdhary, Basudeb Acharya,

Indrajit Gupta, Smt. Subhashini Ali and Shri Mitra Sen Yadav to make their submission in the matter.

After hearing the Members. I observed that I would go into the record and give my decision in the matter.

This morning I have received a letter from Smt. Geeta Mukherjee requesting me to give my decision in the House itself in view of the fact that the electronic media and most of the Press reports gave only a partial version, thus creating a wrong impression. I have since gone through the records as also the relevant rules and past precedents in the matter. So far as the Rules of Procedure are concerned, the relevant rules provide as under:—

- "352 (ii) A member while speaking shall not—
- (i) make personal reference by way of making an allegation imputing a motive to or questioning the *bona fides* of any other member of the House unless it be imperatively necessary for the purpose of the debate being itself a matter in issue or relevant thereto;
- (ii) utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words.

Rule 353 says;

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given adequate advance notice to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply;

Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to

the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation.”

I find that the above Rules prohibit defamatory statements against *persons* and not against any political party as such. So far as allegations against political parties are concerned, *The Practice and Procedure in Parliament* by Kaul and Shakhder states as follows:—

“Where allegations are made in the House against a particular political party, the leader of that party or group in the House is permitted to make a statement in regard thereto. He has, however, to submit to the Speaker the text of the statement to be made by him, and he can make statement only after the Speaker accords him the permission after going through the statement.”

To cite a precedent, on 1st April, 1963, when a member, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy objected to certain allegations made by the Home Minister against the Praja Socialist Party, the Speaker permitted him to make a statement explaining the position. He also permitted the Home Minister to make a statement giving his version of facts. When Shri Dwivedy sought Speaker's guidance as to the manner in which the House should proceed where a Minister makes allegation based entirely on a report with him and that report is claimed to be incorrect by some other person or persons against whom such allegations are made, Speaker observed:—

“...We are not a court here holding enquiries. The most that we can do is this. When there are two conflicting versions of the same thing when facts are not admitted or proved, we cannot prove them by going into evidence just now nor would the House and the members here give evidence and then come to a final judgment..... Both the statements are there. Facts are not admitted.....Members can draw their

conclusions from the statements that have been made;”

In yet another case, on 17th May, 1972, when a Member made an allegation on the floor of the House against the then Prime Minister and her party and a point of order raised under Rule 353 that the Member concerned should have given advance information to the Speaker of his intention to make the allegation and had demanded the remarks made by the Member to be expunged from the proceedings, the Deputy-Speaker who was in the Chair, had, *inter-alia*, held:—

“...I do not want this impression to go all over the country that certain charges are made and the Government is strong enough, the Prime Minister is very strong enough and the Finance Minister has said that these are baseless and they are fabrications, and this is all on record and after all this, protection of the Chair is sought to expunge all these remarks: I do not want a wrong impression to go around the country that Government are seeking the protection of the Chair. This is not good. This is not good either for the Government or for the Chair. I would like Government to contradict it.”

This, I believe, applies not only to the ruling party but to all parties represented in this House. There can be no better place than the floor of this House to refute the allegations for everything goes on record and it is for the public to draw their own inferences.

A perusal of the record would show their Shri Dinesh Singh and another Member of his party had immediately refuted the allegation and everything is on record. Indeed it is interesting to note that on 26th April 1990 itself, Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal also made an allegation against the B.J.P. when he stated that the two persons who had been apprehended in connection with fire in Jhuggis in Delhi, had confessed that they belonged to B.J.P. and had owned responsibil-

ity for the fire. The allegation was immediately refuted by another Member, Shri Kalka Dass.

In the instant case, since both the versions are on record and keeping in view the past practice, I do not find it necessary to expunge any portion of the debates. Also, a close scrutiny of the words used by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has convinced me that she was very careful not to use any unparliamentary words or any allegation against any person meriting expunction.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order please.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: I am raising a point of order. Please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

12.33 1/2 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*Translation*]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): On behalf of Shri Devi Lal, I lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1990-91 (Hindi and English version). [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-745/90]

12.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): I have a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many hon. Members have expressed their concern in the House regarding the serious drought in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh that is claiming many lives everyday. Rajasthan is no exception in this regard respect. This issue has been raised many times in the House and the hon. Members have demanded that the Government should make a statement about it. The attention of the Government has been drawn to this under rules and with your due permission. The point of order I want to raise is whether you had directed the Government or any Minister thereof to make a statement when such a situation prevails in certain parts of the country. This is my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your point of order is invalid because the chair cannot direct the Government or any of its Ministers under the rules to make a statement or not to make it. They can't be compelled.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): It can be advised to do so.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: This is a serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Certain rules govern the functioning of the House and it is only under these rules that you can speak and discuss issues here.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the chair can give certain directives to the Government after assessing the gravity of the situation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is what I am saying. We can raise the matter any number of times in this House but some hon.

Members insist that the Government should be given directive. The rules of the House are such that the chair can neither compel the Government to make statements nor restrain it from doing so, if the latter so likes. You will have to evolve a way for yourselves under rules through which you can compel the Government to make the statement. But you can't ask the chair to do it because this is not provided in the rules. If you want to speak on this issue, that can't be treated as your point of order and, again, this issue should not be raised time and again in the House.

SHRI KALKA DAS: It has been noticed many times that if there is a serious issue, the chair.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, this is not the position. There is no such rule

SHRI KALKA DAS: We can at least make a request to you if the Government does not pay heed to the matters raised by us

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It solely depends upon the discretion of the Presiding officer to take a decision, whatever way he likes.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But such a thing has never happened before.

[English]

No more discussion: I am not allowing any discussion on this.

12.42 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
CONTD.

[English]

Detailed Demands for Grants, Department of Space for 1990-91, for Department of Atomic Energy, etc. for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Space for 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No.LT-746/90]

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No.LT-747/90]

(3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Science and Technology for 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-748/90]

(4) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Ocean Development for 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-749/90]

Detailed Demands for Grants Ministry of Planning for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the

Ministry of Planning for 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT-750/90]

12.40 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE - 377

[*Translation*]

(i) Need to provide Doordarshan facilities in backward areas of Shimla, Sirmaur and Kullu districts of Himachal Pradesh

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Doordarshan network is not working effectively in the hilly regions of Himachal Pradesh. The benefit of programme of installation of transmission towers by the Central Government has not reached the T.V. listeners and viewers so far in Himachal Pradesh. The Central Government has sanctioned the installation of a T.V. tower at a place called Khanda Pathar in District Shimla. Besides, Dalas is another place in District Kullu where the installation of a T.V. tower can sufficiently facilitate the telecast of Doordarshan programmes but the Government has paid no attention towards this so far. I have raised my voice in the House many times for providing T.V. facilities in this backward State. The previous Government had inaugurated a T.V. studio in Shimla which is yet to start functioning. I urge the Government of India to provide adequate Doordarshan facilities in the backward areas of Districts of Shimla, Sirmaur and Kullu. I hope the Government will take necessary steps in this direction and benefit the people of Himachal Pradesh.

(ii) Need to improved the telecommunication System in Arunachal Pradesh

[*English*]

SHRI LEETA UMBREY (Arunachal East): Sir, due to non-availability of adequate and proper surface transport facilities,

the people of Arunachal Pradesh have to depend much on the telecommunication facilities. But the present services rendered by the Department are not upto the expectations of the people. The messages from one place to another in the State reach their destination after a period of more than 10 days, whereas an ordinary letter from far west India takes 7 days at the most to reach Arunachal Pradesh. So, the whole system needs immediate revamping, to win the confidence of the people in the Department.

[*Translation*]

(iii) Need for permanent solution of the drinking water problem of Rajasthan State

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the following matter under Rule 377.

Rajasthan is the only State of India where, leave aside irrigation, people are crying for want of drinking water even after 43 years of Independence. Even after spending crores of rupees on fighting drought and providing drinking water in Rajasthan 18 thousand villages out of 33000 are without drinking water facilities and the residents have to fetch water from a distance of 1 to 15 kilometres. Conservation of rain-water in tanks and its subsequent use has become a part of their life. Not only the villagers of Rajasthan but even people of big cities like Udaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Beawar etc. get water supply for just half-an-hour or one hour in three days. 40 per cent of land is covered by the Thar desert where there is no water. This acute shortage can be met only by immediately implementing the Narmada, Yamuna, Ganga and Indira Canal, Bilaspur, Mansi Vahal, Sidramukh and Noher projects. The Central Government and the Rajasthan Government spends crores of rupees every year to supplement the needs of drinking water and on drought relief. Had this money been used for a permanent solution of these problems, it would have been accomplished by now. The future plans in this

regard should be formulated keeping in view a permanent solution of the problem.

(iv) Need to construct a railway line between Anupgarh and Bikaner

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter under rule 377:

Both Ganganagar and Bikaner are border districts of Rajasthan. The first phase of the Indira Gandhi Canal has been completed. It is irrigating nearly 15 to 20 lakh acres of land. Consequently, the farmers of that area are producing lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains. Rajasthan Government has started the construction of roads with the assistance of the World Bank for the development of that area and is also establishing a network of 'Mandis', to facilitate the farmers to sell their products on reasonable rates. But there is no possibility of development of these bazars in the absence of railways and this is naturally going to adversely affect the farmers of that area. The farmer sells his produce of cotton, wheat, mustard and ground-nut, which are the main crops of that area, on lesser prices there as compared to other markets and he has to incur lot of expenditure on transporting his produce to the other parts of the country by road.

Being a border district, it would also be a significant help to the Border Security Force if a railway line from Anupgarh to Bikaner via Gharsana, Khajuwala and Pugal is constructed. The laying of this railway line is not only essential but also important from the point of view of border security and development of that area. The hon. Prime Minister too had through a special letter to different Ministries, Ministers and Chief Ministers stressed the need for giving priority to the development of border areas. Thus a broad gauge line from Anupgarh to Bikaner via Gharsana, Rawala, Head 365, Khajuwala, Pugal and Kolayat should be constructed. The Railway Minister and the Defence Ministry, both should realise the seriousness of my suggestion and after completing the

survey work by 1990 should give priority to this project in the Railway Budget of 1991.

[English]

(v) Need to expedite construction work on Chitradurga-Rayadurg and Ballery-Rayadurg Railway lines and improve the train facilities between Mangalore and Secunderabad

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR (Mysore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at present, passengers from Hyderabad desiring to go to Mangalore have to travel through Tamilnadu and Kerala and the journey takes about 36 hours. According to the present time-table, one can reach Mangalore from Secunderabad in 37 hours 45 minutes on the metre gauge via Gutakal, Hubli and Arsikere by Venkatadri Vijayanagar/Miraj-Mangalore Mahalaxmi Express. In the return direction, it takes about 34 hours by having a direct train reducing halting and waiting time at Guntakal and Hubli.

The total distance from Secunderabad to Mangalore on the broad gauge via Vijayawada, Gudur, Renigunta and Jollapetta is 1630 kms. and on the metre gauge, it is about 1160 kms. If the construction work on the Chitradurga-Rayadurg line is expedited and the Bellary-Rayadurg line is strengthened, the distance between Secunderabad and Mangalore will be further reduced.

In the meantime a combined express train consisting of bogies to Mangalore and Vasco-dagama from Secunderabad with bifurcation at Hubli can be introduced as a bi-weekly train in the beginning and later it can be converted into a daily train. The running time to reach Mangalore should be 30 hours and for Vasco-dagama it should be 22 hours. The proposed train will reduce congestion on the busy trunk route via Vijayawada and Renigunta. Government have a proposal to ply Kachhiguda Jaipur Express on diesel traction soon and if the timings of the sug-

[Sh. Srikanta Datta Narasimha Raja Wadiyar]

gested express train from Secunderabad to Mangalore are arranged so as to connect Jaipur Express at Sikandarabad, it will provide a convenient service for passengers from Mangalore to important commercial and tourist places in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

As such, I demand that immediate steps should be taken in this regard.

[*Translation*]

(vi) **Need to declare the Patna University as a Central University**

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR RAVI YADAV (Madhepura): Bihar is a backward State of India which is a great country. Despite being rich in natural resources, there is acute poverty in the State. Pataliputra, now known as Patna was once a world famous place. It was known all over the world for its historical, ancient, prosperous and glorious past. Patna University is one of the oldest Universities of the country. So far there are only six central universities in the country. The population of this country is 84 crore. I would like to make an appeal to the Central Government to declare Patna University as a Central University in public interest keeping in view the size of the population it serves, the requirements of promotion, advancement and progress of education. This is my demand

12.54 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—CONTD.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we will take up discussion under Rule 193 "Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes." raised by Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra on 25th April, 1990. Shri Kalka Das will now speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to participate in a discussion under rule 193 on atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various parts of the country. Day by day there has been a steady increase in the incidents of atrocities on this oppressed class. When we go through the newspapers in the morning hardly a day passes when reports of atrocities on this class are not there. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hair-raising atrocities are reported. A few days ago some people in Sadupur Delhi village were shot dead simply because they did not comply with the directive of people belonging to certain section to do forced labour. The son of a shoemaker named Lature demanded remuneration in for the service rendered by him. Just asking remuneration for his service, the people belonging to other classes besieged the village at night and shot dead 8 members of one family. Whenever this class demands just wages, their jhuggis are set ablaze, their colonies are set afire. A situation has developed under which the members of this community think as if tolerating atrocities is their fate. Perhaps people belonging to other section deem it their right to perpetrate atrocities on this class. Scores of rules and regulation, legislations and constitutional provisions have been made to check these atrocities, but in practice it does not appear that some success has been achieved to check them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, recently there was a report in a newspaper published from Gujarat that some drum beaters sat down in the premises of a school to take their lunch. When people came to know that they belonged to the depressed class, seven of them were shot dead for how they dared to take their lunch in the school premises. Atrocities which are being committed on Scheduled Castes in various parts of the country

have become a national problem. The Government should accord priority to this problem. Mere enactment of laws is not going to suffice. Taking strict action in pursuance of the rules is also most essential.

Scores of laws have been enacted with regard to untouchability, which has been made a criminal offence. Sir, through you, I would like to tell the august House that there has not been a single instance in which somebody was punished on charges of practising untouchability. Previously reports were not registered in the police stations. Now reports are registered but the culprits go scot free in absence of witnesses. Even if witnesses are available in a few cases, powerful people intimidate them, with the result that the culprits go scot free. After their acquittal, they become emboldened. Thus victim accepts that it is his fate. Even after enactment of so many laws, the oppressed class people are forced to think in terms that they are doomed and such atrocities are their lot. In order to check atrocities on the members of Scheduled Castes, the Government should set up a separate powerful ministry for them. All kinds of atrocities on the members of Scheduled Castes, the Government should set up a separate powerful ministry for them. All kinds of atrocities on the members of Scheduled Castes should be strongly dealt with and steps in this regard should be taken treating it a national problem. This problem is not going to be solved only by saying that something is being done and necessary provisions have already been made in the Constitution. This is a lame excuse only. Earlier, a Commission was set up for the Scheduled Castes and it was under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The above Commission had limited powers. Whenever there was an incident of atrocities on the oppressed class, their inspector used to visit the site of occurrence and after completing investigation submitted his report to the Government. Their findings were incorporated in the report of the Commission. But nothing worth was being done to give a healing touch to their wounds. There was such a demand during Shri Rajiv Gandhi's tenure. The B.J.P. demanded that

there should a powerful Ministry to deal with the grievances of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to firmly check the atrocities being perpetrated on them. Rajiv Gandhi's Government detached it from the Ministry of Home Affairs and clubbed it with the Ministry of Welfare. This waned the powers of the Commission. With the result thereof atrocities on them increased with leaps and bounds. The assaulters went on increasing their attack and these people went on crying in pain. But no steps were taken to give a healing touch to their wounds. I demand that a Ministry should be set up for these people with ample powers.

My second demand is that if the Government is sincere about doing something for them or to give a healing touch to their wounds, it should set up a poor fund with an amount of Rs.2000 crores for these people, because they are being subjected to so many atrocities.

Recently jhuggis were set ablaze in Motia Khan in Delhi. Ninety per cent of these jhuggi dwellers belonged to Scheduled Castes. In the meantime the Delhi Administration announced that the jhuggi dwellers will be granted Rs.500 each as ex-gratia payment for the construction of their houses. Even if one purchases only bamboos with this amount, it will fall short.

13.00 hrs.

How will he meet the other expenses for the construction of his house. Due thought is not being given to this point and the administration simply takes the plea of paucity of funds. I would, therefore, like to urge upon the Government to set up a poor people's fund with an amount of Rs.20 billion so that some succor could be provided to the atrocity victims as and when such incidents take place. Mere formal announcements will not serve any purpose. These have to be executed sincerely as a service to the poor. Recently on 14th April on the occasion of Dr. Ambedkar's birth day, the hon. Prime Minister made an announcement with regard to amendment in the Ninth Schedule of the

[Sh. Kalka Das]

Constitution and setting up special courts for the Scheduled Castes. It is a welcome step. I am of the view that as long as a separate ministry is not set up for them, there can be no remedy to this malady. Through you, I would like to tell the Government that if it really wants to serve the poor and check the atrocities on the oppressed classes, it should take my suggestions into account. I say repeatedly that in order to eliminate injustice being done to this section and to ensure their development, a separate ministry and a poor people's fund with Rs. 20 billion should be set up for them.

With these words, I would like to express my thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI D. AMAT (Sundergarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am speaking about the Raourkeia Steel Plant. The previous Government and the present Government are the actual illegal, alienator of tribal land and the exploiter of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. They acquired 21,000 acres of land for the Raurkela Steel Plant. And at the time of land acquisition, we were given an assurance that the first preference would be given to the displaced persons, particularly the Scheduled Tribes. But this assurance has flown down to the limpid Yamuna. They have broken their promises like pie crest. At the time of acquisition of land, there was a condition laid down by the HSL that if the land was not required by the HSL, that land would be returned to the original owner. Instead of returning that land to the original owner, now, they are selling it at an exorbitant rate and the compensation given as only Rs. 200. Now they are selling that land at an exorbitantly higher rate of Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakhs.

In Article 47 of the Constitution, it has been stated that Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should be protected from injustice and all forms of exploitation. Is it not an economic exploitation inflicted on the

Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes? I say that this is an exploitation particularly on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

I want to speak about various commission set up in this regard. Every, ever they are producing voluminous reports and their recommendations are never implemented. All these commission's reports are nothing but commissions. I quote from page 51 of the 20th Report of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Commission. It is said here that the decision taken by the Orissa Government is at variance with the practice followed by the Central Government whereas in the matter of retrenchment of Scheduled Tribes, they cannot be retrenched unless their quota is filled. I also quote from page 9 of the Dhebar Commission's Report. In this Report, it is said that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes form an exploited mass whereas the plain men are the exploiters. We are being exploited. I say that the land should be returned to the original owner. We had nothing to object if the Government could have utilised that land for constructing auditorium, playground, stadium or swimming pools etc. But instead doing that, land taken from the havenots are now sold out to the haves. (Interruptions)

SHRI J. P. AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The bell is being rung.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

SHRI D. AMAT: The Government rehabilitated Tibetans in Chandragiri; the Burma repatriates were rehabilitated in Mana; the Bengalis have been rehabilitated in Dandakaranya and recently of IPKF is going to be rehabilitated in Koraput of Orissa. We have nothing towards them. But we sacrificed everything for the sake of the nation and the Government has not been able to

rehabilitate us even after 35 years of independence after the acquisition of our lands.

You carved out a province out of Uttar Pradesh and labelled it as Himachal Pradesh. You bifurcated Punjab and created Haryana and Punjab. Now there is a demand for Uttarakhand. When Babu Jagjivan Ram was alive he was demanding a Dalit Prant. The Pradesh Congress President of Bihar Dr. Jagannath Mishra is demanding a Maithili State. Shri Brahmanand Panda of Orissa who is the chief of Neelchakra is demanding a Jagannath Desh. Tellangana is demanded by Dr. Chenna Raddy and there is a demand for Chattisgarh Prant in Madhya Pradesh; and Vidarbha in Maharashtra. That is all right. But if the tribal people demand Jharkhand, what is the harm? The Government may or may not concede this; it is up to them. But this type of exploitation has been going on for ever.

With these words I approach another problem. Recently when the Provident Fund Commissioner...**... had air dashed to Bhubaneshwar on a Saturday and returned the next day, he was deputed by the prime Minister there to look after the education, promotion, etc., of the SC and ST employees.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The name will not form part of the record.

SHRI D. AMAT: Instead of meeting the SC and ST people, what he has done in connivance with the Zonal Commissioner of the Provident Fund is that he has made adverse entries in the CCRs of the SC and ST employees. Because of this a number of Adivasi, SC and ST employees have been debarred from their genuine and legitimate promotional opportunities. So I urge the Government to send another competent officer to Bhubaneshwar to enquire into this matter. If this is found to be true, then the erring officer should be taken to task. The adivasis are treated by the Officers like the Jews of Germany and the Negroes of Africa.

That type of treatment is being meted out to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Adivasis. I am very sorry to say that the Social Welfare board was registered under the Society Registration act of 1969, as a charitable institution. It was registered on the first day of April, 1969, that is on the great April Food Day. And so, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are made fools of it.

With these words, I conclude.

13.11 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Declaration of May Day as Public Holiday

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, I would like to make an announcement that tomorrow being the May Day, the Government has decided to declare it as a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, this is for the first time in the course of forty years of freedom, that workers have been recognised by any Government. Therefore, Sir, I think the entire House will agree, at least on this point, that the present Government has recognised the status of the workers in declaring May Day as a public holiday.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Sir, on behalf of my party, I congratulate the Government.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Sir, it is for the first time that this Government

[Sh. Piyus Tiraky]

showed that it works on the will of the people of India. So, I thank the Government and congratulate it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I naturally congratulate the Government on this score.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY (Gaya): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for a long time, the Bhartiya Janata Party and its affiliate the Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, have been demanding a holiday on May Day, so as to protect the interests of the working class. I am grateful to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for this commendable job.

13.12 1/2hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes -contd.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH (Hardwar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I welcome this announcement made by Shri P. Upendra. It has been a crying demand of crores of workers in our country, that this day be declared as a holiday. The Congress Party and I myself welcome this announcement made by Shri P. Upendra.

At the moment, a discussion on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is taking place in this House. This issue was raised in the last Session also, but a discussion could not be held despite our persistent demand to this effect. I am grateful to Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra for drawing the attention of this House, through a motion, towards the plight of these people whose number is 20-22 crores in this country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not like to go into the statistics, because many of our members have proved, by presenting statistics that even today, even after 42 years of independence, crores of Adivasis, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are leading a life worse than that of animals. I would not like to blame this Government for the atrocities being perpetrated on the weaker sections of the society. Nor would I like to praise the previous Government in this regard, because the House should have a unanimous stand on this issue and it should work together for the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this country. In this regard, even today, our friends have presented a lot of figures. Even today, after 42 years of independence, not more than 3.9 per cent of the Class I Jobs are held by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. What is regrettable is that despite such a bad situation, our political parties are spreading anti-reservation movements in the country. I would also like to tell the Deputy Prime Minister of this Government that when the anti-reservation stir was going on, he opposed the policies of his own Government by making a statement against reservation. I would like to condemn it. When the question of amendment of Article 334 of the Constitution was being discussed in the House, the Deputy Prime Minister was making a statement in the country that reservations should come to an end. He was instigating the anti-reservation stir.

Without taking much of the time of the House, I would like to make two or three suggestions. Various figures have been presented but today the need of the hour is to lay down a policy for the economic development of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. At the same time, Government should think in terms of taking stringent measures to bring about land reforms. Be it the previous Government or the present Government, the Harijans have been befooled in the matter of allotment of land. In order to settle the Harijans, the Government wants to give them agricultural land on lease. For this, Government should make adequate laws so that the Harijans get posses-

sion of the land. If a Patwari, Tehsildar or Zamindar wants to launch legal proceedings about that land it should be the responsibility of the Government to fight those cases so that the Harijans have not to go round. The courts and engage advocates to seek justice. Harijans were allotted land on lease about ten years back and they have got tired of fighting cases in the courts, but they are yet to get possession of their land.

I do not want to criticize the Government for this. However, there is general impression among the people that the present Government has been voted to power by the higher castes. Here, I am not criticizing the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister, I am just bringing to your kind notice the real position. The reality is that during the past 3-4 months, even those Harijans, who somehow got possession of land were dispossessed of their lands. I have brought to the notice of the District Magistrate of our District Saharanpur, scores of such cases wherein land distributed to Harijan in many village by the previous Government, has been grabbed, but no official is prepared to listen to their grievances. In Hangawali village, in my constituency, Zamindar destroyed a Harijan colony built by the previous Government, after acquiring land from the Zamindars. They have also forcibly occupied the land... (*Interruptions*) Either you accompany me or send some Minister along with me.

As stated by me earlier, I do not want to drag the Government into this mess, and nor should anybody do so. It is a national problem and it is the biggest problem of our country. It is a problem being faced by the largest number of people in this country.

While presenting the Constitution of India to the President, Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar said that he had endeavored to frame the best constitution in the world, but even this constitution would be useless without economic independence and economic equality. I would like to warn you that the danger to the country's unity is not from any movement launched in the country. But the real danger would be from those 22 crores people who

are leading a life of a abject poverty, even after working for 12 hours a day and whose young daughters are forced to wear torn clothes, even after toiling and working hard with hungry stomachs. The country's unity faces danger from these people... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: I would like to point out that if at all there is a danger, it comes from these people. Please assess the situation. All of you talk of India's civilization and culture. Our scriptures like the Mahabharata and the Ramayana depicting our culture and civilization, were written by people belonging to the depressed and downtrodden communities. Today, our civilization and culture are respected because of them. I am thankful to Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh for unveiling the portrait of Baba Saheb Ambedkar in the country's Parliament, but today, the responsibility of celebrating his birthday rests on the shoulders of the downtrodden and depressed people and not on the shoulders of the people belonging to the high castes. The situation has to be remedied in this regard.

I demand that the Government should bring about land reforms immediately so that the leases of the land, the Government is trying to give, the colonies, the Government is trying to build for the depressed and downtrodden people, remain with them. The responsibility of fighting the cases regarding these lands should not be on the shoulders of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Rajaji National Park is being developed in the Haridwar area. 40,000 tribal families live in the area being developed as a National Park. In the absence of any resettlement programme, these families have been uprooted. They can neither take possession of that land, nor till that land any more. I demand that the Government should immediately initiate the work of resettling the up-

[Sh. Jag Pal Singh]

rooted people of the Rajaji National Park, so that they do not wander about in the jungles.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY (Gaya):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Harijans and

Adivasis were not given adequate protection even during the previous regime that is why even today, they are being persecuted. I am grateful to Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra for he has once again reminded the House of this problem. A lot of time of the House would be taken, if I furnish details based on Government Statistics, but I would like to present before the House, some figures in brief. These are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Murders</i>	<i>Injured</i>	<i>Rape</i>	<i>Arson</i>	<i>Various Type of atrocities</i>	<i>Total</i>
1985	502	1367	700	980	11824	15373
1986	563	1406	726	1002	11706	15403
1987	495	1503	674	812	10045	13529
1988	579	1557	779	745	11547	15207
	2139	5853	2879	3539	45122	59512

If we take 16,000 as the total figure for 1989, then the sum total of such incidents would be 75512.

After going through all these figures, one can see that the atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis have not come to an end.

Hardly 20 or 25 per cent of such incidents of atrocities are reported at the police stations and the rest are hushed up. Some influential people do not allow such cases to proceed further and they are hushed up, then and there. In this manner, atrocities continue to be perpetuated on the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, then how would these people get protection? If these people are to be taken along the path of progress, then it is essential to uplift them economically, socially and educationally. Therefore, if the House ponders over the matter in this direction and directs the Government to provide these people with economic assistance and social security, then I think that the excesses and atrocities being perpetrated

on these people would be curbed to some extent. This calls for changes in our administrative and social set-up. Alongwith this, I would also like to mention here that these people are denied justice as the cases registered are allowed to linger on for a long time. Therefore, it is essential to establish mobile courts.

As far as rights on lands are concerned, land is available in plenty and even Government land is available but if the Harijans want to take it then they face harassment. If they try to get the land even after obtaining the lease-deed, then also they face harassment. In this way, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are victimised. Their economic condition is very pitiable. You have not been able to make adequate arrangements, for their education and they do not get a right place in the society also.

Untouchability is still rampant in our society. Sir, hotels do not keep a separate set of glasses for different categories of

guests. But the situation is quite different in villages. We can make out from a long distance that a particular colony belongs to Harijans and these colonies do not have proper facilities like drinking water, electricity, housing or roads. Even today Harijans and Adivasis are a downtrodden lot. When will these class differences come to an end? If the Janata Dal Government follows the footsteps of the previous Government, I think that only after the B.J.P. comes to power will we see the upliftment of Harijans and Adivasis. Their manifesto clearly states that concrete steps would be taken for the political, social, economic and educational upliftment of Harijans and Adivasis. I think special attention has to be paid towards raising their standard of living, treating them at par with other sections of society and freeing them from social oppression. A separate Department should be set up to deal with the atrocities on Harijans and a time-limit should be fixed for the measures to be taken. Today there is a large-scale exploitation of Harijans and Adivasis in Bihar and I am sure the hon. Minister, who hails from Chhota Nagpur will say something on the situation in the State while replying to the debate, particularly the steps that will be taken for their protection. Laws framed for them should be implemented. Harijan-Adivasis living in cities should be given financial assistance for their upliftment. There should be reservation of seats for them in medical colleges and other educational institutions and they should be accorded priority in sending them abroad for higher education. In this way, we can alleviate them from their miseries and bring about equality in the society. With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI PREM PRADEEP (Nawada): Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, today a discussion is being held on atrocities on Harijan-Adivasis

Such a state of affairs has been there since the time of Lord Rama. These days it is the Ram Janambhoomi issue on which the people are fighting, whereas then it was Shambhoo who faced the war... (*Interruptions*)

After this I come to the Mahabharata period. The world has not seen a more ungrateful 'Guru' than Guru Dronacharya who did not train Eklavya but demanded the latter's thumb of the right hand as 'Guru' Dakshina. Similarly, Manu spoke of pouring of Ganga Jal into a Shudra's ears in case the latter happens to hear Vedic Mantras. Dr. Ambedkar is called the modern-day Manu even though there is a world of difference between him and his ancient counterpart. Despite the provisions made in the constitution by the modern-day Manu, atrocities on Harijan-Adivasis continue unabated. Today Harijan-Adivasis are politically, socially, economically and educationally a backward class in society. So handicapped are they in this situation that they have become easy targets for exploitation by unscrupulous elements. Today these people are an exploited lot from every point of view. It is only on paper that facilities have been provided to Harijans and Adivasis, but in reality they are a deprived lot. It is a universal fact that land is nature's gift to mankind. But the Harijans who till the land are landless whereas other sections of society claim to have a right over land. What a gross injustice! Harijans and Adivasis are treated as bonded labour. If a person takes a debt and he as well as his son or grandson are unable to repay the debt the landlord sells these persons to another landlord to work as bonded labour. This is the tradition over there. All these aspects must be considered. The traditional strongholds of feudalism are the places where Harijans are subject to the maximum exploitation. Some examples are Rajasthan, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Killings of Harijans occur at regular intervals but as far as rape is concerned only half the cases are reported. People do not report such cases as they fear social ostracism. I regret to say that during Congress rule police personnel not only subjected Harijan women to atrocities but also made them the targets of criminal assault. When will these atrocities end? Among the steps taken is the opening of police stations for Harijans. But these police stations do not register cases. The incharge of the Police Station does not bother to visit the scene of the crime or record anything unless

[Sh. Prem Pradeep]

he is bribed to do so. Only those who have the money to pay bribes can get their cases registered. Even if the police personnel belong to the harijan community, it hardly matter and there is no decrease in atrocities. A lot of development work has been done. When I visit my constituency I see that many schemes under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana are pending. There are no drains over there. Drainage systems are provided only in places where people belonging to upper classes reside. Bricks have also not been laid except in upper class localities. Harijans continue to live in dirty alleys which lack a proper drainage system. Under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana funds have been earmarked separately for Harijans but these funds are pocketed by the village headman. All these facts reflect the condition of harijans. This thing has to be taken seriously. Why do atrocities occur, for whom have the laws been framed and who is using the laws to his advantage are some of the questions that we must answer. It seems that laws are not applicable to the labour class. Does the Government have the guts to seize the land belonging to the perpetrators of atrocities on Harijans and distribute this land among the Harijans. I would like to conclude with the following urdu verse.

"Mahal to hamein mila. veh mehfil no mili,
Sunaun mein kise apnindastan, mila
bhi to veh gafil hi mila"

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Gwalior): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the oldest inhabitants of our country are Adivasis. If there is any class in our country which has been exploited since centuries, it is the Harijan class. In the present-day perspective and in a progressive country such as ours, it would be a matter of great shame for every citizen, if Harijans and Adivasis are looked down upon and are allowed to continue in their current state of backwardness. During the freedom struggle, under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress Party was committed to according a special status to

Harijans and Adivasis. Over the years the Congress Party has endeavoured to follow the footsteps of our great forefathers, in protecting their interests, providing them facilities, giving them priority in economic development programmes and giving them every opportunity to lead their lives as self-respecting citizens of this country. In the last 30-40 years. We have met with success as well as failures in this respect. But the main objective has always been kept in sight and the Congress has continuously worked towards achieving it. Reports and information received over the last few day indicate that atrocities on Harijans in several parts of the country have increased in the past 3-4 months and it is causing a lot of concern. This is an issue that concerns every citizen of this country and not just a particular Party or individual. Therefore, I do not want to give this a single-party colouring. As I belong to Madhya Pradesh and have been elected from there, I keep getting detailed information about the State from time to time. I have raised these issues a number of times in this House.

Sir, as far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned in the last 4-5 months, some instances have come to light which indicate that the formation of a new State Government has given fresh opportunities to unscrupulous elements to exploit the Harijans in the State. This has created an impression among Harijans that they will not get protection in future and, as a result are feeling insecure and helpless. For example apart from condemning atrocities that occurred in my constituency, Congress workers went to each and every village expressed their sympathies with Harijans. It has been resolved that the Congress Party will join the harijans and Adivasis in resisting the perpetrators of these atrocities. Recently, on 12th March a report was presented in Indar on which 100 Harijans had put their signatures. One of the important point in the Report which is causing concern is not that there is a rise in crimes against Harijans, but that the police stations refuse to register the cases on extent co-operation. On the contrary, the Harijans who come to register the cases are

themselves registered as the criminals by the police personnel. The Harijans of Indore reported that on 12th March, 1990 several persons came to the Harijan colony and started fighting and set fire to four houses over there. Twenty people were injured in this incident and a case was registered at the Indar police station, but the police is not taking any action. When the Harijans were attacked those people kept saying that this is our Government. So this is the Report filed at Indar district Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh which has been signed by several Harijans. One Harijan was killed in Shajapur district also. Six harijans were attacked and a widow was raped in the month of April. Atrocities were committed on Harijans some days ago on 18th March in Atra and Suketa villages of Datia. They were beaten and one person was killed. Subsequently, on 26th of March, another Harijans was killed on an assault on many persons in the morning in Pura Mohala of village Vinuja in Indergarh village in the same district. Another incident of atrocities on harijans was reported on 25th of March, in Mahidpur of District Guna. What I means to say is that such alarming reports are received from many places. I would like to conclude after presenting an instance with regard to my own constituency before the House. I have already raised this matter under Rule 377. In village Salaiya, non-Harijans made an assault of Harijans. They were beaten with lathis which resulted in the death of one Harijan. They were beaten mercilessly causing the death on one Harijan and injuries to 25-30 Harijans only because they had not agreed to allow non-Harijans to celebrate the festival of Holi with their women-folk. Their houses were destroyed, their utensils damaged and their women beaten up. When I raised the issue here, the newly elected members of Parliament alleged that the supporters of the Congress had committed atrocities on Harijans. I reiterate my suggestion of making an impartial inquiry into it. I do not want to make a political issue out of it. They might have been the supporters of the Communist Party, the Congress, the B.J.P. or any other party; I only demand that the culprit should be punished. I am least bothered or interested

in their identification as supporters of a particular party. And very surprisingly, the report published on 19th April in the 'Times of India' is worth quoting. I would like to read it out to the House with your permission because this involves my constituency and I understand you too would be anxious to know how the Harijans there are exploited and atrocities committed on them. I shall read it out in two minutes. It reads as follow.

[English]

"The Madhya Pradesh Government has claimed that the recent assault on Harijans in a village there, which had created a furore in both Houses of Parliament was not an atrocity..."

[Translation]

I am here talking of Salaiya alone.

[English]

I would like to repeat," was not an atrocity." Further, it says:

"In a report to the Centre, the M.P. Government has dismissed as 'false and frivolous' the allegation the Harijans in Salaiya village of Shivpuri district had been beaten on March 12 because of the refusal of their women-folk to dance..."

He had gone on to various things. Again, I quote:

"A significant implication of this stand is that the case registered by the M.P. police does not invoke a single provision of the recently notified Prevention of Atrocities Act."

I would request the Minister to kindly look into this in detail because this is a very serious matter. It further says:

"This was despite the fact that the purported 'Clash' had, by the State Government's own admission, caused

[Sh. Madhavrao Scindia]

the death of one Harijan and injury to 27 others, including three women and two children. Besides, 31 of their houses were destroyed."

[*Translation*]

So far as stitches are concerned, I had visited the site of incident alongwith some hon. lady members, both from Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha and they saw for themselves the injuries sustained by the Harijans women in the assault and stitches on their wounds.

[*English*]

Now we come to a very important point.

The report says: "Union Ministry perturbed."

"Officials in the Union Welfare Ministry are perturbed that in the M.P. Government's opinion all this violence against the Harijans does not qualify to be called an atrocity."

[*Translation*]

There women and two children were there among the affected persons.

[*English*]

I would like to know from the hon. Minister in his reply whether this is a fact or not; whether such a report has come or not; and the veracity of the report of the *Times of India*.

Again, I quote:

"They (your officials) had in fact expected it to be the first major case under the atrocities law and looked forward as to how the special court set up under the statute would deal with the matter."

Now, this is what your officials had expected. This is according to the report. So, I would

like to know from you the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted a report; in that report whether they have said that the incident, the very heinous sort of an attack on Harijans, does not qualify to be called an atrocity; what is the reaction of the Welfare Ministry to this; whether you had expected that this new law would be brought into operation so that the people would be punished and brought to book.

[*Translation*]

I would like to make a humble submission through you, to the hon. Speaker that when it has been proved that the Government of Madhya Pradesh is not taking adequate interest in this matter and is not able to provide protection and security to the Harijans and the Tribals, it becomes necessary for checking such atrocities that the hon. Speaker may appoint an all party Committee of the Members of Parliament and include some hon. B.J.P. members in that, because there is Government of B.J.P. in Madhya Pradesh, so that the appointed delegation can visit Salaiya and make an on-the-spot study of the whole situation.

[*English*]

Let it be an All Party Delegation. I do not want to bring party colour into this. I would again like to reiterate this. Though unfortunately, one of the B.J.P. Members of Parliament tried to bring in party colour into this. I say that if there is anyone belonging to any party, he must be punished and lesson must be learnt that they are not going to get away with all these in modern India, whoever may be in power.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a demand, through you, that the hon. Speaker may appoint a Parliamentary Committee consisting of the members of all the parties including those of the B.J.P. that should visit to said place for studying the facts and submit its report to the hon. Speaker

afterwards. On the basis of that report, the Welfare Ministry of the Government of India should take stringent steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future. In this regard, severe punishments should be awarded to the offenders. I stress upon the Union Welfare Minister and the hon. Speaker to take steps in this direction. I would like to repeat that such crimes against humanity are on the increase in Madhya Pradesh and it is indeed a matter of serious anxiety and concern. We all should unitedly endeavor to take such steps as provide for the security of our Harijan brethren so that nobody dares to commit such atrocities on them in future. Such steps need to be taken.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I humbly support his suggestions because I was also absolutely flabbergasted with the Report. I hope that the hon. Minister will consider this question.

SHRI NAKUL NAYAK (Phulbani): I do not wish to go into the details in respect of the atrocities on harijans and tribals, but I would only like to give some suggestions to check the atrocities. I hail from a constituency where mostly tribals and Harijan people are residing. I know how they are being victimised, not only economically but also socially by other castes people in the society. Just now Shri Scindia Saheb has pointed out that atrocities on harijans and tribals have been committed during the last several decades, but yet no absolute step has been taken to check these atrocities on them. Sir, I do not want to narrate in this House as to what has happened in the past. But, I want to make some suggestions in this regard. The harijans and the tribals have been suffering for want of educational facilities, social upliftment and administrative support and everywhere they become the victims. Sir, the State Government may perhaps claim that advantage and other privileges are extended to the tribals and harijans, but, the fact is that they have not seen the light of renaissance that has taken place in the country in the last

many decades. Sir, I would strongly plead to the Government that compulsory education should be given to them upto graduation level. Those students belonging to tribal and harijans community, who want to study in the schools and colleges, should be provided with all help and they should be given boarding and lodging facilities also.

Secondly, Sir till now the family members of the tribals and harijans community feel that their children will feed them and this is going on. This kind of notion should be removed from the minds of these people and their children should be given all kinds of care and they should be segregated from their parents while giving them free education. Sir, I may point out here that Government should see to it that they must be given proper education and provided with employment on priority basis. These people should be given compulsory education and compulsory employment. While framing any laws or sanctioning any beneficiary schemes, Government should see to it that they ultimately reach the tribals and harijan people.

Sir, whenever they become the victims of other castes people, they are unable to go to court or even to police stations to lodge the complaints. Even though they go to the police stations, they are not getting justice properly because the money power and the muscle power is prevalent to a great extent. I hope this will be curbed. There should be a separate Ministry to look after these things. Specially in the case of those tribals and Harijans who are victims of atrocities, there should be a time limit within which these cases should be finalised. They cannot go to the court against and again for fighting against the people who commit atrocities on them.

Secondly, rehabilitation of tribals and Harijans has not been done so far. In my constituency, eighty per cent of the Tribals and Harijan people have not been rehabilitated properly. Even when they were rehabilitated last time, the Government put the boundary just close to their village. They are not allowed even to go to the river. Even now they are unable to cross that rehabilitation

[Sh. Nakul Nayak]

boundary. This situation is going on in my constituency, Phulbani, and I think this is the situation throughout the country. Those innocent tribals and Harijans do not know anything about the laws made for them. Whatever laws are made for them they are not based on their culture and tradition. So, whatever the Government does for them in future, that must be based on their culture, on their traditions and on their customs.

Lastly, whenever some financial or other benefits are announced for the development of tribals and harijans, they should be consulted in advance. There should be a Committee set up by the Government and the branches of that Committee should be in every Block to look after the problems of tribals and Harijans.

Sir, I have nothing more to say. The speakers who have spoken before me have made many suggestions and those who will be speaking hereafter will also be making many more suggestions. The Government should look into those suggestions. There should be a law to check the atrocities on tribals and Harijan people so that they can be rehabilitated and also justice can be given to them properly.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the Member preceding have expressed their anxiety over the atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes. This is clearly indicative of the fact that situations cannot be improved by merely enacting legislation unless each individual of our society firmly resolves in word and deed to stop the occurrence of atrocities on backward classes and unless we virtually do not discuss such issues on party lines rather than merely providing lip service to this principle, we are only trying to take political advantage out of such situations. I greatly applaud the sympathy expressed by hon. Madhavrao Scindia for the Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes. He has made a valuable suggestion. I welcome his proposal of deputing a Parliamentary Study Group to visit village Salaiya of Madhya Pradesh to examine the reported atrocities but why in the case of a single village of Madhya Pradesh only? Such a group of the Members of Parliament should be constituted and sent to every such place and state wherefrom these incidents of atrocities are reported. Why should a Committee of Enquiry be constituted to investigate into the incidents of that particular village of Shri Scindia's constituency alone? Isn't it the same Madhya Pradesh where some years ago, during the Congress regime, the great bazars for the sale and purchase of these tribal women were organised? Wasn't Shri Scindia in the Ministry then? Was not the news of the sale of hundreds of such women published in the Press then. What had happened to his sense of justice then? Where had his inherent, princely sympathy gone? I support his suggestion and plead for impartial investigation such incidents wherever they take place. An all-party Parliamentary Group should visit each area and state, where such mishaps take place and inquire into them.

There is, in fact, one more vital reason behind this problem and that obviously is the economic backwardness of these people. Atrocities are always committed on the poor and the helpless. Those SC and ST people who become officers and get uplifted on political, economic and social fronts are not subjected to such atrocities. The upper caste people also salute on seeing them. Prior to me, an hon. member was saying that certain Harijan S.H.O. of the Harijans Police Stations so constituted were also not able to protect their brethren in the hour of need because they had become easy tools in the hands of affluent upper caste people. I mean to say that such atrocities will continue till we go deep into the matter and remove their economic backwardness.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from a village. The Harijans, Tribals and the Scheduled Tribes are divided into many sub-castes there. The upper caste people are ready to

dine with them but those sub-castes would not dine with each other. This is the mental tendency prevailing among them. You can't solve the problem by merely looking at it from the points of view of the upper castes, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. You shall have to divide the society not on the basis of the birth in one caste or another but on the basis of the rich and the poor.

Financially, every poor is a poor whether he is a Harijan or a Caste Hindu and atrocities are committed on him everywhere. However a person who becomes financially, socially and politically strong, starts committing atrocities on others. In my opinion, financial exploitation should be curbed and for this, it is very essential to establish a "Fund for the poor". A lot of discussion has taken place regarding the vigorous efforts made by the Congress during the last forty years to remove the backwardness of the people belonging to Scheduled Tribes...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time is short, now you come to the actual point of debate.

SHRIPREM KUMAR DHUMAL: I would like to give details of the steps that have been taken.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, conclude your speech as the time is very short.

SHRI PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: If you want me to finish early then I would like to conclude my speech with my submission regarding two points. My first submission is that a separate Ministry should be created to take care of it, and as it has been mentioned by Shri Madhavrao Scindia, also a standing Committee of Parliament should be constituted with a view to investigate into all such cases in all the states. To ensure financial assistance to the poor a fund for the poor should be established.

I am grateful to you for having given me

time to express my views within the limited time available for the purpose.

SHRI RAM SAJIWAN (Banda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, even after 43 years of attaining independence, the situation of Harijans and the persons belonging to SC/STs continues to be bad. They have been the victims of economic, social and communal exploitation continuously. The laws that have been enacted in this regard have not been properly implemented. The work of land distribution has also not been done properly. The lease documents of the land distributed to such persons have not been given to right persons. Even otherwise, it has remained only on papers. Apart from that, they were not given the actual possession of the land. Even if, per chance, some of them were given actual possession of the land, they were forcibly evicted from it. Under such circumstances, all the laws meant for the upliftment and progress of Harijans, Adivasis and Scheduled Tribes are required to be strictly implemented. Whatever amount of financial assistance is sanctioned for them, it never reaches them, instead it is swindled away by the intermediaries and thus they are deprived of their due. All the leaders of our country agree that the entire amount of financial assistance meant for the poor is swindled away by the middlemen and if we also admit that it is the factual position, then why no action has been taken to this date to check it. We would like to Janata Dal Government to take strict action for the complete adherence of the rules and regulations framed in this regard to ensure that amount of assistance meant for them reaches them without any hinderance.

Along with this, there is also the need of checking the incidence of social atrocities. All such laws as have been enacted for the purpose to this date should be properly implemented. Some such laws should be enacted for which country-wide demonstrations have been held and which may check the incidence of atrocities on *Harijans* and *Adivasic*.

[Sh. Ram Saiwan]

14.06 hrs.

[SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE *in the Chair*]

I would like to urge upon the Government to bring in a Central legislation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and Harijans in this Parliament making the provision of compulsory old age pension for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Harijans and Adivasis. Under these laws, there should be the provision of maternity benefits for their womenfolk. As majority of the Harijans and Adivasis are agricultural labourers, they should be given Trade Union Rights under the aforesaid laws for the security of job. Like the organized labourers, they should also be given medical facilities. Such a Central Legislation should cover all other things for which we have given in writing to the Government. There has been a long standing demand for the enactment of such a Central Legislation because only such a law can pave the way of amelioration of the living conditions of the Harijans and *Adivasis* of this country but the former Government did not take any step to enact such a law. Now we expect the present Government to ensure the enactment of a Central Law for Harijans and Tribals. Besides that, you have done certain commendable things also. The facilities given to the Neo- Buddhists is a welcome step. However, it is the responsibility of this Government that it should do all such things as it could not do to this date, and we expect the Government to make a steady progress in this direction. For example, the prevailing practice of making political gains will also be removed. It was continuously for a period of four years that the recruitment of Adivasis and Tribals was not done as per the norms of quota fixed for them and in the fifth year when it was the time of election, the Government resorted to a special drive to recruit the Adivasis and tribals just to make a political gain out of it. I would, like to urge upon the present Government to be alert right from now and undertake immediately a

process of filling up the vacancies reserved for the Adivasis and harijans, so that it may not be blamed for resorting to such a drive to make political gains. I would also like to urge upon the Central Government to intervene in the cases of atrocities on the Harijans and see that the financial assistance provided for the purpose of relief to these people reaches them and the laws enacted in this regard are implemented. One such law has been in force in Uttar Pradesh. There is a law that financial assistance should be given in all cases of atrocities on the Harijans but this financial assistance does not reach them. In some cases, it is denied on the plea that in this way, if the Harijans are killed everyday, how far we will be able to provide financial assistance to everyone. It is an absurd plea which goes against the interests of Harijans. I would like to request the Government to deal with all such matters impartially and sanction immediate financial assistance to all those who have been affected. In respect of land reforms, this Government has been making continuous declarations that it will be included in the schedule of the constitution so that the possession of the land may be handed over easily and the cases which are pending in the courts may be settled, at an early date and they may not have to face inconvenience due to litigation. This is something very good. That is why, I would like to request the Government that whatever legislation it wants to bring in this regard, it should bring it immediately so that they may get some benefits of it and it is very essential for the Central Government to enact such laws in order to curb the present anti-Harijan propaganda. The Government should come out with an amendment to this effect in the constitution and implement all such laws strictly and effectively as have been enacted to this date and could not be implemented because of corrupt, inefficient and inactive machinery of the Government to the benefit of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes who have been hitherto the victims of constant torture and neglect.

I want to make one more submission before you. You are aware that the Prime Minister of our country hails from Allahabad

district and some parts of Fatehpur and Banda fall in his constituency. Both these districts are parts of Uttar Pradesh. These two districts are predominantly inhabited by some particular sects of tribals, known as Kol and Mavaiya. These two tribes live in Banda and Allahabad too but they have not yet been notified as Scheduled Tribes. Their condition is just like other such tribes and they have suffered economically, socially and in all other ways like other such tribes. They live in jungles and have to face starvation. They should be brought over to the list of Scheduled Tribes. At present, they figure in the list of scheduled castes. We have been raising this issue with the previous Government also but they have not paid any attention to it. This is not a new problem. Even in the border areas of Madhya Pradesh, i.e. in Rewa and Satna, these Kol and Mavaiya tribes are on the list of Scheduled Tribes and they enjoy all such facilities as are available to such tribes in Madhya Pradesh. It is an adjoining border area. These tribes have been living even in Banda and Allahabad but the people belonging to the said tribes have not been declared as the Scheduled Tribes till date. In this regard, we have been writing to the Government from time to time. I would like to urge upon the Government to come out with an amendment in the constitution to include the Kol and Mavaiya tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes so that all the facilities admissible for such Tribes may be made available to them.

With that, I conclude my speech.

14.15 hrs.

[English]

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA (Barrister): Madam Chairman, I shall try to be very very brief. I am giving some points.

Most of us are advocating the cause of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Everybody is saying that he is definitely opposed to the oppression that is being perpetrated on the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But are

we sincere about it? That is the main question I address myself and to the Members. At the same time, I would request the Members, particularly those who are in the helm of affairs in the National Front Government and the members of the erstwhile Government who are now in Opposition, who have made tall-talks, to kindly search their heart whether they are sincere. Are we treating the lower caste people on the same footing as we do in our circle? We do not do it. We treat the servant not like a man. We treat the Adivasis, Nepalis, Scheduled Castes of various sects, as if they are not our brothers and sisters. That is the normal practice of the day with everybody except a few who are organising these people under the banner of the Kisan Sabha or Kisan organisations and those who are engaged in the movement of Kisans and Adivasis. Most of the landless workers come from the Adivasis, come from the downtrodden, come from the Scheduled Caste people also. We know their feelings. But most of us do not realise it. There are still untouchability and other practices perpetrated against the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

My first appeal to the Members of Lok Sabha and those who are at the helm of affairs including the officers is to search their heart and feel that these people are their own brothers, sisters and mothers. The outlook should be changed. Everybody knows about it. These Adivasis, Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribe people are traditionally exploited. They are perennially economically exploited. They are socially oppressed, because you do not treat them as human beings. Is our behaviour, the members who are representing the people quite in order of things? That is the most funny thing. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Members also feel that it is quite in the nature of things that: we are born to be suppressed, to be oppressed; we are born to be exploited as if it is the law of the society in which, the upper castes are not bound to obey or adhere to. This is the state of affairs.

We had these things happened today? The main cause is that the members of the

[Sh. Nani Bhattacharya]

Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes are now awakening. They are feeling that they are men. Previously, they did not consider themselves to be men and that they have got the right to enjoy everything on par with the upper class people.

The casteism and the communalist elements try to divert this movement for democratic aspirations of the toiling people who are composed primarily of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to communal and sectarian channels. This is one thing that is happening. In my assessment, it is there in almost all States. This is the position. Vested interests mostly come from the upper strata or upper caste of the society. They have during this period in connivance with the Police and a section of the officers and employees let loose operations against the tribals and Adivasis in many places from Bihar to Assam. In Bengal, there is no such operation and even if there is, the simple fact is, because there is a Left Front Government there, they immediately tackle the issue. Casteism has not raised its head in West Bengal because there is democratic movement there and the level of democratic consciousness is at a high level. That is the way to solve the problem. On the one hand, we must stand for the cause of economic aspirations, land the all. those who cultivate must have the land and always have interest in land. Those who are not cultivators, the absentee landlords, mostly come from the upper caste also. We have most often seen in the past that even the land movement is being diverted and is being given the colour of caste in Jalpaiguri district and in many other places. We were involved in that particular movement. This is one side of the picture. The other is even the opportunist elements amongst the tribal community and the Scheduled Caste community have also tried to divert the trend towards casteism and sectarian channel saying that some of the Bengalis are upper caste etc. That has also often complicated the situation. That is our experience. I think this has more or less stood in the way of the economic struggle of

the downtrodden. This is number one. Whatever that may be, we must all be prepared to organise them on class level even though, as I have said, agricultural workers mostly come from them. Similarly, so far as social oppression is concerned I know under what inequalities and subjugation these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people have to live. I have experience about it. My appeal to all the people who profess democracy and secularism is that they must rise above their narrow, sectarian interests and they must combine. They must all combine together in fighting this oppression perpetrated on the Scheduled Castes and Tribes people. I do welcome the idea of forming a Parliamentary Committee to oversee these activities. But mere formulation of the Act is not sufficient. Implementation is something which is more important than enacting the law. Often it is found that something is implemented if it relates to some interests involving the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. This is my bitter experience. There are many things to say. But there is no time at my disposal. I would like to suggest that this Parliamentary Committee should oversee whether the incidents of oppression could immediately be curbed. It should also see whether the Administration is doing something to tackle the situation, to enforce the law strictly in favour of the Scheduled castes and the Scheduled Tribes people.

Then, a sort of social reforms movement amongst the tribals and the Scheduled Castes people is needed. I do appeal to the leaders of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people that they must kindly devote their major time in regard to social reforms movement against illiteracy, oppression etc. They must work towards achieving the Universal Education, economic development etc. So that those tribals and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people realise their economic aspirations, their social status, not only equality in the eye of law but in real terms they should be equals. It is a very difficult problem. I remember a poem of Guru Rabindra Nath Tagore. But I have forgotten the exact contents of the poem.

However, he had warned about the inequality in educational standards, inequality in economic standards. On the one hand, one section is amassing wealth and on the other hand, there is destitution. Who are the destitutes? Mostly, they are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. They are the real destitutes. So, he warned at one time addressing those people who were power-drunk and who were going on encouraging the inequality amongst such people in the matter of education, economic status and social status. He has said:

"The message of death is knocking at your doors. If you do not realise the import of the situation, if you remain self-satisfied and power-drunk with pride, power and if you go on encouraging inequality between man and man, then in the place of cremation, through death, you will have equality with the down-trodden people in the *Chitasaja* i.e. the burning place where the dead bodies are burnt..."

So, we are passing through a very critical stage. This inequality will also act like a boomerage to the vested interests, to their social status and to their economic domination. So, repeating the warning of guru Rabindra Nath Tagore, I would appeal to all to search their hearts and see whether we are prepared to behave in the manner desired. We should treat these persons as our brethren, sisters and sons and daughters. That is the main point. Then only we will be able to find a way out to this problem.

With these words, I conclude. I thank you, Madam for having given me this opportunity.

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Pandian to speak now.

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA (Nagaland): Madam, at least Quorum should be formed. How are you discussing such an important matter under Rule 193 without Quorum? The Government has admitted that this is an important matter.

MR CHAIRMAN: I have already called Mr. Pandian.

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: There should be Quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since he is insisting on Quorum, I have no other alternative except to ring the Bell. Let the Quorum Bell be rung.

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: In the Treasury Benches only 12 of them are there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Quorum Bell to rung.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now there is quorum. Mr Pandian to speak.

SHRI D. PANDIAN (Madras North): Madam Chairperson, we are discussing a very serious social problem and almost all the speakers listed out innumerable incidents of atrocities perpetrated against the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and also the hill Tribes. If I also begin to give another list, it will be endless. Hence, I will confine myself to one or two incidents. But I would like to draw the attention, through the Speaker, of the whole House and through the House to the whole nation that this problem is nothing new. It is on the increase. It is spreading to new places where it had not been taking place a few years ago in our country.

Coming from Tamil Nadu, we were very proud of our clean record some years ago. Comparatively speaking, we were free from such communal clashes either on the basis of caste or religion excepting some outburst here or there. That was due to the social reforms movement that have been taking place for a very long time in Tamil Nadu. But unfortunately, the Virus has crossed the Vindhya and now it has percolated down to Tamil Nadu also. During the last few months, repeated communal clashes have been taking place particularly against the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Last week also there was a crash in the Southern

[Sh. D. Pandian]

District and three villages were burnt and gutted down and three persons were killed. We do not know exactly what had happened because we are here and we do not receive much news about Tamil Nadu. But it is a clear case that such incidents are taking place and they are on the increase. Why should such things take place? The whole House is also aware that an year ago, there was a great news of the Meenakshipuram incident when some Scheduled Castes youths embraced Islam. There was a big cry saying that they are being purchased by the rich oil countries: by paying money these SC and other weaker sections people are being purchased and through this type of concretion they are trying to increase their number. That propaganda started and it is now engulfing the whole of Tamilnadu. Because of this Virus and poisonous propaganda now the vulnerable sections of these Scheduled Caste people and the Landless labourers who happen to be poor become the main target of attack.

When there is an attack usually as it has been reported in M.P or in any other State, the law enforcing authorities do not take prompt action. We do not say that only the Weaker section people are innocent. But the law must be applied and the guilty must be brought to book. Often it happens that the law informing authority is biased and the poor victims, particularly the Scheduled Caste people are not able to get their grievances redressed from the legal forum.

No only the landless labourers are killed, butchered or raped, even the educated Scheduled Caste people, even after migrating to the industrial urban areas having secured some jobs, are humiliated. I will cite only two small examples for want to time.

A railway employee—as I cannot mention the name I am not going into the incident in detail in the Railway Head Office at Madurai was recently humiliated and insulted

because of his caste. He was called by that name and he was assaulted and insulted. The entire employees, irrespective of their castes were annoyed by it. They were not party to it. They rose up and went to the office and complained about the whole incident to the official and asked him to take action against the culprit who was also an employee. Due to various types of rivalrise he had accused him of his caste and humiliated him. But the railway official said that as it is a criminal assault and the culprit has used abusive epithets he should go to the Harijan Protection Committee and that he is helpless to take nay action. When the whole employees marched towards the Police Station and reported the matter there, the police officials said, as it happened within the office premises, unless there is a report from the official concerned, they will not be able to register the case. Then they reported the matter to the Harijan Protection Committee. That Committee said, as it has taken place within the office premises they do not have any power to take action unless the report comes from the Department. So in these legal battles and squibblings the criminal escapes, the guilty escapes and the victim still remains a victim.

If our law enforcing authorities remain like that and indulge themselves in legal squibbling without taking prompt action, all the legislations just remain on paper.

What I submit is, unless there is a guarantee that all the laws and Acts that are enacted are implemented without any partiality, these can adorn the shelf and we can boast of so many legislations, but never these criminal assaults on the poor sections can be put an end to.

If at all the Central Government is interested in eradicating this evil - they talk of consensus —on this issue they must evolve a consensus and convene an all-party meeting so that we can carry on a missionary campaign throughout India for instilling the scientific temper. That alone will in the long run be a cure to these socially affected ills.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me time to express my views on this topic. The topic under discussion is not merely an issue of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes but it is a national issue. If every person takes it that way, then this problem can be resolved easily. But I would like to say something regarding Maharashtra where many saints made their utmost efforts to bring in a social transformation. They belonged to the Scheduled Castes and were the devotees of Mother Goddess. Among them, the name of Sant Gyaneshwar Eknath, Tukaram and Namdev have been the leading ones. They were so endeared to their deity that there was no line of demarcation between the devotee and the deity and about them, the following lines have been said:—

“Jaldi Chaliye Prabhu Chale Na Mand,
Pujari Mujhe Pitai Karta hai,
Mera Nahi Kuchh Apradh.”

They ask me as to how I happen to wear this garland around my neck and how did I dare to touch the deity even after rebuking it. In fact, Chokha Mela and Prabhu Vithaldas had merged into one being and Pujari used to beat him. I mean to say that in those days, social transformation had not taken place and Chokha Mela used to sit outside with the people of Scheduled Castes. However, there have been in Maharashtra a large number of great personalities like Jyot Shivpuri, Chhatrapati Sahu ji Maharaj, S.M. Joshi, Nago Garo who tried their level best to bring in many changes but they did not succeed in bringing about desired level of changes. I mean to say that it is neither an issue related to any specific party nor is it related to any particular class or community. One of my colleagues have just stated that if everyone starts thinking in the right direction, this issue can be fully solved. Here, I would like to cite before you only 2-3 examples. Yesterday, the hon. Minister had made an announcement that the Government would sanction 50 per cent subsidy and give them loans

from the banks. No the question is as to how much amount of loan they get from the bank, they receive a meagre amount of Rs. 18 thousand, which will be quite inadequate for the construction of a well. Even if per chance, it is got constructed, then too, at some places, such a situation develops that the man gets drowned in that particular well. Such a situation is faced by the people of Scheduled Tribes and other tribals. Therefore, if the Government wants to solve the economic problems of these people, it is necessary that these people are given the maximum amount of loan from the banks and a higher subsidy.

Now, as regards the point of social transformation, there was an incident which took place only a month back in my own constituency in a village called Berul in Nandgaon district. There I got the opportunity to visit a settlement of tribals who had invited me to visit that area. On this, the people belonging to high castes became so furious that after my return from there, they started beating the people and raped the women and inflicted several wounds on their bodies with sharp edged weapons. One such woman with injuries is still lying in the hospital in a very serious condition. Even today, such is the social condition of these people. Now I am going to tell you about their political status also. In Maharashtra, elections for the District Boards are likely to be held very soon and about 100 seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are likely to be increased. In Panchayat Samities also, about 350 seats are being increased for them. There has been no election to these bodies for the last 12 years. Now since a period of 12 years has elapsed, so the holding of elections for these bodies is necessary. We used to read that here all the things are done according to the provisions of the constitution but in fact nothing is done according to it. Baba Saheb himself had said about these people that attempts were made to crush down these people. Now when the elections were going to be held, the Congressmen went to court and obtained a stay order from the court. They know it very well that if elections are held there, the number of ad-

[Sh. Haribhau Shankar Mahale]

vasis and tribals who will be able to get elected to these bodies will substantially increase. Therefore, there is not much change in their political status also. Besides, a number of complaints are also received regarding the discrimination against these people. The Government officers behave so arbitrarily that they do not recruit a single person belonging to Adivasi or tribal areas even on the post of a peon for a lame excuse that suitable candidates are not available. Is it a fact that they do not get even single suitable candidate to recruit or they do not want to recruit them? In 1977, Maharashtra Government had issued a G.R. creating a number of new posts for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but bogus Scheduled Castes candidates were recruited on these posts. Again in 1980, another G.R. was issued which also encouraged corruption and again the tribals could not be recruited. Hence, in this regard, the major difficulty is that all the high officers sitting in offices do not allow them to come forward and progress. Secondly, they are not given good G.R. and on one pretext or the other they are made to lag behind. Moreover, they felt a prey to leg putting. It needs to be given a serious thought. I would like to say to the hon. Minister through you that the point of discussion that has been raised by Shri Malhotra in the House is quite pertinent. Madam, Chairman, earlier we did not have the right to ventilate even our grievances but I am happy that now we have got that right. It is a matter of happiness that Shri Malhotra has raised this matter in the House. In the end, I would read a poem here and conclude my speech.

" Bolana alag karna alag is se man khinn hota hai, isliye anusuchit jati jan jati aur adivasi ke liye swayat mandal ki mang ki jati hai (1)

Phutirwadi naxalwadi ahah sanshya-wadi.

adivasi adimanav dangsada wai hain desh prem wari (2)

Anyayee ghatnaye hamesha hain ghatati phir hamen hai ghumana padata.

Schche man ko sparsh karne ko kahan gaya wah jattha (3)

Dalo nazar kam se kam ek bar us durbal ke upar.

Bhutil par swabhiman se jine ke liye jo chahta hai per. (4)

Suhridbhav paripurana man main sada rahne do.

Anand se jine ke liya thoda to rahne do. (5)

Lohe ko paras ne sparsh kiya jag ko pata langne do.

Phir durbal kahkar koun pukarata hai dekhane do (6)

Sab milkar soch samajh se hindole par jhulenge

Is aacharan ki poorti se vishav bhi sahaj dole. (7)"

I am thanking to you for giving me time to speak.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Madam, Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak. I would like to request all the hon. Member of the House, through you, to present only the factual position of any case of atrocity on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and should not to give it a political colour. Political colour may bring some political gain to the leaders but the victims of the atrocities are relegated into background and their problems appear to be irrelevant. In fact, the ego of leaders come to a clash with each other and they may reap benefit out of it but the poor people who have suffered, do not get any benefit of it. Therefore, I will ask you to give me only two minutes to speak on this subject and within that limited time, I would try to conclude what I want to say on it.

Madam Chairman, this incident occurred in Salaiya village of Shivpuri district in which one person was burnt alive and several

others were injured and they had to be admitted to a hospital. One or two women were also seriously injured in this incident. I have myself visited that village where I went not as an M.P. or a leader or in Saffron clothes but as an ordinary women wearing salwar and Kamiz. I talked to them and recorded their statements, then I came to know that it was a very heinous crime that had been committed there. However, whatever has happened there should be condemned. Any condemnation is not enough for this Act. In this regard, I have also written to the Home Minister of Madhya Pradesh that the steps that have been taken to this day by the State Government are not sufficient. Something more needs to be done for them. When I visited that place I found that stone throwing on their houses in the night was continuing just to terrorise the people, despite the deployment of forces. I have sent the relevant information to the Home Minister also. I have collected first hand information from the women about the incident and their statements have been recorded on a cassette and whenever you ask me for it, I can produce that cassette instantly. It has been clearly stated therein that some people asked the woman to perform dance as usual but some youth resisted that move and asserted that they would not allow their mothers and sisters to dance for them. All these people who were asking the women to dance, were drunk and a false vanity of wealth and their high castes had maddened them and they also assaulted the poor people. One such person was severely beaten up and when some women came to his rescue, saree of one of the women stepped and later on this women received injuries alongwith some other women. I repeatedly asked them this question, because in these days, it was appearing in the newspapers almost every-day that the women of Salaiya village were asked to dance naked but the women told me that nobody had asked them to dance in the made. No doubt some of them had asked them only to dance. The trouble started when some youths refused to accede to their demand and said that their womenfolk would not dance.

Whatever happened in Salaiya or in any

other part of the country in which atrocities are committed on poor people, but leaving aside all these things, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, hon. Members of the House and the State Chief Ministers to this situation with a request that all the culprits who are responsible for such atrocities and injustice should be brought to book and exemplary stringent punishment should be given to them by relaxing the provisions of law for the same. I would also like to say through you that political colour given to such incidents certainly harms the interests of the poor people and only our political Leaders can make political gains out of it. As in case of Salaiya, an hon. Member is continuously making false allegation that women were made to dance naked where as the women themselves are denying it. Such false statement or attempt to mislead the House is not a good thing. It may benefit the leaders sitting in the House but it is harming the interest of poor villagers. In the end, I would like to make one more submission that a conspiracy is being hatched all over the country in a planned manner to burn the Houses of the poor and to commit atrocities on them to prove that the new Government at the Centre and the State Governments have failed to tackle them and such cases of atrocities are taking place in their regime. Therefore, I would like to say that in case of any such incident, a group of Members belonging to all political parties should immediately visit the place of incident so that the designs of certain shrewd and clever persons may be brought before the public and political colour is not given to the incident. With these words, I conclude. I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Madam Chairman, I take this opportunity to raise only one issue. I am not to go into the details of all the areas which have been covered by other speakers. I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that for long, we have been raising the case of an employee who was working in the

[Sh. Saifuddin Choudhury]

Government of Bihar. His name is Mr. Kilanand Jha. He was sacked from his service in 1985 for marrying a Harijan girl, he himself being a Brahmin. That was his crime. At that time, he came to Delhi and staged a *dharna*. Many political party leaders also met him at that time. The Bihar Government also talked to him and assured him that he will be given back his job. But when he went back to Bihar, he found to his dismay that there was nobody to give back his job. Instead, his family was attacked, his wife was burnt and his house was burnt to ashes. He again come back to Delhi and he is now staging a *dharna* for more than one and a half years. In between he was attacked by the Delhi Police at the Boat Club, where he had been demonstrating, during the Republic Day and on some other occasions. Every time he came to us. Many times I myself have raised that issue in the House. At that time, the leaders of the opposition parties, who are now adorning the Treasury Benches, had given their support. This is a classic example, a symbol to me, and he has now been continuing his *dharna* in front of Vithalbai Patel House.

When the elections were to be held, I gave him the hope that the then Government would be going out and that the new Government would come and with the advent of the new Government, he would be rehabilitated. I have now written about this to the Labour Minister, Welfare Minister and I find that everybody is helpless. I do not know why. What is to be done for this?

Many things are happening which are heart-burning, heart-rending, but in front of our eyes that man is sitting there. When I raised the issue during the time of the previous Government, the then Prime Minister on the advice of some officers, said that that man had committed a fraud. In this type of case, nobody says that because he married a Harijan girl, being a Brahmin himself, he has been sacked. I also told them at that time that it was only to malign him. You will know that his cause is giving if for one day you stage a *dharna* at the Boat Club in the winter

or hot summer. He has been fighting a lone battle. I want this Government to do something in this case. The hon. Minister is a very good friend of mine, he is sympathetic and is also considerate. He also hails from that State. It is not to accuse any State. It can be any other State also. It is a kind of attitude that is there in many places.

I request the hon. Minister to kindly take personal interest so that this man who is, with is family, continuing his *dharna* and has been waging a lone battle, gets justice, and we are saved from the agony of seeing him there everyday, which is really burning our eyes and heart.

With these words, I thank you, Madam, for affording me this opportunity.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Madam, it is shameful enough that this has to be raised here so that a redressal is obtained.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Several times this has been raised here. We hope taking the sense of the House, the Government takes the required action. Now, before calling upon the Minister, may I take the sense of the House on this? The discussion on the price rise was to begin at 3.00 p.m. I would now call upon the Minister and he would take some time. As soon as he finishes, we will take up the discussion on the price rise. I hope, the House will agree to this.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, the Minister.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): Madam Chairman, I am fortunate that today I have got an opportunity to speak here and that too on an issue, with which we began our political career. I come from an area, which is inhabited by the foresters. We have been living in

the caves situated amidst the jungles and mountains of Chhota Nagpur, whose people did get independence, but Bapu's great expectation of providing the fruits of independence to the people staying in the village alleys and caves, have not been fulfilled. Even after 42 years of our independence that light never touched the bounds of these areas no matter whichever of the Governments was there in power. While taking part in the discussion on the issue of atrocities being perpetrated on the 1/4th of our population, if I forget that I am speaking from the treasury benches, then do forgive me. However we shall endeavour to improve the situation.

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

With regard to the atrocities being perpetrated on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to which Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra has drawn the attention of the House, I understand that the Government takes it very seriously because the people who have been at the helm of affairs for centuries, irrespective of their caste, creed or community, should come to terms with the changing times. And those who try to resist the winds of change, would get crushed and killed and this system would never forgive them. I would like to say that there is not a single district in Bihar, where this struggle is not going on. In the Poorvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh also, people are struggling, unmindful of the change of Governments and their struggle would continue.

The incident that has taken place today in the Salaiya village of Madhya Pradesh is a shameful act and we should all feel ashamed of it. If the Government proves itself incompetent to punish the people belonging to that class, who took part in this abominable act, then the society would not desist from punishing them. I would like to say that if these atrocities continue, then those people, who constitute 1/4th of our population are not going to remain as silent

spectators. Sometimes atrocities too awaken the masses and I understand that atrocities have crossed all limits. Along with this, it has been the greatest responsibility of the National Front Government to instill confidence among the masses. It has been our earnest endeavour to tide over the crisis of faith and to restore the confidence of the people, throughout the country, which was eroded during the tenure of the previous Government. It has been our endeavor to instill so much faith in the downtrodden and oppressed sections of the society that today they can convey their grievances to any of the Ministers or a Member of Parliament, without any hesitation and I would like to congratulate Kumari Uma Bharati for taking pains to the extent of changing her traditional attire of sanyasin to delve deep into the disorderly happenings taking place in this atrocious set-up and for endeavouring to present before the House, a correct picture of the incident.

The Government have enacted a number of laws including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, which has been enforced from the month of January and if, within three or four months of enforcing this Act, a case is not registered under this Act, after the occurrence of that incident in Salaiya village of Madhya Pradesh, then it will be in fact a matter that needs to be given a serious thought, both by this House and by our Government, but according to the reports that we have received from that region.....

SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL (Rajgarh): A case has already been registered there and prosecution has been launched.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: The hon. Members had said that cases have not been registered, but it is not a fact. A case has been registered under Section-3 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989. I do not think that this much is enough..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): A case has been registered but the question is whether the culprits have been arrested. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARIUMA BHARATI: Their is some difficulty in respect of a person who enjoys political protection but all others have been arrested..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: I have great regard for the sentiments of the hon. Members and everyone is concerned about this serious issue. In this context I would like to draw your attention to the provisions made under the relevant acts for the purpose of their security and to check the incidence of atrocities on them.

Apart from facilities granted under the Acts, it is our endeavour to provide them legal aid and economic justice. The Government has made a provision for providing a security guard for the security of the witnesses of the victims of atrocities during the course of investigation of the cases and also for providing them travelling allowance. Provision has also been made under this Act for the social and economic rehabilitation of the victims. Adequate provisions have also been made for taking up these cases or for the restoration of their rights. Provision has also been made for the formation of committees at all levels, so that the issues involved are effectively monitored. These committees would be constituted by the State Governments. Not only this, I would also like to mention here that for the effective implementation of this Act, the Welfare Minister had convened a meeting of the Ministers of State or the officials of all the States in January and they were directed to implement without delay the decision to establish such courts, which would be dealing with all such cases. We have got a positive response from a number of State Governments in this regards, but I would also like to mention here that the Government intends to issue directions to all those State Governments, which are yet to set up such courts, for establishing them without delay. This Government had taken over only a few

months back and I understand that courts would be established in all the States, within one month so that the cases pending for a long time may come up for hearing and justice may be done to the affected persons. That is our decision.

As far as the issue of land is concerned, we admit that it has become the main cause of perpetration of atrocities on the Harijans, Adivasis and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Lease deeds are being issued to these people by the Government, but they are not getting the actual possession of land so allotted to them. The Central Government in all its seriousness intends to issue directions to the State Governments to the effect that all the concerned authorities at the district level should ensure that only those who are given the lease deeds should get the actual possession of land and no one should be allowed to grab it. If anybody grabs it forcibly, then it should be restored to its rightful owner. We are pursuing this issue in all seriousness. Therefore, we want to go in for an enactment to that effect to include it in the Ninth Schedule so that the Schedule Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are not evicted from the land allotted to them.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Is that being done?

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Is it a philosophy?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: It is not a philosophy. We are talking about implementation.

[*Translation*]

I would like to say that the Government would be presenting before the House within six months, a report on its performance. The House would be informed of the various steps taken by them to implement all that for which the Government had held out assurances, in this House. I would like to be given just two months more. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, not only this, you must have observed that we have further extended for another ten years the provision of reservation of seats in the Legislation Assemblies and the Parliament for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and it is by virtue of it that today representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are present in the House.

Not only this, to remove the apprehensions in the minds of Neo-Buddhists, we would be bringing forward an amendment to ensure that the pre-requisite of being a member of the Scheduled Castes in respect of Neo Buddhists for availing the special facilities and privileges admissible to the people of Scheduled Castes would not be mandatory. We are going to take necessary steps in this regard, without any delay.

For the educational development of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the Government has chalked out schemes under the educational programmes to make a provision of Scholarships at the matric level, book banks, Girls hostels and coaching facilities. The number of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes winning prizes at the matric level in All-India Competitions has increased considerably. In 1947-48, the number of such people in the Central Services was 165. Today it has gone up to 14 lakhs. This is indeed an achievement, but on the other hand the incidents of atrocities perpetrated on them has also increased. However, a heartening feature here is that despite all these, the number of such people among them is also on the increase, who are very conscious of their rights at all levels and are coming in the social mainstream to go ahead to occupy responsible positions.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has also decided the ways and means of providing them security of service. There will be no laxity in the implementation provisions. However if any laxity is noticed in this regard, stringent action will be taken against the concerned officials.

(Interruptions)

In my view it is a constant process because at all levels, there will be vacancies to be filled up from time to time. We are committed to clear the earlier backlog in respect of the recruitment of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to fill up the posts reserved for them at the earliest.

SHRI PYARE LAL KHANDELWAL: Please fix up a time limit in this regard. The word 'earliest' will not do.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: As I understand it we have expedited this process, in the past 3 months. If you give us six months times I understand that we would be able to complete the process. *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the traditional rights of the Scheduled Castes have been completely encroached upon. We recognise their traditional rights on the forests and we want to restore it to them and a proposal to that effect is pending with the cabinet. I would like to give an assurance to get them their rights.

SHRI RAJENDAR AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): You were talking of forests. Do you realise that adivasis and Harijans were economically dependent on forest products such as catechu (Kattha), tendu leaves and gum? Are you taking all these things into consideration?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: It is pending with the cabinet, however the Government is keen to give this right to the foresters. This much, I would like to assure you. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is his maiden speech. He should not be interrupted like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Although it is his maiden speech, he is able to bear it. Do not worry.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salem-pur): Despite the fact that the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the minorities have been living in the villages for centuries, the land records show the names of the former Zamindars and other such influential people as "Bhoomidhari" or Sir-dhari' (the landowners). As long as these people work us forced labour they are allowed to stay in the villages, but the moment they refuse to submit themselves, they are uprooted and thrown out. Will the hon. Minister propose to conduct a survey or category-wise census of the people living in these areas.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say with all sincerity and seriousness that all those people who have been evicted from their land, would be getting the ownership right of their land. We will discuss it with all seriousness and we shall fight for it and even to this date we have been fighting for that. As per the views expressed by the hon. Members on these issues, a decision would be taken by the Government to set up a regular cell under the Central Government for the proper implementation of these measures. This cell will be entrusted with the work of monitoring the progress of works that have taken place and also the action taken against the perpetrators of atrocities on these people. This proposal is under the active consideration of the Government and we shall be implementing it very soon.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question concerning the incident that has taken place in the Salaiya village has been a point of our constant concern. The State Government has sent us a report in this regard but as per the general opinion expressed here by the hon'ble Members, all of you are well acquainted with the ways of our 40-42 year old bureaucracy. So even the people like me would not like to go by the report as it has been presented by them. I agree that the our entire administrative machinery has got rusted, hence it needs to be streamlined.

Therefore, in view of the sentiments of the hon'ble Members, I would suggest that a Committee of the House be set up to probe into the incidents of atrocities that have been taken place in village Salaiya and those members who have come forward to fight against these atrocities should bring forward an account of the atrocities that have been committed during the past 40 years and if it is found that the officials have given a distorted report then we would be taking decisive steps in this regard.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the scope of this inquiry be limited to the incidents that have taken place in Salaiya village or will it also cover the incidents that have taken place in Fatehpur in Uttar Pradesh?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Government has taken stringent action. Even the Members belonging to the Congress Party have also visited the site of communal riots and they have also appreciated the steps this Government has taken. Before replying to all the questions that you have raised here I would like to present a report on the action taken by the Government to bring a clear picture of all the facts before you in it right perspective. (*Interruptions*)

As I have already said that in order to bring the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, above the poverty line during 1990-91, despite our financial constraints, we have increased the amount of financial allocation for the special component plan under the schemes launched for the purpose, from Rs. 165 crore and Rs. 205 crores to Rs. 215 crores and Rs. 225 crores for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes respectively. Similarly, the amount of central assistance to States in the form of grants from centrally financed projects, has also been increased. A serious thought would be given to give constitutional status to the National Commission on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and this is our objective also.

Similarly, we shall also draw the atten-

tion of the State Governments towards the need to send the necessary information to the centre and we shall also ask them to provide to the Central Government immediately figures regarding the atrocities committed on the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, so as to keep the House apprised of the factual position and to take necessary action in that regard.

About 24 Members have participated in this discussion. I am very much moved by the debate on this issue in the House and I am unable to answer the questions of each and every member. However, I myself and the Government fully share their sentiments. The hon. Members have rightly said that this issue should not be looked at from the angle of a particular party, be it the treasury benches or the opposition benches. It is a question concerning one-fourth of the country's population, hence it should be given a serious consideration.

Some hon. Members have made a demand for the revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In this regard, I would like to tell you that we shall be taking steps in the direction of revising the list taking into account all the information we receive from various quarters in this regard.

With reference to the issue of Shri Khilnand (Jha), that has been raised here by my friend and comrade during the days of our struggle, Shri Saifuddin Choudhury, I Subodh Kant Sahay would like to make a personal request to him to give me one month's time in the matter and if Shri Khilnand has been given such a heavy punishment just for marrying a Scheduled Caste girl and making him run from pillar to post, I would like to assure him that even the officials of the State Government, who are responsible for all this, will be brought to book.

With these words, I would like to thank all my friends and express my gratitude to them.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we have to take up the discussion on Price Rise. It is also a very important subject and there is not enough time for discussions on many Ministries. The quillotine time is very close. So, I think let us conclude this discussion and take up the next item.

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER: Will the issue of Water Resources be discussed today?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: For discussion on Water Resources, I do not think there is any chance for discussing that subject. But the House may consider it later. The hon. Prime Minister of Japan will be addressing the Members of Parliament at 6.15 P.M. We do not know how long it will go and after we can sit and discuss.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: I wish to congratulate the new Minister, a young Minister on his first attempt to deal with this problem in a confident and humane manner. Then, I would like to suggest that the Parliamentary Committee, that the Government are supposed to have decided upon, may be authorised—since it is a Parliamentary Committee, not every day a Committee like that is being set up—to inquire not only into the atrocities that were committed in that particular one village but in the other villages also about which reports have been made, complaints have been placed before the Government so that the usual statutory Committee that is elected by Parliament would be able to deal with their recommendations and see that the State Governments take the necessary protective steps.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: We will take a decision in this matter after discussing it with you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up another Discussion under Rule 193 that is Discussion on Rise in Price in the country. I call upon Prof. Saifuddin Soz to initiate the discussion who has a reputation for being brief.

15.28 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Rise in Prices in the Country

[English]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the country is facing a very difficult situation, that is, the price spiral. It is also known as inflation. But, Sir, I find myself in agreement with Nani Palkivala. I feel that it is a great privilege for me to pose a question to one of our very dearest colleagues whom I have known for the last one decade. I have the privilege of putting a challenge to him which, I see, is also a very great opportunity for Prof. Madhu Dandavate. But first on this very difficult question of Price, where there is no hope that the price will come down, although the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister have assured us I must pay a tribute to Prof. Madhu Dandavate and I agree with Nani Palkivala. I have the opportunity of seeing a small booklet called "The Union Budget 1990-91" and I quote from that booklet:

"Throughout his public life. Prof. Dandavate has proved himself to be totally dedicated to national good. He is concerned not so much with public relations as with public principles: his reciprocity integrity and sincerity are beyond question."

"...the goals he has set out for the nation in his budget speech are unexceivable."

I agree with him.

There is another observation of Nani Palkhiwala; I will come to that later. But, Sir, why I say this is—he is a very eminent person, there could not be a better Finance Minister for this country and we are safe with Madhuji. And I say this is a great challenge to him, but this is also an opportunity to him and I will explain that very briefly when I close this speech.

Sir, these prices are spiraling, it is the situation for the last two decades. Prices have characterised themselves as the eye of gathering storm on the economy God forbid, that storm is yet to come. The process has been continuous for two decades, I agree. There is nothing nor in it. Price increases have often been explained in terms of inflationary pressures in the economy and different interpretations have been given regarding, say, for instant money supply, the velocity of circulation and deficit financing and large scale borrowing by the Government and in the meantime the previous government and this government that followed the previous government have added one more dimension to this spiral by levying taxes, often indirect taxes, and those taxes have added fuel to the fire, and now if we say 'what are the causes?'—and I will be coming to causes more often in my very brief speech—he will say, money supply is enormous, the prices are high, he will say, quality change in the goods, that may also be a factor; indirect taxes, yes. There are also simple forces of supply and demand. Now inflation is there, price spiral is there, perhaps I may not be able to express the agony of the nation; all sections of the society are concerned with these prices. Here, in this House, all the political parties who were here, protested against levies of these taxes this year—the Bharatiya Janata Party, both the Communist Parties and the Congress Party. When there was increase in petrol, diesel and other prices, we made a hue and cry and Madhuji had taken note of that. But briefly I would like to give, let me try, as a layman, to measure the inflation. I think, it would not be possible and I do not believe in the jargon of figures.

But this is the situation, this is a very important subject in which figures cannot be avoided because we have to come down through a situation, to a particular figure and say, 'This is the rate of inflation, this much is the price increase'. And he being a very able Finance Minister, will correct me when he rises to answer my questions.

Now, let us see what is the rate of inflation in this country? In terms of wholesale prices, the rate of inflation during 1988-89 was contained at 5.7%, compared with 10.7% during the drought year, and drought year could be a very bad year, that cannot be the basis, that cannot be a comparable year with us. And I have selected the smallest number of figures because I cannot bore this House with these figures. During 1989-90, that is the year we are passing through, the wholesale price index, up to February—let me be precise, up to 17th February, 1990, the inflation in terms of wholesale prices has worked out to be 7.7%. And compare it to the earlier year, which was 5.3%. Now, this 7.7% is up to 17th February. That means, we are coming closer to the drought year so far as the wholesale price index is concerned or so far as the rate of inflation is concerned and this is very horrible.

Briefly I will invite the hon. Finance Minister's attention to two situations. I will compare very important items of expenditure. When I gave the notice, I did not say about the food items or essential commodities. Many items are essential commodities. So, I have selected only 11 commodities. If you compare January, 1989 with January, 1990 taking 1981-82 as the base year making it equal to 100, rice has increased from 158.1 to 164.0; fish from 159.8 to 163.0, mutton from 192.7 to 206.4; tea from 201.3 to 299.2; atta from 164.1 to 174.7; sugar from 126.5 to 141.0; salt from 131.8 to 156.2; vanaspathi from 182.6 to 190.8; cotton cloth from 134.5 to 153.1; cotton cloth powerloom from 139.5 to 166.1 and cotton cloth handloom from 156.6 to 164.0. This shows that this January was not comparable to earlier January. My hunch is that once the price index goes up, it does not fall down. This is

Madhuji's experience and also my experience. I never knew that the ballot would show that I have to initiate the discussion. But, as a layman, I had a question in my mind. How does the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister say that the prices will come down? Prices do not seem to be coming down. I have avoided all these figures and indices. I have been a humble student of economics and I tried to draft a family budget myself. Per capita is misleading and that is not the parameter for measuring the health of the economy. I will invite Madhuji's attention to the Third World authority, an economist called Mr. Mehboobul Haq. He wrote a book and proved that per capita income or the rate of growth is totally misleading because when refer to per capita income, we forget the million who are living below the poverty line. Above the line, there is a big strata of population who have only less than subsistence per capita income. I hope he will not come down to per capita because he will give us the exact figures as to how the people are living below the poverty line.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I agree with you that per capita is not the index.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Above the poverty line, I tried to draft a family budget for a family of five members which includes three children. This family has got Rs. 1,000 per month. I tried to measure how many kilograms of rice can be allowed and that is also one of the lowest and poorest in the world. I allowed Rs. 270 for rice or wheat which means around 65 kg. for a month; Rs. 80 for vanaspathi; Rs. 90 for kerosene because they do not know anything about cooking gas; Rs. 200 for vegetables even though one kg. of tomato costs Rs. 10; Rs. 150 for pulses; Rs. 50 for spices, salt etc. and Rs. 200 for house rent although one cannot get even a room in Delhi or in any other big city for Rs. 200. It is a deficit budget because the total is Rs. 1045. This family budget show that this family had no provision for anything. There is no question of luxury, no question of comfort, no question of recreation. This family had no provision for

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education, no provision for health care. This family does not have anything for the rainy day. I have earlier said that inflation is there in the last two decades. But recently something happened which calls for pointed attention by the Government. There is imbalance in supply and demand of some essential items, particularly pulses, tea, sugar, Gur, edible oil and textiles. I feel even though they are monitoring these things in the Finance Ministry and they have Cabinet Committee also, I do not think that supply and demand has properly been analysed or supply has been controlled or demand has been properly projected and analysed.

Then, the second thing is money supply. It has continued to rise. Then, I come to Madhuji's Budget. His Budget this year had an impact on prices. The impact of budget levies pushed up the official wholesale price index for all commodities, taking 1981-82 as base, to 170.3 which is now high. This happened during the week ending 24th of March. As you know, the Budget was presented on 19th of March and within a week, the index moved 170. Now, if we measure this inflation on point-to-point basis, this increase in the index over the like week last year, had worked out to be 8.5%. I do not know whether he will accept this figure. Now what did Madhuji do in his Budget? When he levied taxes, at that time, there was 17% increase in the prices of high speed diesel and 16% increase on petrol. We have expressed our hunch at that time that imposing tax on petrol and diesel would have a demonstrating effect on the prices of so many commodities all over the country, not necessarily connected with petrol and diesel. Therefore, 17% increase on diesel and 16% increase on petrol lifted the index for fuel, power light, lubricant group by 3.7% in a week. he must be knowing the latest figures.

It has been estimated that the post-Budget price rise was 10%. Mirdhaji may kindly note down that the figure of 10% has been accepted throughout the country. Even the economists and competent people like

Shri N. Palkhivala accepted this figure that the post-budget increase in prices was 10%, although the lubricant sector had registered only 3.7% increase. It happened because of the demonstration effect. When you increased the price of petrol and diesel, as we expressed the hunch at the time, it has increased the price line by 10%. Here, as I paid a tribute to Shri Madhuji earlier, now I will tell him that Shri Nani Palkhivala disagreed with him so far as the misery index is concerned where he does not pay a tribute and where he disagrees with the Finance Minister and says that because of this year's Budget, there has been an increase on the price index and I quote:

"The Budget is not likely to have any salutary effect."

Now Shri Palkhivala says and I read his book, it is a small booklet but meaningful and very well-written and I accept it.

Now I quote another paragraph in which he does not agree with the Finance Minister.

"The Budget is not likely to have any salutary effect on the misery index."

It is misery for the people because the prices have gone up.

"that is, the index covering inflation, poverty and unemployment. There can be no doubt that with the cascading effect of increased levies, inflation would be higher, in the next 12 months than in the past 12".

This was the real question with Shri Madhuji that he and the Prime Minister has been assuring us of late that the prices will come down. Naturally they must convince the countrymen that the prices would be coming down. But here is a study that the prices would not come down. At least these 12 months will not be comparable to earlier 12 months. So, prices might increase a little, if not more, and already they have increased and there is no mechanism. They did not tell us how they will bring down the prices.

Market quotations show this.

"Any analysis of the market quotations show that edible oils",

I have come down to commodities because the Prime Minister has also been quoting prices of certain commodities. For instance, he said about cement, sugar and tea.

"As far as the market mechanism is concerned, quotations show that edible oils, vanaspathi, sugar and pulses registered increases during the post-Budget fortnight. Once these registered a hike, the prices did not come down. The price rise was undesirable and unprecedented."

Shri Mirdhaji also understands that this falls within his domain.

"Vanaspati price soared up by Rs. 7/- per tonne during the last three months and mustard oil shot up by 10%".

This is a new hike indeed because you cannot show us any comparable position earlier.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): You must be reading the newspapers daily. If you go through the list of prices given in the newspapers of the last 3-4 days, you will find that the prices of sugar and edible oils have come down. Shri Palkhiwala has his own outlook. I would not like to say anything in this regard. Do not talk of the past, just look at the figures of the last 5-7 days.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: That you should tell us. I am giving you the latest position. If you go through the editorial of today's 'The Times of India' you will realise that I am relating the latest and factual position. Sugar price might have come down.

[*English*]

What about pulses and vanaspati?

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: The price of Vanaspati has come down by Rs. 3/- per kg. The price of one kg. Pack which was selling at Rs. 30/- to 32/-, has come down by Rs..3/-

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Shri Mirdha has given us new information. If that is correct, the Finance Minister will quote him. I welcome him and I congratulate him for this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is excellent that the Minister also gives the running commentary.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): That is something new. It is a wrong statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you provoking? Making wrong statements is one of the birth rights of M.P.! Please don't worry.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I am not misusing any privileges. I am giving him the latest figures that are available with me. Prices keep changing. Prices have shared. There is a hike in prices. My experience is that prices will not come down. Their contentions is that prices will come down. I say you generate a hope which you should sustain with us. Otherwise, this will be a horrible situation.

Mr. Mirdha also knows that there is speculation. They must pay attention to that. There is increase in speculation. This must be a price factor for pushing up prices. Now the prices of cotton-seed, soyabean oil and sugar have risen purely on speculation. What is the punishment there for those who indulge in speculation? I am asking this question because speculation is based on hoarding and hoarding is indulged in by profiteers. What programme is there with the Government for punishing those people who indulge in speculation? What programme has this Government got for punishing those profiteers who may profit at the cost of the

[Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz]

nation and the poorest of the poor? We have not seen any White Paper, any Blue-Print with the Government. If the White Paper is there then we would rest assured that these hoarders, profiteers and blackmarketeers would be punished.

Industry is very important. The industrialist are experts. The industry circles feel that prices will not come down. Now Prof. Dandavate is also there. In his absence I had gone through a paragraph where Mr. Nani Palkhiwala does not agree with him because the hon. Finance Minister allowed a 10 per cent increase.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Soz, you have already consumed some time.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will not go back to that paragraph. I will take care of the time. I come to my point. Industry circles feel that prices will not come down as the consumption will also increase and will be equal to production.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you agree with them also?

PROF. SAIF—UD-DIN SOZ: This phenomenon is very important. When Mr. Mirdha tells that prices have come down, may be it is a temporary situation. But over a period of time, the same mechanism will apply i.e. the market situation, the situation between supply and demand. The other factors are money supply, deficit financing, public borrowing etc. There are so many other factors. But the market situation is important and they do not have the hand on the market people, they do not have the group on such people. Therefore the issue of speculative practices, the market quotation, the industry circles of expressing apprehension that prices will not come down—these are the questions which I would like to pose to the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, the prices could be brought down if there is a strong action against the specula-

tors, profiteers and the blackmarketeers. I have already mentioned about them. Further, the prices could be brought down if the Government just come before the Parliament with a plan of action so far as distribution is concerned. I have not come across any action so far as the distribution system is concerned. The entire distribution system is in disarray. About all, I have given you the broad spectrum of the price situation... (*Interruptions*) Above all, I am worried about the contradiction in the National Front Government itself on the question of price. I am giving you this information. There is no question of politics involved in it. I am speaking as a student of economics. I heard the Prime Minister expressing his concern. I will come to his concern later. He is equally concerned with the price rise and so also the hon. Finance Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Soz, you may not have time unless you are brief and quick in making your points.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: The point is that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has substantially increased to prices of wheat, gram, bajra and sunflower. On the other hand, the National Front Government represented by the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister have been assuring the people that it would bring down the prices. The Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices had fixed the support price for wheat at Rs. 200/- per quintal as against Rs. 183/- last year. Those recommendations have been ignored. Last year it was Rs. 183/-. This year the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices recommended Rs. 200/- per quintal. These recommendations have been ignored and Shri Devi Lal Ji has now proposed to enhance the price to Rs. 215/- per quintal. He has said that this has been done to offer remunerative prices to the farmers. I want a balance. Hats off to Shri Devi Lal Ji for his concern for the farmers... (*Interruptions*). This Government should also strike a balance between the interest of the farmers and the interest of the Janata which has neither land nor jobs. Most of them are unemployed. They are below the poverty-

line. They are below the subsistence level or they are around the poverty line. Somebody should think about it. Wheat does not concern only the richer classes. All of us are concerned about the rise in price of wheat. This is the fate of the nation. What for have you instituted this Agricultural costs and Prices Commission? Why have its recommendations been by—passed. You can do it in a fit of emotion. And sometimes, Devi Lalji is prone to do such things in a fit of emotion. You may do it as an appeasement to the farmers. But you cannot forget the millions who are not the farmers. Yet they are the poorest of the poor. It touches their skin also. When you give remunerative price to the farmers, you have to keep in view other also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already consumed half an hour. I know you are the Mover. But the initial schedule for such discussions under Rule 193 is two hours. Suppose you extend it by another hour, would you agree that is justified to take more time?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Inflation and the price rise has crippled the power of Janata. And this is the Janata Dal. Time for such discussions should be six hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you kindly consider that when it is such an important discussion, many speakers would like to speak on it. Be kind to the Chair.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will definitely try to close within five to ten minutes. Now please allow me to proceed.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Give him the winding up charges.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Last week, the Finance Minister said that the prices of sugar, tea and edible oil would come down. When he rises to answer, he must kindly tell us about the mechanism. Unless we know the mechanism, we cannot believe him. This is not an easy situation that we should believe him keeping our eyes closed. He cannot

tell us that the Cabinet has decided it and so on and so forth. I know there is a Cabinet Committee. I know the Finance Minister is the Chairman of that Committee. You are going to give special attention to edible oil and sugar. When you say that the prices will come down of these three commodities, we want to know how are you going to bring down the prices?

I want to bring in very briefly a mention about the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India has a very good Governor this time, Mr. Malhotra. He is a very capable man. The other day he was talking to the Chief Executives of the scheduled commercial banks. He said that the basic objective of monetary policy in the current year would be to bring about a sharp reduction in the pace of overall monetary expansion from the extremely high level of 19.4 per cent in 1988-89. He pointed out that the villain that generated inflation was the disproportionate and persistent growth in money supply with the public. They call it 'M-3'. That is, they want to bring down the money supply. But I raise a question. He can be trusted. He is a very capable man. My question is that the Reserve Bank of India is not an autonomous body. The Reserve bank of India is not free. It is just an affiliate of the Finance Ministry. The Reserve Bank of India has to dance to the tune of Madhuji. I do not think that the Reserve Bank of India by itself can reduce inflation.

16.00 hrs.

God willing we shall be living together and I will remind the Finance Minister after six months that the RBI Governor had made a tall talk. He has talked tall before his executives because he is not free, he cannot control this. But he can control; he has so many methods to control the credit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am going to call the next speaker. Would you agree?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I am concluding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you are not concluding.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I am closing within two minutes.

I will come to the Prime Minister's concern for reducing the prices. The Prime Minister said recently that the prices of cement, tea, cloth salt and sugar will come down within a month. If these prices could come down within a month, these prices can come down today if the Prime Minister so resolves. He was talking before the National Front Parliamentary Party; there was a general concern and he said that prices should come down. How does the Prime Minister propose because he did not spell it out and assure the nation that prices of these commodities will come down?

I am not concerned with the Finance Ministry; I am not concerned with the Reserve Bank of India because they say they will control inflation....

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you be concerned with the time of the House.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: But I am concerned with Madhuji because he is the representative of the people. I want to raise a question with him. I would like to know whether he will streamline the public distribution system. If he wants to commit himself that he will improve that, good enough.

Secondly, as for black-marketeers, profiteers and speculators do they have some action plan to control them? Will they rise to the occasion? Will he commit himself to control that situation? That is the problem.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malgaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, prices have been soaring day by day. However, the Janata Dal Government have taken many good decisions during the last four months. The radiance of moon is there for a period of thirteen days but a dark spot is always visible

on it even in that duration. It is true that the present Government have taken certain commendable steps. However, the menace of price-rise continues to haunt them. The Government should try to get rid of it. This is my submission to the Government.

At the time of elections, the edible oil was selling at the rate of Rs. 25/- per kg. After the elections, it came down to Rs. 22/- per kg. and remained stable at that level for one month. During that period, sugar prices also registered a slump. But later on the prices showed constant rising trend to touch the highest ever mark which is not something good. The prices of these commodities should come down. Recently, when we visited the tribal areas and talked to the people, they said that they were the least concerned about the Bofors issue but they only wanted the prices to come down. Through you, I would like to submit that our Minister of Finance is a man of socialist ideology, he is a gentle man and a renowned person. During the last two-three months, prices of various commodities have, undoubtedly, gone up, and the Government must take measures to check it. 80 per cent of the people have the impression that the Government have done nothing to check the price-rise and prices have been increasing constantly. However, political leaders of both the sides should voice the woes of the common man. I am a common man and that is why I am speaking in that way. Through you, I would like to request the Government to take certain measures against the persons, engaged in forward trading and the black-marketers. (*Interruptions*)

Every person should be provided at least 10 Kg. of foodgrains from the ration shop. But he does not get more than 2 kg. and sometimes not even that. Through you, I would like to urge upon upon Shri Mirdha to give this matter a serious thought.

The price of sugar has gone up these days. The price of tea has also increased from Rs. 72/- per Kg. to Rs. 75/- per Kg. Also the price of cement bag has increased from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 107/-. My submission to you

is that in this august House the hon. Minister should tell us about the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to control the rising prices. I hope that he would certainly take steps to control it. That is my submission.

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, I am sure the hon. Finance Minister himself must be quite concerned about the increase in prices in the country, some of which seem to be inherent in the very structure. I would straightway like to come to the point which has been made by one of the eminent economists of our country, Prof. Bhramanand. He has pointed out the main cause of this malaise. He has pointed out that whatever we may talk about inflation, hoarding etc.,—a student of economics which you are and so we try to be there is no doubt the key factor causing prices to go up, happens to be 14 to 15 per cent annual rate of expansion in narrow money and 16 to 18 per cent rate of expansion in broad money. If production of commodities is generally going up at an average rate of say, even five to six per cent and money supply is going up at 14 to 15 per cent, a eight to ten per cent annual rate of rise in prices is inevitable, hoarding or no hoarding. Therefore, I said, "It is inherent, in-built." The money supply keeps on growing if we cannot contain the dearness allowance because we have to agree to give wages, as demanded-increased wages under various agreements—because the wholesale price indeed keeps on moving up. Because of this, if money supply grows in the market—add to it—whatever deficit control you may try to do in the meantime and non-planned expenditure keeps on growing,—I am afraid with all the efforts that the hon. Finance Minister may try to make by some demonstrative measures like, as my friend said, trying to curb hoarding, etc., I do not think, in the long run or in the coming years, this price index will be controlled. This is in spite of the fact that unlike a drought situation 1986-87, we have no excuse today. There has been a record food crop. Even this year, it has been

said that the procurement of all the basic cereals including oilseeds would be a record one. And I hope some day, the hon. Finance Minister in this Government will be able to come out of the phobia of: "This is what we have in herted. You had done this. "This was left to us." While addressing the other day in Bombay, the hon. Finance Minister is reported to have said, "We had achieved an inflation rate of 8 per cent." This is not correct. According to the *Economic Survey* issued by the Ministry of Finance, they say that the inflation was contained at 5.3 per cent whereas the wholesale price had already come to 7.7 per cent when they took over. According to the reports published in *The Times of India* and *The Economic Times* and the graph shown, it has reached 8.7 per cent. It is already going towards 10 per cent—double—digit figure.—and that too under these favourable circumstances of having excellent food crop. We must examine what are the inherent causes. One of the causes, whether we like it or not, is the first shot of the indirect tax increase that was imposed by the hon. Finance Minister by increasing the prices of diesel and petrol. The railway Minister also increased the tariff. Added to that, the hon. Finance Minister said, "He is not imposing direct tax, but an indirect tax on items like diesel and petrol." The analysis made by certain economists shows and I quote:

"According to economic experts, the increase in the prices of diesel and petrol and triggered off a chain reaction."

The vegetable ghee was the first to be adversely affected. Sugar, which was selling at Rs. 9 per kilogram in February, is now available at Rs. 9.50. This was the report on 25th April. Similarly, the prices of mustard oil, tea, cement and pulses have substantially increased.

You do not need an expert to say this. After all, every item is transported. Even to the last village in this country, these essential good reach only by transportation. First, they are transported by railways, then by

[Sh. Vasant Sathe]

trucks and then by bullock-cart. The trucks and the railways are everywhere. Ultimately, the transportation cost is bound to go up. If the transportation costs go up, then, of course, they are not going to pay from their pockets but they will be passed on to consumers. To say that price hike of such infrastructural goods or commodities will not affect people really shows that one betrays his ignorance about the basic economic factors. This very question was asked to the Prime Minister. He was also the Finance Minister earlier. So, one cannot say that he does not know finance. The Prime Minister was pointedly asked, "Is it true that the prices had shot up due to the snowballing effect of rise in petrol and diesel prices?" Mr. V.P. Singh replied, "This is incorrect. Traders were only indulging in jugglery." I would really like to know as to what is jugglery in this. If the hon. Minister also agrees with the Prime Minister that traders are indulging in jugglery, then he can take strong measures against those jugglers and see that jugglery and the price hike arising from this jugglery are eliminated. Let the consumers be benefited. If this happens, then, it would become very simple. But you cannot call it as a jugglery at one breath and at the same time say that this will also have an impact, as any man with elementary knowledge would say. Prof. Soz has already given so many figures as to how price rise has taken place. I would like to submit that in the ultimate analysis, you have to increase the supply of wage goods. Who suffers most? The working class or that class of society which gets the dearness allowance, according to the wholesale price or consumer price indices, is protected to a certain extent although they do not get the full benefit immediately. But they get protected. But what about 80 percent of that working class in this country who are not indexed, who do not get dearness allowance and who have fixed income? Not only this. What about people living below the poverty line? Even a person earning Rs. 1000 per month with a family of five members cannot make both ends meet. Even the necessities of life cannot be met. 90 per cent and more people of this country

are below this line. How many families are there in this country with monthly income of Rs. 1000! Therefore, this class gets affected immediately by price rise of wage goods and essential commodities. Therefore, to say that the prices which have gone up by Rs. 70 has been reduced by Rs. 3 will not help and will not hold good. The affected man is not assisted by this.

A promise was made by the Janata Dal Government throughout India at the time of elections that they will bring down the prices. This was the main theme of their plan and manifesto. Unfortunately, whatever arguments may be advanced, the fact is that prices have been going up quite steeply. One of the observers said that it has been unprecedented in this period. Therefore, everyone of us would like to know. I am sure even the National Front Members would like to know, as to what is that concrete plan. Is there a plan of some austerity drive when you can take the whole nation into confidence and say that the expenditure on the Government employees, non-Plan expenditure in the Ministries or anywhere would demonstrably be curbed, so that inflationary pressure is curtailed? I know that this by itself will not help the last man, because as far as he is concerned, what good it is whether you reduce a little bit on luxury goods or you reduce expenditure in the Ministries, that is not going to affect him immediately. But is there any concrete plan to improve things immediately? I can only think in terms of improving the supply wage goods, making them available at proper prices through the public distribution system to the poor man. Is it possible? Can you get these wage goods immediately? Can you have them released, whether it is sugar or food items?

On the one hand, we want the farmers to get the remunerative prices, but eighty per cent of the people are those who by goods without producing them themselves. They are the wage earners, agricultural labourers, other labourers, contractual labourers, all of them are working and they are consumers only. There you have to see how you are

going to balance this and ensure that the poor people of this country get the consumer goods at least. I would not talk of luxury items, but as far as the wage goods and some other essential items are concerned, they need to be supplied at reasonable prices. That is the need of the hour.

I have not brought in or injected in this any party approach. This not a matter on which one should try to score debating points this way or that way. We are very much concerned that the prices should be controlled and I hope that the Finance Minister would be able to evolve a policy and programme of action which will achieve this objective.

One word about tyres. You must have heard about this also. There was a BICP report. According to that report, some manufacturers had Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000 margin on certain tyres and they had recommended that action be taken to make those manufacturers to bring down those prices, because that was illegal. I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether something is being done about that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But Government have no control over tyre prices.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Secondly, the Government gave certain concessions in the customs duty for imported tyres. We import a tyre by spending our scarce foreign exchange so that the imported tyres could compete with the indigenous tyres. But what happened? Earlier the exchange rate for a dollar was Rs. 12, now, it is Rs. 17. Therefore, the imported tyre has become costlier than the indigenous tyre. What are you going to do? Either reduce the customs duty or find some other way so that the imported tyres become cheaper, if you want to continue to import the tyres. But basically, indigenous tyres prices have a very important bearing as far as the transport is concerned, because it adds to the cost of transport. I hope, you will kindly consider it.

[*Translation*]

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Sawai Madhopur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the way, the prices have been soaring high in the country, has badly affected the common man. The Government has promised in their election manifesto to bring down the prices. A Cabinet Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Finance has been constituted and the Government have been thinking seriously as to how the price rise could be brought under control. These rising prices have been giving rise to resentment among the people. Some factors which have contributed to the price hike, were already existing and still exist. Instead, they are constantly increasing in number. Corruption is one of the major factors responsible for it. It has reached at its peak and is prevalent every where. It has shattered the economy of the country. It has completely ruined this poor country. The people have thrown the previous corrupt regime out of power replacing it by a new one but Government machinery remains the same. Hence the need of the hour is to streamline the administrative set up with a radical change in the character of the people holding the responsible positions in that structure to eliminate corruption which is the main contributing factor of price rise and can be controlled. If we can strike a balance between our demand and supply, there will be no inflation. The gap in supply and demand has increased, sharp increase in demand in disproportion on supply has ultimately resulted in price-rise. Besides, the population explosion has also added to the gravity of the situation. It has also affected the prices. Also the Government did not take adequate measures to mobilise more resources and increase their production to strike a balance between the demand of the ever increasing population and the supply of consumer items and the net result is that the prices have touched new heights today.

[SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE *in the Chair*]

There is no dirt of hoarders and profiteers in this country. I would like to urge upon

[Dr. Koridi Lal Meena]

the Government to keep a watch and check on such elements. Hoarding is also one of the factors that contributes to price-rise. That way black money has been playing a vital role in India.

According to an estimate of the National Institute of Public Finance at present there is total amount of about 48 crores of black money in the country, which is the very base of parallel economy in this country.

The Government, therefore, should take steps to unearth the entire black-money and annihilate the parallel economy.

Madam Chairman, besides all this, our public distribution system is also defective which is causing undue price rise and the inflation at the rate of 18 to 19 per cent is also contributing to it. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to take effective measures to keep the inflation under check. It is extremely essential. The Government will have to formulate a long term permanent scheme to check price-rise. For that purpose, they should lay stress on the production of consumer items. In case this aspect is given adequate attention, it will have its long term gains. Just now, we were discussing the point of industrial perspective under the prevailing circumstances. If the Government comes forward to encourage the setting up of medium and small scale industries along with big industries, it would definitely control the price situation. Japan has made a big stride particularly in the field of plastic and electronic industries. Instead of setting up large electronic industrial units, they preferred to promote small scale industries for the manufacturing of electronic and plastic goods. However, big industries are there only to assemble the various parts. That is why small scale industries were promoted in Japan which eradicated unemployment. It also brought an end to the monopoly of big industries. But in our country such a monopoly continues to persist to this day. Here more of the big industries have become sick, which has resulted in the increasing unem-

ployment. However, the system they have adopted in Japan to promote small scale industries for the production of electronic and plastic goods to be ultimately assembled in big industries has proved to be beneficial in the sense that it has not only increased the production of these commodities but also enabled them to reduce the prices of other commodities with an improvement in their quality. Today, Japan is reigning supreme in this regard. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to follow in the footsteps of Japan to take effective steps to check the price-rise. Lackadaisical attitude of the Government is also responsible for all these things to a great extent. Some-times, the Government takes over the trade in their own hands while on other occasions, they hand over the charge to the traders. At times, certain commodities are covered under the public distribution system and at other times, they are kept out of the jurisdiction of the net work. Lack of a clearcut policy tend to increase the prices. So the Government shall have to adopt a clear-cut policy and move ahead in a particular direction so that prices can be checked. The entire country is concerned about it. We have heard a lot from the hon. Minister of Finance and many things have appeared in the Press also in this regard. Yesterday also, our Hon. Prime Minister said that strict action will be taken against those who raise the prices of sugar and cement. I would like to submit to the Government that we are also their allies. I have just returned from my constituency. At the time of elections, we told the public that we will control the prices of essential commodities if this ineffective Government is changed. But, today, when we go to our constituency, people ask us why prices of the commodities have escalated so much and when will the Government control it. What steps the Government is going to take in this regard. The prices of all the commodities came down within one month, when Shri V.P. Singh took oath of office as the Prime Minister of this country. There is constant increase in black money and hoarding and a parallel economy is being run in the country. I would request the Government that it should take strict action against such hoarders even

if they are influential. Action should be taken against the guilty and the Government should not hesitate in this matter. We came across a number of speeches of the Hon. Prime Minister in the Press regarding prices and today also, we came across a similar statement by him. Our Finance Minister is also very strict in this regard. He is an expert in economics. I would urge that he should use his knowledge for the welfare of the people and control the increasing prices so that we can tell the people that the Government has checked the prices, which was the main issue in the elections. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to give a commitment in this regard in particular. He should inform the House whether there is a proposal to bring about an effective scheme to control the increasing prices. I hope the Government will pay attention in this regard. Several parts of the country are severely affected by this price-rise and we are unable to convince the public there. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will bring some proposal before the House regarding the steps to check the increasing prices so that after ourselves, being convinced we can convince the people in our constituencies.

[English]

SHRI SUSANTA CHAKRAVORTY (Howrah): Madam Chairman, perhaps the most disturbing development in the Indian economy today is the resurgence of inflationary pressure. The whole of India has now been afflicted with the inflationary disease. Of course, the storm of spiralling prices started two decades back. But it had gained momentum in 1983—84. Thanks to the achievement of the previous Government, the whole-sale price index, taking 1970-71 as the base year, rose from 316 to 443.3 in March 1989 and to 473.3 in September 1989. This has happened despite a bumper harvest of both food and cash crops for the second year in succession.

It was against this, among other things, that the people of India raised their voice of protest. All the left and democratic parties including the Janata Dal waged a relentless

battle and succeeded in overthrowing the Government which was responsible for this. The Janata Dal in its Election Manifesto promised that it would give priority to the resistance of spiralling prices. But unfortunately, the measures adopted by the National Front Government has failed to make any impact upon the price rise. In spite of the laudable claim made by the Opposition leader in the first Budget session that no Prime Minister has left an economy more strong than what he has left for Mr. V.P. Singh, the fact remains that the National Front Government inherited a ruined economy.

The total deficit as on December 1, last, when the National Front Government took over was to the tune of Rs. 13,790 crores. The foreign debts amounted to Rs. 84,000 crores. The rate of inflation was nearly eight per cent while the foodgrain stock had dwindled to 11 million tonnes.

Still, the alibi of a difficult legacy will not wash up the grim reality that the Wholesale Price Index for all commodities, base 1981-82, was 170.3 during the week ended March 24. In the previous week, the Index was 169.5. Again it reached another peak at 171.6 during the week ended April 7. It was 170.7 for the previous week. Inflation on a point to point basis, that is, the increase in the Index over that for the like last year, worked out to be 8.5 per cent. There has been increases in the prices of fruits, vegetables, edible oils, tea, sugar and cement. The bulk of this rise was after March 19.

During the discussions on General Budget, we expressed our apprehension that the increase effected in the prices of petrol, diesel, motor spirit and railway fare and freight will result in hike in prices of consumer goods. It will hurt the poor most. Even the middle income group will find the going very hard. Uncertainly will prevail in the economy. Stabilisation will be a far cry. All our apprehensions have come true.

Madam, the question is—whether the Government is at all serious about the magnitude of inflation? It seems, they are

[Sh. Susanta Chakravorty]

not. In an answer to a short notice question in this very House on 18th April regarding price hike of edible oil, there was an attempt to show from the side of the Government that there has been no substantial rise in the oil prices. Now, why does one think that prices are not rising too fast? It is because it is not rising faster than in the past year or past month or past week? "Not faster, therefore not fast" is not a very good logic. The prices are rising less rapidly than before does not *ipso facto* imply that they are not rising rapidly.

It is for the Government to think deeply why there has been such increases in prices. They are to admit the reality that the present situation whether in the economic front or in the political front is the contribution of a Government run so far in the interests of the bourgeois and landlords. A people oriented policy alone can save the economy from the disaster. Various factors—factors of inflationary pressures in the economy, increase in the supply of both broad money and narrow money, deficit financing by the Government to large extent—have been referred here. Other factors such as upward revision in the administered prices, increase in hoardings, speculation, under utilisation of capacity, faulty distribution system, supply-demand imbalances the rise in important-costs, budgetary levies, etc have also contributed to price hike.

But persistent inflation over several years is due to the expansion of liquidity. The Reserve Bank of India in its Annual Report observes:

"During the past 4 years, not bank credit to Government nearly doubled from Rs. 48,900 crores at the end of March, 1985 to Rs. 96,867 crores at the end of March, 1989. A net Reserve bank credit to Government was more than doubled from Rs. 29,774 crores to Rs. 60,018 crores. The large growth in liquidity has to be viewed against a little over 5% growth in real income during the period. The persistence of such a large li-

quidity growth cannot but be reflected in pressures on general prices."

Deficit financing has been taken as a panacea for financing development. A year goes by and the amount goes up. More money comes in the market. Thus too much money chases too few goods, what can be the result except inflation? Then, there is a parallel economy run by the owners of black money. Some 50,000/- crores of unaccounted money runs in the Indian money market making the situation more difficult.

Government have taken recourse to indirect taxation. 86 per cent of total tax revenue comes from indirect taxes. In 1951 the situation was just the reverse. This decline in the direct taxes is quite in contrary to the practice practised in the developed countries of the West as well as Japan. The common man is hit hard because of this policy, because of price occurring as a result of the incidence of indirect taxes.

Indian economy is marked by inflation on the one hand and stagnation on the other. The result is optimal utilisation of the productive capacity has been impossible. Therefore, full costs including costs of unused capacity is sought to be recovered from the prices charged. Thus, increase in the average cost of production on account of failure to produce the capacity output owing to decline in demand resulting in a shortening of the market base has resulted in price rise. Now, there is one more factor—the marketable surpluses do not reach the market. It is our experience in the Indian economy. The hoarders keep them confined making, our economy a heaven for the black marketeers and speculators. On the one hand there is distress sale by the farmers and, on the other there are the people who earn double profits. The producers do not get the price. It is the middleman who is benefited at the time of purchasing the commodity and at the time of selling it in the market. The National Front Government, of course, have taken certain measures. The Reserve Bank of India has tightened the selective credit control and taken certain measures to mop up excess

liquidity. Proportions of direct tax have been increased. On the supply side, the Government is trying to increase the supplies of food-grains and other essential materials through Public Distribution System. Even the possibility of limited imports of edible oils in view of the short fall in production has been hinted at by the Prime Minister himself. Export of tea to Soviet Union is being reduced for the time being. But all these measures have failed to make any impact on the market till date. We feel that to fulfil its promises, the Government needs sufficient money for the purpose. We are of the opinion that without imposing any burden on the people and even after giving sufficient relief to the people and awarding support price to the farmers, it is possible to secure necessary resources by restructuring of the tax structure. By tightening of the tax collection machinery and by an increase in direct tax.

In the rural areas, sixty per cent of the rural resources are concentrated in the hands of ten per cent of the rural people. These people do not pay any tax. If these people could be just drawn into the arena of taxation, some thousands of crores of rupees could be earned by the Government. What I want is a well-planned, coordinated campaign against the black money, with the cooperation of the people.

Public Distribution System needs to be improved. Since long, our party and the Left Front Government of West Bengal have been demanding the distribution of fourteen essential commodities at fair prices to the public through the Public Distribution System. The previous Government did not pay any heed to it. If it would have been done, the ordinary people would have enjoyed certain relief and the game of hoarders and profiteers would have been checked to a large extent.

We have witnessed during the past regime that in spite of bringing the hoarders to book and taking them to task, they were rewarded. They were given the opportunity to drain out money from our country to Swiss banks or elsewhere. It is these people who

should have been hanged they were at the helm of affairs. The National Front Government, pledged to develop a clean atmosphere, not like the one nurtured by Mr. Clean himself, is expected to take stern action against these people. We sincerely believe that unless the monopolistic control of a handful of rich industrialists and rural rich over production and distribution is dispensed with, no essential commodity at fair price would be supplied to the market.

Unless the market base is broadened by increasing the purchasing power of the people in general, most of whom depend for their livelihood on agriculture, through honest implementation of the land reform measures, they cannot generate forces for combating inflation.

There is no need for resources in our country. What is needed is a political will, a strong determination to combat this evil. We hope the National Front Government would realise the need of the hour and fulfil the expectations of the people.

With these words I finish my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: (Salem): Madam, Chairman, it is rather very kind of you to have given my friend Mr. Chakravorty, the hon. Member from Howrah, so much of time. I hope I will also get the same indulgence.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Is that an observation on the Chair?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: No, no. I want the same indulgence. I am seeking the same indulgence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whoever will be in the Chair will be impartial. You need not worry.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Madam Chairman, unfortunately we

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

had warned during the Budget discussion that the Budget brought forward in this House by the hon. Finance Minister was very inflationary and we are all reasonably certain that there is a definite fall out inevitably to the extent that we would have price rise. He had assured us that that would not happen, if I recollect rightly, and steps would be taken to ensure that it does not happen. But unfortunately the immediate history of the past few days has established that the hon. Finance Minister was wrong and the rest of the House was right.

Madam Chairman, if one takes the whole-sale price index, as of 17th February 1990 vis-a-vis 17th February 1989 and see what was the percentage increase, this year it was 7.7% and last year it was 5.3%. My friend from Howrah categorically went on record to state that it was the previous regime which did everything to bring in, if possible, this unfortunate situation of increase in prices. If he really wants to touch upon history, then I would like to remind him and the House that the highest inflationary figure that we have ever seen was when the Congress was not in power. It was when the Janata party was in power and in that period it was as high as 21.7% or even 33%, if I could recollect it correctly. That was the highest figure. I do not know whether the Guinness Book of record are willing to take it in. But I am sure they would if rightly approached. Of course, Prof. Madhu Dandavate was then in charge of Railways, not in the Finance. (*Interruptions*)

Madam Chairman, what hurts the most is to see that in the last few months what has gone down in prices is chillis and what has gone up is things like salt, edible oil and even bajra. All of us are aware that the poorest of the poor use 'bajra' as a staple food. It has gone up by as high as 7.4% in terms of its price, that is, between November 1989 and February 1990. And if one takes the March and April figures, it will be even higher. If one takes salt—I am sure the hon. Finance Minister would agree, salt is a very import

commodity and unless all of us have to be struck by arthritis to ensure to keep off salt—the price of it has gone up. Much worse is gingily oil which is the staple edible oil to all Tamilians; that has also gone up in terms of its price, by 23.9%. This sort of discrimination on your part is not understood. Its price has really gone up to such an extent. The misfortune is that even in controlling prices it looks like that there has been discrimination. But Prof. Madhu Dandavate, I am reasonably certain coming from across the region of Vindhyas would not resort to such discrimination and this must have happened by an accident of fate or may be because the whole-sale trading community which normally tries to whatever indulgence they can, attempts to draw benefit from the ruling people, that is, the ruling party is restricted to North and therefore, the South need not be paid much attention.

17.00 hrs.

However, without going into that, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that Governments including his Government at one time had fallen essentially because of prices, and we had come back to power because of prices, when the price of onions had gone up to Rs. 12 a kilogram—if I recollect—or something like that, and it is relevant to point out that such a situation can arise even now. The rate at which prices are increasing, it is no longer joke, and I do not think it is any longer an issue between party and party or this side of the House and the other side of the House. If prices increase at this rate, I think, all of us would become non-entity, the people would not tolerate a system which hurts the majority.

17.02 hrs.

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

If one looks at the price increases, one would notice that staple food for the poor has become costly, minimum bare necessities like cheap cloth have become costly, gur has become almost unapproachable, rapeseed,

mustard oil, even castor seed, even ground-nut—why go into oils at all, let us look at the rupee value. I one looks at the rupee value, one would be shocked to know that the value of the rupee vis-a-vis the 1960 level when it was supposed that a hundred paise was hundred paise if we take the purchasing power of the real value of the rupee in 1960, today we weighed down to 11 paise, according to your own statistics, not mine. There are the statistics given in reply to the unstarred question in Rajya Sabha. It is relevant to point out, therefore, that if one takes the per capita income in 1960 being around Rs. 1200 and today being around Rs. 3000 and odd, the actual per capital income in real value has gone down by 75 per cent if one just uses the calculation formula.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you kindly repeat for the benefit of the Chair? I am taken a back by your statistics.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Definitely. According to the Ministry in reply to an unstarred question in Rajya Sabha, they had said that if one takes the consumer price index in mind, and the value of the rupee in 1960, a hundred paise is equivalent to hundred paise, what is the value of hundred paise today? In those terms, they had said it comes to 11 paise today in terms of 1960 prices. That is the consumer price index which we all use for dearness allowance, which we are all familiar with.

17.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

If the hon. Deputy-Speaker will now permit me to clarify to the Chairperson, I would like to clarify that the per capita income was around Rs. 1200 in 1960 and today it is supposed to be Rs. 3000 and odd. This is their own figure. If one uses the equation and does the calculation the per capita income has come down by nearly 70 per cent. This is important for us to note because we keep ourselves in an illusion, we have pushed the poverty evaluation from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 5000 and said that we have

raised the poverty line limit keeping inflation in mind. Actually, we have done no real compensation and today if one takes that amount of Rs. 3000 and put the calculation, it should become Rs. 12000. The number of people who should rise above the poverty line have not risen as claimed by all the statisticians and economists and economists of the Finance Department of the Ministry and the Politicians who reel out normally whatever is given to them in terms of statistics. Today, the poor has become poorer and the rich is becoming richer. The inequities here increasing. In an atmosphere where the inequities have increased, you are hitting at the very base of livelihood and at the very base of basic necessities. After all a person who cannot afford rice or wheat goes for bajra. All of us are aware of it. The prices of bajra are going up. People who cannot afford vanaspathi resort to edible oils today. This is a fact. The price of edible oil has increased. It is admitted in this House by the hon. Minister Mr. Mirdha both in Starred and Unstarred Questions. One can understand the increase in prices of essential commodities, but the prices of other essentials have also gone up considerably. Everyone of us stand up in public dias and say that food, shelter and clothing are very important essentials. Food has become definitely dearer and there is not dispute about it. Let us talk about clothing; it has also become so much dearer that unless today you are one of those who have a dearness allowance to compensate or other methods by which you can compensate, you will certainly find that you can wear only half the cloth of what you could afford exactly five years ago. If one could afford one length of cloth five years ago, today he can afford with the same amount of money, only half of that length. If we see the way the economy is going, one would be wearing a fraction of the cloth he would require to cover his body. Not only that; let us take shelter. Shelter is something that does not come within your control hundred per cent. But the prices of cement and steel have shot up by 30 per cent within three months. Today, cement has become as dear as one may ever say gold. There was a lot of show a made about removing the Gold Control Act

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

and they were saying that this will immediately bring the price of gold crashing down. I can assure you, there were indications of that in the beginning, but then the upwards swing had started. Ultimately, in reality today, the situation is that within just in a month and not even a half—if one takes 19th March the date on which the Budget was presented and today's date—of the budget, the prices have increased by more than 10 per cent already. What is going to happen? We are going to have a mammoth double figure inflation this year. I only hope ambitions are not on the part of the Treasury benches to achieve triple figures. We will soon be carrying money in baskets on our head as it was stated to be done in Brazil sometime ago.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I speak not from any political point of view or political party point of view: I speak on this issue as an individual Member and plead with the Finance Minister who, I am sure, will ultimately assure us that he has got wonderful plans of how he will curb the prices and ensure that the poorest of the poor gets the best deal that he can have. It is no use having plans and programmes on paper. Ultimately, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. We would like to know specifically—not in vague terms, as vagueness has become the past method of system by which they have become masters. But today I would plead with him that this is not politics. Let us not have vague ideologies; let us not have vague presentation of niceties. We would like to know specifically how is it that you are going to control the wholesale price index; how is it that you are going to control the retail price; how are you going to ensure profiteers and blackmarketeers do not get away with murders. How is it that you are going to ensure basic necessity for the poor man whose staple food is Bajra and salt. How are you going to ensure that he gets them cheaply? How are you going to ensure that the public distribution system which my friend, the hon. Member from Howra was praising too high heavens, functions efficiently? Even in Bengal we are aware that every kg. that is

given in the public distribution system, 15% of it easily goes on payment to certain Party personnel who control the Government. Now this is a known system. At least, in Bengal, I give the credit that it goes to some political party system. But in other places, it goes to real corrupt officials, and goondas. The public distribution system not only needs to be streamlined but needs to be cleaned up, if one has to make it effective. In my own State, even in my own constituency, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that we have actually seen that on day-to-day basis, the sugar that is meant for poor man does not reach the poor. On the contrary, it is taken from the ration shop and sold in black by those who have the authority of the State behind them whether it is the ruling Party or the ruling Party candidates or their hence men or other persons. We have seen this happened and this irrespective of which political party comes to power. Public distribution system has become now one of the best methods of creating black money and generating black money. That does not mean one does away with the public distribution system. I always believed that this is the system by which you can control these profiteers, hoarders and blackmarketeers, especially in the field where essential commodities are sold in retail outlet. However, attention has to be paid not only in terms of policy but also with the intention. There must be the intention. I am afraid, however much the hon. Finance Minister may want to ensure, his partners or rather crutches as we sometimes jovially say, are backed by very strong trading community. I would like him to be a little cautious there and realise that remaining in power, for the sake of remaining in power, would become irrelevant because ultimately the people will definitely sweep them out if they are unable to control the price.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salem-pur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Madhu Dandavate and Shri Mirdha have violated the sanctity of the election manifesto of Janata Dal particularly in respect to the promises

made to the poor to curb prices. With your permission, I would like to sue them in this House for price-rise. Recently, I visited my constituency. Everywhere the villagers were complaining of only thing and that was price-rise. They said that prior to elections, steel was selling at Rs. 800 per quintal but now it is Rs. 1200 per quintal. Cement was Rs. 62 per bag, and now it is Rs. 105 per bag. Dalda has shot up to Rs. 500 per tin from Rs. 350 per tin. Similarly bricks have gone up from Rs. 350 per thousand to Rs. 700 per thousand. Fuel wood is selling at Rs. 100 per quintal now instead of Rs. 50 per quintal. Sugar has gone up from Rs. 8 per kilogram to Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 per kilogram. Salt is selling at Rs. 2 per kilogram instead of Re. 1 per kilogram. Kerosene was Rs. 3 per litre, but now it is Rs. 5 per litre. Similarly, the prices of all other items, whether it is zeera, edible oils, medicines and or cloth has increased tremendously and price-rise is being discussed everywhere.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as this is the marriage season, the farmer are facing lot of problems. They need sugar, dalda and other items for their son's or daughter's marriage. As these commodities are in short supply, there are long queues outside shops. On the one hand, the prices of sugar, salt, dalda and edible oils etc. are increasing, whereas on the other hand, diesel, which is most important for harvesting the crop, has disappeared from the markets. There are long queues for it also. Diesel, petrol and sugar everying has disappeared from the markets and prices have sky-rocketed. With your permission, I would like to submit that all the Members sitting in this House are to be blamed for this pricerise.

In this discussion, I do not want to say anything about the previous Government. Why should we blame the previous Government for rising prices and hide our sins. I feel that it is a matter of concern for the Janata Dal Government and all the elected Members here.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there can be two reasons in so far as price-rise is con-

cerned. The hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Food and Civil Supplies Minister may give us some datas and say that the prices have increased due to these reasons, but I feel that although there is change in the Government the system has remained more or less the same. When some Member asks whether there has been price rise, as I had asked, the stock reply of the hon. Minister is in the negative. Today, everybody is in distress because of price-rise, but here we are told that there is no increase in the prices. The hon. Minister merely signs on the reply prepared by bureaucrats. Same is true of corruption also. There is no let up in corruption. Only the Government has changed. Corruption has remained.

I am very much disappointed about the distribution system also. In rural areas, 130 grams of sugar is being provided per unit, whereas in urban areas, 1 kg. sugar is being given per unit. Similarly 2 litres of kerosene oil per head is being provided in the villages whereas 4 litres per head is being provided in the cities. This is the arrangement of the Janta Dal Government. I would like to submit that earlier, we used to fight, when commodities were not available and now essential commodities are not available even during marriage season or on the death of a person. whenever there was non-availability of sugar, dalda and other commodities, we used to gather people and tell them to gherao the Collector. But, today, it is our own Government and I would like to ask the hon. Minister whom should we ask them to gherao now. I will obey your orders. But, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the big businessmen as well as the high officials are also responsible for this price-rise. We will have to expose the nexus between the black-marketeers and the officials in the same way, as we brought about the fall of the corrupt and dishonest Congress Government. Only then this issue can be solved.

Sir, on behalf of the people, I would like to demand from both the hon. Ministers, through you, that the increase in the price of diesel and petrol should be reduced and prices should be controlled. Effective steps

[Sh. Hari Kewal Prasad]

should be taken so that all the commodities starting with sugar are made available to the people, as it was available during the Janata regime. Common man was all praise for the Janata Party Government. I hope that Shri Dandavate and Shri Mirdha will make announcements in the House today that those businessmen, industrialists and big officials, who are responsible for increasing the prices should be beware of it. The Government should try to make the commodities available on the prices, they were available just before this Government came to power.

With these words, I hope that the Government will check the price rise.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Ch. Dhankar wants to say something.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (CH. JAGDEEP DHANKAR): Sir the Japanese Prime Minister is addressing the Members of Parliament in the Central hall a little while after six p.m.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: At what time, exactly?

CH. JAGDEEP DHANKAR: At 6.15 to be exact. To enable Members to participate in that function, a similar request is made in the Rajya Sabha also. So, if the House could rise at 5.30 p.m. today that would enable the Members to participate in that function. That is what I am submitting. That would enable the Members to participate in the function in the Central Hall at 6.15 p.m.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): What is your suggestion?

CH. JAGDEEP DHANKAR: My Suggestion is for seeking the adjournment of the House at 5.30 p.m. today.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Rajya Sabha is also adjourning at 5.30 p.m. today.

CH. JAGDEEP DHANKAR: Yes, Rajya Sabha is also adjourning. Further, I would like to say that this discussion would continue. It will be taken up day-after-tomorrow i.e. on the 2nd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Would you like the House to rise at 5.30 p.m. or a little later?

CH. JAGDEEP DHANKAR: At 5.30 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mirdhaji would you finish your reply within five minutes? Hardly there is time.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): It does not make any difference if I take two three minutes more.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I was trying to understand your view.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: If you allow me, I will finish at 5.30. If you all agree, I will try to finish. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Half-an-hour may not be required. Let the Minister reply and then let us go.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: I will finish within 15 minutes. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him finish. What do you do sitting there? Immediately after the Minister's speech is over, we will rise. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I am on a point of information. Hon. Members have already given their names.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will take it up day after tomorrow. He is intervening now. He will speak for 5 minutes.

SHRI RAM NAIK: His speech will not be over.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is going to complete in five to 10 minutes. It is his intervention. Finally reply will be given later on.

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, let us not pull on the discussion. Let the hon. Minister speak for five, ten or fifteen minutes. Immediately after his speech is over, we will go to the Central Hall. And the rest of the Members on this subject will speak on Wednesday.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Joshiji, I am solving your problem. Let the hon. Minister speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, let him speak.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLY (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members have expressed their concern over price rise. It is quite natural on their part to express concern over it as they are expected to raise voice of the people who are suffering from price rise. As regards statistics put forward by the hon. Members, they gave their own statistics. However, I am not going to furnish any statistics in support of my argument or contradict those statistics. Ours is a vast country and despite every attempt made by the Government to promote family planning, population of the country is increasing and

every year 15 million person are being added to our population.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): This trend should be checked. Has the population increased during the last three months to the extent that led to steep increase in price rise?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: You should also work for this. We are also making efforts. I am putting my view-point just as you have put yours. If you do not want to make effort in this direction, you may not do so. The food production in the country has increased considerably. The production at present has touched the level of 178 lakh tonnes as against 50 lakh tonnes at the time of independence. Therefore, it is three times increase and by no means it is a small achievement. Production of pulses has also registered an increase. Last year their production increased by 10 millions tonnes. However, it has decreased this year. Our agriculture still depends on rainfall. In the absence of good rainfall, water level of wells and reservoirs goes down, as a result of which water is not available for irrigating the fields. The cost of irrigation also goes on increasing. Oilseeds and pulses are mostly cultivated on non-irrigated land in our country. Again, percentage of irrigated land has increased in our country. However this increase is not uniform in the country as somewhere it is more as compared to others. In spite of increase in production we have not been able to reach a point of stability despite signification increase in irrigation facilities in the country. At present, there is a shortage of pulses and oilseeds in the country. We have a shortage of 8 to 10 lakh tonnes of oilseeds and 6 to 7 lakh tonnes of pulses as compared to our needs. We meet the shortage by resorting to import. However, we imported only 2 lakh tonnes of edible oil last year as against an import of 18 lakh tonnes earlier. Even this year, we propose to import edible oils to the barest minimum so that farmers could get remunerative prices for their produce. We have to strike a balance between farmer's and consumer's interests. The Government have to watch

[Sh. Nathu Ram Mirdha]

the interest of farmers also. If we fail to do this, the production of foodgrains will be adversely affected. It is for this reason that we have fixed a support price of Rs. 215 a quintal for wheat as against the recommended price of Rs. 200 a quintal. Therefore, the price of wheat has been increased by Rs. 32 a quintal. The price has been increased taking into account the increased cost of production. Similarly, support prices for mustard seeds and sugarcane have also been increased from Rs. 510 to Rs. 575 a quintal and from Rs. 27-28 to Rs. 40 a quintal respectively. At the time of elections, sugar was available at a price of Rs. 12 to 14 a kilo and now it is available at Rs. 8 to 9 a kg. If you make a comparison of the price of sugar vis-a-vis support price of sugarcane, you will find that when support price of sugarcane was Rs. 27 to 28 a quintal fixed by the previous Government, price of sugar was Rs. 7.50 to 7.75 a kg. which later on increased to Rs. 9 a kg. While we are concerned over a marginal increase of price of sugar by 50 paise or rupee one only, we made efforts to bring the price down, as a result of which prices of sugar against came down to Rs. 8 to 9 a kg. all over the country. I would like to point out that price of sugar can not be brought down further because while we have to pay Rs. 40 a quintal to the farmers as support price. This year we expect a record production of sugar, i.e. 107-108 lakh tonnes as against 91 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. This gives us a surplus of 4-5 lakh tonnes of sugar as our requirement is not more than 102 lakh tonnes. This was possible because of cooperation of sugar mills to produce more and more sugar despite late start of crushing season. For this they were given concession also. Farmers were also given better prices so that production of foodgrains and sugar could be brought to the level of our requirements. At present production of oilseeds is short of our requirements. We have to increase their production. I would come to cement and iron as well. Shri Madhuji will tell you about them. He is present here. It is not necessary that I speak on all matters.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that most of the members sitting here have come from rural areas with the support of farmers. They have expressed their concern over price-rise. In this connection, I would like to submit that there has been a general tendency to increase the prices with the presentation of central budget every year. The Government is taking strict measures to check price rise. You will also like the Government to take such measures. The Government has taken strong action against hoarders and black-marketeers which have been brought to book. The Government has reduced the limit of stock-holding of various commodities and raids are being conducted so as to bring the prices down. The price of cement come down from Rs. 100 per bag to Rs. 80 per bag. I was saying... *(Interruptions)*

As I listened to you, you should also listen to me. You have given us the responsibility to run the affairs of the country, it is your duty to listen to us.

SHRIKALKA DAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I fail to understand his point, that on the one hand he gone on repeating that production has increased, on the other, prices have also increased. How could it be so? What sort of policy is it?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: There has been no increase in prices of cereals such as wheat rice and other grains. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALKA DAS: You go to your constituency, you will know the reality. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It won't do like this. Mr. Kataria, please take you seat. You should speak only when you turn comes. Please do not interrupt. What are you doing there?

(Interruptions)

Mr. Minister, Just wait for a minute.

(Interruptions)

You cannot be allowed to speak like this. You can make you point when your turn comes. Let the hon. Minister elucidate the Government's policy and his views. You should not interrupt like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KALKA DAS: He too should address the chair. On the one hand there has been unprecedented rise in prices in the country on the other he is adding insult to injury by his statement. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kataria ji, please sit down. As per the parliamentary procedure, no one is allowed to make his point when Minister or an hon. Member is speaking. Unless he resumes his seat, no one can be allowed to speak. Hon. Minister has not resumed his seat and you started interrupting him. This is not a proper way. Let him first make his point.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was submitting that consumer prices have also increased with the increase in support prices of foodgrains. But there has been price rise due to this. Again the prices of pulses have been more or less stable except a few like Arhar and Moong whose production in the country falls short of demand. We have to import them to meet our demand. That is why they are being sold at a bit higher rates. As regards 'moth' and other varieties of pulses, there has been nominal price rise. As regard sesamum oil, we have exported sesamum oil valued at Rs. 150 crore as against Rs. 40 to 50 crore earlier. As a result, farmers got a higher price of this oil in the market. This year farmers got a price of Rs. 1400 a quintal. This has encouraged our farmers to grow more oil-seeds. That is why we could be in a position to export more. The Government formulates policy taking into account the interests of all concerned. The growers too have to be cared for. Interest of consumers alone is not our concern. However where we see the

prices unreasonable high, we intervene in the matter. Take the case of cement, there was no justification of increasing its prices. We intervened in the matter and the prices of cement began to fall. Prices of pulses would be brought down to the previous level and sugar price would be stabilised at the present rate of Rs. 8-9 a kilo. We have decided to import some edible oils prices of which have gone up due to shortage. Their prices will also come down. You will see that their prices, be it vegetable oil or any other oil, will steeply come down in the near future. We are importing edible oils as also taking many other steps such as controlling forward trading in oilseeds. The Government is taking all possible steps to contain prices. In addition to it, we are arranging raids on business establishments. We are also looking to the complaints of arbitrary increase in prices by some trade organisations. The Government has no soft corner for any one. No leniency will be shown to anybody in the matter of raids. These measures have begun to yield result. There has been a sharp decline in prices of sugar, oil and cement recently. Prices of some commodities have increased due to hike in freight charges as prices of petrol and diesel have been increased in the budget. But despite all this, as Madhu ji would explain to you in details, rate of inflation has been contained this year. Inflation is not increasing at the rate as it was increasing previously. We are fully seized of the matter and making every effort to contain price rise to mitigate the sufferings of consumers. We are taking steps to stabilise the price. It is an established theory in economics that price stability exists only in case there is harmony between supply and demand of a commodity. But we are facing shortage of many commodities.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we will have to make planning to increase the production of coal, steel diesel and petrol. In order to do this we have to explore additional resources. Therefore, we should take an overall view of it and move forward accordingly. Hence, when members express their concern over price-rise we also feel concerned and take steps to contain them so that our economy

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could be managed in the best suitable manner.

Therefore, as far as my department is concerned, I told you that the prices have either come down or have shown a declining trend.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has just said that the prices have declined but I would like to submit that the fact is contrary to it. Therefore, in such circumstances, will hon. Minister form a Committee of 5-6 Members of the House to see as to what were the prices two months earlier and what are the prices today? It would also held the hon. Minister to know the reality of his information with regard to prices.

You should go to the market and gather information. I will also follow suit. Then let me know the fact. I have no objection, if a committee is set up for this purpose.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I would like to assure Shri Ram Naik ji that we would try to do something in this connection in the light of the views expressed by the hon. Members and give him full details about it after discussion. And if even then the formation of a committee would be felt necessary, we would be the last person to oppose that.

17.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 2, 1990/Vaisakha 12, 1912 (Saka)