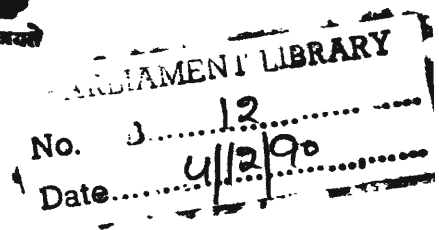


# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Second Session  
(Ninth Lok Sabha)**



**(Vol. IV contains Nos. 21 to 30)**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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Shri Mullappally Ramachandran

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 19, 1990/Chaitra 29, 1912  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Concession by UAE in Telephone Call Charges to India

\*514 SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of United Arab Emirates has slashed the telephone call charges to India at night and on public holidays.

(b) whether Government of U.A.E. had asked for more cable lines;

(c) if so, the details of the arrangement between the two countries;

(d) whether the concessional charges by U.A.E. Government still continue.

(e) if not, the reasons for these concessions being withdrawn by U.A.E. Government; and

(f) the steps Government of India contemplate to have the concessional telephone charges restored?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The UAE had introduced concessional tariff for India during night and public holidays.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There are 287 circuits between India and UAE for handling telephone traffic. The switching capacity available in Videsh Sanchar Nigam Gateway Exchange has been fully utilised. It has, therefore, not been possible to augment the number of circuits.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) There was a flood of traffic during the concessional period resulting in severe congestion and poor call completion rate. Since the number of circuits to carry this extra traffic cannot be augmented immediately, the UAE Government has withdrawn the concessional tariff.

(f) Fixing of traffic including concessional rates is the prerogative of each telecom administration. VSNL is taking necessary action to instal additional gateway exchanges and to augment the number of circuits progressively from the last quarter of 1990

SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI: In the reply the Minister has said that installation of additional gateway exchanges and augmenting the number of circuits is in progress. Will the concessional facilities continue till the completion of these additional gateway provisions in the circuits?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The concessional tariff was provided not by us but by the UAE administration. It is left to

each state to decide what kind of concessions they want to provide and it is upto them to decide when they should give such a thing. It is under the international agreement that each state has the full sovereign authority to decide these things. And it is difficult for me or anyone else to speculate on this. But all that I can say is that we will augment the switching capacity.

**SHRINARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI:**

It is true that it is their problem. But will the Minister take this matter up with that Government because lakhs of our labour force are working there in the industrial fields? So it will help our labour class. Is the Minister going to take this issue up with that Government to settle it?

**SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** I am as much concerned as the hon. Member is because from my part of the country also, lakhs of people have gone to the towns and cities of UAE. But it is not proper for me as representative of the Government of India or for Government of India to take up this issue. These are the sovereign rights as I have explained. Once again, I assure you that we would augment our switching capacity and certain consequences may follow.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that Videsh Sanchar Nigam Gateway Exchange has reached the saturation point so far as circuits are concerned. For whole of eastern India Calcutta plays a vital role for the international calls. There was a proposal to have a gateway exchange at Calcutta. During our time, we requested the West Bengal Government to give land for it. Subsequently I have heard that land has also been given. In view of this, may I know what is your programme for installing that gateway exchange at Calcutta of Videsh Sanchar because this will not only help Calcutta but whole of north-eastern region, which is in a very bad shape about the international calls, including my present constituency Agartala and previous constituency Silchar?

**SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** I am grate-

ful to the hon. Member for raising this vital question. Probably since busy as he is always, he must have missed reading newspapers because it came almost in headlines when I went to Calcutta and had announced that these should be made available in this very financial year itself and work is in progress.

[*Translation*]

#### **Post Office Facility in Gujarat Tribal Areas**

\*515. **SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal villages in Gujarat which are without post offices; and

(b) the target fixed for providing post office facility in these areas?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) and (b). In Gujarat, there are 4980 villages covered under Tribal Sub Plan. In addition, 554 villages have been identified as being in pockets of tribal concentration. Taking into account both the types of villages, post offices are at present functioning in 1605 villages, leaving a balance of 3929 villages.

At present, the proposal is to open post offices in 10 more tribal villages.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has stated that the postal distribution facility is not available in 554 tribal villages. It takes 10 to 15 days for

mail to reach those villages. I would like to know the steps to be taken by the hon. Minister to improve the situation in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Sir, this is a question which is closely related to the difficulties of our postal system. I am sorry to say that for some years now, the Postal administration has not been receiving the attention it ought to, whether it be personnel or opening of post offices in rural areas as well as in chiefly tribal pockets, because to service these, it requires a great deal of network, planning and investment. It has been our effort to improve this. At the moment, we are discussing this whole question with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance and depending on the resources available with the postal administration, we shall certainly increase these facilities. I am particularly interested in what the hon. Member has mentioned. I know that in Gujarat as well as in Madhya Pradesh, in Orissa, in Bihar, this is a vital problem and we will have to deal with it. All that I can say is that we will deal with it sympathetically.

[*Translation*]

SHRICHANDUBHAIDESHMUKH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that there is no post office in 3929 villages as yet. In Gujarat, thousands of graduates belonging to Scheduled Tribes are unemployed. Will the hon. Minister consider to utilise their services for this purpose?

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Sir, as per our statistics, we have 18,114 villages in the State. Out of these, 4980 villages have been included in the Tribal Sub Plan and 554 villages have been identified as pockets of tribal concentration. I was just mentioning about this year's plan with which I am not satisfied. But this is a plan which was made earlier. We shall certainly try to take hon. Member's suggestion into consideration.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that as many as 554 tribal villages still lack postal facility. As per the norms to open a new post office in a village, it can be opened only when the Village Panchayat is willing to make up the losses to be suffered by the post office. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in very unambiguous terms as to whether any relaxation would be given in the said norms in respect of post-offices to be opened in tribal areas so that postal facilities are made available there.

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Well, I have explained it earlier, Sir. But the only question, as I said, is that if funds could be made available by other Ministries or by any other source, I shall be glad to extend the network to the farthest possible extent.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from my own experience in Madhya Pradesh, I feel that there has been gradual deterioration in postal services that were available in the past. Secondly, there is delay in distribution of mail and during the regime of the previous Government, some measures were taken to remove the delay in distribution of mail. I would like to know the steps being taken by the Government to remove the delay in distribution of mail and to ensure that the mail reaches its destination within three days. What steps are proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the service conditions of the E.D. Employees and the postal services? At present the mail is first sent to the district centre, then to the Tehsil centre and by the time it reaches the villages it takes about 15 to 20 days in distribution. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the specific steps proposed to be taken to improve the mail distribution system in the far flung areas.

[English]

**SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that delay has been noticed in recent years as far as distribution of mail in many parts of the country is concerned. It has been the endeavour of the Postal administration to improve the facilities. I have already explained our limitations to the House. As far as E.D. employees are concerned, there are more than about two and a half lakh employees and I myself said that these people have been treated shabbily, almost like bonded labour, for the last forty years. And I have personally found it very revolting. But I am helpless. That is why I have been requesting both the Planning Commission as well the Finance Ministry of the Government to take this problem into consideration so that they can be treated better and that would also obviously mean improvement of services. We have also various other plans to improve the services and we hope that with the help of all concerned, we will be able to improve the services.

**SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:** Sir, in view of the fact that very recently we find courier services are adopted in many parts of the country, large number of people including those who associate with Governmental work, are taking the help of courier services. It is a serious reflection on the efficiency of the postal department. May I request the hon. Minister to see that at least Government agencies, at least Government departments do not take refuge to these courier services but encourage postal service?

**SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** Sir, it is left to them. I would not like to infringe upon the autonomy of the other Ministries or the Governmental organisations. But I am sure we will take the views of the hon. Member into consideration.

[Translation]

**SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that norms have been fixed for the employees

engaged in dak distribution in towns and villages on the basis of distance in kilometres. I think the employees, who distribute dak in small villages, especially in Maharashtra, have to pass through hilly areas. I therefore, would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether any separate norms would be prescribed for them?

[English]

**SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** The suggestion is noted.

[Translation]

#### **Jute Canvas Bags for NSC Wheat Seeds**

\*517. **SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of firms which supply jute canvas bags for the packing of certified wheat seeds of the National Seeds Corporation;

(b) whether the distribution of 80 thousand quintal of certified wheat seeds was help up in the Rabi season 1989;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

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

**DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL):** (a) During 1989-90: M/s. Haryana Supply Agency, Calcutta and M/s. Shree Hanuman Iron Works, Calcutta, supplied jute canvas bags for packing of certified wheat seeds.

(b) Yes, Sir. Certified wheat seeds to the tune of 74,532 quintals remained unsold, during Rabi-1989.

(c) Poor off-take of National Seed Corporation's certified wheat seeds at the prevailing market prices.

- (d) (i) to clear the unsold wheat stocks, National Seeds Corporation has been allowed to export 50,000 quintals of certified wheat seeds to Afghanistan.
- (ii) Orders have issued in March, 1990 advising the State Governments to provide subsidy to NSC/SFCI at par with State Seed Corporations or similar State Agencies.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has tried to conceal 2-3 things in his reply. Many State Governments made demands for supply of quality seeds of wheat. The firm which supplies quality wheat seeds operates in three different names, which is not a healthy of practice business. Time-schedule to make supply was extended on the basis of conventional commission. The time schedule for the bags, which were supposed to be supplied in July, was extended by five months. As a result, there was a loss of approximately three crores and the seeds could not be distributed. I would like to know the reason therefor?

SHRI DEVI LAL: The question raised by the hon. Member is, of course, related to the Government but it pertains to the period of the previous Government. However, I am trying to find out the reason as to why the seeds were held up and why bags were purchased.

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Has the hon. Minister received a memorandum in which it has been alleged that 80 thousand quintal of wheat seed were withheld due to non-payment of commission to the firm which operates in three different names and which is minting money? I would like to know whether any enquiry is to be made in the matter?

SHRI DEVI LAL: The question raised by the hon. Member is related to a firm. This

is not a single case of bungling but thousands of such bungs have taken place. Many such complaints are received. Your complaint will also be looked into.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware that the jute industry is the oldest industry of our country. This industry has been facing a lot of problems for the last few years. They are getting fewer orders for supply. Thus, the responsibility of saving the jute industry lies on the Central Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether any arrangements have been made by the Government to ensure that only jute bags are used for carrying seeds by the National Seeds Corporation?

SHRI DEVI LAL: Measures are being taken to give encouragement to jute industry. We are looking into corruption rampant in supply of jute bags. It will take some time to complete the enquiry. All loopholes will be plugged.

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: It is a fact that efforts are being made to promote jute industry. As regards supply of jute bags, there is monopoly of some firms over it. I would like to know whether any step will be taken to break the monopoly of those firms so as to provide equal opportunity to one and all?

SHRI DEVI LAL: For this tenders are duly invited and the decision is taken on the basis of lowest tender which is accepted for awarding contract for supply of jute bags.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Agriculture Minister the quantity of seeds distributed through N.S.C., its total requirements and whether the supply of seeds fully meets the demand? I would also like to know whether any subsidy was given by the Finance Ministry in respect of said 80 thousand quintals of seeds, if so when it was given and whether there was any delay in it, if so reason, therefor? In reference to part B of the question, Shri Devi Lal said that a lot of corruption was there during the period of the previous Government. I throw a chal-

lenge to him to cite even a single instance of corruption during the previous Government. A man is known by the language he uses. I throw a challenge to Shri Devi Lal. I said earlier also. Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever he rises to speak, he levels charges of corruption. I throw him a challenge to prove it. If charges are proved, I will resign, if not, he should resign. Sometimes he says that he does 'Prabhu's Bhajan' and some times he says he offers prayer to 'Pujari'.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVI LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not levelled charges against any particular person. 'Prabhu' alone knows about the kind of bunglings made. As regards myself, despite my prayer to 'Pujari' and Bhajan to 'Prabhu', I failed to find out the names of the persons involved in these bunglings. The C.B.I. is making enquiry into the matter. The outcome would come before us very shortly. In the place where I am sitting now, whichever old file I pick up, it smells of corruption.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA: This has been proved that there has been a loss of Rs. 3 crores and it was a big bungling. Mr. Bhajan Lalji is well aware of the kind of bungling made in it. The private suppliers and manufacturing companies are involved in it. I would like to say that in order to avoid recurrence of such bunglings, Jute bags produced by the National Jute Manufacturing Company and 7-8 other mills of West Bengal should exclusively be used by the National Seeds Corporation for packing their seeds. Will you consider purchasing bags from the aforesaid companies only.

SHRI DEVI LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already stated that every efforts will be made to purchase jute bags from the companies of West Bengal only because West Bengal is the leading producer of jute and moreover at present. Jute bags are being procured from them. For this purpose jute bags will be used instead of canvass bags so that the farmers are benefited.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the hon. Minister has said in reply to a supplementary that the present Government is not answerable for the deeds of the previous Government. Is it not the responsibility of the Government to answer the question in full whether it relates to the period of the present Government or the previous Government? The hon. Minister should not shelve the question like this. I would like to submit that the Government should do its duty instead of passing the buck to others. The Government should be asked to clarify the point.

SHRI DEVI LAL: It any specific question is asked, I am prepared to answer it. If you give notice, the reply will be given to you.

*[English]*

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the certified wheat seeds, the National Seeds Corporation select only selected seeds which will cost more. The Minister has given reply in part (c) that there is poor offtake of NSC certified wheat seeds at the prevailing market rate. The certified seeds naturally cost more because they are selected seeds.

But in answer to part (d), the Minister has stated that it has been allowed 50,000 quintals to be exported to Afghanistan. I would like to know whether that price is more than the prevailing market price in India or whether it is incurring a loss for the NSC?

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVI LAL: The proposed export of fifty thousand quintals would be made at the price prevailing at that time. As far as use of bags is concerned, we are using both kinds of bags..... *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: I want a categorical answer from the Minister whether it is more than the Indian



prevailing market price then.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVI LAL: If you give a separate notice for it, I shall enquire and let you know. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: I am asking the question arising from your answer.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I would like to all the attention of the hon. Minister regarding the misuse of funds of the cooperative marketing society in Amreli by the hon. Minister, Mr. Manubhai Kotadia. This is regarding agriculture cooperative society.

MR. SPEAKER: This has nothing to do with jute and all this.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: This is regarding selling gunny bags. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I do not make any allegation. I am only asking the adventure of the hon. Minister about the article that has been published in the *Illustrated Weekly*.

MR. SPEAKER: No. You give a separate question. Will you please take your seat?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is Question Hour.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: What is the reaction of the hon. Agriculture Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

### Record of Numbers Called through STD in Telephone Bills

\*518. SHRI ERA ANBARASU:  
SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modify telephone billing system under which all telephone numbers called through STD are automatically recorded and also communicated in subscribers telephone bills;

(b) whether such a system exists in several foreign countries; and

(c) the time by which the modified billing system will be introduced in India?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Subscribers connected to E-10B type electronic exchanges everywhere are being provided telephone bills with details of STD calls beginning with December 1989.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This facility is already available in the E 10B type of exchanges. Presently, it is not technically feasible to provide this facility in other types of exchanges.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Sir, I would like to know how many E-10B type electronic exchanges are there in India and in Central Madras, in particular, whether all the Exchanges will be covered by these types of electronic Exchanges, what time it will take to provide similar Exchanges throughout the country.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: At the moment, we have about 57 E 10B Exchanges. I cannot tell you about the position of Madras without notice. I should certainly inform the House. It entirely depends on the

type of design of the switch and whether we have this facility or not. We have been historically having different multiplicity of technologies in relation to Exchanges in this country and, as a result, the electro-mechanical type of Exchanges which we have in use in many parts of India cannot be provided with this facility. It can only in the new electronic Exchanges that we have established where there is in-built facility with the design itself, that we can provide this facility. Therefore, E 10B technology which is worked on the French sources, has this facility and as and when we go along, I am sure we will have another type of design for this facility but it is still a hope.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: The hon. Minister may be aware and even some of the hon. Members will be aware, that though we do not use the STD, we are getting huge amounts, and fake bills are coming. STD is being misused in connivance with the officials of the Telephone Exchange.

Therefore, in order to prevent this misuse of STD facility, will the Government come out with any device to prevent this misuse of the STD facility?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: I am aware of the complaints both from the hon. Members as well as from other subscribers, in many Exchanges. If there are any specific instances where officials of the Department or engineers are involved, we shall certainly take action. We shall not let any one frustrate. But, this is an entirely different question relating to the inbuilt facility in the design of the electronic exchange. As I have explained, as and when we go along, we will augment the existing capacity, with more electronic exchanges and we shall certainly have this facility and we shall endeavour, as I said, because STD is a very crucial component of our system to have this inbuilt design facility.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the

hon. Minister the time by which the facility to check excess billing is going to be made available in the country as assured by the hon. Minister just now? I would also like to know discount to be given to the subscribers in case call is disconnected within ten to fifteen seconds as is given abroad in similar circumstances.

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: The hon. Member has raised several questions, which I am sorry are not first of all quite related to this basic Question. As far as over-billing is concerned, there have been a number of complaints in the case of the subscribers or hon. Members. In many cases, it has been monitored and found not true. But, in some cases, there has been certain tampering and we have allowed certain discounts. I shall not say everything is all right with the Exchanges particularly in Delhi but, I can say that in Delhi the situation has considerably improved and in Bombay also, it has improved. But complaints still persist. We have many limitations, limitations of multiplicity of technologies which have been put into operation in different kinds of Exchange systems. Ours is the one country where the strowger system still works. Even for strowger parts, even to keep them as museum pieces, people are coming to India to buy. But we still use it. Just as we live in a world of bullock-carts as well as nuclear energy, we have to live with the situation. It shall be our endeavour to improve it. We shall not compromise with the technological excellence. Our endeavour is to improve this system.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated as to how many E-10-B type of electronic exchanges are being used at present. I want to know the total number of STD exchanges all over India available at present. Is there a time-bound programme to convert all of them into electronic exchanges? What would be the cost of that? At least I want to know the total number of electronic exchanges which are there at present. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I need a specific question on this subject. However, I have already stated that there are 57 E-10-B electronic exchanges; there are 29 PRX electronic exchanges and 106 NEAX electronic exchanges. I can only give this information. If the hon. Member wants separate break down and other details, he will have to give a separate question.

SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Sir, it is a universal law that in case of an individual or in case of a Department whosoever commits a mistake he has to be penalised. But in the case of this Department this law is followed in breach. Take for example even a local call. If we dial a particular number and if it gives a different number, the charge will be put upon the subscribers. Is it not a very bad practice? Suppose in the case of a local call if the subscriber asks whether this is a particular number or not and if the reply comes that it is not that particular number, at least the Department should consider not to charge that particular call at least on the subscribers. Will it be considered?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Well, it is a very interesting suggestion. But unfortunately no such facilities exist. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Some device can be found out. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAL GOPAL MISHRA: Sir, just now the hon. Minister has admitted that in case of over-billing the Government has monitored certain cases and they have found out some truth in these allegations. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in those cases what action has been taken so far and whether responsibility has been fixed on those errant officers.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I do not know why it is being loaded on the heads of officers. There are certain cases which have been found out in which there was overbilling and discounts have been provided to the subscribers. Whenever there was any specific allegation against any officer and when

it was proved, action had been taken.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this problem of overbilling is a serious problem of all India dimension. Hon. Minister evaded this issue by stating simply that whenever they receive a written complaint in this regard they take action. I would like to submit that whenever a complaint is made, a cyclostyied reply is sent stating that the meter has been checked and no fault has been found. Bills amounting to twenty to fifty thousand of rupees are received by the subscribers even when they do not make any S.T.D. call or their premises are closed. Thereafter injunctions are obtained from the court of law. The Government also suffers loss of revenue. There is a big racket involving businessmen and industrialists, who bribe telephone operators with large sums of money? I would like to know from the Government whether after the change of Government at the Centre, the new Government would take some effective and radical measures to check it?

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, I appreciate the concern expressed by the hon. Member in relation to overbilling. I am sure it reflects the concern of most of the Members of this House as well as the subscribers outside. I can assure you that I have myself been a victim of overbilling... (*Interruptions*) I have never gone anywhere. Therefore, I fully appreciate the concern expressed here. It is our endeavour and we have been trying to take corrective steps so that it does not occur again. We have certain basic difficulties arising out of the present level of technology that is available in the exchanges in India. That is what I was trying to say.

#### Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Trivandrum

\*520. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications on waiting list for telephone connections in each exchange under Trivandrum Telephone District, as on date;

(b) the number of exchanges expanded during 1989-90 and the details thereof; and

(c) the number of exchanges to be

expanded during the current financial year and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) to (c). The information is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) The number of applications on waiting list for telephone connections in each exchange under Trivandrum Telephone District exchange wise as on 31.3.1990 are as under:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Waiting list as on 31.3.90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.		Amboori 34
2.	Aryanad	77
3.	Attingal	430
4.	Balaramapuram	164
5.	Chirayinkil	366
6.	Kallambalam	131
7.	Kallara	28
8.	Kaniyapuram	357
9.	Kanjiramkulam	64
10.	Kanyakulangara	150
11.	Karakonam	13
12.	Kattakada	129
13.	Kilimanoor	124
14.	Madanvila-Perumathura	26
15.	Madavur-Pallikal	145
16.	Malayinkil	95
17.	Nedumangad	324

1	2	3
18.	Neyyattinkara	155
19.	Ottasekaramangalam	9
20.	Pachapalode	49
21.	Parassala	97
22.	Peringammala	26
23.	Poovar	26
24.	TVM-Kaithamukku	6385
25.	TVM-Sreekarriyam	1883
26.	TVM-Trivandrum	5111
27.	Vakkom	149
28.	Varkala	590
29.	Vellanad	78
30.	Vellarada	26
31.	Venjaramoodu	36
32.	Vithura	25
33.	Vizhinjam	179

(b) 10 exchanges have been expanded during 1989-90 details of which are as under:

1. Madanvila Perumathura C-DOT electronic from 72 to 80 lines
2. Pacha Palode C-DOT electronic from 64 to 72 lines
3. Kallara C-DOT electronic from 64 to 72 lines
4. Karakonam C-DOT electronic from 64 to 80 lines
5. Kattakada MAX-III Strowger from 90 to 300 L  
MAX-II
6. Sreekarriam MAX-II Strowger from 1500 to 1600  
lines
7. Vithura MAX-III Strowger from 90 to 300 L  
MAX-II

- |                  |                                       |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 8. Neyyattinkara | MAX-II Strowger from 500 to 600 lines |
| 9. Varkala       | MAX-II Strowger from 900 to 120 lines |
| 10. Kalambalam   | MAX-III 90 L to 512-P ILT Electronic  |

(c) The following exchanges are likely to be expanded during 1990-91, subject to the timely availability of the equipment.

- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Trivandrum Medical College | E-10B Main 10000 Lines     |
| 2. Madavur-Pallickal          | 90L MAX-III to 512-P ILT   |
| 3. Chirayinkil                | 90L MAX-III to 300L MAX-II |
| 4. Varkala                    | MAX-II 1200L to 1800 lines |

Note: MAX-I and MAX-III are Electro-mechanical Exchanges.

**SHRIT. BASHEER:** My supplementary question is about development of some exchanges in some towns of my constituency. They are Kilimanoor, Chirayinkil and Vithura. These are very important towns in my constituency. There have been long standing and just demands not only for the development of these exchanges but also to provide STD facility in those exchanges. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to provide STD facilities in Kilimanoor, Chirayinkil and Vithura, if so, what are the details?

**SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** Sir, the Chirayinkil exchange presently has the equipped capacity of 90 with 90 working connections and the waiting list as on 31.3.90 is 366. Chirayinkil has a STD facility.

**SHRI T. BASHEER:** It has no STD facility.

**SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** It has been included in the year 1990-91. I shall check up again. As far as Kilimanoor exchange is concerned, it has the equipped capacity of 200 with 200 working connections and the waiting list is 124. We shall certainly consider the hon. Member's suggestion. But I cannot give any time-frame. Vithura exchange has the equipped capacity of 300 with 238 working connections and the

waiting is 25. At the moment, it has no STD facility.

**SHRI T. BASHEER:** My second supplementary is about Trivandrum. The hon. Minister knows that it is a capital of the State. According to the statement given by the Minister, there is a waiting list of 13379 applicants in Trivandrum city alone. In the statement, it is stated that Trivandrum Medical College Exchange is likely to be expanded. The development of this Exchange is very much needed. Last year also, I got the same answer that Trivandrum Medical College Exchange was to be developed with 10,000 lines with E-10-B equipment. The same answer is here now. I would like to know from the hon. Minister specifically, when will this equipment be provided to that Exchange and when will that Exchange be commissioned with this equipment?

**SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** E-10B equipment is produced in ITI. There has been a some kind of slow-down. And it is our endeavour to speed up this process and increase the production. As you know, whether it be ITI, Bangalore or Rae Bareilly, Palghat etc., it is distributed to different circles of this country and certain schedules are also made. As far as I understand, as per the present schedule, Trivandrum Medical College Exchange will be provided with a 10,000

lines in 1990-91 itself.

**SHRI ANIL SHASTRI:** There are cases where electronic exchanges have been sanctioned to rural areas.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is about Trivandrum exchange.

**SHRI ANIL SHASTRI:** I want to ask a question about the general policy Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If the Minister wants to reply.

**SHRI ANIL SHASTRI:** Some telephone exchanges have been sanctioned for rural areas and some of them were sanctioned more than two years ago. Thereafter there have been electronic exchanges sanctioned where the equipment have also been sent. But in certain rural areas where the electronic exchanges have been sanctioned more than two years ago, the equipment have not been sent, with the result the exchange is not commissioned.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the criteria being followed for the despatch of these equipment because it has come to our notice that the electronic exchanges sanctioned in the rural areas do not get precedence over the exchanges which are sanctioned in the towns.

**SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** I am sure the hon. Member would agree that it will have to depend upon the traffic density as well as the number of lines and considerations like the importance of the place and so on. As for the rural areas also there have been certain comparative studies made and on the basis of that and also consulting the various public opinion the Department from time to time decides on the priorities to be given.

I do know there have been certain cases where certain exchanges not installed in ABC places were switched on elsewhere. After my taking over, I have strictly asked them not to do this.

As for the general availability, there has been a certain production lack for reasons I have explained earlier. It is our endeavour to correct it.

[*Translation*]

**KUMARI UMA BHARATI:** If Shastriji has asked a supplementary question on general policy in addition to question about Trivandrum, can I also ask a question about telephones. I think Jhansi, Tikamgarh and Chhattarpur are the most backward areas of India. The population of Jhansi is about ten lakhs but there is no direct dialing system so far. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why this injustice has been done to Jhansi?

**SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** It is not the policy of the Government to behave unjustly in relation to any particular place. As the hon. Member is aware—and I have told her—we will certainly give priority to Jhansi, now that there is another Rani of Jhansi in the House.

**SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:** When will the STD facilities from Sultans Battery and Meenangadi, both in Wynad district, start?

**SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** I would not like to go into the specifics of various stations at this point of time. As you know the Kerala Plan has already been announced and the 1991 Plan for all the States are ready. It will be implemented as per the schedule.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI JAI PARKASH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that on the one hand electronic exchanges are being set up in big cities and on the other, telephone exchanges which had been set up about 15 years ago at Kalayat, Rajond, Uchana and Barwala in my constituency are not fully equipped even today. While telephones remain out of order, people continue to get telephone bills. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister

to pay attention to the villages along with cities and provide the same facilities to the rural and urban people.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Certainly, Sir.

[*Translation*]

#### **New Telephone Exchanges in U.P.**

\*522. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes formulated to set up new telephone exchanges and laying new cables and cable routes in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the progress made in this regard so far?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) and (b). The policy so far has been to install a new telephone exchange;

- at new locations if there is a minimum demand of 10 connections.
- as a replacement of a worn-out or life expired existing equipment.
- as a replacement of a manual exchange.

*New cable routes of different capacities are planned on the basis of national and regional requirements. These routes are so engineered as to cover as many towns or locations on the way as possible.*

During 1990-91 it is proposed to install

a total of about 50,000 lines of new equipment in U.P. Part of this equipment will be used to open exchanges at about 40 new locations subject to actual demand.

A major 140 Mb/s optical fibre cable system route New Delhi-Agra-Kanpur-Lucknow-Varanasi has been planned, out of which New Delhi-Agra-Ferozabad section has already been commissioned in March 90 and the remaining section is likely to be commissioned during 1990-91. Another major 36 Mb/s Optical Fibre system has been planned on the route Saharanpur-Roorkee-Haridwar-Rishikesh-Dehradun for which the equipment order has been placed on indigenous manufacturers and the route is likely to be commissioned during 1990-91 subject to timely availability of cable and equipments.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has categorically stated in the reply that optical fibre cable system will be laid in Uttar Pradesh. He has not mentioned the places which will be covered under the cable route of Delhi-Agra-Kanpur-Lucknow-Varanasi. Further he has said that places falling in between would be connected but he has not mentioned the names of cities and villages which will be covered under New Delhi-Agra-Lucknow cable route. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to give the details.

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Sir, this exactly is the route. When we say, *New Delhi-Agra-Kanpur-Lucknow-Varanasi*, that is the route. Obviously, I cannot detail all the villages through which it passes. It is beyond my competence as well as beyond the scope of this question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, important towns and municipalities like Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur and



Sitapur fall on Delhi-Lucknow cable route. These have not been covered under this route. Bareilly had been left out last time also and the hon. Minister has repeated that injustice. Bareilly and Faridpur fall on Lucknow route. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister the time by which Government propose to install electronic exchanges in these big cities?

[English]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, the route for transmission is one thing and the capacity augmentation of each exchange is another thing. Sir, as far as this question is concerned, it does not mean that we do not have the connecting link with these places. So far as the review is concerned, it will be done in 1990-91. The micro wave is planned for Bareilly and Moradabad in the Eighth Plan. And as far as Bareilly exchange is concerned, it will be augmented.

#### Supply of Drinking Water to Rural Areas

\*523. SHRI BASAVAPUNNAIAH SINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to supply safe drinking water to the entire rural population by 1991 has suffered a serious setback because of diversion of the funds by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the percentage of the allocated funds diverted by the State Governments, State-wise, and the percentage of the problem villages re-

quired to be covered by the States affected thereby; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

[Translation]

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) Supply of safe drinking water to rural population is taken up mainly under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). No diversion of funds is allowed under ARWSP. However, the diversion/reduction of the approved plan outlay during the Seventh Plan under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) in some of the States has resulted in shortfall in achievement of the target of coverage of problem villages with safe drinking water supply facilities in those States. Such diversion/reduction in MNP outlay also had affected central assistance under ARWSP to some of the States, because such assistance is given subject to matching MNP provision only.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed annexure I and II.

(c) The Central Government has noted with concern the shortfall in achievement of the target of 1989-90 in some of the States and has taken up the matter with the concerned States for appropriate remedial measures.

## ANNEXURE-I

## Amount Diverted/Reduced under MNP in Seventh Plan

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Diverted/Reduced in the 7th Plan (MNP)				%Diversion
		Original outlay	Actual Utilisa- tion	Amount Diverted to other Sectors/ Reduced		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140	120.55	19.45	13.89	
2.	Haryana	105	100.87	4.13	3.93	
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	120	111.39	8.61	7.81	
4.	Maharashtra	460	424.03	35.97	7.18	
5.	Meghalaya	30	26.91	3.09	10.30	
6.	Mizoram	18	16.08	1.92	10.67	

Sl. No.	State	Amount Diverted/Reduced in the 7th Plan (MNP)			
		Original outlay	Actual Utilisa- tion	Amount Diverted to other Sectors/ Reduced	%Diversion
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Punjab	65	56.54	8.46	13.02
8.	Rajasthan	150	113.00	37.00	24.67

## ANNEXURE-II

Shortfall in Physical Achievement in coverage of 'No Source' Problem Villages (PVs) in Vllth plan

S.No.	State	Target (No. of PVs)	Likely Achievement (No. of PVs)	%Shortfal
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2500 @	2400 *	4.00
2.	Haryana	2314	2143 *	7.39
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	2959	2101 **	28.99
4.	Maharashtra	5174	5107 *	1.29
5.	Meghalaya	3658	2275 **	37.81
6.	Mizoram	595	522 *	12.27
7.	Punjab	2254	1367 **	39.35
8.	Rajasthan	7310	6910 *	5.47

@ — Partially covered villages for 1989-90 only.

\* — Shortfall is entirely in the target for 1989-90.

\*\* — Even if the State Government had not diverted the funds they would not have been able to cover all PVs in the Vllth Plan due to constraint of resources, limited working season, difficult terrain and inadequate support infrastructure.

[English]

**SHRI BASAVAPUNNAIAH SINGAM:** Sir, this is a question relating to the drinking water problem. This problem is the most important problem in India and is more important than the food problem. The Government has to provide drinking water to all the villages in the country. There are certain State Governments which are diverting the funds allocated, for this purpose to other purposes. The Minister's statement also discloses that several States including Andhra Pradesh—the previous Government—have diverted the funds to other purposes. It was admitted in the Minister's statement also. So, I would like to put a question to the Government that in such cases, what are the steps that have been contemplated by the Government to prevent such diversion in future? I would also like to put another question connected with this. And that is, about diversion of funds. There is a shortfall in respect of several villages. So I would like to know whether this Government is going to increase the aid to the State Governments to curb the shortfall.

[Translation]

**SHRI DEVI LAL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government have decided to provide drinking water to all the villages within two years. The funds allocated to provide drinking water facilities will not be diverted to other sectors. On the one hand, the cities have plenty of water and on the other hand, there is shortage of drinking water in the villages. For example, 240 litres of water per head is supplied in Delhi but in villages it is only 12 litres per head. The drinking water is our first priority and we will provide it in all the villages of the country whether it is in Rajasthan, Bihar or Orissa (*Interruptions*)...

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO. 2

**Provocative Utterances by "JKLF"  
Chief Against India**

S.N.Q. No. 2: **SHRI K. S. RAO:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a serious note of the provocative utterances of "JKLF" Chief, presently in the United States, against India and about the activities of militants in Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details of his utterances made in the United States;

(c) whether "JKLF" Chief has been directing the activities of the militants in Jammu & Kashmir and other parts of the country from the United States;

(d) whether Government have lodged a strong protest with the United States Government in the matter;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the US Government to the protest made by India?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) There are strong indications that Amanullah Khan has been directing the activities of terrorist elements in Jammu & Kashmir from the United States. In an interview given in the New York on 10th April, Amanullah Khan himself admitted that he provides broad guidelines to terrorist elements.

(d) and (e). Both in Washington and in New Delhi, the Government of India has expressed deep concern at Amanullah Khan's presence and activities on US soil, given his known terrorist character and links.

(f) In response to questions on 17th April, a US State Department spokesman made the following statement:

"We are deeply disturbed by the statements attributed to Amanullah Khan. If accurately reported, we believe that these statements promote terrorism."

"We consistently and unequivocally

condemn terrorist acts or advocacy of terrorism."

"Questions on his status in the U.S. should be directed to the immigration and naturalisation services."

### STATEMENT

#### *Extracts from Statements made by Amanullah Khan in USA*

1. Amanullah Khan in statement in New York on 10th April, 1990 stated that the kidnapped General Manager of HMT and the Vice Chancellor of the Kashmir University had already been killed. He also stated that he provided the broad guidelines while the actual decisions were taken by the local commanders.

2. In an interview with a local Indian newspaper in New York (IANS) he is reported to have said, "why shouldn't a vice chancellor be killed? Why should V.P. Singh not be killed? Why should Rajiv Gandhi not be killed? We will not hesitate if it comes to that."

3. Speaking at a press conference at United Nations in New York, April 10, Amanullah Khan indicated that secessionists could be getting training in "our homeland under Pakistan-occupation. We have our training camps inside Indian-Occupied Kashmir too."

Asked where his group gets weapons, he said, "You can purchase arms anywhere. In Pakistan there are open markets of arms."

"Once the world opinion rises in our favour, it would compel India to get out of Kashmir and Pakistan also will have to quit what is called Azad Kashmir."

He criticised late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto for signing the Simla Agreement with India, which he called a "complete sale of Kashmir. We were sold by the British in 1846 for Rs. 7.5 million. Here we were sold for nothing." He said Kashmiris unanimously reject the Simla accord.

Khan said his group had recently started "an armed struggle" against India, "which we are doing just now in Kashmir."

Asked if the Front would escalate violence, he said that depended on the circumstances. If those at the helm "do not listen to us, naturally we will have to do whatever we can."

4. His other statements in USA included the following:

"He rejected Indian claim that Kashmir was an integral part of India. It was forcibly integrated by the Indian leaders and the Hindu Ruler of the State." (New York; 10.4.1990)

"He wanted pressure to be brought on India by the U. N. and others to force it to concede the right of self determination and to make India honour its pledges of plebiscite." (New York; 10.4.1990)

"Pakistan was not giving any support to the JKLF. However, they do purchase arms which are available in the open market in Pakistan." (New York; 10.4.1990)

"I did not directly threaten to kill V. P. Singh or Rajiv Gandhi. If the Indian army kills our innocent men and women, people would be within their moral right to kill the Prime Minister." (Washington; 14.4.1990)

"More violence is the answer. I am simply a freedom fighter. This fighting has been thrust upon us. We struggled peacefully for 40 long years for the fulfilment of national and international pledges made to us. Violence will depend on the Indian attitude." (Washington; 14.4.1990)

"We have members in Europe, USA and the Middle East. They send us money with which we purchase arms." (Washington; 14.4.1990)

SHRI K. S. RAO: Sir, it is a very serious matter because it pertains to the Prime Minister of the country. The hon. Minister

himself has answered that our Government has taken a serious note of Amanullah Khan's utterances which were widely reported through BBC as well as other media.

As is given by the hon. Minister himself, in an interview with a local Indian newspaper in New York, Amanullah Khan is reported to have said:

"Why shouldn't a Vice-Chancellor be killed?

Why should V. P. Singh not be killed? Why

should Rajiv Gandhi not be killed? We will not hesitate if it comes to that."

This gentleman, Mr. Amanullah Khan, has made a statement not only accepting that it is because of his broad guidelines that the Vice-Chancellor, and the General Manager, HMT, were killed but also they would not hesitate to kill the Prime Minister of this country and Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

If it were to be a statement made by a mad-cap, we would not have worried so much. But there was a precedent earlier that this man was instrumental or he was directly connected with the murder of Mr. Mahatre, an Indian diplomat in UK, because of which the UK Government had deported him from that country.

It is not enough for the Government to simply say that they have taken a serious note of a threat made by a person against the life of the Prime Minister of a country of this size. This gentleman has a background of being instrumental and directly involved in the cold murder of a young promising Indian diplomat, Mr. Mahatre because of which he was deported from UK. I wish to know as to whether the hon. Minister will take the matter seriously without getting satisfied by saying that they have taken a serious note or you are looking into the matter and all that, when he has a direct statement published by the news media and also by the BBC, from their own soil. Has the Minister got any difficulty in asking the US Government to hand him over

to the Indian Government so that he can be prosecuted under the Indian laws?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Yes Sir, it has been done.

SHRI K. S. RAO: From his answer, I can understand that he has already been handed over to the Indian Government. I want to know as to what has actually been done in this regard.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: If I am not mistaken and if I have understood his question properly, the hon. Member was asking as to whether we have asked the US Government to extradite him and hand him over to the Indian Government and I answered, 'Yes Sir.'

SHRI K. S. RAO: Time and again, we have heard a lot of promises made by various Ministers in Parliament that they are looking into the matter and that they have taken a serious note of and all that. But as Members of this House, we are interested in this matter. This is a very serious matter. We cannot keep quiet or we cannot be hearing that you have written a letter to the Ambassador or to the State Secretary and so on. What action has been taken in this connection? Is it that any legal formalities are coming in your way? If so, by what time will you insist the US Government to hand him over to the Indian Government?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I appreciate the sentiments expressed by my hon. friend and I entirely agree with him that this is a very serious matter. We have taken a serious note of this matter. I am pursuing the matter on the diplomatic channel which is our responsibility. It is being discharged with full strength to go into the activities of Amanullah Khan.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Speaker Sir, I think the entire House should join me in thanking the Jammu and Kashmir Government for the way they are trying to tackle this terrorist problem.... (*Interruptions*)... Today, a newspaper says that one

Mullah himself is directing our security forces to detect the terrorists which is definitely a very big activity. I would like the Opposition to join with us to say and find out from the Government as to how this Amanullah Khan should be deported from America and should be tried here like any other terrorist. It is not because he said that he will kill Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. It is not only for that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: He said that he will kill Mr. V. P. Singh also (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: They do not understand the importance of the situation unless they are directed to take note of it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I am helping you. Sir, I am helping them.

SHRI A. CHARLES: You are only concerned with VIPs....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Charles, I have not called you. You please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Amanullah Khan must come back to India to face trial. I am happy that friendly country like America has condemned Mr. Amanullah Khan's action in New York. But at the same time I would like to know from the hon. Minister, how could Mr. Amanullah Khan get entry into the American soil? Is there a difference between the Immigration Department and the State Government regarding his entry? If so, what steps the Government is going to take, to seek, to resolve these differences and ask him to come back here to face trial?

SHRI. I. K. GUJRAL: I equally appreciate the sentiment, the anxiety of my friend and hon. friends on the other side of the House. We have confirmed that the U. S. Government is in touch with Mr. Amanullah Khan and they are trying to ascertain and take appropriate action.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are three intriguing aspects on the Amanullah Khan affair and in what the hon. Minister has stated. It is very much known that Mr. Amanullah Khan was expelled by the U. K. So, the very first information that I would like to seek from the hon. Minister is having been expelled from the U. K. on grounds of proven terrorism—how did the Government of United States grant him with a Visa? I am sure the Government of India has asked the Government of the United States, how in the first instance was Visa granted. It is not as if the Government of the United States of America is innocent of the personality of Mr. Amanullah Khan. This is an aspect that worries us very greatly. I am sure the very capable Minister of External Affairs has not missed this particular aspect when questioning the Government of the United States of America.

But there are two other intriguing aspects which I would request the hon. Minister to clarify. The Government of the United States of America - if my understanding of what quotation the hon. Minister gave to the House be correct- said that this particular question be asked to the Immigration Department. It is a highly unsatisfactory response, to my mind. I hope, the Government of India is not satisfied with the response.

Further, more intriguing is this. The hon. Minister of External Affairs and the officials I believe to have said that if the statements given by Mr. Amanullah Khan and as carried by U. S. papers are correct, then they are highly objectionable etc., etc. and we would be deputing an official to enquire from him.

Mr. Amanullah Khan has gone on record and in today's newspapers to be breezily saying: "I had in turn gone to California and given interviews to Radio and newspapers there and no officials of the United States of America had contacted me so far." Is the Government aware of that? If you are aware of that, how are you responding?

And finally, the hon. Minister said that: "We have asked for the extradition of Mr.



Amanullah Khan." Under what provisions have you ask for an extradition? Do you have an Extradition Treaty with the United States of America? If you do not have, then with what strength, have you asked for that extradition? I would beg that the hon. Minister clarifies all these aspects.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My hon. friend has made a very valid point. So far as my opinion on the news today where Amanullah Khan is supposed to have said that nobody has contacted him from the U.S. Administration there is concerned, we got in touch with the U. S. Administration immediately on hearing this; and they have confirmed to us that Amanullah Khan has been contacted by the State Department in the last few days. Therefore, it is not important for us to attach credence to whatever Amanullah Khan utters or says; it is more important for us to go by what U. S. is doing. This is my point.

The second point is: I think there is a slight misunderstanding about the statement which I read in the beginning. I did not say that these are the replies given to us. (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: A little louder please. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My apologies. What I was saying is this....Shall I speak from the beginning?

What I said earlier was about the news which I saw in the papers today. We got in touch with the U. S. Administration, and we have been told, on authority, and they have confirmed that Amanullah Khan has been contacted by the State Department in the last few days and, therefore, we should attach no importance to what Amanullah Khan says, but we should attach importance to what the U. S. Administration conveys to us.

The second thing is about the statement that I had now read. I think possibly due to my mistake, I have conveyed a wrong impression, when I conveyed perhaps an impres-

sion that the quotations (*Interruptions*) were in a note. These were the quotations from the U. S. spokesman's statement to the Press. So, this is what I read.

The third thing is that we have asked for Amanullah Khan's expulsion, and not extradition. I want to correct myself. Extradition naturally requires legal proceedings; and to seek extradition, it must first be established in their laws, etc. Therefore, we have not asked for that. (*Interruptions*)

The U. S. court is investigating the conditions under which, the U. S. law under which, he was given the visa; and we expect details very soon.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: In view of what has been said by Mr. Jaswant Singh, we are now convinced that the U. S. Government granted shelter to Mr. Amanullah Khan who was expelled from the United Kingdom. From our experience we know that in the past, in such cases relating to people who took refuge in USA and who were instigating and motivating the Khalistani elements in Punjab, they never took any serious action in the U.S. courts. The reluctance which is now evident on the part of the U. S. Government makes us suspicious that the demand that we have made to the U. S. Government will never be realized. In that case, what action does Government propose to take? That is very important.

Now we have asked for expulsion. What does it mean? There has to be extradition of Mr. Amanullah Khan to India. For that, the requirements of law ought to be fulfilled, and that should not take much time. Expulsion means what? Where will he go then? We have nothing to do about it. We have to get him here in India, get this man who is provoking terrorism in our soil, and trying to help the secessionists' movement succeed. That is a very serious question. In that light, are we taking it up with the U. S. Government? And if they do not respond, what action are we going to take? That is very important.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The action that we

have taken now, is to file an FIR against him in the Indian court, because once he is convicted here, or the court holds him, then the demand for extradition becomes more valid, legally speaking. That action has been taken. Also, the U. S. Government is investigating, as I said. But I am sure that the commitment of the U. S. Administration against terrorism is such that it is in their own interest also to throw out a person from their country, a person who is a self- professed terrorist. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, in the Statement the hon. Minister for External Affairs says that he has asked - or the Government has asked - for the expulsion of Mr. Amanullah Khan. What good is his expulsion? That does not punish him. If he is merely sent back to Pakistan or wherever it may be nothing happens. The real question is, what is being done to punish him under the law? The Foreign Minister has stated that the United States is a country which is committed to anti-terrorism. The point that we have to make is that he is not expelled from the United States; but he is detained there and action is taken against him. We should supply the material to the U. S. courts and ensure that action is taken against him under the U. S. laws which are very stringent so far as terrorism is concerned. What is the Government doing about that?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The hon. member is a very accomplished diplomat and is aware of how sovereign countries function and I am sure that he knows that the steps that we have taken are adequate in the present context. One step that we are now taking is to file an F.I.R. here, get him convicted here. That is very important to demand extradition. We cannot demand extradition under the law unless our own courts have asked for his production here. That has been done today.

So far as the question of the U. S. Government action against terrorism is concerned,... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: There is no

point in your finishing. The point that I have been saying is, what is the point in asking for his expulsion? Once he is expelled, what action can you take? He will not be in the United States. No action can be taken against him then. Therefore, even if the F.I.R. is filed and everything is proved, and then it goes to the U.S. they will say that he is not there anywhere. The point is to detain him there he is there and he does not take any action.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: The U.S. Government has given us to understand that they are in touch with him and that they are trying to ascertain the facts according to their own legal procedures also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are reports in the newspapers that U.S. officials have expressed their inability to expell him from America or to take action against him in America itself. The action taken against him so far is not adequate. Has the hon. Minister conveyed to the U.S. Government that we are not treating their act as friendly but as an unfriendly act and have asked the U.S. Government to take stern action against him. Has the U.S. Government been told that we are not happy with the action taken by them so far in this respect.

[*English*]

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: I appreciate the sentiments of the hon. member and of the House. I will try to adequately convey them to the American Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I am really sorry to hear from the hon. Minister. The way the whole approach is it seems as if we are taking it lightly. At least that is the impression one gets from your reply. It may not be, so in fact. But the reply conveys that we are begging of the American Government, "Please contact this man and then they are telling us, "Yes, we have got in touch with him." Then, he says, "Nobody has contacted me." Then you say, "Do not believe him, believe the

American. "All this you are getting from third parties.

I would like to know one thing. Here is a man who is the chief of a terrorist outfit expelled once for having committed the murder of our diplomat in the United Kingdom, goes to America. The United States of America, knowing fully well his terrorist activity, gives him shelter, gives him a visa, not for one year but for a period of five years and yet they say if he has done so, and if the allegation is found to be true, then will take action. Is this not a very casual approach by a Government like the United States of America? And to a sovereign Government like India the threat is given the man has the temerity to say that he will have the Prime Minister of India murdered! Okay. You may not bother about the ex-Prime Minister, as my friend Shri Samarendra Kundu was saying But are you willing to allow the present..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMARENDR KUNDU: I did not say in that vein. I said, 'the Opposition only gets up when former Prime Minister or Prime Minister are threatened with murder. They do not have national awareness. I am speaking on behalf of the nation'... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kundu, I have not called you. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, please confine yourself to the question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am confining to the question. I am asking a question I do not understand why he is getting up. I put the entire thing in the form of a question. Is the Government aware of the seriousness and would you ensure that this man is punished according to law either at the United States or not expelled to a third country but brought back to India for trial here? Would you ensure this? This is my straight question. And how far and how soon?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: May I begin by saying it as an assurance to the hon. House? We value the life of every Indian, more so, the leading Indians like Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and Mr. V.P. Singh, are valuable to us and we attach equal importance to all human lives. It is definitely reprehensible the type of statements, the type of activities that this criminal has been indulging both in England and in U.S.A. I can assure the hon. House and the hon. Members that we will do everything to safeguard our interests.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one very vital and pertinent question posed by Shri Jaswant Singh has been missed. I think, unless the Government comes out with an answer to that, they may not be able to satisfy that all that needs to be done is being done. This is the case of a person who has been expelled by the U.K. on grounds of his complicity in terrorist activity. How did he get a visa from U.S.? If he did get it, has the Government of India expressed its displeasure on this score? This is a pertinent question. Only if it is properly answered, we will be able to understand that all that needs to be done is being done.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: It is definitely a very vital question. I can assure the hon. Members that their sentiments and views will be conveyed equally forcefully on this issue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is the largest democracy in the world. Since, America is also a democratic country, it should be asked to clarify why no action has been taken against the leader who is involved in anti-national activities. Otherwise we will have to decide the type of relations we should have with America.

[*English*]

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: I have taken note of what he has said.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is

obvious that there is a contradiction between the two actions which have been just announced by the hon. Minister. On the one side, they have asked for his expulsion. On the other side they have made a complaint and filed FIR here. Now this is a contradictory thing because by the time you convict him, where will you go for him? He would have bolted out of the United States. Therefore, please see that this is set right, this contradiction is removed, and two actions taken by you are in line with each other... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: The purpose of filing FIR is exactly two-way. Once we have filed an FIR, then we are in a position to legally move U.S.A. We are in a position to move with the U.S.A. administration... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to complete his answer.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: How can I ask other sovereign country to arrest him, take action against him without filing FIR here? That is why, we have filed FIR here. The idea is to get the court warrant for him and then approach the US Administration to take action there.

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Quite rightly all sections of this House have expressed their deepest concern and objection to the utterances of this person who is now operating in a country with which we are having friendly relations. There is no doubt about it. I would like to know: Is it correct that this gentleman, Amanullah Khan, got a visa for five years after being expelled from the United Kingdom and what has been our reaction to that?

PROF. N.G. RANGA: He is a self-confessed terrorists.

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the present action that is being taken by the US Government in supposedly referring to the immigration and naturalisation service with regard to extradition or expulsion or whatever it may be, because if the Government of USA considers his activities on the

soil of USA as against the norms set down by them and against the interest of a friendly country like India, then what action have they taken? Have we asked USA Government to impound his passport and cancel his visa? Once his visa is cancelled, then he has no right to stay there. Then we should press, on the basis of our FIR, to extradite him to India. Have we done it?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Once his visa is cancelled, he will run out of that country.

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Then his stay will be unauthorised.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: The action that we are taking is, after filing the FIR here, we are now to move the US Administration to take a legal action to detain him and then hand him over to us.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: According to the official spokesman, the hon. Minister is to leave for New York tomorrow. In view of the strong feelings of this House, will the hon. Minister take up this matter in the lines of this House, with his counterpart, Secretary of State, Mr. Baker, or other senior officials of US Administration? Secondly, one of the purposes of the visit of the Minister to New York is to have a meeting with his Pakistani counterpart. Has this meeting been arranged by the US Administration as disclosed in the press today and whether, is quoted by a senior official of the US Administration, United States has been asked to be host by India and Pakistan in a diplomatic mediatory mission? Therefore, will this matter be taken up by him personally at the highest level during his visit to the United States, and whether the United States has been asked to be in this diplomatic mediatory mission by the Government of India?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: I think, my hon. friend is now going to a different question. I am not going to USA for a bilateral visit. I am going to attend the UN Session and Non-Aligned Ministers' meeting. And I am going to New York and not Washington.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS****Financial Aid to Rural Voluntary Agencies**

\*516 SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial aid proposed to be given through Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology to the rural voluntary agencies during 1990-91;

(b) whether Government have formulated any policy in this regard; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the policy?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Financial outlay aggregating to Rs. 28.75 crore has been proposed in the Budget Estimates for 1990-91 to be provided to voluntary agencies through Council for advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART).

(b) and (c). CAPART has formulated guidelines for providing financial assistance to voluntary agencies under various programmes. Generally, these are that:

- 1) The agencies should be non-governmental with legal status as a Registered Society.
- 2) The agencies should be working in rural areas.
- 3) The agencies must have been

registered at least for three years before they seek assistance from CAPART.

[Translation]

**Demand for Right of Full Citizenship to Non-White Community of Africa**

519. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to support the demand of Dr. Nelson Mandela for the right of full citizenship to the non-white community of Africa; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government fully supports the demand of the people of South Africa for a democratic, unitary and non-racial Polity based on universal suffrage.

(b) Does not apply.

**Criminal Activities in Delhi by Bangladeshis**

\*521. SHRI RAM PRASAD CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any gang of displaced persons from Bangladesh is engaged in criminal activities in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such persons apprehended in Delhi during the last one year; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a)  
No, Sir. However, a number of Bangladeshis  
have been arrested for various offences

under the Indian Penal Code and the For-  
eigner's Act.

(b) and (c). Available information is  
enclosed in the Statement below.

## STATEMENT

S.No.	Case registered and F.I.R. Nos.	Name of Arrested persons
1	2	3
1989		
1.	FIR No. 1 dated 1.1.89 u/s 309 IPC P.S.I.P. Estate, New Delhi	Mohd. Hafizur Rehman
2.	FIR NO. 264/89 u/s 379 IPC, 269/89 457/380 IPC and 214/89 u/s 379 IPC P.S. Iajpat nagar, New Delhi.	Mohd. Babul Mohd. Akhbar
3.	FIR No. 265/89 u/s 27/54/59 Arms Act	Mohd. Babul
4.	FIR No. 179/89 u/s 379 IPC, 300/85 u/s 380 IPC & 305 and 306/86 u/s 380 IPC P.S.H.N.Din.	Mohd. Khoken
5.	FIR No. 90 date 9.4.89 u/s 14 Foreigners Act, P.S.Seema Puri, Delhi.	Mr. Yousaf Ali Talukdar Mrs. Reena Begum Miss Fatima
6.	FIR No. 269 dated 27.7.89 u/s 14	Abdul Rashid

S.No.	Case registered and F.I.R. Nos.	Name of Arrested persons
1	2	3
7.	Foreigners Act, P.S. Kotwali, Delhi.	Noor Islam Abdul Mazid Mohd Hussain Nadira Smt. Aliya Nazama K.M.Ismail Farooq
8.	FIR No. 183 dated 4.8.89 u/s 14, Foreigners Act, P.S. Seema puri, Delhi.	Mr. Abdul Rasheed
9.	FIR No. 203 dated 18.8.89 u/s 14 Foreigners Act, P.S. Seema Puri Delhi.	Ms. Sitara
9.	FIR No. 351 dated 25.9.89 u/s 14, Foreigners Act, and 372 IPC P.S.Kotwali, Delhi	Outab Mian Mukhtiar Hussain Rashid Mohd. Ishkhan Surna Merzina



S.No.	Case registered and F.I.R. Nos.	Name of Arrested persons
1	2	3
10.	FIR No. 246 dated 6.10.90 u/s 14, F. Act, P.S. Seema Puri, Delhi.	Shahira Nargis
11.	FIR No. 356/89 u/s 302/34 IPC P.S. H.N.Din. New Delhi.	Smt. Sehorona
11.	FIR No. 356/89 u/s 302/34 IPC P.S. H.N.Din. New Delhi.	Mohd. Yunus
NOTE:	One person is common at Sl. Nos. 2 and 3 of 1989.	
1990		
1.	FIR No. 7 dated 9.1.90 u/s 419/420/468/471 IPC, P.S. IGI Airport, New Delhi	Abdul Salim
2.	FIR No. 8 dated 9.1.90 u/s 419/420 468/471 IPC, P.S. IGI Airport, New Delhi.	Abdul Ali
3.	FIR No. 9 dated 9.1.90 u/s 419/420	Narul Amin

S.No.	Case registered and F.I.R. Nos.	Name of Arrested persons
1	2	3
4.	468/471 IPC, P.S. IGI Airport, New Delhi. FIR No. 10 dated 9.1.90 u/s 419/420 468/471 IPC, P.S. IGI Airport, New Delhi.	Abdul Kalma
5.	FIR No. 11 dated 9.1.90 u/s 419/420/ 468/471 IPC. P.S. IGI Airport, New Delhi.	Ahsan Ullah
6.	FIR No. 12 dated 9.1.90 u/s 419/420/468/471 IPC, P. S. IGI Airport, New Delhi.	Ismail

**New Fertilizer Plant in Bihar**

\*524. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set  
up a new fertilizer plant in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be  
cleared and estimated expenditure to be  
incurred thereon?

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

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

[English]

**Activities of ULFA**

\*525. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state:

(a) the number of innocent people killed  
so far by the terrorist organisation 'ULFA' in  
Assam.

(b) the objectives of this organisation;

(c) whether Government are aware of  
the fact that the members of this organisa-  
tion have been trained abroad; and

(d) the action being taken by Govern-  
ment against this organisation?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a)  
As on 12.4.90, 95 persons are reported to  
have been killed by ULFA.

(b) Its professed objective is to 'liberate'

Assam from what it calls 'Indian Colonial  
Regime' and to establish a socialist society  
free from exploitation.

(c) Reports indicate that some of its  
members have been trained in Myanmar  
(Burma).

(d) Action taken by the State Govern-  
ment includes gearing up intelligence ma-  
chinery, combing operations, raids on hide-  
outs, static and mobile checking of vehicles  
etc.

**Toning up of Police Station in Delhi**

\*526. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to tone up the  
administration of Police Stations in Delhi;

(b) the number of surprise visits paid by  
the Police Commissioner to the Police Sta-  
tions during the last three months and the  
outcome thereof;

(c) the step taken to tone up the traffic  
department of police keeping in view the  
large scale killing of the pedestrians and  
scooterists on the roads by the speeding  
vehicles; and

(d) the measures taken to check the  
frequent hit-and-run road accidents in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a)  
to (d). To tone up the administration of police  
station in Delhi, the field staff is familiarised  
with the provisions of law. The Station House  
Officers have been directed to be available  
24 hours in the Police Stations and the  
ACSP concerned hear public complaints at  
least twice a week. The police officers are  
directed to be courteous towards the public.  
Complaints against the police personnel are

promptly dealt with and deterrent action is taken against the erring officials. In accident cases the impounded vehicles are released on superdari within 24 hours.

The Commissioner of Police, Delhi made seven surprise visits to the police stations during the period from 1.1.1990 to 31.3.1990. As a result thereof, there has been an improvement in cleanliness of police stations. The use of third degree methods has been checked to some extent. There has been a perceptible change in the behaviour of police personnel in dealing with the public.

In order to tone up the traffic department, effective traffic management is made through enforcement, direction and control with a view to ensure that traffic rules and regulations are adhered to by road users. Rash and negligent driving is regularly checked and offenders are prosecuted. Accident prone areas are identified and remedial measures are promptly taken.

To check the hit and run road accidents, round the clock pickets with wireless sets have been set up in sensitive area. Assistance of public is sought to ascertain the description of the fleeing vehicles. Road safety activities, viz., education, exhibition, seminars etc. are regularly carried out alongwith publicity through media.

[*Translation*]

#### **Setting up of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Uttar Pradesh**

\*527. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR  
SHRI RAM SAJIWAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of places in Uttar Pradesh where Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been established and are likely to be set up in the

next two years.

(b) whether some of these kendras are being set up at the places where roads and other facilities are not available; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Sir, 15 Krishi Vigyan Kendras as per statement enclosed have been established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in Uttar Pradesh. No decision regarding establishment of new Krishi Vigyan kendras in the next two years has been taken.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

#### **STATEMENT**

##### *List of KVKs in Uttar Pradesh*

1. Izatnagar, Bareilly.
2. Ranichauri, Distt. Tehri Garhwal.
3. Bahraich, Distt. Behraich.
4. Basti, Dist. Basti.
5. Dariapur Farm, Rai Bareilly.
6. Jhansi, Regional Research Station, Jhansi.
7. Vety. College, Mathura
8. Akelthandwa Farm, District, Balia.
9. Thairaoon Farm, District Fatehpur.
10. Arajiline Farm, District, Fatehpur.
11. Pilkhi, Distt. Mau.

12. Sultanpur, Distt. Sultanpur.  
 13. Awagarh, Distt. Etah.  
 14. Barkaccha, Distt. Mirzapur.  
 15. Gopalgram, Distt. Gonda.

[English]

### Visit of Austrian Foreign Minister

\*528. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Austrian Foreign Minister visited India in February, 1990;

(b) whether he was apprised of the Pakistan's involvement in the recent developments in Kashmir; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the talks held with him?

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

(c) The Austrian Foreign Minister appreciated our detailed assessment of the situation.

### Person Died/Injured in Terrorist Activities in Jammu and Kashmir

\*529. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:  
 DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of person died and also those injured due to terrorist activities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during each of

the last three years and also during the last four months;

(b) the number of police and Central Reserve Police personnel killed and property damaged during the same period; and

(c) the number of terrorists arrested and how many of them have been prosecuted and sentenced by courts of law during that period?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

The total number of Police (including Central Police) personnel killed during this period is as follows:

1987	—	Nil
1988	—	1
1989	—	11
1990	—	(Upto to 15th April)
		27

Details of property damaged are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

### Cross Bar Exchange System

\*530. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the fact that the Cross Bar Exchange System is in obsolete technique, the Department is continuing to install this system in New Telephone Exchanges;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to stop installing this system and replace the same wherever it is installed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRI SHNAN): (a) and (b) Electronic switching systems are of the latest technology for telecommunication switching equipment but crossbar systems are working all over the world including India. Crossbar systems are not yet obsolete but are gradually giving way to electronic systems. Of the total switching capacity proposed to be commissioned during the 8th Five Year Plan, crossbar is expected to constitute only about 5%.

The compulsion to use crossbar systems arises out of:

- (i) Expansion of existing crossbar exchanges which have been installed recently and have a relatively longer life to go,
- (ii) New exchange for which equipment has already been ordered and is in the process of supply; and
- (iii) Two complete units for manufacture of crossbar equipments have been set up—one at Bangalore and one at Rae Bareilly. Unit at Bangalore has already been closed which has rendered about 3000 workers surplus. In order not to create a similar situation at Rae Bareilly, it is proposed to produce this equipment for a year or two till production facilities for electronic equipment are set up in Rae Bareilly.

(c) and (d). Installation of crossbar systems will be stopped after production

facilities for electronic equipment are fully set up in Rae Bareilly. All worn-out and life expired crossbar exchanges will be replaced by electronic systems in a phased manner.

**Talks with Chinese Foreign Minister about Pakistan's Involvement in Kashmir Issue**

\*531. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
SHRI A.R. ANTULAY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were held with the Foreign Minister of China during his recent visit to India with regard to Pakistan's interference in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the view of China in this regard;

(c) whether Government have also conveyed its concern over the sale of weapons and arms by China to Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of China thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The Chinese Foreign Minister was apprised regarding Pakistan's involvement in inciting violence and subversion in Kashmir and its dangerous espousal of religion as a basis for self determination, such acts being in clear violation of the five Principles of peaceful Coexistence and a derogation of the Shimla Agreement. The Chinese Foreign Minister said that our views would be conveyed to the Pakistan Government. He stated that friendly consultations and peaceful settlement of problems between India and Pakistan would contribute to peace and stability in South Asia.

(c) and (d). Government's concern at

Pakistan's acquisition of sophisticated weapons far beyond its legitimate needs is well-known. The Chinese Government are aware of this position. Government keep under constant review all developments having a bearing on India's security.

[*Translation*]

#### **Increase in Purchase Price of Onions**

\*532. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received requests from various organizations for increasing the purchase price of Onions by National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited; and

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

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

(b) The issue regarding the increase in market intervention price of onion was considered by the Government and the Government fixed a higher market intervention price of Rs. 70/- per quintal FAQ for purchase of onions during 1990 seasons in Maharashtra and Gujarat where the scheme is in operation as against Rs. 60/- and Rs. 50/- per quintal FAQ fixed by the Central Government in 1989 season in Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively.

#### **Recruitment of persons from Minority Communities in Delhi Police and other Departments**

\*533. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has taken a decision to recruit persons from minority communities in Delhi Police and other department in proportion to their population;

(b) whether relaxation in recruitment rules and other conditions has also been provided;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other decisions taken for the welfare of minority communities?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Direct recruitment in various ranks of Delhi Police is made on the basis of names sponsored by the Employment Exchanges. While making requisitions for sponsoring the names of eligible candidates, the Exchanges are requested specifically that the names of candidates belonging to minority communities be given due consideration. The selection is made out of the candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchanges.

#### **Fertilisers Factory in Kota District**

5487. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal of setting up a fertilizer factory by the Birlas in villages Gadepan, Kota district which is a declared reserve area for sanctuary;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether an industry can be set up in the declared reserve area for sanctuary?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). M/s Chambal Fertilisers & Chemicals Limited are holding a Letter of Intent for setting up a gas-based fertiliser unit of 1350 TPD Ammonia/2250 TPD Urea capacity at Gadepan in Kota Distt. of Rajasthan at an estimated cost of Rs. 764.00 crores. The State Government has not declared this area as a sanctuary.

[English]

#### Pension to Freedom Fighter

5488. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of freedom fighter pension sanctioned during the special drive in 1989, State-wise

(b) whether pensions have been sanctioned prospectively in a number of cases and not from 1 August, 1980 as in the case

of other freedom fighters with same sufferings and the same court record who had been sanctioned pension from 1 August, 1980; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 5727 cases were sanctioned state-wise statistics are given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Pension was sanctioned to some freedom fighters with effect from 1.8.1980. This was in cases where the applicants had furnished their applications and acceptable documentary evidences within the prescribed date i.e. 31.3.1982. However, where the application was a delayed one or the necessary evidence was furnished later than 31.2.82, the sanction took effect from the date of receipt of application and/or the date of receipt of acceptable evidence. In cases which involved relaxation of the eligibility criteria or giving the applicant benefit of doubt, the sanction took effect prospectively.

#### STATEMENT

*No. of cases in which freedom fighters pension was sanctioned during special drive in 1989*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the States/UTs</i>	<i>No. of cases sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	972
2.	Assam	168
3.	Bihar	805
4.	Gujarat	15
5.	Goa	25
6.	Haryana	33



1	2	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	87
9.	Karnataka	188
10.	Kerala	267
11.	Madhya Pradesh	29
12.	Maharashtra	119
13.	Meghalaya	10
14.	Orissa	379
15.	Punjab	64
16.	Rajasthan	14
17.	Tamil Nadu	649
18.	Tripura	122
19.	Uttar Pradesh	157
20.	West Bengal	1556
21.	Chandigarh	2
22.	Delhi	37
23.	Pondicherry	14
Total		5727

**Major Linguistic Groups in Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas of Bihar**

5489. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major linguistic

groups in Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas of Bihar, alongwith the number of the people in each group, major religious and ethnic groups in the same;

(b) the major dialects spoken in the

area and the number of the people using them;

(c) whether any second language had been mentioned by the tribal people in the last census or before that showing their choice to communicate with others; and

(d) if so, the facts in details giving the names of the tribal groups and the choice of that second language?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The number of speakers of major languages (with speakers' strength of 10,000 and above at state level) in Chotanagpur Division and Santhal Pargana district of Bihar according to 1981 Census are given in state-

ment-I enclosed. Population figures by religion in these two areas are given in statement-II enclosed. Data regarding ethnic groups as such are not available. Data regarding major dialects spoken in the areas are also not available separately. However, a statement showing the number of speakers of all languages in these two areas according to 1981 Census are given in statement-III enclosed.

(c) and (d). The number of bilingual speakers according to mother tongue, scheduled tribe-wise, in respect of Chhotanagpur Division and Santhal parganas District of Bihar as per 1961 Census have been published on pages 353-369 in the volume, Census of India, 1961, volume-IV, Bihar, Part -V (A)-Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

#### STATEMENT —I

##### *Major Linguistic Communities (Speaker 10,000 + At State Level)*

Sl. No.	Languages	No. of Speakers according to 1981 Census	
		Chotanagpur Division	Santhal Pargana
1	2	3	4
1.	Bengali	1,266,604	543,162
2.	Bhumij	7,236	NIL
3.	Gorkhali	14,957	298
4.	Gujarati	19,295	308
5.	Hindi	8,385,660	1,605,490
6.	Ho	537,349	514
7.	Kharia	99,259	95
8.	Kurukh/Oraon	592,740	7,665
9.	Malayalam	11,687	136

1	2	3	4
10.	Malto	591	91,535
11.	Munda	19,660	2,342
12.	Mundari	629,961	655
13.	Oriya	359,605	163
14.	Punjabi	79,719	794
15.	Santali	755,562	1,115,587
16.	Tamil	14,197	74
17.	Telugu	35,161	106
18.	Urdu	934,590	325,936

**NOTE:**

1. The figures are based on data on language mainly spoken in the household collected through the household schedules
2. The figures include houseless households but exclude institutional households.

## STATEMENT-II

Statement Showing Population by Religion of Chotanagpur Division and santhal Pargana of Bihar according to 1981 Census

Sr. No.	Area	Population	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jain	Other religions & per-suations	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Chotanagpur Division	13,894,541	10,754,255	1,371,179	641,659	59,982	1,675	11,326	1,054,445	20
2.	Santhal Pargana District	3,717,528	2,923,412	611,367	61,049	710	15	1,444	119,431	100

Note : The figures are based on data on religion of the head of the household collected through the household scheduleds.

**STATEMENT—III**

*Statement Showing the Number of Speakers of All Languages of Chotanagpur Division and Santhal Pargana District of Bihar in 1981 Census*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Chotanagpur Division</i>	<i>Santhal Pargana District</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Assamese	126	8
2.	Bengali	1,266,604	543,162
3.	Gujarati	19,295	308
4.	Hindi	8,385,660	1,605,490
5.	Kannada	659	—
6.	Kashmiri	79	—
7.	Malayalam	11,687	136
8.	Marathi	3,389	130
9.	Oriya	359,605	163
10.	Punjabi	79,719	794
11.	Sanskrit	20	—
12.	Sindhi	922	613
13.	Tamil	14,197	74
14.	Telugu	35,161	106
15.	Urdu	934,590	325,936
16.	Arabic/Arbi	1,281	248
17.	Bhili/Bhilodi	44	—
18.	Bhumij	7,236	—
19.	Bodo/Boro	21	—

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1	2	3	4
20.	Chang	12	—
21.	Coorgi/Kodagu	4	—
22.	Dogri	403	—
23.	English	1,773	129
24.	Gondi	30	18
25.	Gorkhali/Nepali	14,957	298
26.	Hmar	10	—
27.	Ho	537,349	514
28.	Kharia	99,259	95
29.	Khasi	10	—
30.	Kisan	9	—
31.	Koda/Kora	123	293
32.	Konkani	222	—
33.	Korwa	981	18
34.	Kurukh/Oraon	592,740	7,665
35.	Lahnda	10	—
36.	Malto	591	91,535
37.	Manipuri/Meithe	31	—

1	2	3	4
38.	Munda	19,660	2,342
39.	Mundari	629,961	655
40.	Naga	3	—
41.	Santali	755,562	1,115,587
42.	Total of Other Languages	17,126	970
Total		13,791,121	3,697,287

## NOTE:

1. The figures are based on data on language mainly spoken in the household collected through the household scheduled.
2. The figures include houseless households but exclude institutional households.

**Protest Lodged Over Sri Lankan  
Foreign Minister's Reported Remarks  
About India Army Officials/Bureaucrats**

5490. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had lodged any protest with the Sri Lankan Government against its Foreign Minister's recent remarks about Indian army officials and bureaucrats;

(b) if so, the reaction of Sri Lankan Government thereto; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

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

(b) There has been no reaction.

(c) Does not arise.

**Fruits and Vegetables Processing  
Project in Kerala**

5491. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has any plan to set up a fruit and vegetable processing project in Kerala; and

(b) if, so the details thereof and formalities completed in this behalf so far?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

**Cultivation of Khesari Dal**

5492. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 4058 regarding cultivation of Khesari Dal and state:

(a) whether the cultivation of Khesari Dal has since been banned in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal;

(b) if not, the State-wise cultivation of Khesari Dal as on 31 March, 1990; and

(c) the measures Government have taken to ban its cultivation in the country?

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

(b) The estimates of area of Khesari dal have not yet become due from the States. However, the area under Khesari Dal during 1988-89 is as under:

Sl. No.	State	Area Thousand Hajj
1.	Bihar	312.7
2.	Madhya Pradesh	485.3
3.	Maharashtra	48.7
4.	West Bengal	45.6
Total		892.3

(c) Government have taken the following steps to discourage the use of Khesari Dal:

1. The State Governments have been requested to consider to impose a ban on the cultivation/marketing of Khesari Dal.

2. The State Governments have been advised to educate the consumers on the harmful affects of the neuro-toxin in Khesari Dal. Simple method of removing the toxin from the Dal is also advocated.

3. With the increase in irrigated area evolution of better crop varieties the acreage under Khesari is gradually reducing in Bihar and other States.

4. Sale of Khesari Dal and its products have been banned under Prevention and Food Adulteration Act, 1954, Rule 1955 (Rule 44 (A)).

[Translation]

**Thefts By Smack Addicts**

5493. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of theft cases by smack addicts have been increasing in Delhi for the last many years; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to curb this tendency?

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

(b) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 has been enacted to eradicate this social evil. Habitual drug pedlars are booked under this Act. Continuous watch is maintained on drug pedlars. Public is also educated through the media, posters and hoardings, slides in cinemas, staging of anti-drug short plays. De-addiction camps are organised to increase awareness among the people



[English]

**Regularisation of Daily Wage Workers  
in Andhra Pradesh**

5494. SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of daily wages workers have been working in Telecom division in Andhra Pradesh circle for the past several years;

(b) if so, the number of skilled and unskilled workers on daily wage basis since 1983 division-wise;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to regularise their services;

(d) whether any retrenchment of these workers was made during the last year, and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) to (e). Information is being collected from the field units at Hyderabad. The reply will be laid on the table of the House within 10 months.

**Financial Assistance for Development  
of Minor Ports**

5495. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have been providing financial assistance for the development of minor ports; and

(b) if so, the details of the financial

assistance provided for the development of minor ports during Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Assistance to minor ports had been given till the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) There was a provision of Rs. 20 crores for assistance to minor ports in the Seventh Five Year Plan. However, no releases were made.

**Import by C-DOT**

5496. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the imports undertaken by C-DOT during last three years, (1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90);

(b) whether there is a great scope for strengthening indigenous design and development; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in that direction and to reduce the imports?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir, there is a great scope for strengthening indigenous design and development.

(c) The matter is under the review of the Government after the recent assessment and evaluation undertaken of the C-DOT and the House would be informed of the steps taken.

**Restriction of Creation of Ex-Cadre Posts of Director General of Police**

5497. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have placed any restriction on creation of ex-cadre posts in the rank Director General of Police by the State Governments and Union Territories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The relevant Rule of the Indian Police Service (Pay) rules, 1954 has been amended providing that the number of members of service appointed to hold ex-cadre posts at the level of Director General, as applicable to particular state shall not except with the prior approval of the Central Government, exceed the number of cadre posts approved for that State. This has been done in order that the importance and authority of the person holding the office of Director General of police is not diluted.

**Export of Onion Seeds**

5498. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a ban on the export of onion seeds; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether due to ban growers and exporters have been put to great hardship;

(c) whether Government propose to have a long-term unhindered export policy for onion seeds; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (d). Yes; Sir, there is, at present, a ban on the export of onion seeds. From the point of view of earning maximum foreign exchange for the country, export of onion as such is better than export of onion seeds, although it may affect the exporters of onion seeds marginally. As per the New Export-Import Policy, the above policy on the export of onion seeds is valid upto 31 March, 1993.

**Suicide by Scientists/Research Scholars**

5499. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scientists/Research Scholars who committed suicide in various research organisations of his Ministry during the last ten years beginning 1st January, 1980, department/organisation-wise;

(b) whether any investigation was made into each case; and

(c) if so, the findings in each case?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Sir, Two scientists, one employed at the headquarters of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the other employed in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, have committed suicide during the last ten years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Investigations revealed that in one case, the reason of suicide could be the sudden disappearance of the scientists father. This had mentally upset the scientist who had to be kept under psychiatric treatment. In the other case, the reason of suicide could not be established.

**Inclusion of Tripura Under NODP**

5500. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura Government have requested Union Government to include Tripura under national Oilseeds Development Project to harness the great potentialities of the State to produce sesamum, groundnut, rape and mustered seeds; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) and (b). In view of the request made by the Tripura Government, the State has been included under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz., Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) which provided 100% Central assistance to the State.

[Translation]

**Proposal to Ban Cabarets in Delhi Hotels**

5501. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels in Delhi having licences for cabarets and casinos;

(b) whether Government propose to ban cabarets; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 3 hotels in Delhi have licence for floor show/cabarets. No hotel has a licence for casino.

(b) and (c). Regulation exist for licensing and controlling places of public amusement (other than cinemas) and performances of public amusement under section 28 of Delhi Police Act, 1978. The licences are liable to be withdrawn, suspended or refused renewal if the licences are found violating the Regulations.

[English]

**Expansion of Kotta-Akkaa Telephone Exchange in Kerala Circle**

5502. SHRI SURESH KODIKUNNIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the position of the expansion of Kottarakkara telephone exchange in Kerala circle;

(b) the number of applicants waiting for the new telephone connections in this exchange; and

(c) the time by which all applicants will be given telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISSHAN): (a) The existing 400 Lines MAX II exchange at Kotta-Akkaa is planned to be shifted to new building and expanded by 500 lines by the end of 1990-91 subject to timely completion of new departmental exchange building and availability of equipment.

(b) Total 382 as on 1-4-1990.

(c) All applicants who have been registered upto 31.3.90 are likely to be given telephone connections during 1991-92 subject to expansion of the telephone exchange by march, 1991.

**Increase in Taxi and Scooter Fares in Delhi**

5503. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fares of taxis and three wheeler scooters have been increase in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the increase is in proportion to the hike in the petrol price;

(d) if not, the rationale behind the exorbitant increase; and

(e) the measures taken to ensure that passengers are not over-charged?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRI SHNAN): (a) and (b). State Transport Authority, Delhi under the Delhi Administration has revised the Taxi and auto-rickshaw fares with effect from 24.3.1990 in the Union Territory of Delhi. The minimum taxi fare has been revised to Rs. 5/- for 1st km and the fare for each subsequent km has been revised to Rs. 2.8. The minimum auto rickshaw fare has been revised to Rs. 3/- for 1st km and the fare for each subsequent km. has been revised to Rs. 1.40.

(c) The increase in the fares in by and large proportionate to increase in petrol price. The Delhi Administration has taken into account, while revising the fares, the changes in the cost of other inputs also since the last revision.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Over-charging attracts suspension/cancellation of Permit, Driving licence and

Public Service Vehicle Badge.

[*Translation*]

**Telephone Links with District Headquarters in Bihar**

5504. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of administrative sub-divisions in Bihar which are not connected telephonically with district and State headquarters and by what time such link is likely to be established;

(b) whether nogachhia sub-division of Bhagalpur district does not have a direct telephone link with the district head-quarter and State headquarter Patna;

(c) if so, when such link is to be established;

(d) whether Madhwapur, Laukaha, Laukahi sub-Divisions of district Madhubani do not have telephonic link with their sub divisions of district headquarters; and

(e) if so, when this link is to be established?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRI SHNAN): (a) Thirty nine-sub-divisional headquarters in Bihar have already been provided with STD facility. The remaining 43 are planning to be provided with STD facility during the 8th Plan period subject to availability of equipment.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During 1992-93.

(d) All these three stations are block

headquarters and these have telephonic links with their respective sub-divisional headquarters.

(e) there is no proposal at present to provide STD facility to these stations.

#### **Utilisation of Agricultural Machinery in Punjab**

5505. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested on agricultural machinery in Punjab;

(b) the amount of loans taken by farmers from private sector and nationalised and other banks for this propose;

(c) how does the amount spent on agricultural machinery compare with the amount invested in industries;

(d) the average income of farmers in Punjab as compared to the national average;

(e) whether there is optimum utilisation of agricultural machinery installed in Punjab; and

(f) if not, the steps taken by Government for proper utilisation of agricultural machinery in Punjab?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) According to the current estimates of the Government of Punjab, the investment on agricultural machinery is of the order of Rupees four thousand crores.

(b) No estimates are available for loans from private sector. However an amount of Rupees three hundred and seventy three crores from institutional sources is estimated

to have been disbursed during 1989-90.

(c) The amount spent on agricultural machinery is comparatively higher than investment made in the industry as per the estimates of the Government of Punjab.

(d) the average income of farmers in either Punjab or at all India level is not separately estimated by the Government.

(e) and (f). Extent of utilization of agricultural machinery varies from farmer to farmer. The State Government is providing advice to farmers on optimum utilisation of agricultural machinery.

[English]

#### **Bottlenecks hampering the Growth of Fertilizer Industry**

5506. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the bottlenecks which have hampered the growth of the fertilizer industry;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the slow progress of fertilizer units; and

(c) the steps taken to remove those bottlenecks and immediate implementation of the package recommended by the Eighth Plan working group on fertilizers?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c) There has been a steady increase in the production capacity of both nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers. In the decade 1980-90 production capacity of Nitrogen increased from 4.575 million tonnes to 8.148 million tonnes and of phosphates from 1.332 million tonnes to 2.75 million tonnes. Although there are no major bottle-

necks in the growth of the fertilizer industry, Fertilizer Association of India has represented against the longer depreciation period and higher capacity utilisation norms under the retention price and subsidy scheme. An Expert Group has been constituted by the Planning Commission to go into the entire gamut of fertilizer subsidy, pricing etc.

#### **Closure of Coal Based Fertilizer Project of FCI at Korba.**

5507. SHRI DILIP SING JU DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has finally decided to wind up their coal-based fertilizer project at Korba in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the technical and financial constraints that led the FCI to take this step;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on this project so far;

(d) the steps taken to utilise the machinery of this plant and other infrastructure built for it; and

(e) the number of person likely to be rendered jobless as a result of this winding up and steps proposed by FCI to absorb them?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to wind up the coal based fertilizer plant at Korba mainly due to the fact that the coal gasification technology at Ramagundam and Talcher has not stabilised and these plants are showing poor capacity utilisation. Implementation of the Korba Project was held in abeyance due to financial constraints. Further, most of the requirements of

nitrogenous fertilizers in Madhya Pradesh are being met from the new gas based plant of National Fertilizers Ltd., at Vijaipur in District Guna. It has also been found that coal gasification technology at present is costlier than production of nitrogenous fertilizers with natural gas as feedstocks.

(c) The total expenditure on the project upto January, 1990 is Rs. 1840 lakhs approximately.

(d) and (e). The equipment of this project is proposed to be utilised in the other two coal based plants to the extent possible. Other infrastructure like land, stores, railway siding is proposed to be disposed of in consultation with the State Government. At present 76 employees including 11 officers are working there. Efforts will be made to get them absorbed in other public sector undertakings. In case, it is not possible, they will be transferred to other units of FCI.

#### **Milk Production**

5508. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to boost milk production in different States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken to increase milk production in Orissa during the Seventh Plan;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to introduce some new schemes to boost milk production in that State during Eighth Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) specific step taken to boost milk production in Orissa are:

- i) cross breeding of cattle and improvement of buffaloes by use of frozen semen both within and outside operation flood areas; (Extension of Frozen Semen Technology for cattle and buffalo development outside operation Flood Project)
- ii) Special Livestock Breeding Programme for rearing cross-bred heifers by small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers;
- iii) coordinated cattle breeding and progeny testing programme;
- iv) organisation of effective animal health services to support the production programme; and
- v) operation Flood III being implemented by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).

(c) and (d). The Government propose to take steps to augment milk production through intensification of controlled breeding programmes, promotion of animal husbandry activities by proper feeding, management and animal health cover; augmentation of Operation Flood Programme etc. during the Eight Plan in all States including Orissa.

#### **DTC Bus Queue Shelters**

5509. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no bus shelter in the entire stretch of road from the Nizamuddin bridge in the capital to the NOIDA border; and

(b) whether Government have any pro-

posal to provide shelters in this stretch of road?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). There is no bus shelter in the road from the Nizamuddin bridge to the NOIDA border. There is no proposal to construct bus shelter in the vicinity of Nizamuddin bridge as it will be a safety hazard. The question of constructing bus shelters on the stretch between NOIDA turning and NOIDA Border can be considered after widening of the road.

#### **Setting up of Automatic Telephone Exchange At Tamluk, District Midnapore**

5510. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the present position of setting up a Automatic Telephone Exchange with STD facilities under the National net work programme at Tamluk, District Midnapore, West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): The present Manual Exchange at Tamluk is planned to be replaced by a suitable electronic exchange along with STD facility during 1991-92 subject to availability of equipments and building.

[*Translation*]

#### **Amount Given to Rajasthan for I.R.D.P. Etc.**

5511. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given by Union Government to Rajasthan for Centrally spon-

sored schemes and the amount given for integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and Drought Prone Areas Programme therefrom separately;

(b) the details of works completed by the State Government under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and DPAP and the amount spent thereon; and

(c) the number of persons provided employment by the State Government under the National Rural Employment Programme and the number of Mandays generated thereunder?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) During 1989-90, an amount of Rs 18950.824 lakh was released by the Department of Rural Development under five major Centrally Sponsored Schemes, to Rajasthan. Out of this Rs. 1695.584 lakh, Rs 12594.24 lakh and Rs. 257.00 lakh were under Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Drought Prone Areas Programme respectively as central share.

(b) Under Integrated Rural Development Programme 1,23,284 families were assisted during the period 1989-90 (upto February, 1990) and an amount of Rs 2769.62 lakh (including matching State share) was spent Under Drought Prone Areas Programme Physical achievement of 2067 hectares of land 345 hectares of water resources development and 547 hectares of afforestation and pasture development was recorded and an amount of Rs 382.28 lakh (including matching State share) was spent upto February, 1990

(c) During 1989-90, 346.59 lakh mandays of employment were generated upto February, 1990 under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The progress under this scheme is

monitored only in terms of mandays employment generated.

#### **Demand for Chakmadesh**

5512. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:  
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO  
BRAHMBHATT:  
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Chkma refugees from Bangladesh have demanded a separate independent state Chakmadesh comprising of some areas of Tripura, some parts of hills in Assam, and Mizoram;

(b) whether these chakma refugees have formed an organisation named Minority Development Society;

(c) whether these refugees have launched a vigorous campaign in support of their demands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) (a) The Government is not aware about the demand of a separate independent State by the Chakma refugees comprising some areas of Tripura Assam and Mizoram

(b) A body styled as the Minority Development Society formed by the Chakmas and other minority tribals of Tripura aimed at highlighting the demands of minorities in Tripura as also the problems of Bangladesh refugees has come to notice

(c) No, Sir



(d) Does not arise.  
[*English*]

**Assistance to Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council**

5513. SHRI AJIT PANJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to sanction any amount of money directly to Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council;

(b) if so, the amount of money to be sanctioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons for Government not considering such a proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). The Central assistance whether in the form of grants-in-aid or normal plant allocation is sanctioned to the State Government concerned. Therefore, the question of sanctioning any amount directly to the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council has not been considered. An Annual Plan for the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council as part of the State Annual Plan of West Bengal was finalised for the year 1989-90 by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Government.

[*Translation*]

**Fixation of Support Price for Mentha**

5514 SHRI HARGOVIND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government provides any subsidy to the farmers for growing mentha;

(b) whether the Commission for Agri-

cultural Costs and Prices has fixed the support price for mentha; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, when the oil of mentha is used in chemicals and the prices of mentha oil fluctuates in the market?

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

(b) and (c). Being a minor crop grown in certain locations only the mentha crop is not presently covered under the Government's price policy for agricultural commodities. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) therefore, does not make any recommendation regarding price policy for mentha.

[*English*]

**Commemorative Postal Stamp on Chaudhury Charan Singh**

5515. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI  
YAPPA:

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for issue of a special commemorative postage stamps on Chaudhury Charan Singh, former Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). It is proposed to issue a commemorative postage stamps on Chaudhary Charan Singh, former Prime Minister, on 29.5.90.

**Strengthening and widening of National Highways in Gujarat**

5516. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAMHMBHATT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has sent proposals to the Union Government for strengthening and widening of National Highways in the State:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) During 1989-90, 15 proposals covering NH No's 8, 8A, 8B, 8C for strengthening in a length of 113.25 Kms amounting to Rs. 861.65 lakhs and 14 proposals on NHs. 8, 8A for widening in a length of 110.43 Kms amounting to Rs. 276.29 lakhs were received.

(c) 9 proposals of strengthening in a length of 60.60 Kms on NH 8, 8A, 8B and 8C amounting to Rs. 435.05 lakhs & 10 proposals of widening in a length of 56.83 Km on NH 8 and 8A amounting to Rs. 1515.29 lakhs have been sanctioned and balance 10 proposals returned to State Government as seven of them were not included in the

Annual Plan 1989-90 and remaining 3 involved bridge structure and were not found in order.

**Widening of National Highways in Maharashtra**

5517. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has sent proposals to Union Government for widening of National Highways in the State:

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(c) the number of roads declared as National Highways in Maharashtra so far?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 7 proposals for widening to two/four lanes were received during 1989-90 from Maharashtra P.W.D. Details of these Proposals and action taken thereon are indicated in the statement annexed.

(c) 11 roads have been declared as National Highways traversing the State of Maharashtra since the inception of the National Highway Scheme in April, 1947.

## STATEMENT

*Details of proposal for widening to two lanes/four lanes received from the State of Maharashtra during 1989-90*

Sl No	Proposal	Estimated amount (Rs in lakhs)	Month of receipt in the Ministry	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
<b>(A) Estimates</b>				
1	Widening to two lanes and strengthening in Km 282 to Km 287 of NH 17	55.00	January 1990	Returned unapproved as the estimate was found deficient
2	Widening to two lanes Km 95 500-96/650 of NH 50	5.09	February, 1990	Under examination
3	Widening through Kolad, Indapur and Mangaon villages on NH 17	72.10	February 1990	—do—
4	Converting existing single lane cement concrete pavement to	258.55	March, 1990	—do—

Sl. No.	Proposal	Estimated amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Month of receipt in the Ministry	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
	two lanes flexible pavement in the reach Km. 367/0 to Km. 420/900 of NH. 17			
5.	Widening to four lanes Km. 414 to 418 of Nasik bypass NH. 4	244.91	March, 1990	—do—
(B) <i>Technical proposals:</i>				
6.	Widening to four lanes Km 439 to Km. 497 of NH. 8	—	November, 1989	Technical proposal approved in December, 1989. Estimate awaited from the State P.W.D.

Sl. No.	Proposal	Estimated amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Month of receipt in the Ministry	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Widening to four lanes Km. 26/730 43 and Km. 43 to 61/600 of NH. 4	—	January, 1990	Technical proposal under examination.

**Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras**

5518. SHRI KANCI PANNEER SELVAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the production the financial performance of Hindustan Teleprinters Limited during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for unsatisfactory performance;

(c) whether its marketing organisation lacks expertise as compared to that of the private sector; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the performance of Hindustan Teleprinters Limited?

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

Sl. No.	Production performance	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1.	Electromechanical Teleprinters (units)	6510	5077	2112
2.	Electronic Teleprinters (Nos.)	2200	4266	5807
3.	L/P 3/5 Attachment (Nos.)	973	106	420
4.	Electric Typewriters (Nos.)	1214	421	12
5.	Date Modem (Nos.)	342	91	16
6.	Spares (Rs. in lakhs)	317.71	316.33	423.23

## Financial Performance

Turnover (sales & Services) (Rs. in crores)	19.73	28.01	34.78
Profit before Tax. (Rs. in crores)	3.21	3.01	2.24*

## \*After wage increases

The 1989-90 figures are provisional and unaudited.

(b) The performance is not unsatisfactory and new products and technology are being introduced in stages. Electromechanical Teleprinters and Electric Typewriters are being phased out and Electronic Teleprinters are now being produced. The turnover in 1989-90 has increased by about 25% over the previous year.

(c) As the Company supplied mostly to Department of Telecom and other Government Departments and only four regional sales and services centres have been set up and these are adequate at present.

(d) In the Corporate Plan of Hindustan Teleprinters Limited for the decade 1990-2000, it is proposed to take up manufacture of telecom power-plants, messaging products, postal automation products and data transmission products. R & D activities of the

Company are also being strengthened. Necessary training will also be imparted to workers to build up skills for manufacture of electronics products.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of Fertilizer Plant in Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh**

5519. SHRI SUBEDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a fertilizer plant at Mohanpur in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which the fertilizer plant will be set up?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Setting up of Phosphatic Fertilizer Factory in Hirapur (Madhya Pradesh)**

5520. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are huge deposits of valuable Rock-Phosphate ore at Hirapur in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh and no industry based on this ore has been set up there;

(b) whether the National Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (NCFL) had conducted a survey there last year;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up a phosphate fertilizer factory or an allied industry in the said area; and

(d) if so, when it is likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited has completed investigations for phosphorite in Hirapur area of Madhya Pradesh and has estimated a tentative reserve of 6 million tonnes of rockphosphate with 30% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> content.

(c) There is no proposal with the Government at present for putting up any phosphatic fertilizer factory based on Hirapur rock-phosphate in the State of M.P.

(d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

**Retention Prices Scheme for Fertilizer**

5521. SHRISHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the changes in retention prices scheme have affected the profits and profitability of fertilizer units to a greater extent

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard by an expert committee;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) The steps taken to meet the situation and help the fertilizer industry?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The changes in the retention price and subsidy scheme have affected the profits and profitability of fertilizer units to some extent.

(b) to (d). In November, 1989, Planning

Commission constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Shri B.B. Singh, Member, Appellate Authority for BIFR to go into the entire gamut of fertiliser subsidy, pricing etc. The Group has not submitted its report so far.

#### **Drought Affected Areas in Karnataka**

5522. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area affected by drought in Karnataka;

(b) whether drought relief projects undertaken in these areas have been completed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when all these drought affected areas in Karnataka will be fully brought under crop area?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) The State of Karnataka was not affected by drought during 1989-90.

(b) No drought relief project was undertaken during 1989-90; by the State Government.

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

#### **Avalanche in Jammu and Kashmir**

5523. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY  
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA  
NARASIMHA RAJA  
WADIYAR:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent avalanche in the Ladakh region killed a number of persons including the security personnel;

(b) whether a glacier has slipped down from the high mountains into the Chenab river in Podar sapphire mine area blocking the water of Chenab, posing a serious danger to those living in the vicinity of the river;

(c) whether Government have made on the spot assessment of the loss caused due to the natural calamity;

(d) if so, the outcome of that assessment; and

(e) the details of relief measures taken by Union Government?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Neither any report regarding number of persons killed by a recent avalanche in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir nor any report about blockade of flow of water in River Chenab by a glacier has been received from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) No, Sir.

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

[ *Translation* ]

#### **Rehabilitation of Displaced Person**

5524. SHRI M.S.PAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether displaced persons from Pakistan are living on their land of archaeological monument in Ferozshah Kotla, Delhi for the last forty years; and



(b) if so, the arrangement proposed to be made by Government for their permanent rehabilitation and when?

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

(b) As per the decisions taken by the Government in regard to permanent rehabilitation of persons occupying tenements at Ferozeshah Kotla complex, only fifty families (62 tenements) are to be shifted in two phases outside the monument Complex and the remaining colony regularized. Delhi Administration has been asked to identify the land for fifty families proposed to be shifted from the Monument Complex.

#### **Recovery of House Tax Arrears by MCD and NDMC**

5525. SHRI HARISHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the House-tax arrears yet to be recovered by Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) the total amount collected so far during the current years;

(c) the reasons for which the arrears could not be recovered; and

(d) the remedial steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Arrears yet to be recovered are as under:

NDMC: Rs. 64.40 crores (as on 1.4.90).

MCD: Rs. 48.63 crores as on 1.4.89.

(b) Amount collected during current

year i.e. 1989 is as under:

NDMC: Rs. 3.14 crores.

MCD: Rs. 116.10 crores approx.

(c) and (d). Most of these arrears are disputed and stayed by course. Action has been initiated to get the stays vacated. MCD has given incentives to tax payers for prompt payment. Penal action has been initiated where possible.

[English]

#### **Maintenance of National Highways in Bihar**

5526. SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Bihar, the maintenance of National Highways have been handed over the State Government;

(b) whether the National Highways in Bihar are in traffic-worthy condition and as per the specifications approved by Union Government;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any proposal to entrust the maintenance of National Highways to CPWD in Bihar; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Maintenance and development of National Highways in Bihar is being done by the State Government as agents of the Government of India.

(b) and (c). National Highways in Bihar are being generally kept in traffic worthy condition having regard to the guidelines and specifications issued by the Ministry from time to time.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The policy of the Union Government is to generally have the respective State Governments as their agents for the maintenance and development of the National Highways traversing the State.

[*Translation*]

#### **Applications of Freedom Fighters from Bihar**

5527. SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of applications of freedom fighters from Bihar so far disposed of and those pending decision?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): All the applications received in this Ministry, with documentary evidence, have been processed and decisions taken have been communicated to the applicants/State Government.

[*English*]

#### **Statehood to Delhi**

5528. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to grant Statehood to Delhi;

(b) if so, the suggestions received from different political parties in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto;

and

(d) when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) The Committee on Re-organisation of Delhi Set-up submitted its Report in December, 1989 and it is under consideration.

(b) The views of CPI (M)-(Delhi State Committee) is that Delhi be granted Statehood, but the requirements of the Central Government be given special consideration, Like jurisdiction over NDMC area. The CPI (Delhi State Statehood, and at the most, a part of New Delhi area be Pradesh Janta Dal is that Delhi be granted Statehood, and the State Assembly may have 84 members.

(c) and (d). The matter is presently under consideration.

#### **Indo-Australian Cooperation on Agriculture**

5529. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of his recent visit to Australia;

(b) the areas of agricultural expertise in which guidance/cooperation is expected from Australia; and

(c) the likely developments before the next follow-up meeting between the two Governments?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) While visiting Australia from 8-11 February 1990 to attend Asia and Pacific Region's Cooperative Minister's Conference organised by the International Cooperative

**Alliance**, the Deputy Prime Minister and Agriculture Minister held discussions with the Australian Prime Minister and other Ministers and Officers on matter relating to cooperation between India and Australia in agriculture and other areas.

(b) During discussions, the Australian authorities showed considerable interest for collaboration in the areas among other, of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry including dairying, food processing and drip irrigation.

(c) As a follow-up to the discussions, a Team of Experts is currently visiting Australia to identify and formulate concrete proposals of cooperation between the two countries.

#### **Indo-Nepal Trade and Transit Issue**

5530. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the progress made in finalising the agreements between India and Nepal regarding issues of trade and transit and working conditions of Indians in Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. GUJRAL): During the visit of the Foreign Minister of Nepal to India in January 1990, both sides agreed to work out a comprehensive solution to all outstanding issues between Nepal and India. Detailed official-level discussions at the level of Foreign Secretaries were held in New Delhi in February, 1990. The subjects of discussion included trade, transit, economic cooperation, security perceptions, treatment of each other's nationals, the zone of peace proposal, cooperation in the fields of industry and water resources etc. The next round of official level talks was held in Kathmandu from 31st March to 3rd April, 1990. The Indian side, on request, provided the Nepal-

ese side a copy of the comprehensive draft. The Nepalese side sought more time to consider this draft. This was accepted by us.

#### **Import of E-10-B Technology**

5531. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to discard the technology developed by C-DOT and trying to import French E-10-B Technology in the country; and

(b) if so, the detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) No, Sir. Transfer of Technology of E-10-B was negotiated and purchase completed in 1982 and these exchanges are being manufactured in India and the percentage of indigenisation has come down from about 70% to 20% in 89-90 and is expected to go down further to 12% in 90-91.

(b) Not applicable in view of answer to (a).

#### **Retrenchment of E. D. Employees**

5532. PROF. PREMKUMAR DHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of E. D. employees retrenched during the period from 1989 to February, 1990 and the number of those out of them taken back on duty so far;

(b) the steps taken to stop retrenchment of E. D. employees; and

(c) whether all retrenched E. D. stamp vendors have been taken back on duty; if not, the reason thereof?

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

The Government is aware of the conditions of the E. D. employees and is committed to improve their working conditions.

**Fish Catch at Veraval Port (Gujarat)**

5533. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total fish catch at Veraval Port

(Gujarat) and other fishing ports of Saurashtra in Gujarat;

(b) the annual production of dry fish and fish meal of Veraval; and

(c) the details of facilities provided or proposed for hygienic handling or storage of fish?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVILAL): (a) The total fish catch at Veraval and some of the other important marine fish producing centres in Gujarat during 1988-89 is as under:

<i>Name of the Centre</i>	<i>Catch in tonnes</i>
1	2
Veraval	1,68,652
Porbandar	52,577
Jafrabad	19,214
Rupen (DWR)	14,673
Okha	22,548
Mangrol	16,398
Jakhau	26,952
Rajpara	9,491
Navabandar	5,226
Madhwa	4,202

(b) The production of dry fish at Veraval during 1988-89 was 33597 tonnes. A total of 23667 tonnes of fish meal was produced at Veraval and Mangrol during 1988-89.

(c) For hygienic handling of fish, facilities such as supply of crushed ice, freshwater, adequate covered space etc are provided and a frozen storage capacity of 5040 tonnes of fish and a freezing capacity of 313 tonnes of fish per day are available in various marine fish producing centres of Gujarat.

#### **Retrenchment of DTC Daily Wage Workers**

5534 SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Transport Corporation has dispensed with the services of nearly 500 daily wage workers who had been working for over a year; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such retrenchment?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISSHANNAN) (a) and (b). In June 1988, the services of all the 503 Retainer-crew conductors who were in service for more than one year were dispensed with, as they had become surplus consequent on the dis-engagement of Private Operator buses under kilometers scheme. The services of 500 Retainer-crew drivers with less than one year's service were also dispensed with by DTC in December, 1989 as they became surplus consequent on the taking back of the employees dismissed in the wake of the strike in March, 1988.

A number of representations received on their behalf are being examined by the Government.

[Translation]

#### **Seed Research Centre in U.P. and M.P.**

5535. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hot weather prevails for a longer time during the sowing season of wheat in Uttar Pradesh and Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh and it comes so early at the time of ripening that it has an adverse effect on production;

(b) if so, whether new seeds of wheat are proposed to be developed to suit the peculiar weather conditions of this area;

(c) whether a new seed research Centre is likely to set up in this area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Wheat varieties already evolved for commercial cultivation for these areas have inherent ability to with-stand such weather conditions. Development of thermotolerant new wheat varieties for future use to suit these peculiar conditions is one of the objectives of wheat breeding programme.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Closure of Trunk Auto Exchange in Bareilly**

5536. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

close-down the Trunk Auto Exchange in Bareilly; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). In order to modernise the S. T. D. network, a decision has been taken to progressively phase out all the electromechanical Trunk Automatic Exchanges in the country and provide S. T. D. service through electronic trunk automatic exchanges. The electromechanical trunk automatic exchange at Bareilly has been phased out as part of this programme.

#### Telephone Connections in Madhya Pradesh

5537 SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of applications for telephone connections pending in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of telephone connection provided during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) by what time telephone connections will be provided to all the registered applicants; and

(d) the steps taken to improve and modernise the telecommunication system in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The number of Telephone connections provided during the last 3 Years are:

1987-88	88-89	89-90
12139	21235	27133

(c) It is proposed that by the end of the 8th plan it will be possible to provide telephones, practically on demand, in telephone exchanges of less than 5000 lines capacity and the contain waiting period, on an average, to one year in telephone exchanges of more than 5000 lines capacity. This is subject to approval of plans and timely availability of equipments.

(d) (1) Worn out exchanges are being replaced by new ones.

(2) Manual Exchanges are being replaced by automatic exchanges.

(3) Number of electronic exchanges are being installed.

(4) Rehabilitation of external plant including that of distribution points and subscriber instruments.

(5) The existing local network bare wires are being replaced by insulated wires.

(6) Overhead alignments are being replaced by underground cables.

(7) Reliable media is being provided for long distance transmission network.

**STATEMENT**

*Detail of District-wise pending Applications for Telephone Connections as on 31.3.90 in Madhya Pradesh*

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Applications Pending</i>
1	2	3
1	Balaghat	255
2	Betul	287
3	Bhind	347
4	Bhopal	4430
5	Bilaspur	710
6	Chhatarpur	227
7.	Chhindwara	409
8.	Damoh	212
9.	Datia	110
10.	Dewas	456
11.	Dhar	301
12.	Durg	2314
13.	Guna	376
14.	Gwalior	4966
15.	Hoshangabad	216
16.	Indore	28062
17.	Jabalpur	7114
18.	Jhabua	45
19.	Jagdalpur	288

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1	2	3
20.	Khandwa	466
21.	Khargone	205
22.	Mandla	67
23.	Mandsaur	516
24.	Morena	151
25.	Narsinghpur	195
26.	Panna	61
27.	Raigarh	258
28.	Raipur	9073
29.	Raisen	229
30.	Rajgarh	218
31.	Rajnandgaon	605
32.	Ratlam	1302
33.	Rewa	450
34.	Sagar	1015
35.	Sarguja	389
36.	Satna	802
37.	Sehore	78
38.	Seoni	228
39.	Shahdol	187
40.	Shajapur	189
41.	Shivpuri	330
42.	Sidhi	20



1	2	3
43.	Tikamgarh	51
44.	Ujjain	1181
45.	Vidisha	433
Total		69824

[English]

**Setting up of Electronic Exchange at Jaunpur**

5538. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to instal an electronic exchange at jaunpur; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(b) During 1991-92 subject to timely receipt of electronic exchange equipment

**Training of Foreigners by FSTI**

5539. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Service Training Institute has decided to admit and train foreigners also;

(b) if so, whether the admission would be restricted to the trainees coming from the specific countries only;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Institute has also organised a Commonwealth senior diplomats programme; and

(e) if so, the details of the programme and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Apart from meeting our own foreign service training requirements, the Foreign Service Training Institute (FSTI) of the Ministry of External Affairs is also intended to provide training for personnel from friendly foreign countries as a part of our technical cooperation for strengthening our links with them. Since 1989 a small number of foreign trainees have participated in some of the programmes organised by FSTI.

(b) and (c). The participation of foreign trainees in FSTI training programmes takes place on the specific request of their concerned Government subject to FSTI's ability to accommodate such requests within its overall programme activities.

(d) and (e). The Foreign Service Training institute collaborated with the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, and the Commonwealth Secretariat, London in the organization of a Commonwealth Senior Diplomats programme at the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad

from 5-17 March, 1990.

This programme was attended by 21 senior diplomats from 126 Commonwealth countries in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean including two from India. Three FSTI faculty members also participated in the programme as guest faculty. Financial support for this programme was provided by the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation under its Fellowships and Training programme.

The objectives of the Commonwealth Senior Diplomats Programme were to update participants about the contemporary issues in global economy, polity and diplomacy and sharpen their managerial and administrative capabilities.

The programme content covered (i) the emerging trends in international relations, its increasing complexities and new dimensions, the new role of world agencies in the context of detente etc. (ii) the world economic outlook, trends in international trade, North South dialogue, South-South cooperation and the international financial system. (iii) Managerial and administrative skills including current concepts and techniques.

The results of the programme were satisfactory. The programme was found to be useful and relevant to the professional needs of the participants particularly towards a better comprehension of problems common to developing countries.

#### **Improvement in Telephone Services in Cuttack District**

**5540. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone services in Cuttack district or Orissa are not satisfactory, and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to modernise these services and improve their efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Generally it is satisfactory, though there have been some complaints.

(b) In order to improve the services further a number of modernisation proposals are planned during the Eighth Plan namely

- (i) installation of 2000 lines electronic exchange (RLU) at Cuttack,
- (ii) installation of 512 port ILT electronic exchange at Jajpur town,
- (iii) installation of 512 port exchange at Keonjhar and number of small electronic exchanges in rural areas.
- (iv) Transmission media are also proposed to be upgraded.

#### **Daily Development in Andhra Pradesh**

**5541. SHRI Y. S. RAJA SEK HAR REDDY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted for further dairy development in the drought-prone areas of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVILAL): (a) Government are not aware of any such study.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**T. B. In Tharpar Breed Cows**

5542. SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cows of Tharpar breed in Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Suratgarh are suffering from T. B.; and

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Suratgarh does not maintain THARPAR breed of cattle. However, the THARPARKAR herd maintained at Central Cattle Breeding Farm is regularly screened for detection of T. B. positive animals in the herd.

The proportion of such T.B. affected Tharparkar animals to the total herd strength is small and within acceptable limit.

(b) Since 1985 only 125 Tharparkar animals have been declared positive for T.B. at Central Cattle breeding Farm, Suratgarh. The reasons for getting T.B. positive reactor are (1) absence of vaccine for control of Bovine T.B. and (b) possibility of infection from poultry and other birds as well as human beings to cattle.

[*English*]

**Compensation to Terrorist Victims**

5543. SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided

to raise the amount of compensation to dependants of terrorist victims in Punjab and Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date from which the enhanced amount will be given?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Punjab, amount of ex-gratia relief has been raised from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- with retrospective effect from 1st August, 1982. Information in respect of Union Territory of Delhi is awaited.

**President's Assent to Kerala Bills**

5544. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Bills passed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly that are pending with Union Government for obtaining the assent of the President; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in obtaining the President's assent?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) As on 16.4.1990, there is no Bill passed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly pending with Central Government for obtaining the assent of the president.

(b) Does not arise.

**Profitability of Ships Operated by Private and Public Shipping Companies**

5545. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative profitability of ships

operated by the Shipping Corporation of India and the private shipping companies:

(b) the steps being taken to improve the profitability of the Shipping Corporation of India;

(c) whether there are plans to acquire more ships by the shipping corporation of India: and

(d) if so, whether any expert body has worked out its economics?

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

(a) The size of the fleet, its age profile, the composition of the fleet, the debt-equity ratio of the company and other factors having a bearing on profitability differ from Company to Company making it difficult to make inter-firm comparisons of profitability. During the last three years for which audited figures are available, SCI earned substantial profits as shown below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Gross Profit</i>	<i>Net profit</i>
	<i>(Rs./Crores)</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1985-86 (15 months) (from 1.4.85 to 30.6.86)	197.26	7.50
1986-87 (from 1.7.86 to 30.6.87)	172.00	6.44
1987-88 (from 1.7.87 to 30.6.88)	223.54	35.87

Taking the ratio of gross profit to total turn-over, which is one of the important indicators of profitability, the comparative fig-

ures of this ratio for SCI and the two biggest private sector shipping companies are given below:

*Ratio of Gross Profit to total turn-over (1988-89)*

(i)	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	0.30
(ii)	Essar Shipping Co. Ltd.	0.47
(iii)	Great Eastern Shipping Co.	0.47

(b) The steps taken/being taken to improve the profitability of SCI include:-

on new tonnage and adoption of latest cargo handling techniques.

- (i) Rationalisation of liner services.
- (ii) Provision of fuel efficient engines

- (iii) Weeding out of old and inefficient ships.

- (iv) Diversification of fleet to include specialised ships.
- (v) Diversification into off-shore activities.
- (vi) Upgradation of Communication systems.
- (vii) Intensifying marketing efforts..

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No expert body has worked out the economics of acquisition of more ships by SCI. The economics of acquiring vessels are examined first by the management of SCI and its Board of Directors. After submission of the proposals to the Govt., the proposals are examined by various appraising agencies such as Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, user Ministry etc.

#### **Ship Acquisition Proposal of Shipping Corporation of India**

5546. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ:  
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJES-  
WARI:  
SHRIYASHWANTRAOPATIL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shipping Corporation of India had submitted any proposal to the Government for acquisition of new ships;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have approved the proposal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor including the alternative proposals suggested if any, in this regard?

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

(b) The Shipping Corporation of India submit proposals to Government for acquisition of new ships from time to time for augmentation of its fleet. In recent months they have forwarded the following proposals:-

(i) Acquisition of Six 140,000 DWT *Crude Tankers*.

(ii) Acquisition of Six 44999 DWT *Product Carriers*.

(iii) Acquisition of Three 1450 TEU *Container Ships*.

(iv) Acquisition of *Three LR-II Tankers* from *Cochin Shipyard Limited*.

(v) Acquisition of *Two 27000 DWT Bulk Carriers* from *Hindustan Shipyard Limited*.

(vi) Acquisition of *Six 30000 DWT Product-cum-Edible Oil Carriers*.

(c) The proposals are in different stages of processing.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The acquisition of 1,40,000 DWT Crude Tankers is held in abeyance in view of the overall foreign exchange situation. The offers received by the Shipping Corporation of India in respect of 44,999 DWT Product Tankers and 1,450 TEU Container Ships have expired. The proposal regarding LR-II tankers has been submitted to appraising agencies. The two 27,000 DWT Bulk Carriers had been originally ordered on Hindustan Shipyard Limited by a private sector shipping company, now under liquidation.

Shipping Corporation of India has already taken physical possession of these two vessels. However, the proposal for final approval of this acquisition is under submission to the appraising agencies. The proposal in respect of 30,000 DWT Product-cum-Edible Oil Carriers has been received only recently.

### **Strike by Telephone Employees in Hyderabad**

5547. SHRI K. S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a lightening strike of telephone employees in Hyderabad in the first week of February, 1990;

(b) if so, the cause for the strike;

(c) the demand of the telephone employees who were on strike; and

(d) the reaction of Govt. thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir. There was however a relay hunger strike by a small section of employees.

(b), (c) and (d). Does not arise as under the I.D. Act, it was not a strike.

### **Long term Pricing Policy on Spices and Cash Crops**

5548. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to have a long-term policy on the production and price structure of the spices and other cash crops like Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, Coconut etc:

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). As a long-term measure, schemes are under implementation to increase the production of spices and also coconut. An Integrated Programme for the development of spices and schemes for production of hybrid seed coconuts, expansion of area under coconut, increasing the productivity of coconut etc. are being implemented.

As regards long-term policy on the price structure, the Government is considering the feasibility of extending price support measures for the horticultural crops. Copra has already been brought under Price Support Scheme from 1989 season. During the current year the Support Price for coconut has been fixed at Rs. 1600/- per quintal for FAQ and Rs. 1550/- per quintal for one grade below FAQ.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

### **Foreign Minister's Visit to China**

5549. DR. BENGALI SINGH:  
SHRI SHIEO SHARAN  
VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of China has invited him to visit China; and

(b) if so, when he propose to visit to China and the purpose thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Mutually convenient dates, for such visits, are settled through diplomatic channels. This visit, when it takes place, will be part of our ongoing dialogue with China on matters of mutual concern.

[English]

**Opening of Post Offices in Pauri Garhwal Chamoli and other Hill Districts in U. P.**

5550. SHRI C. M. NEGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
1.	Utinda	Pauri
2.	Kulaun	Almora
3.	Doonar	Almora
4.	Ratura	Chamoli

**Construction of Bridge over Kanhar River in U. P.**

5551. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have provided financial assistance to Uttar Pradesh for the construction of bridge over Kanhar river;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the exact date by which the construction of the bridge is likely to be completed?

(a) whether it is proposed to open some new branch post offices and sub-post offices in Pauri Garhwal, Chamoli and other hill districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the names of places district-wise where branches and sub-post offices are to be opened during 1990-91?

**THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRI SHNAN):** (a) and (b). It is proposed to open four branch post offices in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh. These are as follows:-

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

(b) The scheme for construction of Kanhar bridge on Dudh-Wyndhamganj road in District Mirzapur was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 187.835 lakhs under the programme proportion by the Union Government and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Any excess over the sanctioned cost is to be borne entirely by the State Government.

(c) The bridge is likely to be completed in March, 1991.

**Incentives to small and Marginal Farmers**

5552. SHRI M. G. SEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of subsidy proposed to be given to Tamil Nadu for small and marginal farmers; and

(b) the additional incentives proposed to be given to various States, where pulses, oilseeds are normally grown in rainfed conditions, especially to Tamil Nadu?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The percentage of subsidy proposed to be given to Tamil Nadu for small and marginal farmers is 25 per cent, 33 1/3 per cent and 50 per cent to small, marginal and tribal farmers respectively under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers on selective basis. Besides, the State Government has been advised to give preference to small and marginal farmers for giving benefits under various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented.

(b) It is proposed to provide assistance to pulses and oilseeds growing States including Tamil Nadu under the ongoing National Pulses Development Project and Oilseeds Production Programme on various components.

[*Translation*]

**Crops Damaged by Hailstorm in U. P.**

5553. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was large scale damage to crops due to hailstorms in March,

1990 in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to provide any assistance to Government of Uttar Pradesh for relief measures to farmers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that a total cropped area of 2.32 lakh ha. in 15 districts of the State was affected by hailstorm in the month of March, 1990.

(b) and (c). The primary responsibility for providing relief in the event of any natural calamity rests with the State Government. The Central Government only supplements the efforts of the State Government. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has taken steps to provide necessary assistance to the affected people. They have not asked for any Central assistance for meeting the expenditure on relief operations for this calamity.

**Benami Accounts in Post Offices in Ayodhya and Faizabad**

5554. SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large amount of deposits in benami accounts in post offices in Ayodhya and Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) whether Government propose to utilise the unclaimed amount lying in post offices for the developmental works of that area?



**THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K P UNNIKISHNAN)** (a) No, Sir. There are no benami accounts in Post Office Savings Banks at Ayodhya and Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh to the best of the knowledge of Postal Administration

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a)

(c) 75% of the net small savings collections in a state are released as long term loans to that state for meeting developmental expenditure

[English]

**Installation of Telephone Exchanges in Dhankanal district of Orissa**

5555 SHRIBHAJAMAN BEHERA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Telephone Exchanges installed/proposed to be installed with capacities and time frame along with the number of persons on the waitlist in Dhankanal District of Orissa, and

(b) the action taken/proposed to be taken to provide STD link and more channels to the Industrial Towns of Dhankanal District?

**THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K P UNNIKISHNAN)** (a) As on 31 3 90 there are 29 exchanges having 3102 lines capacity and 78 applicants in waiting list in Dhankanal Distt of Orissa Two nos. of MAX III exchanges of 9 lines and 25 lines capacity each are proposed to be commissioned during 1990-91, subject to availability of equipment

(b) STD facility already exists at Dhankanal Talcher, Angul and Nalconagar. 3 more

out-going as well as incoming channels are proposed to be added during 1990-1991, for Nalconagar provision of STD facility to another industrial Town Kanha is planned during 8th plan subject to availability of equipment

**Subsidy on Fertilizers**

5556 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATEL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the subsidy given on fertilizers during 1988-89 and 1989-90,

(b) the names of fertilizers covered under the subsidy scheme, and

(c) the names of the units engaged in the production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL)** (a) The total amount of subsidy given on indigenously produced fertilizers and imported fertilizers including freight subsidy during 1988-89 and 1989-90 was Rs 3200 70 crores and Rs 4601 00 crores respectively

(b) The names of fertilizers covered under the retention price and subsidy scheme are

- (i) Urea
- (ii) Diammonium Phosphate (DAP)
- (iii) Ammonium Sulphate (AS)
- (iv) Ammonium Chloride (AC)
- (v) Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN)
- (vi) Complex fertilizers like NP & NPK

of the following grades:

16:20:0            14:28:14

20:8:20.8:0       14:35:14

20:20:20          15:15:15

28:28:0           17:17:17

10:26:26          19:19:19

12:32:16

(vii) Single Super Phosphate (SSP)

(c) The names of the units engaged in the production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers are given in the statement attached.

#### STATEMENT

*Manufactures of Nitrogenous fertilizers, Ammonia Urea, Ammonium Sulphate, Ammonium Chloride, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate.*

1. Deepak Fertilizer & Petrochemicals Ltd.
2. Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.
3. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.
4. Gujarat State Fertilizers Co. Ltd.
5. Gujarat Narmada Valley Ferts. Co. Ltd.
6. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.
7. ICI (India) Ltd.
8. Indian Farmers Fertilizer cooperative Ltd.

9. Indo Gulf Fertilizer & Chemical Co. Ltd.

10. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.

11. Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.

12. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.

13. National Fertilizers Ltd.

14. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

15. Punjab National Fertilizers Co. Ltd.

16. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.

17. Steel Authority of India Ltd.

18. Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.

19. Southern Petro-Chemicals Industries Corpn. Ltd.

20. Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.

21. Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.

22. Cyanides & Chemicals

23. Hari Fertilizers

24. TISCL

*Manufactures of Phosphatic Fertilizers NP, NPK, DAP.*

1. Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

2. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.

3. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (Nitro-phosphate group of

- plants of Haldia not yet commissioned).
4. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.
  5. Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.
  6. Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.
  7. Gujarat State Fertilizers Co. Ltd.
  8. Southern Petro Chemicals Industries Corpn. Ltd.
  9. Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.
  10. Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd.
  11. EID Parry India Ltd.
  12. Hindustan Lever Limited
  13. Godavari Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.
- Single Super Phosphate (SSP) Units*
1. Adarsh Chemicals Ltd. (Old), Udhna, Surat, Gujarat.
  2. Adarsh Chemicals Ltd. (Nes) Udhna Surat, Gujarat.
  3. Agro Chem Punjab Ltd. Chandigarh.
  4. Andhra Fertilizers Ltd., Vijayawada (A. P.)
  5. Andhra Sugars Ltd., Tanuku (A.P.)
  6. Anil Starch Products Ltd., Bhavnagar, Gujarat.
  7. Anish Chemicals Ltd., Ahmedabad.
  8. Awadh Fertilizers (P) Ltd.,
9. Assam State Ferts. & Chems. Ltd., Chandrapur, Assam.
  10. Bharat Chemicals Indus. Ltd., Bombay (Maziwada)
  11. Bharat Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Alwar (Rajasthan).
  12. Bharat Fertilizers Indus. Ltd. Bombay (Wada).
  13. Bhilai Engg. Corpn Ltd. Bilaspur (M.P.).
  14. Bihar State Superphosphate Factory, Dhanbad.
  15. Brij Fertilizers (P) Ltd. Shikohabad (U.P.).
  16. Charota Agro Chemicals & Ferts. (P) Ltd. Baroda.
  17. Coimbatore Pioneer Ferts. Ltd. Coimbatore.
  18. Dee Bee Agro Products (P) Ltd. Nagpur.
  19. D.M.C.C. Ambarnath, Maharashtra.
  20. D.M.C.C. Kumhari, Madhya Pradesh.
  21. East Coast Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., Kalma.
  22. E.I.D. Parry (I) Ltd., Dare House, Madras.
  23. F.A.C.T., Cochin.
  24. Gammon-Fer-Chems Ltd., Belagula, Karnatak (closed).

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| 25. | Ganges Ferts. & Chems, Kanpur.                         | 42. | Madan Madhev Vertilizers (P) Ltd. Fatehgarh (UP).             |
| 26. | Girraj Ferts. (P) Ltd. Shikohabad (UP).                | 43. | Madhuvan Chemicals & Ferts. (P) Ltd. Udaipur.                 |
| 27. | Gujarat Superphosphate Indus. (P) Ltd., Ahmedabad.     | 44. | Maharashtra Agro Inds. Development Corpn. Prabhadevi, Bombay. |
| 28. | Grawmore Ferts. (P) Ltd., Baroda, Gujarat.             | 45. | Mittal Fertilizers Ltd. Rai Bareli (UP).                      |
| 29. | Harshvardhan Chems. & Minerals Ltd. Jaipur.            | 46. | Modern Agro Chemical Indus. (P) Ltd. Punjab.                  |
| 30. | Hindustan Copper Ltd. Khetri (Raj.).                   | 47. | Multitech International Ltd. Dharuhera, Haryana.              |
| 31. | Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur                           | 48. | Munak Chemicals Ltd. Bhatinda, Punjab.                        |
| 32. | H.S.B. Ferts. (P) Ltd. Shehpur, Garshanker, Hoshiapur. | 49. | Natraj Organics Ltd. Muzaffarnagar (UP).                      |
| 33. | Indag Products (P) Ltd. Guddalore, Tamilnadu.          | 50. | Neera Chems. & Ferts. (P) Ltd. Ghaziabad.                     |
| 34. | Jayshree Chems & Ferts. Calcutta (Unit-I).             | 51. | Nitin Chemicals & Fertilizers (P) Ltd., Chandigarh.           |
| 35. | Jayshree Chems & Ferts. Calcutta (Unit-II).            | 52. | Naval Fertilizers (P) Ltd. Maharashtra.                       |
| 36. | Jayshree Chems & Ferts. Calcutta (Unit-III).           | 53. | Oriental Carbon & Chems. Ltd. Dharuhera, Haryana.             |
| 37. | Kashi Urvarak (P) Ltd Jagdispur (UP).                  | 54. | Paushak Ltd., Baroda.   |
| 38. | Khatan Chems & Ferts M.G. Road, Indore.                | 55. | Phosphate Co. Ltd. Rishra, Calcutta.                          |
| 39. | Kothari Industrial Corpn. Ltd. Tamilnadu.              | 56. | Phosphate India, Debari Udaipur (Raj.).                       |
| 40. | Krishna Industrial Corpn. Ltd. Nidadavole (AP):        | 57. | Pragati Fertilizers Ltd. Vizag (AP)                           |
| 41. | Liberty Pesticides & Ferts. (P) Ltd. Udaipur.          | 58. | Rama Fertilizers Ltd. Junagarh, Gujarat.                      |

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| <p>59. Rama Phosphates Ltd. R.N.T. Marg, Indore.</p> <p>60. Rama Krishi Rasayan Ltd. Loni Kalbhor, Poone.</p> <p>61. Ramganga Fertilizers Ltd. Gajraula (UP).</p> <p>62. Rampur Distillery &amp; Chems. Co. Ltd. Rampur (U.P.).</p> <p>63. Raashi Fertilizers Ltd. Distt. Nasik, Maharashtra.</p> <p>64. Shurvi Colour Chems., Udaipur.</p> <p>65. Shaw Wallace &amp; Co. Ltd. Avadi, Madras</p> <p>66. Shivalik Ferts. Ltd. Railmajra, Roper (Punjab).</p> <p>67. Shree Acids &amp; Chems Ltd. Gajraula (UP).</p> <p>68. Shree Behariji Ferts. (P) Kanpur (Dehat).</p> <p>69. Shrinivas Fertilizer Ltd. Garamachia, Jhansi (UP).</p> <p>70. Shriram Foods &amp; Ferts., Delhi. (since closed).</p> <p>71. Shri Durga Bansal Ferts. Ltd. Faizabad (UP).</p> <p>72. Surya Phosphate Ltd. Koderma, Bihar.</p> <p>73. Trimurtee Ferts. Ltd. Kanpur Dehat), (UP).</p> <p>74. Tulsii Ferts. &amp; Chems (P) Ltd. Patna.</p> <p>75. Udaipur Phosphates Ltd. Udaipur.</p> | <p>76. Unialkem Fertilizers Ltd. Distt. Raisen (MP).</p> <p>77. Varinder Agro Chems. Ltd. Barnala (Punjab).</p> <p>78. Vijay Fertilizers (P) Ltd. Mohanagar (UP).</p> <p>79. Vidarbha Phosphate &amp; Ferts. Nagpur.</p> <p>80. Jayshree (Magarwara) Ferts. &amp; Chems. Unnao (UP).</p> <p>81. Pyrites, Phosphate &amp; Chemicals, Amjhore, Bihar.</p> |
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**Construction of all Weather Road  
Between Nemo-Padum (J & K)**

5557. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project for construction of an all weather link road between Nemo in Leh (Ladakh) district and Padum in Zanskar sub-division of Kargir district has been submitted to Union Government by State Government;

(b) whether Union Government have proposed to State Government to initiate proposal under the Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme; and

(c) if so, the latest position of the project?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Initially the State Government projected this work under the programme of State roads of Economic Importance. Keep-

ing in view the resource constraint under E & I programme, the State Government was requested to include this work under their Central Road Fund programme as it was anticipated that the Central Road Fund will be substantially augmented. This anticipated augmentation has not taken place and the State Govt. also has not responded to the suggestion to include the project under Central Road Fund Scheme.

[*Translation*]

### **Production of Oilseeds**

5558. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual production of oilseeds like Mustard, Til, Chukli, Arandi except groundnut during the last three years till date and the share of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra of this production, separately;

(b) whether the production of crops of

the oilseeds during the aforesaid period has met the requirement of the country.

(c) if not, the quantity and price of different oilseeds imported alongwith the names of countries from where these imports were made; and

(d) the steps taken to increase production of oilseeds in the country?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Statement-I giving the estimated all-India production of rapeseed & mustard, Sesamum (til), Linseed (Chukli/Alsi) and Castorseed (Arandi) during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 along with the share of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra is attached.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Oilseeds, as such, are not imported. Instead, the edible oils are imported to meet the excess demand in the country. The names of countries from where the imports of edible oils were made are as follows:

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<i>Crude Soyabean Oil:-</i>	Agrentina, Belgium, Brazil, France, Netherlands, Paraguay, Spain & USA.
<i>Crude Rapeseed Oil:-</i>	Belgium, Canada, France, Germany (FRG), Netherlands, Sweden & U. K.
<i>Crude Sunflower Oil:-</i>	Argentina, France & USA.
<i>Neutralised Palm Oil:-</i>	Malaysia.
<i>Refined Bleached Deodorised Palm Oil/Palmolein :-</i>	Indonesia & Malaysia.

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Statement - II giving imports of edible oils by State Trading Corporation (STC) during the last three years is at attached.

(d) In order to supplement the efforts of States, two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely, National Oilseeds Development

Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) are being implemented in important oilseeds producing States for increasing the production of Oilseeds. Financial assistance is provided under these Projects the States for produc-

tion and distribution of quality seeds, plant protection measures, distribution of improved farm implements and sprinkler sets and organising demonstrations of improved technology, etc.

## STATEMENT - I

(Production '000 tonnes)

Crop	State	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Rapeseed &amp; Mustard</b>	Madhya Pradesh	208	329	393
	Orissa	65	65	72
	Maharashtra	3	1	1
<b>Sesamum (Til)</b>	All-India	2605	3455	4412
	Madhya Pradesh	20	44	58
	Orissa	144	146	139
<b>Linseed (Chukil/Aisi)</b>	Maharashtra	49	65	78
	All-India	448	583	667
	Madhya Pradesh	125	179	126
	Orissa	13	15	15



<i>Crop</i>	<i>State</i>	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
	Maharashtra	39	56	56
	All-India	317	393	349
<i>Castorseed (Arandi)</i>	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1
	Orissa	18	18	17
	Maharashtra	2	2	2
	All-India	230	195	417

**STATEMENT - II***Imports of Edible Oils by STC Oil- Yearwise*

<i>Oil year (November-October)</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Quantity (Lakh MTs)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Unit price per Mts in Rs.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1986-87	RBDPL	6.85	310.64	4535
	RDPO	0.66	28.74	4355
	RSO	2.81	121.67	4330
	SBO	2.98	134.24	4505
	NPO	1.67	72.38	4334
		14.97	667.67	4460
1987-88	RBDPL	8.42	475.53	5648
	RDPO	0.84	47.81	5692
	RSO	3.02	176.01	5828
	SBO	3.91	233.10	5962

<i>Oil year (November-October)</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Quantity (Lakh MTs)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Unit price per Mts in Rs.</i>
1	2	3	4	5
	NPO	0.93	63.68	6847
	SFO	0.80	43.90	5488
	Refined RSO	0.15	11.33	7553
	Refined SBO	0.12	9.68	8067
		18.19	1060.95	5833
	RBDPL	2.82	169.03	6000
	RSO	0.33	23.46	7024
	NPO	0.30	19.31	6458
	RRSO	0.17	18.79	11252
	RSBO	0.11	15.12	13826
		3.73	245.71	6594
1988-89				

Oil year (November-October)	Oil	Quantity (Lakh MTs)	Value (Rs. in crores)	Unit price per Mts in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1989-90 Upto March, 1990	RBDPL	1.51	81.75	5114

*Name of Imported Oils*

SBO — Soyabean Oil	RBDPL — Refined Bleached Deodorised Palmolein
RSO — Rapeseed Oil	RBDPO — Refined bleached Deodorised Palm Oil
P.O. — Palm Oil	NPO — Neutralised Palm Oil
CSFO — Crude Sunflower Oil	RBDCCN — Refined bleached deodorised coconut oil.
SFO — Sunflower Oil	RSBO — Refined Soyabean oil.

[English]

**New Bridge connecting western side of Cochin city with Cochin Port**

5559. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the safety period of the Mattanchery bridge connecting the western side of the Cochin city with the Cochin Port is over;

(b) if so, whether a new bridge is proposed to be constructed; and

(c) the steps taken by Cochin Port Authorities to ensure the safety of the bridge for regular traffic?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) The Mattancherry bridge is about 50 years old and is weak and narrow. There is no specific safety period for the bridge.

(b) There is no proposal for the Cochin Post Trust to construct a new bridge in replacement of the existing one.

(c) In order to ensure safety of the bridge, the port has imposed load restrictions on the vehicles using the bridge. Regular maintenance of the bridge is attended to by Cochin Port Trust.

A number of representations and suggestions to re build the bridge have been received recently and these proposals would be examined.

**Refusal of Auto-Rickshaw Drivers to take Passengers for Short Distance**

5560. SHRI P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether auto-rickshaw drivers at the railway stations in Delhi/New Delhi often refuse to take passengers for short distance and quite often overcharge the passengers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to put a stop to this practice?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Several such complaints have been received by the Delhi Police and State Transport Authority.

(b) Delhi Administration has intimated that plain clothes staff have been deployed at vulnerable places and the erring drivers are prosecuted. Strict action is taken against the violators of permit conditions. On conviction by a Court, the permit is suspended upto 30 days and the vehicle is impounded. Free postage complaint cards are distributed to the public at important places like Railway Stations, ISBT etc. The Delhi Traffic Police have an assistance booth at the Railway Stations to ensure that the passengers are not harassed by the auto-rickshaw and taxi drivers.

[Translation]

**S.T.D. Facility in Gujarat**

5561. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide STD facility to Botad, Gaddha, Dhambuka, Bavla, Mandal, Viramgaon and Sanad in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, by what time this facility is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

TIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The S.T.D. facility at Botad has been provided recently. Remaining stations are proposed to be provided with this facility progressively during the 8th plan period subject to the availability of equipment.

[English]

**Retirement benefit to Erstwhile Employees of Rivers Steam Navigation Company**

5562. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rivers Steam Navigation Company Limited was taken over and merged with Central Inland Water Transport Corporation;

(b) whether employees of the erstwhile Rivers Steam Navigation Company were also taken back and their services have been considered as continuous;

(c) whether these employees are getting all retirement benefits; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). The Rivers Steam Navigation Company Limited (R.S.N. Company) was a Sterling company incorporated in England in 1914. On 6.2.1965, Government of India acquired all the shares of R.S.N. Company. The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (CIWTC) was set up in February, 1967. Board on a Scheme of Arrangement approved by Calcutta High Court on 3.5.1967, the assets and only some of the liabilities of the R.S.N. Company were taken over by the

CIWTC. The Scheme of Arrangement provided, *inter alia*, that the CIWTC would take as many of the staff and labour of the R.S.N. Company as as possible under the circumstances. In accordance with the Scheme of Arrangement, the R.S.N. Company declared closure on 3.5.1967. Thereafter, a majority of the employees out of 8170 employees of R.S.N. Company were given employment by CIWTC on fresh terms and conditions and they were taken as new entrants.

(c) and (d). Those employees who joined CIWTC as new entrants are getting retirement benefits at the time of their retirement from CIWTC. However, gratuity is being paid separately for their service under R.S.N. Company and separately for their service under CIWTC.

**Audited of Cooperative Banks and Societies**

5563. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi has not conducted audit in respect of Cooperative Banks, Societies, etc., consequent to which a large number of people have been cheated and facing financial crisis;

(b) if so, the details of Cooperative Banks, Societies, etc., whose accounts remain to be audited as yet;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of action taken or contemplated in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (d). The Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi gets the accounts of

Societies with turnover of more than Rs. 3 lakhs audited every year by Chartered Accountants and the remaining societies by his own departmental staff. Out of 4261 societies working in Delhi, audit has been completed up to 1988-89 in respect of 2237 societies and serious irregularities were pointed out only in respect of a few audited societies. Inspections/Enquiries have been ordered in such cases under Sections 54 and 55 respectively of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1973. Audit in respect of the remaining 2024 Societies is in progress, which is a continuous process.

The audit of National Confederation of Bank Employees Staff Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society which was registered in 1981, could not be conducted during the 3 years from 1984-85 to 1986-87 for want of upto date writing of account books. Following receipt of serious complaints, the society has been brought under liquidation and the liquidator has started settling the claims. Enquiry Officer has also been appointed simultaneously for fixing individual liability of the officials of the Managing Committee.

### **Agricultural Farms**

5564. SHRIRAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agricultural Farms in the country and their location;

(b) the profit/loss incurred by these farms during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposals to start any new farms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) The details of Farm under the

control of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are enclosed in the statement-I attached.

(b) The information with regard to profit/loss of these farms during the three years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 is indicated in the statement-II attached.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal under active consideration of Government for starting a new farm through the National Seeds Corporation/State Farms Corporation of India/Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration and Central Fodder Seed Production Farm.

### **STATEMENT-I**

(a) *Farms being managed by the State Farms Corporation of India*

1. Central State Farm, Suratgarh (Rajasthan)
2. Central State Farm, Sardargarh (Rajasthan)
3. Central State Farm, Jetsar (Rajasthan)
4. Central State Farm, Ladhawal (Punjab)
5. Central State Farm, Hissar (Haryana)
6. Central State Farm, Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh)
7. Central State Farm, Rae Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)
8. Central State Farm, Cannanore (Kerala)
9. Central State Farm, Chengam (Tamil Nadu)

10. Central State Farm, Raichur (Karnataka)
  11. Central State Farm, Kokilabari (Assam)
  12. Central State Farm, Mizoram (Mizoram)
  13. Central State Farm, Barpeta (Assam)
- (b) *Farms being managed by the National Seeds Corporation*
1. Nandikotkur (Andhra Pradesh)
  2. Bangalore (Karnataka)
  3. Sainj (Himachal Pradesh)
- (c) *Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration and Central Fodder Seed Production Farms*
1. Shehama, Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)
  2. Hissar (Haryana)
  3. Suratgarh (Rajasthan)
  4. Gandhinagar (Gujarat)
  5. Mamidipally, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
  6. Alamadhi, Madras (Tamil Nadu)
  7. Kalyani (West Bengal)
  8. Hessarghatta (Karnataka)



## STATEMENT - II

## Profit/Loss of S.F.C.I. Farms during the last three years

Farms	(Rs in lakhs)						
	1986-87 Profit/Loss		1987-88 Profit/Loss		1988-89 Profit/Loss		
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Suratgarh	(+)	3 18	(-)	26 97	(+)	154 96	
Sardargarh	(+)	14 75	(-)	18 05	(+)	109 32	
Jetsar	(+)	50 45	(-)	31 74	(-)	48 17	
Hissar	(+)	36 60	(+)	72 95	(-)	74 18	
Ladhowal	(-)	15 09	(-)	13 50	(-)	6 08	
Bahraich	(-)	32 89	(-)	52 95	(+)	3 71	
Raebareli	(-)	8 10	(-)	12 24	(-)	13 46	
Raichur	(-)	42 50	(-)	66 79	(-)	61 35	
Cannanore	(+)	1 89	(-)	6 11	(-)	42 58	

Farms	1986-87 Profit/Loss		1987-88 Profit/Loss		1988-89 Profit/Loss	
1	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kokilabari (Including Barpeta)	(+)	11.63	(+)	9.52	(+)	3.64
Chengam	(+)	2.30	(+)	6.01	(-)	30.68
Mizoram	(-)	16.47	(-)	22.95	(-)	20.01
(B) Profit/loss of N.S.C. farms during the last three years						
Nandikotkur	(-)	0.86	(-)	19.60	(-)	20.20
Bangalore	(-)	5.71	(-)	4.08	(-)	5.49
Sainj	(-)	0.14	(+)	0.20	(-)	0.53

(C) *Profit/loss of C.F.S.P.F. and R.S.F.P.D.*

Three stations/farms were established as departmental farms to promote and transfer the technology on all aspects of fodder production, conservation and utilisation and not aimed for commercial activities. Earning of profit/loss by these stations/farms, therefore, does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Obsolete Vehicles Plying in Delhi**

5565. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of motor vehicles found unfit for plying on roads during the last six months in Delhi; and

(b) the action taken on such motor vehicle owners in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has intimated that from Oct., 1989 to March 1990, 19250 vehicles were found unfit and were not issued the Certificate of fitness. The enforcement staff of Directorate of Transport prosecuted 3137 vehicles plying on road without the valid certificate of fitness.

[*English*]

**Crop Insurance Scheme**

5566. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the difficulties faced by the farmers in getting compensation for crop losses under crop insurance scheme due to determination to loss on the basis of area wise crop cutting experiments; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to limit the crop cutting experiment to village level to determine the losses for giving benefit of the crop insurance?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Since the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) is an area based scheme, crop loss/short-fall in yield vis-a-vis the guaranteed yield for determining the indemnities payable to the farmers is determined on area basis by conducting crop cutting experiments at the end of every season. In other words, the yield of a farmer is reflected under the CCIS in an area notified thereunder and not on individual basis.

(b) Under the CCIS, the area to be notified under the scheme in a State (also known as defined area) is selected and notified by the State Governments. State Governments are free to notify any area for implementation for the insured crops under the CCIS provided they have the yield data for the last 5 years as also the capability of conducting 16 crop cutting experiments at the end of every season in the area notified there under. Thus, the unit area for implementation of the CCIS may be district, tehsil, taluka, block, or other smaller contiguous area subject to the above conditions.

**Establishment of Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute in Orissa**

5567. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the establishment of a Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute in Orissa;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]**Communal Riots**

5568. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise numbers of people killed in communal riots during the last three years;

(b) Government's policy with regard to giving assistance to the dependents of people killed in communal riots;

(c) the State-wise assistance provided to such dependents during the last three years; and

(d) whether fine has been imposed as per the rules in those localities where communal riots have been taken place during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) A statement is annexed.

(b) to (d). The Central Government has issued guidelines to the State Governments/UTs for providing relief measures to the victims of communal violence and also for taking recourse to punitive action in serious cases of communal violence. Since law and order is a State subject, the actual implementation of these guidelines comes within the purview of the various State Governments.

**STATEMENT**

*Statement showing the number of persons killed in major communal riots in the country during the last three years*

<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Bihar	—	—	491
Gujarat	31	—	4
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	13
Karnataka	—	6	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	28
Maharashtra	—	23	1
Rajasthan	—	—	33
Uttar Pradesh	289	37	37

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	—	14	—
Delhi	11	—	—
Total	331	80	607

[English]

**Installation of Automatic Telephone Exchange at Chumokedima, Nagaland**

5569. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for installation of an Automatic Digital Telephone Exchange at Chumokedima, Nagaland; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will start functioning?

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

(b) During 1991-92 subject to availability of equipment.

**Offices of Delhi Administration Observing six days a week**

5570. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain public dealing offices of Delhi Administration are observing six days a week;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to

introduce six days a week functioning in some more such offices in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Proposals for Promotion of Seeds**

5571. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various developmental proposal for promotion of seeds in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra are pending clearance of the National Seeds Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

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

**Reconstitution of Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee**

5572. SHRIGUMAN MALLODHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-constitute the Telephone Advisory Committee for Delhi;

(b) if so, when will it be re-constituted; and

(c) whether Government propose to include retired Government servants who are social workers also in the re-constituted Telephone Advisory Committee and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The policy on constitution of Telephone Advisory Committees is being reviewed. The Committee for Delhi will be reconstituted after the policy is finalised.

#### **Purchasing of Groundnut Oil by NDDB**

5573. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAI AH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether groundnut oil purchase made by NDDB at terminal markets has helped the growers in getting proper price for their produce; and

(b) if not, whether Government are contemplating to purchase groundnut oil through NDDB at producing centres directly?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). NDDB buys groundnut oil from the open market both at terminal centres like Bombay and producing centres like Rajkot, Madras, Hyderabad and Bangalore as well as from the cooperatives associated with it at ruling market prices. Since the oil available in the terminal markets is supplied from the producing centres, the prices paid

for oil purchases at terminal markets get reflected as higher oil prices in producing centres and thereby as better prices to growers. Simultaneously, to ensure remunerative prices to farmers purchase of groundnuts is undertaken through the oilseeds growers cooperatives associated with NDDB.

[*Translation*]

#### **Elections to Delhi State Co-operative Bank Limited**

5574. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether elections to the Delhi State Co-operative Bank Limited have not been held for the last several years;

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

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

(d) whether complaints about irregularities in the Bank have been received;

(e) if so, action taken in this regard; and

(f) if no action was taken the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). The elections to the Delhi State Co-operative Bank Limited were last held in January, 1985. The Delhi Administration proposed amendments to the bye-laws of the Bank relating to election and composition of the Board of Directors. This has been challenged in the Hon'ble High Court, Delhi and the matter is presently *sub-judice*.

(d) to (f). The Delhi Administration has received complaints about the working of the

Bank and is taking appropriate action as per the Law.

[English]

### Dual Citizenship to NRI's

5575. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant dual citizenship to NRIs;

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands at present;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of SAARC countries who have granted status of dual citizenship to their non-resident natives settled overseas?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). The Constitution does not recognise the concept of dual citizenship.

(d) Pakistan, Bangladesh and Maldives grant dual citizenship to their expatriates abroad. Sri Lanka also does so but on a selective basis. According to available information, no other country belonging to the SAARC permits dual nationality.

### Transfer of Telephone of Consumers from One City to another

5576. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry/Department has received a recommendation of the Telecommunication Advisory Committee Uttar Pradesh Circle regarding the transfer of tele-

phone of consumers from one city to another; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to implement the same?

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

(b) There is no proposal to permit transfer of telephone from one city to another.

### College of Fisheries at Veraval (Gujarat)

5577. SHRI G.K. SHEKHADA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a College of Fisheries at Veraval in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). Sir, Gujarat Agricultural University proposes to establish a College of Fisheries in the Junagadh zone. The potential places for the location of the College are Veraval, Mongrol and Okha. The final location of the College is to be decided by the Gujarat Agricultural University and the State Government of Gujarat.

### Construction of Fishery Harbours

5578. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to construct more fishery harbours along the East and West coasts to exploit the sea

wealth with a view to create employment opportunities to fishermen;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to start training centres for the fishermen to operate trawlers for deep-sea fishing and also to provide financial help to them in purchasing modern fishing boats; and

(d) the effective steps taken to prevent foreign fishing boats from intruding into the Indian territorial waters?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Proposal for construction of fishery harbour at Paradip on East coast at an estimated cost of Rs. 28.34 crore was sanctioned in February, 1990. Government have also taken a decision in principle to develop two more fishery harbours on the West coast.

(c) The Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical Engineering and Training under the Ministry of Agriculture with its headquarters at Cochin and through its Units at Madras and Visakhapatnam conducts regular courses for training in adequate number of Deck and Engine Room Officers required for operation of deep sea fishing vessels. The Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India (SCICI) provides credit facilities for purchase of deep sea fishing vessels at concessional rate of interest. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development provides refinancing facilities also for purchase of deep sea fishing vessels funded by scheduled commercial banks.

(d) The Coast Guard is empowered to take strict measures against foreign fishing vessels found poaching in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone under the Maritime Zones of India (MZI) Act 1981.

### **Poultry Feed for Broiler Chicken**

5579. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Malori' bus plant with botanical name 'Rumex Hastatus' is good as a poultry feed for broiler chicken;

(b) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has examined the possibilities of undertaking research on this plant at Solan (Himachal Pradesh);

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to popularise this feed in the country?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) Sir. The attention of the Government has been drawn to a report filed by a correspondent of Mandi (HP) regarding the utility of the 'Malori' plant as a poultry feed.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise.

### **Security for Areas Close to International Border**

5580. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete plans of civil defence for the safety of civilian population residing in the areas close to International borders;

(b) whether any measures have been introduced for the positive involvement of the residents of the border areas and take them into confidence in this respect; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not,



the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). The Civil Defence measures are taken according to the categories of the towns as made in consultation with Ministry of Defence. Civil Defence is a voluntary Organisation and the volunteers are enrolled, trained from the local population in the categorised towns. There are units at the State and district levels.

### Alternative Farming

5581. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies have been undertaken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to evolve alternative farming systems to suit the different agro-climatic conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which this farming system will be implemented in rural areas?

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

(b) Studies have provided alternative cropping systems for shallow, marginal and infertile soils. These farming systems encompass growing of agricultural crops forming staple food crops of the region along with appropriate grasses and multipurpose trees, which can provide fodder, fuel, fruit and timber. Such a diversified farming would provide a cushion against the risk involved in failure of agricultural crops under frequent weather aberrations met with in rainfed agriculture.

(c) The diversified rainfed farming as indicated above is being propagated through 47 model watershed development programmes. A National Watershed Development Programme for rainfed agriculture is being implemented in 99 districts.

### Indians Living Overseas

5582. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Indian citizens living overseas, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): Estimated country-wise figures of Indian citizens living overseas according to available information as on 1.10.1989 are given in the attached statement.

### STATEMENT

*Estimated figures of Indian citizens living overseas as on 1.10.1989*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Country</i>	<i>Indian Citizens</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Afghanistan	80
2.	Algeria	300
3.	Angola	1

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1	2	3
4.	Anguilla	N.A.
5.	Antigua and Barbuda	24
6.	Argentina	130
7.	Australia	26,060
8.	Austria	2,858
9.	Bahamas	685
10.	Bahrain	87,079
11.	Bangladesh	185
12.	Barbados	45
13.	Belgium	2,714
14.	Belize	50
15.	Benin	250
16.	Bhutan	70,000
17.	Boliva	200
18.	Botswana	1,600
19.	Brazil	N.A.
20.	Brunei	1,500
21.	Bulgaria	127
22.	Burkina Faso	5
23.	Burma	7,945
24.	Burundi	75
25.	Cameroun	250
26.	Canada	1,34,310

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1	2	3
27.	Cayman Island	17
28.	Central African Republic	8
29.	Chad	Nil
30.	Chile	180
31.	China	42
32.	Colombia	53
33.	Comores	180
34.	Congo	15
35.	Costa Rica	9
36.	Cuba	2
37.	Cyprus	206
38.	Czechoslovakia	94
39.	Denmark	700
40.	Dominica	12
41.	Djibouti	290
42.	Ecuador	7
43.	Egypt	600
44.	El Salvador	5
45.	Equatorial Guinea	10
46.	Ethopia	2,450
47.	Fiji	480
48.	Finland	144
49.	France	4,500

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1	2	3
50.	Gabon	10
51.	Gambia	54
52.	Guatemala	8
53.	Germany (FRG)	34,800
54.	Germany (GDR)	120
55.	Ghana	1,171
56.	Greece	2,500
57.	Grenada	21
58.	Guinea	8
59.	Guyana	146
60.	Hong Kong	16,659
61.	Hungary	43
62.	Ice Land	6
63.	Indonesia	10,000
64.	Iran	3,700
65.	Iraq	10,000
66.	Ireland	350
67.	Italy	3,500
68.	Ivory Coast	144
69.	Jamaica	1,000
70.	Japan	2,600
71.	Jordan	3,500
72.	Kampuchea	25

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1	2	3
73.	Kenya	7,500
74.	Korea (Republic of)	363
75.	Kuwait	1,61,595
76.	Laos PDR	66
77.	Lebanon	12,000
78.	Lesotho	200
79.	Liberia	5,380
80.	Libya	20,000
81.	Luxembourg	70
82.	Malagasy Republic	7,500
83.	Malawi	300
84.	Malaysia	1,75,000
85.	Maldives	N.A.
86.	Malta	40
87.	Mali	10
88.	Mauritius	229
89.	Mexico	97
90.	Mongolia	1
91.	Montserrat	14
92.	Morocco	400
93.	Mozambique	1,000
94.	Nauru	136
95.	Nepal	1,50,000

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1	2	3
96.	Netherlands	4,000
97.	Netherlands Antilles	356
98.	New Zealand	664
99.	Nicaragua	5
100.	Niger	18
101.	Nigeria	23,000
102.	Norway	3,118
103.	Oman	1,79,960
104.	Pakistan	622
105.	Panama	1,660
106.	Paraguay	16
107.	Papua New Guinea	276
108.	Peru	120
109.	Philippines	7,500
110.	Poland	113
111.	Portugal	800
112.	Qatar	45,000
113.	Reunion Island	153
114.	Rumania	8
115.	Rwanda	100
116.	Saudi Arabia	4,00,000
117.	Senegal	52
118.	Seychelles	120

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1	2	3
119.	Sierra Leone	600
120.	Singapore	2,600
121.	Somalia	55
122.	South Africa	6,000
123.	Spain	6,800
124.	Sri Lanka	1,31,482
125.	St. Kitts Nevis	7
126.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	36
127.	St. Lucia	63
128.	Sudan	1,780
129.	Suriname	70
130.	Swaziland	80
131.	Sweden	1,540
132.	Switzerland	2,515
133.	Syrian Arab Republic	60
134.	Tanzania	5,000
135.	Thailand	10,000
136.	Togo	82
137.	Tonga	20
138.	Trinidad and Tobago	281
139.	Tunisia	40
140.	Turkey	11
141.	Turks and Caicos Island	5

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1	2	3
142.	Uganda	500
143.	U.A.E.	2,00,000
144.	U.K.	3,80,000
145.	U.S.A.	7,50,000
146.	U.S.S.R.	3,695
147.	Uruguay	6
148.	Vanuatu	2
149.	Venezuela	116
150.	Vietnam	20
151.	Western Samoa	Nil
152.	Y.A.R.	6,000
153.	Yemen (PDR)	750
154.	Yugoslavia	27
155.	Zaire	1,037
156.	Zambia	6,580
157.	Zimbabwe	1,500

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**Establishment of National Research Centre for Oil Palm at Palode (Kerala)**

5583. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the development of a farm under the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute's Research Centre, Palode in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to establish a National Research Centre for oil palm at Palode; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Additional land measuring about 4.54 ha: has been acquired for the Centre at Palode.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No decision regarding its location etc. has been taken.

**Commemorative Postal Stamp in Honour of Shri A.K. Gopalan**

5584. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue a commemorative postal stamp in honour of Shri A.K. Gopalan a well known freedom fighter; and

(b) if so, when the decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The stamp is proposed to be issued during 1990.

**Expansion of Telephone Exchange in Adoor**

5585. SHRI SURESH KODIKKUNNIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received for expansion of telephone exchanges in Adoor Parliamentary Constituency of Kerala; if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(b) the plan of Government for providing STD facility to Anchal, Ayoor, Kadampnad, Chandanappally Ezhankulam, Kulathoppuzha, Pooyappally and Putboor telephone exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir. There are 32 exchanges in Adoor Parliamentary Constituency of Kerala. Six exchanges have been planned for expansion during first half of 8th Plan and the remaining 26 are planned for expansion during the 2nd half of 8th Plan period subject to availability of the equipment.

(b) STD facility has been planned to be provided for all these exchanges during 8th Plan subject to availability of equipment and reliable transmission media.

**Assistance to Andhra Pradesh under special Foodgrains Production Programme**

5586. SHRI BASAVAPUNNAIAH SINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance granted to Andhra Pradesh under Special Foodgrains Production Programme during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the targets fixed and achieved during the above period, year-wise;

(c) whether any target has been fixed for 1990-91 for Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the funds earmarked as Central assistance for 1990-91 under the Spe-

cial Foodgrains Production Programme?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Special Foodgrains Production Programme was launched from Kharif, 1988 for the focus crops viz., wheat, rice, maize and pulses (gram and arhar). Andhra Pradesh is covered under SFPP (Rice) and SFPP-Pulses (Arhar only). The amount of Central assistance granted to Andhra Pradesh during the last two years has been as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Programme	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4
1.	Special Foodgrains Production Programme	351.80	336.00*
2.	Special Foodgrains Production Programme-Pulses (Arhar)	17.00	12.00

\*From 1989-90, SFPP (Rice) and SRPP have been merged.

(b) and (c). Targets and achievements during the last two years and the target fixed

for 1990-91 for Andhra Pradesh under the programme are given below:—

(in lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	Crop	1988-89		1989-90		Target for 1990-91
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Rice	83.6	105.5	93.0	Target is likely to be exceeded	110.0
2.	Pulses	6.00	6.72	6.50	7.17	6.70 (anticipated)

(d) Central assistance of Rs. 559.0 lakhs has been tentatively earmarked for Special Foodgrains Production Programme—Rice, including Special Rice Production Programme. An amount of Rs. 28.00 lakhs has been earmarked tentatively under Special Foodgrains Production Programme—Pulses.

**Supply of Drinking Water to Fluoride Affected Villages of Andhra Pradesh**

5587. SHRI BASAVAPUNNAIAH SINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project report relating to supply of drinking water to fluoride affected villages in Nalgonda, Krishna and Ananthapur district of Andhra Pradesh has been submitted to Union Government for clearance; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) Revised Project Reports for supply of drinking water to fluoride affected villages in Nalgonda and Ananthapur districts of Andhra Pradesh have been submitted by the State Government to Union Government for clearance. The revised project for Krishna district is yet to be sent by the State Government.

(b) The above two projects costing Rs. 4440 lakhs and Rs. 2255 lakhs cover 172 villages and 281 hamlets, and 166 villages and 198 hamlets having population of 2.92 lakhs and 3.11 lakhs respectively. Both the projects are under technical scrutiny.

**Naxalism in the Country**

5588. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

**SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-  
CHANDRAN:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naxalism has again erupted as a big threat to the country's security and integrity;

(b) if so, the details of Naxalite activities during the past four months; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to effectively deal with the menace?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). Andhra Pradesh and Bihar have witnessed a spurt of naxalite activities in recent years. While the extremists belonging to the people's War Group have been active in Andhra Pradesh and bordering districts of adjoining States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, in Bihar activities of the naxalite groups are concentrated mainly in the districts of Palamu, Gaya, Jehanabad, Patna, Nalanda and Hazaribagh. A total of 303 incidents of violence involving left wing extremists were reported between December 1989 and March, 1990 from the four most affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, in which 96 people were killed.

2. Public order and police, being State subjects, are primarily the concern of the State Governments. However, the Central Governments has also been rendering all possible assistance to the State Governments in the form of additional para-military forces, provision of training facilities for State Police personnel, improved communication facilities etc. The policy of the Government is to deal firmly with the various extremist elements in the country and simultaneously step up socio-economic development in the affected areas to redress the genuine griev-

ances of the local people and thus wean them away from the extremist influence.

[*Translation*]

**Autonomous State in Assam**

5589. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD:  
SHRI SHIKIHO SAMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been demand from various organisations for the constitution of an Autonomous State by merging Karbi Anglang and North Cachar Hills districts of Assam under Articles 244 (A) of the Constitution: and

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

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

(b) While the Central Government are not in favour of further re-organisation of Assam, the Government of Assam have been requested to consider a proposal to give greater autonomy to the existing District Councils.

**Rural Artisan Development Corporation**

5590. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute Rural Artisan Development Corporation for the welfare of blacksmiths, carpenters, tinkers, rural goldsmith and sculptors etc; and

(b) if so, the details and locations thereof?

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

[*English*]

**Central Rural Sanitation Programme**

5591. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by Union Government to different States under the Central Sanitation Programme during 1989-90;

(b) whether the Scheme is being implemented in 1990-91 also;

(c) if so, the fund earmarked for 1990-91, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the work done under the scheme in different States during the last years?

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Pending finalisation of revised guidelines, no funds were released to the States/UTs under Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in 1989-90.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During 1990-91, under CRSP Rs. 15.00 crores have been earmarked for States/UTs. Statewise allocation has not been decided so far.

(d) A total of 17285 sanitary latrines were constructed by the State/UTs at a total cost of Rs. 183.71 lakhs under CRSP during the last year as per reports received so far.

[*Translation*]**Allotment of Stalls, Kiosks and Shops  
In Delhi**

5292. SHRIHARISHANKAR MAHALE:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Stalls/Kiosks/Shops are  
allotted by Municipal Corporation Delhi and  
New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) if so, the number of stalls/Kiosks and

Shops allotted by MCD and NDMC during  
1987, 1988 and 1989 year-wise; and

(c) the criteria followed for making such  
allotments?

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

(b) Number of stalls/kiosks and shops  
allotted during 1987, 1988 and 1989 is as  
under:—

	1987	1988	1989
MCD	29	62	27
NDMC	103	62	121

(c) MCD allots kiosks, shops and stalls  
through public auction on licence fee basis  
NDMC also allots shops by inviting tenders  
on licence fee basis. Stalls and kiosks are  
allotted by the NDMC as a rehabilitation  
measure.

**Scarcity of Drinking Water in Tribal  
Areas of Gujarat**

5593. SHRI CHANDUBHAI  
DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-  
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of  
the acute scarcity of drinking water in tribal  
areas of Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether Government propose  
to take any special steps in this regard; and

(c) if so, the allocation proposed to be

made by Government for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND  
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI  
LAL): (a) No report has been received from  
the State Government of Gujarat about the  
acute scarcity of drinking water in tribal ar-  
eas of Gujarat.

(b) Does not arise. However, Mini-Mis-  
sion Project Areas have been taken up in  
predominantly tribal areas of Danga district  
and Dharampur Taluka of Valsad district in  
Gujarat under A National Drinking Water  
Mission. 10% of funds under Accelerated  
Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)  
are earmarked for drinking water supply for  
STs.

(c) Under ARWSP, Central Government  
had allocated Rs. 14.64 crores in 1989-90  
and the same amount of central assistance  
has been allocated for 1990-91.

*[English]***Toll Gate at Bridge over Rushikalaya River in Orissa**

5594. SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the toll gate near the bridge over the river Rushikalaya on National Highway No.5 in Orissa was opened;

(b) the toll fee collected so far; and

(c) the likely date when the toll fee will be abolished?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). From January, 1981 fees for the use of bridge over the river Rushikalaya on National Highway No. 5 in Orissa is being levied and upto February '90 a sum of Rs. 283.712 lakhs has been collected.

(c) As per the National Highways (Fee for use of Permanent Bridges) Rules, 1978 fees are intended to be levied for a limited period only and are to be discontinued as soon as the full capital cost of the bridge including interest thereon as also the maintenance and special repairs expenditure

thereon upto the date of dis-continuance of the levy of fee, have been recovered. It is not possible to specify the likely date from which the fees will be discontinued. But judging from the present trend in collection of fees it is likely that the fees will be dis-continued in 1993 or 1994.

*[Translation]***Roads and Bridges constructed in Madhya Pradesh under Central Road Fund**

5595. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads other than National Highways and number of bridges constructed in Madhya Pradesh under the Central Road Fund during last three years; and

(b) the details of road and bridge projects in Bilaspur and Raipur districts in Madhya Pradesh approved for constructed during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The details of the road length and the bridges constructed under Central Road Fund in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years are as under:—

(1) Road length completed	15.4 Km.
(2) Road length widened	11.4 Km.
(3) Road length strengthened	29.0 Km.
(4) No. of bridges completed	5 Nos.
(5) No. of culverts completed	43 Nos.
(6) Length of the parallel bypass road for Raipur town completed	29.765 Km.

(b) Besides the construction of parallel bypass road for Raipur town in Raipur Dist. approved under Central Road Fund during 1988 at an estimated cost of Rs. 132.293 lakhs amounting to Rs. 181.693 lakhs on National Highway No. 6 and 43 in Raipur Dist. have been approved during the last three years. No National Highway passes through Bilaspur District.

[English]

**Bridges over River Ichhamati at Bongaon (W.B)**

5596. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under active consideration a proposal to construct a modern Bridge over the river Ichhamati at Bongaon, North 24 Parganas district, West Bengal on the National Highway 35 replacing the existing Boat Bridge;

(b) if so, the present status of the Project; and

(c) the details of the project with estimated cost?

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

(b) and (c). Technical particulars of the bridge have already been finalised and the detailed estimate is now to be submitted by the State PWD, after complying with Ministry's comments. The bridge when constructed will have a single span of 67 m. with steel truss superstructure and RCC viaducts on either side. This work has been included in the Annual Plan of sanctions for 1990-91.

[Translation]

**Stamps on Parcels presented by Foreign Nationals**

5597. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that foreign nationals are being cheated by stamping different values on parcels and their receipts through Franking machines; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check these malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Except an isolated incident pertaining to the year 1986 at Delhi, no such incident has come to notice of Government.

(b) Working of Post Offices is monitored through surprise visits and checks and suitable remedial action is taken in such cases.

[English]

**Reported Chinese offer on Kashmir**

5598. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
SHRI ERA ANBARASU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is reported to have offered to mediate in the Kashmir problem; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

[Translation]

**Assistance for Agricultural Research to Andhra Pradesh**

**Telephone Advisory Committee in Uttar Pradesh**

5600. SHRI BASAVAPUNNAIAH SINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

5599. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to provide aid/assistance to Government of Andhra Pradesh in the projects to expand the technical know-how and to strengthen research in Agriculture; and

(a) the names of the districts in Uttar Pradesh where no telephone advisory committees exist and the reasons therefor; and

(b) if so, the nature of the aid/assistance likely to be provided to that State?

(b) by what time the telephone advisory committees are likely to be formed in those districts?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Sir, Assistance is provided for strengthening agricultural research in Andhra Pradesh through All India Coordinated Research Projection a 75:25 basis and through A.P. Cess Fund *ad-hoc* Schemes, U.S. India Fund/P.L.—480 Fund Research Project on a 100 per cent basis. Agricultural Research is also being carried out in Andhra Pradesh through the ICAR Institutes and Stations located in Andhra Pradesh. The Institutes are Central Tobacco Research Institute, Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture, National Research Centre on Sorghum and Project Directorates of Oilseeds, Rice and Poultry.

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) After the expiry of their last tenures, Telephone Advisory Committees do not exist at the following telephone districts of Uttar Pradesh:—

- (1) Agra
- (2) Allahabad
- (3) Ghaziabad
- (4) Kanpur
- (5) Lucknow
- (6) Varanasi

(b) The constitution of various Telecom/ Telephone Advisory Committees at various levels is under consideration.

For expanding technical know-how, assistance is provided to Andhra Pradesh through educational development grants and aid to the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (A.P.A.U.) and other agencies under various extension programmes viz. National Demonstration, lab to land, operational research and Krishi Vigyan Kendras. For training in research management, assistance is provided through the National Academy of



Agricultural Research Management located at Hyderabad.

present in the public and private sectors separately; and

[*Translation*]

(b) the prices fixed for various fertilizers at present and the average percentage of price rise every year during the last three years?

**Fertilizer Prices**

5601. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:  
SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The number of fertilizer plants at present in the public and private sectors is given below:

(a) the number of fertilizer factories at

*Nos. OF UNITS*

	<i>Nitrogen (Incl. Phosphatic/ complex fertilizer Plants)</i>	<i>Phosphates (SSP Plants only)</i>
Public Sector (including Coop. Sector)	35	8
Private Sector	20	82

(b) The maximum selling prices of fertilizers were revised w.e.f. 31.1.86 and have remained unchanged since then. The noti-

fied prices of different fertilizers are given below:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Fertilizer</i>	<i>Maximum Price per tonne (Net) (Rs.)</i>
1	2	3
1	Urea (46% N)	2350
2	Ammonium Sulphate (21% N)	1650
3	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (25% N)	1700
4	Di-Ammonium Phosphate (18:46:0)	3600
5	NPK (17:17:17)	2600
6	NPK (15:15:15)	2100

1	2	3
7	NPK (19:19:19)	2950
8	Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate (20:20:0)	2600
9	Nitro Phosphate (20:20:0)	2400
10	Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate (16:20:0)	2300
11	Urea Ammonium Phosphate (24:24:0)	3050
12	Urea Ammonium Phosphate (28:28:0)	3600
13	NPK (14:28:14)	3050
14	NPK (14:35:14)	3400
15	NPK (10:26:26)	2950
16	NPK (12:32:16)	3250
17	Single Super Phosphate (16% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	950
18	Single Super Phosphate (Granular) (16% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	1100
19	Ammonium Chloride (25% N)	1700
20	Anhydrous Ammonia	3770

**Repair of Mohaniya-Arrah Stretch of National Highway in Bihar**

5602. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:  
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT  
be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for carrying out repair work on National Highway between Mohaniya and Arrah stretch in Bihar during 1988-89 and 1989-90.

(b) whether the repair work on the above

stretch of the National highway had been carried out; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) During the year 1988-89 and 1989-90, a total of Rs. 117 lakhs was allocated by the State PWD for repair works on Mohaniya-Arrah Section of NH out of the total repair grant for National Highways in Bihar given by the

Ministry.

25th March, 1990;

(b) and (c). Most of the repair works have been completed. In certain stretches, works could not be completed due to constraint of funds. These are likely to be completed by June 1990.

(b) if so, the number of cases filed in the Courts in Delhi during 1987-88 and upto August 1989 under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985;

[English]

**Courts' strictures against Delhi Police personnel**

(c) the number of accused acquired in such cases during the above period and strictures passed by courts against Delhi Policemen for implicating innocent people;

5603. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(d) the action taken against those policemen; and

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Is liye police walon par karwahi Nahin Hoti" appearing in the Jansatta dated

(e) if not, the reasons for not taking action against them?

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

	<i>Cases challaned</i>	<i>Persons acquitted</i>
1987	1366	162
1988	1325	52
1989 (upto 31.8.89)	981	35

Strictures were passed by the Courts in 2 cases registered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act.

SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA  
NARASIMHA RAJA  
WADIYAR:

(d) and (e). On enquiry, it was found that the police official was not at fault in one case. In the other case, departmental enquiry has been initiated against the concerned officials.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be please to state:

**Ban on Passing of Heavy Vehicles through Delhi**

5604. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

(a) the steps taken to ban the passing of heavy trucks through Delhi During day time to improve the deteriorating traffic situation in the city; and

(b) the details of steps taken to prosecute the heavy vehicles especially buses

playing under DTC and private trucks for overspeeding, for using musical horns and for overtaking from the left etc. to bring down the rate of accidents, particularly serious and fatal accident?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 21 notifications have been promulgated by the Delhi Police to regulate movement of heavy vehicles and trucks. Imposing of a blanket ban on the movement of the trucks throughout the day time has not been considered expedient.

(b) The defaulters are challaned and punished heavily.

#### **Chartered Buses plying in Delhi**

5605. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 15 March, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 535 regarding Chartered buses plying in Delhi and state:

(a) whether passengers in addition to the ones whose names have been entered by the persons who have engaged these buses with the holders of the buses travel in Chartered buses in Delhi thereby violating the terms of permits; and

(b) if so, the number of checkings made by the enforcement authorities during the last three months and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) As a result of checking conducted by the Enforcement authorities of Directorate of Transport some such instances have come to notice.

(b) Delhi Administration has stated that they do not maintain a record of checking

made by the Enforcement authorities. However, as a result of checkings, 45 buses were prosecuted during the last three months.

[*Translation*]

#### **Job to Dependents of Deceased Employees of Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi**

5606. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether dependents of the deceased employees of the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi are given jobs in that office on compassionate grounds at an early date;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of such cases pending for the last two years and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to provide jobs to the dependents of the deceased immediately?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes Sir, as far as possible subject to their fulfilling certain conditions.

(b) In some cases due to non-availability of vacancies it has not been possible to provide jobs to the dependents of deceased employees immediately.

(c) 17 cases are pending for appointment for the last two years. The details are given in the attached statement.

(d) The names of the candidates approved for appointment are kept on the waiting list and they are offered appointment as soon as vacancies become available.

## STATEMENT

Annexure

## The Details of Cases pending for Compassionate Appointment Group 'C'

S. No.	Name of the Candidates	Name and designation of the deceased employee	Cases approved on
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Manoj Kumar	Late Sh. Daya Chand Ex SG, Technician	19.9.88
2.	Shri Raj Kumar Wadhvani	Late Mrs. Meera Wadhvani EX-Teleg. Officer Clerk	29.9.88
3.	Shri Sanjay Sarkar	Late Sh. D.K. Sarkar Ex W.D.	12.10.88
4.	Shri Manjeet	Late Shri N.K.S. Rathee Ex UDC (Ex-UDC)	-12.88
5.	Shri Sanjay Taneja	Late Shri Tara Chand Ex LSG (TA)	9.2.89
6.	Shri Sandeep Bhalla	Late Shri R.P.S. Bhalla Ex W.O.	1.3.89
7.	Shri Digamber Dutt Pandey	Late Sh. Bari Dutt Pandey Ex-Waterman	18.5.89
8.	Smt. Sashi Jain	Sh. N.C. Jain Ex JE Civil	18.9.89
9.	Smt. Pushpa Devi	Lt. Sh. Ravi Dutt Sharma Ex TL	25.7.89

S. No.	Name of the Candidates	Name and designation of the deceased employees	Cases approved on
1	2	3	4
10.	Sh. Anil Kumar	Lt. Sh. Om Prakash Sharma Ex SS(O)	23.10.89
11.	Smt. Shail Bhargava	Lt. Sh. Brij Mohan Bhargava Ex TM	23.1.89
12.	Sh. Prakash Chandra	Late Sh. Rama Nand Ex TM	1.1.90
13.	Sh. Parveen Kumar	Late Sh. Nirmal Verma Ex SS(O)	15.1.90
14.	Sh. Suresh Kumar	Late Sh. G.R. Dalvi Ex GCS Gr. 'B'	22.2.90
15.	Sh. Ravinder Kumar	Lt. Shri Umed Singh Ex NF-Jamadar	13.3.90
<i>Group 'D'</i>			
1.	Sh. Hemant Kumar	Sh. Ram Chander Ex SS(O)	9.2.90
2.	Smt. Shakuntala Devi	Sh. Nathu Lal Ex TM(O)	22.2.90

**Reduction of amount in Telephone Bills**

5607. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Area Managers of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited reduce the amount of telephone bills of telephone users in cases of inflated bill, by treating the meters out of order;

(b) if so, the number of telephone users in Delhi whose billing amount has been reduced by showing their meters out of order during the last three years; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Maintenance and construction work in P&T quarters in Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi**

5608. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any complaints about poor quality construction of P&T quarters at Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was held in those complaints and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) During the last one year, no complaint has been received regarding maintenance.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise in view of the reply as at (a) above.

**Building for Central Telegraph Office, Delhi**

5609. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount being spent on the maintenance of the old C.T.O. building in Delhi and for introduction of modern telegraph technology;

(b) the reasons for heavy expenditure;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check it;

(d) whether there is any proposal to construct a new building for the Central Telegraph Office; and

(e) if so, the time by which the construction thereof is proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) The estimated value of the project of modernisation of Telegraph services including the cost of equipment and Civil works is Rs. 3.85 crores. An amount of Rs. 1.75 lacs has been spent on the maintenance of the building during 89-90. An amount of 14 lacs will be required for the Civil works in connection with the introduction of modern telegraph technology. Out of this an amount of Rs. 3.40 lacs has already been spent.

(b) The estimated expenditure is com-

mensurate with the costs of equipments and the civil works involved.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to construct a new building for CTO on a plot of land at Janpath, New Delhi.

(c) The present status of the proposed new building for CTO is that its building plans are under submission to NDMC/U.A.C. for approval. The work for this building may start by the middle of 1991.

[English]

#### **Special Courts in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir**

5610. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether special courts have been set up to deal with riot cases in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the cases so far dealt with by them and the stage at which the cases stand at present?

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

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

#### **Statements of Iranian leaders on Kashmir issue**

5611. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI ANAND SINGH=

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the various statements of Iranian leaders against India on Kashmir issue;

(b) if so, what are the precise observations made by Iranian leaders and Government functionaries; and

(c) the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Attached herewith is a compilation of the statements, emanating from Tehran about J&K, as reported in the Iranian media, to which Government's attention has been drawn.

(c) Government's reaction has been indicated in the Official Spokesman's statement of April 4, 1990. A copy of the statement is attached.

#### **STATEMENT**

*Compilation of Iranian Statements on Developments in Kashmir Statement by Spokesman of Iranian Foreign Office on 23.1.1990*

"Following the pathetic massacre of Muslims in Kashmir the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed its deep regret and concern over this tragedy and warned against the result of such violent dealing.

Mr. Sarmati, Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, stated this and added that resorting to force and military power against Kashmiri Muslims by the government was not justified. The experience has shown that such methods have not led to anywhere.

The Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, while warning against such violent dealing, reminded those responsible for the inci-



dent that the use of force against Muslims will have impact on the mind of world muslim nations.

Mr. Sarmadi expressed sympathies with the survivors of the incidents, and hoped that wisdom and far-sightedness and regard for rights of the people should be able to bring an end to such acts as quickly as possible and restore the rights of the people of Kashmir."

*Statement by Ayatollah Yazdi, Chief of the Judiciary on 28.1.1990*

According to Iranian press reports, Ayatollah Yazdi, Chief of the Judiciary while addressing the Advisory Committee of the Judicial Branch, called for "logical behaviour" with the Muslims of Soviet Azerbaijan and Jammu and Kashmir. The press reports quoted Yazdi as expressing his regret over the incorrect behaviour with Muslims in the world particularly in Soviet Azerbaijan and Jammu and Kashmir, and as desiring that the governments should follow a logical behaviour vis-a-vis awakened Muslims.

*Statement by Hoj Mohatashami, Majlis Deputy for Tehran on 24.1.1990*

According to the Iranian press. Hoj. Mohtashami, while addressing the students of Tehran University on January 24, 1990 stated that a glance at events in Jammu and Kashmir throws light on the injustices committed by arrogance. A people want to be loyal to Islam but the Indian Government which cannot bear so much glory and greatness, sheds the blood of those beloved ones. And if a group of Muslim soldiers in that area does not use arms against the defenceless people, it calls them traitors and deals with them severely.

*Statement by President Ratsanjani on 29.1.1990*

While inaugurating the 8th Islamic

Thought conference in Tehran President Ratsanjani said that if people in Kashmir and USSR have arisen after several decades of oppression and if Islamic forces have put aside abasement in the socialist bloc and the land of blasphemy, and are proudly striving for materialization of Islam and their legitimate rights, it is all due to the fact that the late Imam's aspirations for the deprived and oppressed nations are spreading.

*Statement by Majlis Speaker, Mehdi Karrubi on 31.1.1990*

According to the Iranian press, Mr. Karrubi emphasised resistance from Muslims against atrocities and said that the presence of religious personalities in such affairs is always effective and that Islamic Republic of Iran felt itself responsible for the Muslim society including position of Muslims in India. The Speaker said that Iran had normal relations with India but would expect the Central Government of India to take precautions against unhappy incidents.

*Statement by Majlis Speaker Mehdi Karrubi on 4.3.1990*

According to the Iranian press, at a March 4 meeting of the Majlis, the Speaker, Hoj. Karrubi said: The IRI, by virtue of its duty Moslems, throughout the world..."Unfortunately, the Indian Government has adopted a very ugly approach toward its Moslems and these days has martyred a large number of people-which can be called wholesale killing and massacre and genocide. It has arrested a number of people and injured many..."While offering our condolences to the oppressed people of Kashmir...We condemn this unreasonable and.. unjust approach and advise and recommend to the Indian Government to deal with this case with prudence and wisdom. The problem is not going to be solved by massacre, martyrdom and violence. We also ask those in charge of the

Foreign Ministry to act, to the best of their ability, to solve the problem and prevent the matter ”

*Statement by President Rafsanjani on  
7 3 1990*

Addressing a press conference in Tehran on March 7, 1990, President Rafsanjani referred to Kashmir

According to the Iranian daily, "Kayhan International" commenting on recent killings of Muslims in Kashmir by the Indian Government troops the President condemned the act and stressed that 'we consider it our right to support Muslims who cry for restoration of their denied rights irrespective of their location in the world. But we will not interfere in the internal affairs of any country "

A similar report in the Iranian daily, "The Tehran Times" mentioned that referring to unrest in Kashmir, President Rafsanjani said "We do not want to mar our relations with India but we cannot remain indifferent to what is going on in Kashmir. We believe the Indian Government is making a mistake in using force against the mass uprising in Kashmir

*Statement by President Rafsanjani on  
9 3 1990*

According to Iranian press reports addressing a Friday prayer meeting in Tehran on March 9, President Rafsanjani touched on Kashmir. The press reports is as follows

Calling the Muslims' situation in India as a very important issue, President Rafsanjani said "People of Kashmir, the majority of whom are Muslims according to an Indian agreement in the U.N., have the right of sovereignty. That is reference has been made for a plebiscite in the US ratifications. Even if this was not available, unknown term

in the world. The public opinion and the right to franchise is an acceptable principle and have been recognized by all. There is no doubt that the people of Kashmir want themselves to determine their destiny as Muslims. This is not a baseless claim or an unrightful act. And this neither can be considered as a high demand. Even Indians know it. Indians themselves are ruling over Kashmir on the same principle. The desire of Gandhi, Nehru and the people of India was the same. The people of India got rid of British colonial yoke with consensus acting on the same principle. Why, then, now that the people want to determine their destiny, the response to it is otherwise and a military commander is sent there who opens fire at the people and every day draws all such people to blood and death?

"Indian history is being blotted and the people are losing their dignity. Fortunately, recently they have taken a step and have despatched a team to Kashmir so that it could look into the demands of the people. I hope that this is not a deceitful act. I hope that this team justly realises the demands of the people of Kashmir and adheres to their rightful claims. God willing, this issue is resolved in a good atmosphere. We have good relations with India. We hope to have our relations as we had with India, rather more improved and better than before "

*Statement by Leader Ayatollah Khamenei  
on 13 3 1990*

The Iranian Spiritual Leader, Ayatollah Khamenei made a passing reference to Kashmir in his speech in Tehran on 13 3 1990 on the birth anniversary of the 12th Imam of Shi'ite Muslims. According to the press reports, Ayatollah Khamenei is reported to have said that "major movements and uprisings belong to the Muslims. Such is the case in Kashmir and other parts of the world where Muslims have been under pressure for a long time "

*Statement by Majlis Speaker Karrubi on  
1.4.1990*

The Iranian TV reported that Speaker Karrunbi addressed a crowd in Tehran on 1.4.1990 on the occasion of Iran's Republic Day ceremonies. He made the following reference to Kashmir.

"Today we see and find that when the oppressed and dedicated Muslims of Kashmir are being continuously suppressed by the tyrant Government of India and brutally eggressed and a group of them are even massacred, killed and martyred, the IRI government and the Majlis take a serious stance and resist and even the Foreign Ministry issues a statement severely condemning such tyrannical activities, and now these acute pressures are mounting so much that many are killed we convey to them our deep sympathy and condolences as they have announced a ten day public mourning following the brutal massacre of Muslims yesterday. We sympathise with the Muslim nation and their progressive groups who have announced general mourning. We severely condemn these massacres and convey our condolences to the family members of the martyrs and pray for their success and victory from the almighty."

*Statement by Ayatollah Mishkini, Chair-  
man of Experts Assembly at Friday  
prayers at Qom on 6.4.1990*

According to the Iranian press, Ayatollah Mishkini is reported to have said that the Muslims in the Soviet Union and Jammu and Kashmir and Egypt were being killed because the world atheists have started a war against Islam. He added that he was confident that if all the world Muslims gather under the flag of Quran, they would emerge victorious.

*Statement by Iranian Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs on 15.4.1990*

The Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said that in view of the recent developments in Kashmir and the aggravation of the situation and increased atmosphere of violence including the ongoing massacre and collective detention of the Muslims, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is following up the situation of the region with a peculiar concern, and believes that the increased violence and use of power would not be able to resolve the present problem of Kashmir.

The reports received say that the fasting Kashmiri Muslims are imprisoned in their houses for more than a week under the name of martial law. They are not allowed to come out of their houses even for procuring the basic commodities. This kind of action of the Indian Government can hurt not only the religious and human feelings of the Muslims but also it would obliterate the possibility of resolving the issue through basic and wise means.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran expects the Indian Government to show the required restraint and prepare grounds for resolving the problems of Kashmir by peaceful means and stopping violent moves against the fasting Muslims.

OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT

(1) In recent weeks, several statements have emanated from Tehran about J&K. These have been by public figures and some Iranian Government leaders. We cannot but regret their making such statements, which constitute an unwarranted interference in our internal affairs. Without exception these statements which are based on incorrect appreciation of developments in Kashmir are indicative of a bias. As such these affect the growth of mutual trust and understand-

ing between our two countries.

(2) As a multi-ethnic and multi-lingual and staunchly secular society in which different linguistic and religious groups have lived happily and unitedly, India has enjoyed respect and understanding from diverse sources. We have shown every respect for the concerns and sensitivities of Iran, as indeed of other countries. We are, therefore, surprised at the Iranian statements, and the attitude that is reflected in them. We have, in recent months, had occasion to advise Iranian friends not to take sides and reflect a biased attitude.

(3) It is well known that extremists, fundamentalists, and terrorists inside J&K, with help, training and arms from outside the country, have been indulging in brutal killings and spreading terror and fear. People have been frightened into fleeing their home and hearths. Children and women and girls have been abducted and kidnapped. Every so-called peaceful procession has dozens, sometimes hundreds of well-armed extremists and murderers. These elements must face the just arm of law and order in the State.

(4) We believe that the development of friendly and cooperative relations between India and Iran would be conducive to regional peace and mutual cooperation. It will also constitute a factor for peace and stability in the region.

New Delhi  
April 4, 1990

#### **Union Territory Status to Ladakh**

5612. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals from the people of Ladakh to give

Union Territory status to Ladakh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether there is also any proposal to review the old demand of the people of Jammu for a separate State?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) At one stage Union Territory status for Ladakh area was asked for, which, however, was later given up.

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

(d) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

#### **Installation of New Telephone Exchange At Bhikiyasen in Almora**

5613. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the unsatisfactory working of telephone exchange at sub-divisional headquarters Bhikiyasen in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to install new exchange with sophisticated equipments in that area?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): (a) No, Sir. The exchange is working satisfactorily.

(b) Does not arise. However, a 64 line electronic exchange is planned for the station in 1991-92.

[English]

**Demand and Supply of Cotton**

5614. SHRI BALWANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cotton output and demand during 1989-90;

(b) the projected estimates of output of cotton and demand by the end of Eighth Plan and by 2000 AD;

(c) how much land would be required for cotton cultivation to meet the demand; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to meet the gap between Demand and Supply?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The demand and output of cotton were projected at 95 lakhs bales by the end of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1989-90. The final estimates of cotton production during 1989-90 have not yet been finalised. However, it is likely to be over 105 lakhs bales.

(b) The projected estimates of output of cotton and demand by the end of Eighth Plan and by 2000 AD have not yet been determined.

(c) and (d). It is envisaged to meet the demand of cotton by increasing the productivity per hectare without resorting to large scale area expansion under cotton cultivation. For this, research and developmental efforts would be accelerated to meet the demand of cotton.

[Translation]

**Arrests in Delhi for Prostitution**

5615. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of arrests made so far in Delhi this year for prostitution; and

(b) the details of those arrested from Five-Star and other hotels?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 185.

(b) 3 males and 5 females were arrested from Five Star and other hotels.

**Commemorative Postal Stamp on Babu Kunwar Singh**

5616. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring out a commemorative postal stamps on Babu Kunwar Singh, a great freedom fighter of Bihar; and

(b) if so, when?

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

A commemorative postage stamps on this great freedom fighter has already been issued on 23.4.66. Generally, not more than one stamp on a personality is issued.

**Bomb Blasts in Delhi**

5617. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of bomb blasts in Delhi during the last one year and the number of lives lost therein,

(b) the financial assistance given to each of the families of the deceased, and

(c) the number of the persons arrested in connection with these incidents and the number of cases solved so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) (a) 9 cases of bomb blasts were reported in 1989 in which 20 persons were killed. In 5 such cases reported in 1990 (upto 15.4.90), 7 persons lost their lives

(b) In the bomb blast which took place at New Delhi Railway Station on 12.6.89, Rs 80,000/- was provided to the families of 8 deceased. In another bomb blast in Azadpur on 19.3.90, Rs 20,000/- has since been paid to the family of the deceased and Rs 8,000/- to 16 injured persons. In the bomb blast which took place in a bus on 13.4.90 in the area of P.S. Saraswati Vihar, the Administration has announced compensation of Rs 50,000/- for the families of each of the 6 deceased persons, Rs 10,000/- for each of the 13 persons who sustained grievous injuries and Rs 3,000/- for each of the 38 persons who sustained simple injuries.

(c) 14 persons were arrested in the bomb blasts held in 1989. 4 cases of 1989 have been solved.

#### S.T.D. Facility in Bihar

5618 SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the names of the places in Bihar where S.T.D. facility is proposed to be provided during 1990

(b) the details of the programmes/proposal chalked out for the expansion of telephone service in the rural areas of Bihar, and

(c) when they are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN). (a) Godda, Gumla, Jehanabad, Araria, Lohardaga, Madhopura, Sahebganj, Pakur, Nirsra, Chakardharpur, Tatisilwai, Mesra, Ghatshila, Persudih, Kahalgau and Lakhi Sarai subject to availability of equipments

(b) and (c) During the 8th plan period, subject to availability of resources, it is proposed to expand the telephone services in rural areas of Bihar by providing

- i) about 100 new electronic exchanges which will result in 4000 new lines and replace 8000 lines of wornout equipment, and
- ii) nearly 8300 Long Distance Public Telephones

[English]

#### Migration from Punjab

5619 SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is an increase in the number of migrants from terrorist affected areas of Punjab during the period from 16 January to 31 March, 1990 to Delhi and other places as compared to the period from 1st December, 1989 to 15 January, 1990, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

and (b). Information is being collected from the Government of Punjab and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Distribution of Imported Butter Oil**

5620. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the machinery and the system adopted for the distribution of the butter oil imported from Scandinavian countries;

(b) whether Government have received complaints about the butter oil being sold in black market; and

(c) if so, the corrective action taken or being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) No butter oil has been imported from Scandinavian countries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Pak Demand for return of Missing civilians**

5621. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Government has demanded the immediate return of civilians missing in recent clash between Indian Security Force and Pakistani demonstrators; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL): (a) Following

the action by Indian Security Forces to repulse the intruders from across the Line of Control in the Uri Sector of Jammu and Kashmir on 11 February, 1990, Pakistan had sought the release of intruders allegedly captured by us.

(b) Government clarified to Pakistan that no intruders had been arrested by our forces.

#### **Revamping of Farm Panel**

5622. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA:  
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for reconstitution of Advisory Committee on agricultural policy and to include more representatives of farmers on this Committee; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Death of UN. Military Force Personnel**

5623. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the security guards of U.N. military Force were killed during

January, 1990 in Sonawar area,

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted by Union Government in this regard,

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) (a) None of the security guards of U N Military Force was killed in Sonawar area during January 1990

(b) to (d) In view of reply to (a) above do not arise

#### **Approval for water supply schemes of Gujarat**

5624 SHRI PRAKASH • KOKO  
BRAHMBHATT  
SHRI N J RATHVA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat had submitted a project for augmentation of water supply in some villages and towns to Union Government for clearance

(b) whether the approval of Union Government is still awaited

(c) if so the reasons thereof any by what time Government are likely to give their approval and

(d) to what extent the Union Government propose to provide assistance for implementing this project?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL) (a) The Government of Gujarat had

submitted projects for augmentation of water supply in some villages for technical clearance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)

(b) The projects have been cleared under ARWSP

(c) Does not arise

(d) The expenditure on projects technically cleared is met out of ARWSP funds During 1990-91, an amount of Rs 14 65 crores has been allocated to the State Government of Gujarat under ARWSP

#### **Spy Cases in the Capital**

5625 SHRI PRAKASH KOKO  
BRAHMBHATT Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of spy cases filed in the Capital in the last ten years under the Official Secrets Act

(b) how many of them are before the court of law and how many are under departmental enquiry and

(c) the steps taken or contemplated to take final decision on spy cases immediately?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

#### **Pakistan's Proposal for Talks on Kashmir Problem**

5626 SHRI SHANTARAM  
POTDUKHE Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Pakistan has made a proposal for talks on Ka-



shmir issue without any preconditions;

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

(c) whether any initiative has been made by Government for bilateral talks with Pakistan within the framework of Simla Agreement for normalisation of relations between both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL): (a) Government have seen press reports of Pakistan Prime Minister's statement about Pakistan's readiness to have a dialogue with India to resolve differences over Kashmir.

(b) Government have made it clear that such a dialogue would be purposeful and helpful if Pakistan desists from interference in our affairs and also refrains from vitiating the atmosphere. It is imperative to have a climate which is conducive for holding meaningful discussions.

(c) Government remains committed to the agreement reached during the visit of Pakistan's Foreign Minister to India in January, 1990 to continue discussions at all levels and on all issues connected with the pending problems. Those meetings will take place on mutually convenient dates.

### Installation of RAX

5627. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the projected number of RAXs that Government plans to install over the next five Year;

(b) the names of all the organisations, both government and private, which have been issued licences to produce RAXs; and

(c) the average estimated cost of production of a single unit of RA?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P.UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) It has been planned to instal about 2491 C-DOT RAXs during the five year period 1990-95. This excludes other small exchanges means for Rural use like 64 Port MILT and 200 PORT PAM Switch which has not been styled as RAX.

(b) A Statement is attached in relation to C-DOT Vendors.

(c) The average ex-factory cost is about Rs. 2500/- per line in respect of 128 port C-DOT RAX, based on production cell Data.

### STATEMENT

*List of Parties in whose favour letter of Intent producing C-DOT RAXs has been issued as on 5th March, 1990*

Sl.No.	Name of Party	State
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation	Andhra
2.	Arvind Mills Ltd.	Maharashtra
3.	Assam Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.	Assam

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1	2	3
4.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	U. P.
5.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Karnataka
6.	BPL Systems & Projects Ltd.	Kerala
7.	Central Electronics Ltd.	U. P.
8.	Continental Device India Ltd.	Delhi
9.	Crompton Greaves Ltd.	Karnataka
10.	Debikay Information Technology Ltd.	U. P.
11.	Essen Telecom (P) Ltd.	Gujarat
12.	Harton Net Works Ltd.	Haryana
13.	HCL Ltd. (Telecommunication Division)	Haryana
14.	Hindustan Brown Boveri Ltd.	Karnataka
15.	Indeem Electronics Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
16.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Rajasthan
17.	J & K Telecom	J & K
18.	Kalindi Rail Nirman (Engrs.) Ltd.	Rajasthan
19.	Karnataka Telecom Ltd.	Karnataka
20.	Keltron Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.	Kerala
21.	Larson & Toubro Ltd.	Karnataka
22.	L Avenir Business Systems	Andhra
23.	Magnavision electronic (P) Ltd.	Karnataka
24.	Maharashtra State Electronics Corporation Ltd.	Maharashtra
25.	Modi Telematics Ltd.	Himachal

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1	2	3
26.	Nelco (National Radil Electronics Co. Ltd.	Maharashtra
27.	Punjab Communication Ltd.	Punjab
28.	Radiant Electronics.	Orissa
29.	Rajasthan State Ind. Dev. Corporation	Rajasthan
30.	Rajasthan Telematics (P) Ltd.	Rajasthan
31.	U. P. Hill Electronics Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	U. P.
32.	Telematics System Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
33.	Uptron India Ltd.	
34.	W. S. Industries	Karnataka
35.	Webel Electronics Communications System Ltd.	West Bengal
36.	Indian Telephone Industries.	Bangalore

#### Land under Cultivation

5628. SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total land under cultivation, State-wise;

(b) estimated number of small and marginal farmers: State-wise; and

(c) whether there is a decrease in productivity due to rapid increase in the

number of small and marginal farmers?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). A statement giving total cultivable land for 1986-87 (latest available) on the basis of Land Use Statistics and number of operational holdings classified as small and marginal according to Agricultural Census 1985-86 is attached.

(c) The estimates of productivity are not compiled according to the classification of farmers, such as small and marginal.

## STATEMENT

State	Total Cultivable Land 1986-87 (Latest available) (Thousand hectares)	Agricultural Census-1985-86 (Prov.)			
		Number of Operational Holdings (In thousand) classified as			
		Marginal	Small		
1	2	3	4		
Andhra Pradesh	16194	4461	1714		
Arunachal Pradesh	281	14	10		
Assam	3229	1451	546		
Bihar	11248	9079	1325		
Gujarat	12338	799	733		
Haryana	3803	502	265		
Himachal Pradesh	807	463	155		
Jammu & Kashmir	1049	875	187		
Karnataka	12870	1792	1293		

State	Total Cultivable Land 1986-87 (Latest available) (Thousand hectares)	Number of Operational Holdings (In thousand) classified as	
		Marginal	Small
1	2	3	4
Kerala	2455	4473	282
Madhya Pradesh	22819	2733	1613
Maharashtra	21070	2477	2065
Manipur	164	67	48
Meghalaya	1104	59	51
Mizoram	584	21	19
Nagaland	807	8	19
Orissa	8077	1868	910
Punjab	4291	256	208
Rajasthan	25704	1361	924

State	Total Cultivable Land 1986-87 (Latest available) (Thousand hectares)	Number of Operational Holdings (In thousand) classified as	
		Marginal	Small
1	2	3	4
Sikkim	114	13	9
Tamil Nadu	8417	5498	1260
Tripura	318	211	70
Uttar Pradesh	20857	13782	2964
West Bengal	6117	4368	1175
Goa, Daman & Diu	229	62	11
Union Territories	216	56	17
All-India	185162	56748	17881

**Absorption of E. D. employees**

5629. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies on 31 December, 1989 in group 'D' in the grade of Postman cadre;

(b) the number of E.D. employees absorbed against those vacant posts;

(c) whether all E. D. branch postmasters working in Punjab, Himachal Circles are being paid delivery allowance from 1 January, 1986 in lieu of additional work of delivery of mails; if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether all the F. D. runners/mail carriers are being compensated for performing additional duty of delivery of mails, if so, the quantum of the compensation paid to them?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Promotion of Postal Employees Including Extra Departmental Employees**

5630. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL:  
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Postal Employees including E.D. employees separately as on 31 December, 1989;

(b) the percentage of promotion of each category of postal employees including E.D. employees;

(c) whether Government propose to give equal opportunity to all sections of postal employees in the matter of promotion; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) As on 31.3.1989 there were 5,87,311 postal employees including 2,98,890 extra departmental employees. Information as on 31.12.89 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The information is furnished in the attached statement.

(c) Subject to the need to provide for an element of outside recruitment at the level of postal/sorting assistants, opportunity is given to all sections of postal employees.

(d) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

*Percentage of Promotion Available to Various Categories of Postal Employees*

<i>Category of Employees</i>	<i>Promotional grade</i>	<i>Percentage of vacancies in promotional grade available to the categories</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
i) Extra-departmental Agents.	a) Group D	100%
	b) Postmen	50%
ii) Group D	a) Postmen	50%
	b) Postal/Sorting Asstt.	50%
ii) Postmen	a) Head Postmen/Sorting Postmen Mail Overseers/ Cash Overseers	100%
	b) Postal/Sorting Asstt.	50%
iv) Postal Asstt./ Sorting Asstt.	Lower Selection Grade Inspector of Post Offices	100% 100%
v) Lower Selection Grade	Higher-Selection Grade II	100%



<i>Category of Employees</i>	<i>Promotional grade</i>	<i>Percentage of vacancies in promotional grade available to the categories</i>
1	2	3
vi) Inspectors of Post Offices	Asstt. Supdt. of Post Offices	100%
vii) Inspectors/Asstt. Superintendents	Postal Superintendents Service group 'B'	94%

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of Microwave Telephone Exchanges at Haldwani and Rudrapur Towns**

5631 SHRI M S PAL Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up microwave telephone exchanges at Haldwani and Rudrapur Towns of Nainital district,

(b) if so, by what time these exchanges will be set up, and

(c) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K P UNNIKRI SHNAN) (a) (i) A microwave system between Haldwani-Bazpur-Kashipur is under installation

(ii) The present manual exchange at Haldwani is planned to be replaced by an electronic automatic exchange

(iii) UHF systems are already working between Haldwani-Rudrapur and Haldwani-Bareilly

(iv) An electronic exchange at Rudrapur is already working

(b) (i) The microwave system between Haldwani-Bazpur-Kashipur is planned to be commissioned during 1990-91

(ii) electronic automatic exchange at Haldwani is also planned to be commissioned during 1991-92 subject to timely receipt of equipment

(c) the replacement of Haldwani exchange is delayed due to non-availability of suitable electronic exchange equipment

[*English*]

**Nam's Role in Changing World**

5632 SHRI ANAND SINGH  
SHRI MADHAVRAO  
SCINDIA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether India and Yugoslavia have together initiated a move for a brain-storming session of some fourteen Non-aligned Foreign Ministers on Non-Aligned Movement's role in changing world scene,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the basic changes contemplated in the role of the NAM?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I K GUJRAL) (a) During the recent bilateral consultations between India and Yugoslavia on nonaligned matters, a number of ideas for consultations within the Nonaligned Movement were discussed. Following these discussions, a Special Meeting of NAM foreign Ministers is being held in New York on 24 April, 1990. There is no other formal proposal for a NAM Meeting at present.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The New York Meeting will assess the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the wake of the momentous changes that have taken place in the world situation in recent months.

[*Translation*]

**Road Construction Projects under  
Central Road Fund from Madhya  
Pradesh**

5633. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-  
DEYA: Will the Minister of SURFACE  
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Govern-  
ment have submitted proposal for Central  
assistance of Rs. 92.83 crores to the Ministry  
under the Central Road Fund for the year  
1989-90 and the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANS-  
PORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-  
TIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN) (a)  
Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the actual augmentation  
of Central Road Fund against which the  
proposals were invited has not yet taken  
place, the same have not been processed  
for sanction.

**Linking Villages with Roads in Madhya  
Pradesh**

5634. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-  
DEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have re-  
ceived any proposal from Madhya Pradesh  
Government to link villages having more  
than 80 per cent population of Scheduled  
Castes with main road;

(b) if so, the action taken to approve  
these proposals or sanction special grants  
therefor; and

(c) when these proposals are likely to  
be approved or special grants sanctioned  
therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND  
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI  
LAL): (a) to (c). As per information available  
with the Department of Rural Development,  
no such proposal has been received from  
Madhya Pradesh Government. Hence the  
other questions do not arise.

**Construction of Roads in Dacoit Prone  
Areas of Madhya Pradesh**

5635. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-  
DEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28th  
March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 5043  
regarding construction of roads in dacoit  
infesied areas of Madhya Pradesh and state:

(a) the financial assistance given by  
Union Government for construction of the  
roads under the plan of eradication of daco-  
its in the dacoit prone areas of Madhya  
Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the progress made so far; and

(c) if not, the time by which the funds will  
be given?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND  
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI  
LAL): (a) The Central share released by the  
Department of Rural Development to Gov-  
ernment of Madhya Pradesh from 1987-88  
to 1988-89 is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1987-88	-
1988-89	141.15
1989-90	299.00

(b) As per latest progress report from the State Government all the sanctioned works are in progress

(c) Every year funds are released out of the budgeted provision made in the departmental budget in two instalments to the State Governments keeping in view the progress of the work, the expenditure incurred and the matching share available in the State budget

**Financial Assistance for construction of Roads in Madhya Pradesh**

5636 DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government have received proposals from Government of Madhya Pradesh in 1984 and 1985 for acceding financial approval for construction of three road projects from Bilaspur and Shahdole districts,

(b) whether financial approval for construction of these road projects has been accorded, and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be accorded?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

**Expansion of IFFCO Fertilizer Factory at Aonia**

5637 SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR, Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of IFFCO fertilizer factory at Aonia in Bareilly, and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, there is a proposal to double the capacity of the gas based 1350/2200 tonnes per day ammonia/urea plant of IFFCO at Aonia, at an estimated cost of Rs. 607.48 cores. The proposal is being processed.

[English]

**Formation of Smaller States for Better Management**

5638 SHRI A K ROY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are in favour of formation of smaller States for better management,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to take positive steps in that direction, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) (a) and (c) No proposal for reorganisation of any State is under consideration of the Government at present

(b) and (d) Do not arise

[Translation]

**Setting up of Telephone Factory at Chambal-Gwalior Division in Madhya Pradesh**

5639 SHRI CHHABIRAM AGRAL Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to set up some new telephone factories during 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to set up new factories in Chambal-Gwalior Division of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir. There is surplus production capacity for telephones in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Losses in State road Transport corporations**

5640. SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL:  
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ:  
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss incurred by each State Road Transport corporation during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the cumulative losses of these corporations;

(c) whether Union Government has conducted any survey to find out reasons for these losses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and

will be laid on the table of the House after the audited accounts of the Corporations for 1988-89 and 1989-90 become available.

(c) and (d). According to a study on the performance of State Road Transport Undertakings brought out by the Planning Commission in November 1989, increase in the incidence of motor vehicle and passenger taxes has adversely affected the financial viability of the SRTC's. Non-adjustment of fares to match the costs by the SRTC's, the pressure of overaged buses in the fleet, the concessional high levels of manning and deficiencies of management are also important contributing factors leading to losses.

[English]

#### **New Telephone Exchange in Shadipur Area, New Delhi**

5641. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new telephone exchange has been commissioned recently in Shadipur area, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the total capacity of the exchange;

(c) the number of new connections allotted;

(d) the number of applications on the waiting list; and

(e) the approximate time likely to be taken to cover the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been commissioned on 17.2.90.

(b) the total capacity of the digital Electronic Exchange is 5000 lines.

(c) 3327 connections were transferred along with area transfer and 1204 new connections were released on commissioning of this exchange upto 31.3.90.

(d) 569 as on 1.4.90.

(e) These connections would be given during the 8th plan after the exchange is expanded, subject to availability of equipment.

#### **Simplification of Travel Procedure and Visa Requirement between India and Britain**

5642. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Britain have agreed to simplify the travel procedure and visa requirements between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details of the existing hurdles sought to be removed; and

(c) the time by which a final decision in this regard would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). Recently this subject has not come for discussion between India and the United Kingdom.

#### **Project Submitted by Andhra Pradesh for supply of Drinking Water in Cuddapah District**

5643. SHRI Y. S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Andhra Pradesh Government has submitted any project report for providing drinking water supply to Rayachoti and some villages in Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) If so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The project which relates to an urban area has been recently referred by the State Government to the Ministry of Urban Development for their consideration.

#### **Solar Energy for Increasing Agricultural Productivity**

5644. SHRI Y. S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made to increase the crop productivity in order to meet the growing demand of food in the country;

(b) whether experimental studies at the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavnagar, have revealed that solar radiation and concentrated sun light result in enhanced germination growth development and crop productivity; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take for the utilisation of solar energy for bringing about second green revolution through "solar route"?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The efforts being made to increase the crop productivity *inter alia* include:

(i) Expansion of area under Loca-

tion Specific High Yielding Varieties.

- (ii) Increased use of quality seeds.
- (iii) Increased and efficient use of fertilizers including micronutrients.
- (iv) Efficient use of irrigation water and expansion of area under irrigation.
- (v) Adequate plant protection measures over a larger area and propagation of adoption of integrated pest management approach.
- (vi) Stabilisation of crop production in drought prone areas through dry farming technology.
- (vii) Transfer of technology through reorganised extension system training & visit.
- (viii) Intensification of research for appropriate technology.
- (ix) Adoption of appropriate pricing policies.

(b) and (c). Information has been called for from the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar and would be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

#### **Forcible Conversion as Eunuch in Delhi**

5645. SHRIGANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to forcible conversion of some people as eunuch in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). One case of attempted conversion was reported in 1989. A case FIR No. 61 dated 24.2.89 u/s 506/342/322/34 IPC was registered at PS Sultanpuri and five accused were arrested.

#### **Declaration of Lalganj-Vaisali road as National Highway**

5646. SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare Lalganj-Vaisali road via Sariya as National Highway for the convenience of the pilgrims and tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Applications for Haj Pilgrimage from Malegaon (Maharashtra)**

5647. SHRI HARISHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for Haj Pilgrimage received from Malegaon in Nasik district of Maharashtra for clearance from Government quota during the last one year; and

(b) the number of applications cleared?

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

(b) Six, between April, 1989 and now.

#### **Digital Telephone Exchange at Malegaon, Nasik**

5648. SHRI HARISHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to improve the Telephone Exchange in Malegaon, Nasik (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, when it is likely to be improved;

(c) whether Government propose to provide digital-system there;

(d) if so, when this work is likely to be completed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) the existing manual exchange is being replaced by an automatic exchange by March, 1991.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Work is likely to be completed during the year 1992-93.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Soil Erosion**

5649. SHRI HARISHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of levelling, terracing and bunding of land in tribal areas has slowed down after the introduction of watershed programme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether large areas of soil still get eroded every year due to the slow pace of soil conservation treatment measures; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to tackle the problem of erosion of fertile soil?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The Soil and Water Conservation works are undertaken on watershed basis. Watershed is the scientifically accepted operational unit of Planning and Management. The question of slow pace of progress due to introduction of watershed approach does not, therefore, arise.

(c) and (d). The State and Central Governments are aware of the various problems of soil erosion and land degradation in the country along with their magnitude. Substantial problem areas are being treated under State Sector Soil and Water Conservation Schemes. In addition, efforts of the State Governments are also being supplemented by providing financial support through important Central schemes operated by different Central Ministries. They are (1) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects, (2) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers, (3) National Watershed Development Programme in Rainfed Areas, (4) World Bank Assisted Himalayan Watershed Management in Uttar Pradesh, (5) European Economic Community (EEC) Assisted Integrated Watershed Management in the Ravinous Areas of Chambal and Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh, (6)



Reclamation of Ravinous Areas in Dacoity Prone Districts of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, (7) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas, (8) Drought Prone Area Programme, (9) Desert Development Programme, (10) National Wastelands Development Programme. These schemes are being continued in 1990-91.

[English]

### **Rationalisation Taxes on Road Transport**

5650. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Motor Transport Congress (AIMTC) has urged Government to set up a commission to examine and report within six months the "fair and national" overall level of taxation on road transport; and

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

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

(b) Taxes on goods and passengers carried by road figure in the State List to the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and as such falls within the purview of the State Government. The Central Government do not propose to set up a Commission as suggested by the All India Motor Transport Congress.

### **Modern Technology for Increasing Fish Production in Kerala**

5651. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any modern technology has been developed increasing fish production in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely impact of the technology on the fish production in Kerala?

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

(b) Some of the modern technologies developed for increasing fish production in Kerala are high speed demersal trawl; high opening bottom trawl; mini purse seine; improved lobster traps; breeding and culture of shrimp and several culturable freshwater fishes. Modern technologies have also been developed to integrate fish production with crop and animal agriculture.

(c) Adoption of these technologies is likely to further increase fish production both in the culture and capture sectors as well as in the artisanal and mechanised sectors.

### **Compulsory use of Helmets by Scooter Riders**

5652. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the States/Union Territories which have not imposed the compulsory use of helmets by scooter riders;

(b) whether there is any proposal to adopt a uniform policy throughout the country in this matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c). Section 129 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for wearing of a protective head-gear by every person (other than a Sikh wearing a turban) driving or riding of a motor cycle of any class or description. This Section also provides that the State Governments shall specify the different descriptions of headgears to be used in relation to different circumstances or different classes of motor cycles as also necessary exceptions. Information regarding implementation of this provision is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territories.

**Frozen Semen Banks and Bull-Stations  
in Orissa**

5653. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:  
SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA  
MUNDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

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Frozen Semen Bull-Station

1. Bhawani Patna (Kalahandi)

Frozen Semen Banks

1. Koraput

2. Phulbani

3. Bolangir

---

Central grant has been provided to Government of Orissa during 1989-90 for strengthening of Frozen Semen Bull Station at Cuttack and setting up Frozen Semen Banks at Baripada (Mayurbhanj) and Balasore.

**National Agricultural Extension Pro-  
gramme**

5654. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether artificial insemination with frozen semen has been found more effective than insemination with liquid semen;

(b) whether Union Government grant one time assistance to States to set-up Frozen Semen Banks and Bull-Stations; and

(c) if so, the places in Orissa where the Bull Stations and Frozen Semen Banks have so far been opened or are proposed to be opened?

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

(b) Frozen Semen Bull Stations and Frozen Semen Banks have been set up at the following places:—

(a) whether with a view to strengthen the extension services during the Seventh Plan period, the Government are implementing a project namely NAEP in three States of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan with World Bank Assistance;

(b) if so, the progress made year-wise since inception of the NAEP and targets achieved;

(c) whether it is proposed to set up a centre for Management of Agriculture Exten-

sion (Manage) and Extension Education Institute in Orissa for the benefit of these States; and

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

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

(b) State-wise financial and physical achievements since the inception of the National Agricultural Extension Project (NAEP) may be seen in the attached state-

ment.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The National Centre for Management of Agricultural Extension (MANAGE) has already been set up at Rajendranagar, Hyderabad since 1985 for looking after the training needs of extension personnel at the National level. Similarly, there is also a regional Extension Education Institute at Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) which meets the training requirement of extension personnel of Orissa at the regional level.

### STATEMENT

*National Agricultural Extension Project in Orissa, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh statement of Financial and Physical Progress*

#### I. ORISSA

A. FINANCIAL	<i>Rs. in million</i>
1. Total Cost	196.01
2. Revised Cost during Mid-term Review	195.96
3. <i>Year-wise Expenditure</i>	
1984-85	0.04
1985-86	1.10
1986-87	5.90
1987-88	19.40
1988-89	11.40
1989-90 (ending September, 1989)	9.58
<b>Total:</b>	<b>47.42</b>

B. *PHYSICAL*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Target (number)</i>	<i>Achievement (ending September, 1989)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Extension staff to be deployed—		
	a. Field level	7281	6932
	b. Sub-division/Distt. level	397	295
	c. Regional/Hqr. level	1	1
2.	Civil Works		
	a. Houses for extension staff	3457	77
	b. Training halls, etc.	13	13
	c. Offices, etc.	77	52
3.	Vehicles-equipments including audio-visual aids for field staff and training and procurement of vehicles at different levels		
	a. Equipment	7547	3084
	b. Vehicles	1080	283
4.	Training for staff		
	a. Field level	12799	13776
	b. Middle level	644	795
	c. Senior level	9	82

II. *MADHYA PRADESH*

<i>A.</i>	<i>FINANCIAL</i>	<i>Rs. in million</i>
1.	Total Cost	145.47
2.	Revised Cost during Mid-term Review	109.00

A. <i>FINANCIAL</i>		<i>Rs. in million</i>
3. <i>Year-wise Expenditure</i>		
	1984-85	—
	1985-86	0.20
	1986-87	2.10
	1987-88	3.20
	1988-89	5.70
	1989-90 (ending September, 1989)	2.40
Total:		13.60

B. *PHYSICAL*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Target (number)</i>	<i>Achievement (ending September, 1989)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Extension staff to be deployed—		
	a. Field level	13254	12632
	b. Sub-division/Distt. level	230	225
	c. Regional/Hqr. level	9	—
2.	Civil Works		
	a. Houses for extension staff	975	—
	b. Training halls, etc.	—	—
	c. Offices, etc.	11	—
3.	Vehicles-equipments including audio-visual aids for field staff and training and procurement of vehicles at different levels		
	a. Equipment	—	—

1	2	3	4
	b. Vehicles	—	—
4.	Training for staff		
	a. Field level	12102	807
	b. Middle level	2318	223
	c. Senior level	19	16

## III. RAJASTHAN

A.	FINANCIAL	Rs. in million
1.	Total Cost	218.40
2.	Revised Cost during Mid-term Review	273.50
3.	Year-wise Expenditure	
	1984-85	0.50
	1985-86	30.30
	1986-87	51.60
	1987-88	47.90
	1988-89	48.50
	1989-90 (ending September, 1989)	25.00
	Total:	203.80

## B. PHYSICAL

Sl. No.	Item	Target (number)	Achievement (ending September, 1989)
1	2	3	4
1.	Extension staff to be deployed—		
	a. Field level	4963	4903
	b. Sub-division/Distt. level	356	212

1	2	3	4
	c. Regional/Hqr. level	13	11
2.	Civil Works		
	a. Houses for extension staff	1554	1229
	b. Training halls, etc.	20	20
	c. Offices, etc.	21	21
3.	Vehicles-equipments including audio-visual aids for field staff and training and procurement of vehicles at different levels		
	a. Equipment	—	—
	b. Vehicles	982	572
4.	Training for staff		
	a. Field level	16130	4391
	b. Middle level	1100	989
	c. Senior level	37	7.

### Improvement in Quality of Milk and Milk Products by NDDB

5655. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has now decided to improve the quality of milk, butter and other milk products sold in the market to ensure higher profit to farmers and their cooperative societies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Dairy Development Board propose to take some more products other than the milk products to the market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Efforts have been made under Operation Flood to maintain the quality of milk and milk products handled by the cooperatives. The research work on milk and milk products in the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) covers the following areas:

- i) Improving the quality of raw milk and manufactured products.
- ii) Development of continuous process for manufacture of Khoa, Ghee, Gulabjamun and other indigenous milk products.
- iii) Innovations in new products like cheese spread, butter spread and Ultra High Temperature milk and milk products
- iv) Development of packaging system for indigenous milk products to improve their shelflife and enhance their marketability
- v) Development of instrumentation/ machines for milk testing, weighing, recording etc

A number of National Institutions, such as National Dairy Research Institute, Indian Veterinary Research Institute etc. are being involved to help improve the quality and marketability of the existing, and new products.

(c) and (d). Besides milk products, NDDB is also working on partially defatted Groundnut and other oilseed based products such as Groundnut cake, Soyabean cake etc. to improve their quality and nutrition.

#### **Meeting of Indo-China Joint Working Group**

5656. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state when the next meeting of the Joint Working Group of India and China is likely to be held to discuss boundary and other related issues?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): The India-

China Joint Working Group on the boundary question is expected to hold its next meeting during the second half of 1990.

#### **Improvement in Telecommunication Net Work in Himachal Pradesh**

5657. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hill and interior regions of Himachal Pradesh are not being adequately covered by the existing telecommunications net work; and

(b) if so, whether any programmes have been drawn up and are being implemented to improve the net work in the State?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) At the present 5 small automatic exchanges are working in the interior areas of Himachal Pradesh. Bharmour and Killar in District Chamba. Keylong and Udaipur in District Lahaul and Spiti and Kalpa in District Kinnaur. In addition 19 Wireless stations and two low capacity Satellite Earth Stations (at Kalpa and Keylong) are also working

(b) During 8th Five Year Plan the above stated Small Automatic Exchanges are proposed to be replaced by higher capacity Electronic Exchanges progressively. Sixteen new exchanges, nine more low capacity Satellite Earth Stations and two national telexes are also proposed. It is also proposed to provide a public telephone in every Panchayat. This is subject to the approval of plans and availability of equipment.

#### **Subsidy to Agriculturists**

5658. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:



(a) the details of subsidies given to agriculturists by Government in respect of different inputs;

(b) the total cost to the exchequer resulting from these subsidies; and

(c) whether Government propose to continue these subsidies?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) to (c). To enable farmers to obtain fertilisers at reasonable costs uniformly throughout the country, the Central Government has been providing subsidies on indigenous and imported fertilisers. A budget provision of Rs. 4601 crores has been provided under the revised estimates for the year 1989-90 and Rs. 4,000 crores during the year 1990-91. Subsidies are provided to small and marginal farmers for construction of wells, tube wells, etc., through schemes administered by various departments and the State Governments. Under several of the schemes implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, financial assistance is being given, on selective basis, to enthruse the farmers to adopt recommended technologies which include financial assistance on inputs provided at source such as in the case of seeds, or assistance for procuring pesticides, implements and equipments.

[*Translation*]

### **Influx of Bangladesh**

5659. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of persons of families intruded or entered as refugees

from Bangladesh to India in Assam, Meghalaya or other North-Eastern States during the period from November, 1989 to March, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): 237 tribals from Bangladesh entered Tripura during the period from November 1989 to March 1990. During the same period 181 persons had sought refuge in Meghalaya, 708 in Assam and 320 in Mizoram but they were either pushed back or returned of their own.

### **Ships under Operation**

5660. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships, both passenger and cargo which are in operation under public and private sector shipping companies as on March, 1990 alongwith their DWT capacity;

(b) the names of the shipyards where ships are being manufactured and the number thereof; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon alongwith their tonnage capacity and estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISSHANN): (a) The number of passenger and cargo ships which are in operation under public sector (including Government Departments) and private sector shipping companies as on 31st March, 1990 are given below:—

<i>Passenger Ships</i>	<i>No. of ships</i>	<i>DWT (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
Public Sector	15	0.29

1	2	3
Private Sector	Nil	Nil
Cargo Ships		
Public Sector	169	49.57
Private Sector	224	48.39

(b) The names of the shipyards under the Administrative Control of this Ministry and the total number of passenger and cargo

ships which are being manufactured in each of them at present are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Shipyard	No. of Ships
1	2	3
1)	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	3\
2)	Cochin Shipyard Limited	3
3)	Hooghly Dock and Port. Engineers Limited	4
4)	Rajabagan Dockyard	2

(c) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the house.

[English]

#### **India's Relationship with East European Countries**

5662. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-assess India's relationship with the East European Countries in view of the political changes that took place there; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to these developments and their impact on our relationship with those countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Consistent with our democratic principles, Government have welcomed the changes in Eastern Europe towards democratization reflecting popular aspirations. India is committed to consolidate and expand our traditionally warm and cordial relations with all these countries in the changing environment. Recently I had convened a meeting of our Heads of Missions in these countries where specific measures in this regard were considered.

#### **Agricultural Complex at Kottayam, Kerala**

5663. SHRIRAMESHCHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start an Agricultural Complex at Kottayam in Kerala with the assistance of agencies like World Bank, European Economic Community, etc; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Government of Kerala have informed that at present, there is no proposal to start an Agricultural Complex at Kottayam with EEC or World Bank assistance.

**Compensation for Persons Dying Abroad in Industrial or Motor Vehicle Accidents**

5664. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed for the grant of compensation to the legal heirs of the deceased, as a result of industrial or Motor vehicle accidents, especially in Saudi Arabian countries;

(b) whether a uniform procedure is followed for claiming death compensations by all embassies on behalf of the kith and kin of deceased; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL): (a) The procedures vary from country to country as they are dependent on local laws.

In Saudi Arabia, the blood money or death compensation is admissible to the legal heirs in respect of traffic and industrial accidents which are claimed by them either personally or through a power of attorney to an authorised person or the Indian Em-

bassy. Where death occurs as a result of an industrial accident and no one is held responsible, insurance companies pay a uniform rate of compensation to the legal heirs. In all these cases, proof of heirship like a succession certificates or a legal heirship certificates has to be provided by the next of kin.

(b) and (c). The Indian Embassies in all countries uniformly follow prescribed local procedures to assist the next of kin of the deceased and to claim the admissible death compensation where power of attorney is given to them.

**Plan to Boost Foodgrains Production**

5665. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes undertaken in Seventh Plan to boost foodgrains production;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to continue some of those schemes in Eighth Plan too; and

(c) if so, the schemes proposed to be continued in Eighth Plan?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The Government of India has undertaken the following programmes during the Seventh Plan to increase the foodgrains production:

1. Minikit programmes for Rice, Wheat, Coarse Cereals (maize and millets).
2. Special Foodgrains Production Programmes for five focus crops viz. Rice, Wheat, Maize, Pulses (gram and arhar).

3. Special Rice Production Programme.
4. Assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production.
5. National Pulses Development Programme.
6. National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. All the above schemes are proposed to be continued in the Eighth Plan. It is also proposed to cover bajra, jowar and ragi under the SFPP from 1990-91. SFPP (Rice) and SRPP have been clubbed together from 1989-90.

#### **Arms Cache in Akhnoor Area in Jammu**

5666. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:

SHRIYASHWANTRAOPATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Border Security Force seized a huge cache of arms in Akhnoor area in Jammu on 17th March, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry was conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and steps taken to keep more vigil on the smugglers?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). On 17th March, 1990, a BSF patrol party, seized the following arms and ammunitions near village Golpattan in Akhnoor area:

AK-74 Rifle	:	6 Nos.
AK-74 Rifle Magazines	:	13 Nos.
Pistol	:	3 Nos.
Pistol Rod	:	6 Nos.
Pistol Magazines	:	5 Nos.
Cleaning Kit Rifle	:	7 Nos.
Explosive black (slab)	:	70 Nos.
Electric Detonator	:	20 Nos.
Detonator	:	20 Nos.
Safety Fuze	:	20 Nos.
Cordex	:	20 Nos.
Rifle Amn.	:	3000 Nos.

Pistol Amn. : 450 Nos.

Oil Can Plastics : 7 Nos.

(c) and (d). After the seizure, the matter was reported to the local police who have registered a case for investigation.

Government constantly monitor all developments having a bearing on our national security and take appropriate measures.

[*Translation*]

#### **S.T.D. Facility in All Districts of Bihar**

5667. SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether S.T.D. facility has been provided in all the district headquarters in Bihar;

(b) if not, the names of district headquarters where this facility is yet to be provided;

(c) whether the work for providing S.T.D. link to these district headquarters has been started; and

(d) the time by which S.T.D. facility is likely to be provided there?

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

(b) Godda, Gumla, Jehanabad, Lohardaga, Madhepura, Sahebganj, Araria.

(c) S.T.D. facility is likely to be provided for these District Headquarters by March, 1991.

[*English*]

#### **Drought Hit Areas**

5668. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the areas and districts in the country hit by drought last year; and

(b) the amount demanded by the respective State Governments and the Central assistance provided for drought relief to these States?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Only the Governments of Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh reported damage due to drought conditions in some parts of their States due to inadequate rains during South-west monsoon period of 1989 and sought Central assistance. As per reports received from these States, 92.43 lakh ha., of cropped area in 80 districts in these four States was reported to have been affected by drought conditions.

(b) Information on State-wise Central assistance sought and ceilings of expenditure approved to the State of Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for 1989-90, is as under:—

<i>State</i>	<i>Amount sought</i>	<i>Ceilings approved</i>
	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Jammu & Kashmir	107.16	6.27 (including Rs. 3.64 for 1990-91)
Madhya Pradesh	190.55	18.17
Rajasthan	547.61	16.17
Uttar Pradesh	191.84	14.55

[*Translation*]

**Vehicles Challenged for Traffic Offences**

5669. SHRI RAJVEERSINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vehicles challenged for wrong parking, jumping red signals and various other traffic offences by the Delhi Traffic Police and the amount so collected as fine from them during 1988 and 1989, year-wise;

(c)

(b) whether vehicles are towed away by private crane owners; and

(c) if so, the total payments made to them during 1988 and 1989 therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Information is contained in the enclosed statement.

(b) The vehicles are towed by the Traffic Staff through the private cranes deployed by Delhi Traffic Police for this duty.

1988	1989
Total amount Rs. 41,50,440/- of towing charges.	Rs. 39,53,518/-.

## STATEMENT

		1988			1989	
<i>Offences</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Challans</i>	<i>Cash impounded</i>	<i>Challans</i>	<i>Cash impounded</i>	<i>5</i>
Wrong Parking		95,992	Rs. 4601030	103603		Rs. 5779685
Red Signals		1,42,562	Rs. 6290905	197029		Rs. 9153660
Others		5,00,297	Rs. 25428377	631948		Rs. 34725993

[English]

**Utilisation of Amount Allotted for Development and Maintenance of National Highways in Maharashtra**

5670. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire amount allotted to Maharashtra for development and main-

tenance of National Highways during the last three years had been fully utilised: and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): (a) The amounts allotted to Maharashtra for development and maintenance of National Highways during 1986-87 to 1988-89 and the amounts spent are given below:

Year	Development of National Highways		Maintenance of National Highways	
	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1986-87	2228.00	2232.95	846.29	1002.73
1987-88	2300.00	2167.55	1015.68	1036.19
1988-89	2000.00	1918.40	1316.43	1300.31

(b) The marginal shortfalls in expenditure on development have been due to delays in land acquisition, contractual problems and slow progress of works by contractors.

**Amount Spent Under DPAP**

5671. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount, spent under Drought Prone Area Programmes so far since its inception, district-wise and State-wise: and

(b) the extent to which this has helped in drought proofing of these areas?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Expenditure under the Drought Prone Areas Programme since inception upto February, 1990 is given in the statement-I.

(b) The achievements of the programme in the core sectors of land, water and forest resources conservation and development are given in the statement-II.



## STATEMENT - I

Statement showing Statewise Expenditure since inception under DPAP \$

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States	Rolling (1979-1980)					
		Vth Plan	4	5	VIIth Plan (Upto February, 1990)	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3346.87	982.44	4100.84	5346.74		
2.	Bihar	1108.11	479.18	2810.24	4079.61		
3.	Gujarat	3198.55	624.17	2974.58	3381.55		
4.	Haryana	712.32	141.18	751.63	637.64		
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	569.95	151.96	876.41	904.31		
6.	Karnataka	2795.03	611.42	3714.13	4177.37		
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2152.99	348.59	2476.73	3310.52		
8.	Maharashtra	2457.87	926.20	3507.21	5449.72		
9.	Orissa	972.13	291.56	1573.92	2555.26		

S. No.	States	Vith Plan			Rolling (1979-1980)			Vllth Plan (Upto February, 1990)		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Rajasthan			3603.06	1111.34	3156.83				2178.13
11.	Tamil Nadu			1277.09	480.16	2961.25				2688.62
12.	Uttar Pradesh			2712.61	743.54	2991.68				6199.63
13.	West Bengal			860.27	364.03	1846.04				2000.12
	Total			25766.85	7257.77	33741.49				42889.22

(Figures especially those of the Seventh Plan are provisional)

\$ District wise information for the period under question is maintained by respective state Governments.

## STATEMENT-II

Statement showing State-wise/Sector-wise Physical Achievements under DPAP\*

States	('000 Hectares)												
	V Plan			Rolling Plan (1979-80)			VI Plan			VII Plan (upto Dec., 1989)			
	SOIL	WAT RES	AFFN	SOIL	WAT RES	AFFN	SOIL	WAT RES	AFFN	SOIL	WAT RES	AFFN	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1. Andhra Pradesh	1658.00	429.19	410.38	312.00	93.19	49.65	932.11	349.97	458.42	597.70	399.63	325.75	
2. Bihar	195.00	95.20	113.61	77.00	17.85	37.41	274.71	328.51	309.11	145.66	158.31	182.86	
3. Gujarat	890.00	257.00	605.87	20.00	42.38	2126.12	175.22	107.44	174.14	125.76	129.02	212.87	
4. Haryana	—	12.39	86.94	—	3.73	18.79	23.08	30.08	111.46	56.29	9.71	33.78	
5. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	1.39	0.81	15.32	37.70	1.02	76.16	17.89	4.05	
6. Karnataka	4593.00	265.43	514.75	561.00	22.46	98.13	723.18	121.00	227.16	621.52	17.84	243.68	
7. Madhya Pradesh	439.00	5.88	130.20	163.00	414.95	70.03	197.50	1545.93	270.45	198.37	73.36	476.88	

States	V Plan				Rolling Plan (1979-80)				VI Plan				VII Plan (upto Dec., 1989)			
	SOIL	WAT	RES	AFFN	SOIL	WAT	RES	AFFN	SOIL	WAT	RES	AFFN	SOIL	WAT	RES	AFFN
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
8. Maharashtra	2159.00	113.75	312.55	234.00	34.36	132.09	364.81	168.70	330.04	383.76	512.73	724.35				
9. Orissa	20.00	108.51	89.93	13.00	44.13	36.55	302.79	144.94	282.13	286.91	99.61	225.43				
10. Rajasthan	2037.00	248.47	319.84	56.00	50.96	282.31	186.40	145.91	920.20	176.79	23.02	104.62				
11. Tamil Nadu	175.00	35.98	129.76	28.00	23.74	61.25	186.12	30.96	226.61	432.60	34.33	231.68				
12. Uttar Pradesh	484.00	440.46	265.31	240.00	69.64	45.14	834.90	122.01	243.12	976.90	255.94	425.46				
13. West Bengal	46.00	61.56	156.06	13.00	121.73	48.41	50.65	98.56	316.20	129.27	138.54	282.55				
<b>Total</b>	<b>12696.00</b>	<b>2071.82</b>	<b>3135.20</b>	<b>1717.00</b>	<b>940.51</b>	<b>3006.69</b>	<b>4266.79</b>	<b>3231.71</b>	<b>3870.06</b>	<b>4207.69</b>	<b>1969.93</b>	<b>3473.96</b>				

(figures especially for the Seventh Plan are Provisional)

\*District-wise information for the period under Question is maintained by respective State Governments

NOTE : SOIL : Soil Conservation & Land Development WAT RES: Water Resources Development

AFFN : Afforestation.

### Issue of Special Commemorative Postal Stamp

5672 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the details of the proposals received by Government for issue of special commemorative stamps in memory of great persons, Institutions etc during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

(b) the details of the proposals accepted and stamps issued year-wise

(c) the details of the proposals rejected/kept pending for future consideration and yet to be processed and

(d) the details of the proposals pending under consideration from Maharashtra and the action taken proposed for clearance of the same?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K P UNNIKRI SHNAN) (a) Proposals received for issue of commemorative/special postage stamps on great persons/Institutions etc, during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 are laid on the Table [Placed in Library See No LT-967/90]

(b) The details of the proposals accepted and stamps issued year-wise are listed at The details of the proposals ac-

cepted but stamps not yet issued are laid on the Table [Placed in Library See No LT-967/90]

(c) Proposals rejected are listed at Proposals pending for future consideration are laid on the Table [Placed in Library See No LT-967/90]

(d) The proposals from Maharashtra which are pending and under consideration are laid on the Table [Placed in Library See No LT-967/90] These will be placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee for consideration at its next meeting

[Translation]

### Assistance to States out of Central Road Fund

5673 SHRI HARSH VARDHAN Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount provided to various States from the Central Road Fund during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K P UNNIKRI SHNAN) Funds under this programme are released keeping in view the total cost of Schemes approved on the basis of accruals, amount already released, inter-se priority on an All-India basis and total amount available for the purpose A statement showing the funds released to the various States during 1989-90 totalling to Rs 9 00 crores is attached

### STATEMENT

Sl No	Name of State	Amount provided during 1989-90 out of Central Road Fund (Rs in lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	4 49

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1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	31.50
4.	Bihar	—
5.	Goa	—
6.	Gujarat	100.00
7.	Haryana	15.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.00
10.	Karnataka	6.024
11.	Kerala	135.016
12.	Madhya Pradesh	30.00
13.	Maharashtra	19.01
14.	Manipur	5.00
15.	Meghalaya	—
16.	Mizoram	—
17.	Nagaland	1.96
18.	Orissa	—
19.	Punjab	—
20.	Rajasthan	161.00
21.	Sikkim	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	10.00
23.	Tripura	—

1	2	3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	315.00
25.	West Bengal	50.00
Total :		900.000

**Constitution of Telephone Advisory Committees**

5674. SHRIGUMAN MALLODHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cities, State-wise, where the Telephone Advisory Committees are functioning at present and also of those where such Advisory Committees are not functioning;

(b) when was the tenure of the Committees, which are not functioning at present, completed and the reasons for not re-constituting them so far; and

(c) when these Committees are likely to be re-constituted and what is the position of the Rajasthan in this regard, city-wise?

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

Names of the cities (Statewise) where the Telecom./Telephone Advisory Committees are functioning at present.

STATE

I. *PUNJAB*

1. Amritsar.
2. Ludhiana.

UNION TERRITORIES:

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
2. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.

(b) The names of the cities (Statewise) where Telecom./Telephone Advisory Committees are not functioning at present along with the dates of expiry of the tenures of these Telecom./Telephone Advisory Committees.

STATE/CITIES:	Last Term expired on
1	2
I. <i>ANDHRA PRADESH:</i>	31.7.1989
1. Hyderabad	31.7.1989
2. Vijayawada	30.9.1989
II. <i>ARUNACHAL PRADESH:</i>	31.7.1989
III. <i>ASSAM</i>	31.1.1989
1. Guwahati	31.8.1989

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1	2
<b>IV. BIHAR</b>	
1. Patna	30.9.1989
<b>V. GOA</b>	
	31.5.1989
<b>VI. GUJARAT</b>	
	31.12.1989
1. Ahmedabad	31.5.1989
2. Rajkot	30.9.1989
3. Surat	30.9.1989
4. Vadodara	30.9.1989
<b>VII. HARYANA</b>	
	31.7.1989
1. Fardabad	28.2.1989
<b>VIII. HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>	
	28.2.1989
<b>IX. JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>	
	31.7.1989
<b>X. KARNATAKA</b>	
	30.9.1989
1. Bangalore	31.5.1989
<b>XI. KERALA</b>	
	30.9.1989
1. Calicut	30.9.1989
2. Ernakulam	31.7.1989
3. Trivandrum	30.9.1989
<b>XII. MADHYA PRADESH</b>	
	30.6.1989
1. Bhopal	31.1.1989
2. Indore	31.7.1989
<b>XIII. MAHARASHTRA</b>	
	31.7.1989
1. Bombay	28.2.1989



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1	2
2. Nagpur	31.7.1989
3. Pune	31.1.1989
XIV. <i>MANIPUR</i>	31.8.1989
XV. <i>MEGHALAYA</i>	31.7.1989
XVI. <i>MIZORAM</i>	28.2.1989
XVII. <i>NAGALAND</i>	31.7.1989
XVIII. <i>ORISSA</i>	28.2.1990
XIX. <i>Punjab</i>	30.4.1988
1. Jalandhar	30.9.1989
XX. <i>RAJASTHAN</i>	31.5.1989
1. Jaipur	31.7.1989
XXI. <i>SIKKIM</i>	31.8.1989
XXII. <i>TAMIL NADU</i>	30.9.1989
1. Coimbatore	30.6.1989
2. Madras	28.2.1989
3. Madurai	30.9.1989
XXIII. <i>TRIPURA</i>	30.6.1989
XXIV. <i>UTTAR PRADESH</i>	30.9.1989
1. Agra	31.7.1989
2. Allahabad	30.9.1989
3. Ghaziabad	28.2.1989
4. Kanpur	31.7.1989
5. Lucknow	30.9.1989

1	2
6. Varanasi	31.7.1989
<b>XXV. WEST BENGAL</b>	31.8.1989
1. Calcutta	28.2.1989
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>	
1. Chandigarh	31.7.1989
2. Delhi	30.6.1989
3. Lakshadweep & Minicoy Island	31.7.1989
4. Pondicherry	31.8.1989

(c) The policy on constitution of Telecom./Telephone Advisory Committees is being reviewed. These Committees will be constituted after the policy is finalised.

mittee for the State (Rajasthan) and one Telephone Advisory Committee for Jaipur Telecom. District, 15 SSA TACs in the State are also constituted. Out of these, the following 7 SSA TACs are functioning at present—

Besides one Telecom. Advisory Com-

Sl. No.	Name of SSA TAC	Present Term is upto
1	2	3
1.	Alwar	31.5.1990
2.	Ajmer	31.5.1990
3.	Bikaner	31.5.1990
4.	Bhilwara/Bundi	31.5.1990
5.	Jodhpur	31.5.1990
6.	Nagpur & Churu	30.6.1990
7.	Udaipur	31.5.1990

Other will be constituted when the policy is finalised.

**Talks with Understand National Socialist Council of Nagaland**

5676. SHRI Y S RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the underground National Socialist Council of Nagaland is ready for talks with Union Government for settling the four decade old insurgency in the region,

(b) if so, whether any conditions have been proposed before negotiations and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) (a) No such proposal has been received from the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) by the Government of India

(b) and (c) Do not arise

**Programmes of CAPART in Uttar Pradesh**

5677 SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Council for Advancement of People Action and Rural Technology has been set up to assist the programmes in rural areas, and

(b) if so, the number of programmes under the Council being implemented in Uttar Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL) (a) The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology

(CAPART) has been set up to encourage, promote and assist voluntary action in the implementation of projects for the enhancement of rural prosperity and to strengthen and promote voluntary efforts in rural development

(b) Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) has sanctioned 567 projects to voluntary agencies in Uttar Pradesh upto 31 3 1990

**Allotment of S.T.D. Public Call Offices in Private Sector**

5678 SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of STD Public Call Offices sanctioned by MTNL during 1989-90, and

(b) the criteria of allotting STD PCO Private-Sector?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K P UNNIKRI SHNAN) (a) No of STD PCO sanctioned during 1989-90 in MTNL

New Delhi	—	67
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Bombay	—	83
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(b) Pay phones are issued under the Franchise Scheme

As per existing policy, one pay phone with STD/ISD call facility for a population of every 10,000 is proposed. This can be provided by voluntary organisations and private agencies

The policy is under re-view, and the good hope to increase the coverage in a bigger way

**Tenure Post at ICAR Institutes**

5679. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tenure posts in Indian Council of Agricultural Research and its Institutes in Delhi and other States;

(b) whether the ICAR has specified any period for these posts:

(c) the number of persons on tenure posts continuing in the ICAR after the specified period; and

(d) the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Sir, 147.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

**Taking Back of Private Buses Involved in Accident by DTC**

5680. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2690 on 29 March, 1990 regarding accidents involving DTC and private buses and state:

(a) the number of private buses removed from the operation under DTC due to their involvement in grave accidents taken back into operation; and

(b) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-

TIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRI SHNAN): (a) Out of 16 private buses removed from the operations under the DTC due to their involvement in fatal accidents during 1988 and 49 during 1989, 11 and 9 buses have been taken back into operations respectively.

(b) 11 buses were taken back to meet the situation arising due to strike by the employees of DTC during March, 1988. During 1989, 4 buses were taken back after imposing penalties in cases where drivers were found to be partly negligent and 5 buses were taken back on a representation from the DTC Private Bus Operators Welfare Association.

**Appointment of New Director General, ICAR**

5681. PROF. K.V. THOMAS. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee has been constituted to select a panel for appointment of the Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) if so, the particulars of the members of this Committee;

(c) when this committee was constituted;

(d) whether this committee has recommended a panel to Government;

(e) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(f) the reasons for delay in appointing the Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI

LAL): (a) to (c). A Search Committee for suggesting a panel of names for consideration by Government for appointment of Secretary, Department of Agricultural Research and Education who also function as Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research was constituted on 17.1.90 with the following members:

1. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan—Chairman  
Former DG, IRRI, Manila
2. Dr. Harswaroop Singh  
Member (Agriculture) Planning Commission.
3. Shri J.D. Sethi,  
Member, Planning Commission.
4. Dr. T.N. Khoshoo,  
Ex-Secretary,  
Department of Environment.
5. Dr. S. Ramachandran,  
Secretary,  
Department of Biotechnology.
6. Dr. A.B. Joshi,  
Former, Vice-Chancellor,  
Mahatma Phule Agricultural University.

(d), (e) and (f). The committee initially submitted a panel of names, but due to certain representations, the committee has been asked to reconsider the panel. The fresh panel is awaited from the Committee.

#### **Computerisation of Indian Ports**

5682. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UNDP has offered financial assistance for computerisation of Indian Ports and a task force had been set up with Shri D.D. Datta as Convener;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any data regarding the utilisation of centralised computers operations in various developed ports in other countries and their impact on the working of the ports and employment opportunities has been collected?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). UNDP had evolved a project called 'Regional Approach to Appropriate Computerisation in Ports', which would enable the ports in the ESCAP Region including Indian ports, to increase port efficiency by effective utilisation of appropriate computer technology. UNDP had agreed to provide free of cost certain services for the implementation of the scheme.

A Task Force had been set up by this Ministry under Shri Datta to inter-alia identify new areas of computerisation in the ports and to give suggestions on how to integrate the various computer applications. The Task Force has submitted a draft report to the Ministry for its comments.

(c) No data as such has been collected but some literature in this regard was obtained from abroad.

[*Translation*]

#### **Damage caused by Hailstorm in Himachal Pradesh**

5683. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been extensive damage to crops, roads, dislocation of water supply and also loss of life and property due to unprecedented snowfall, hailstorm and rains in Lahaul and Spiti, Kinnaur, Pangi-

Bharmore area of Chamba, Shimla, Kullu and Kangra districts of Himachal Pradesh during March, 1990:

(b) if so, whether State Government sought any relief from Union Government; and

(c) if so, the details of relief sought and provided by Union Government?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) No report of damage to crops, roads, dislocation of water supply and loss of life and property due to snowfall, hailstorms and rains during March 1990 has been received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c). No Memorandum seeking Central assistance has been received from the State Government.

#### **'Johal Committee' Recommendations**

5684. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study about the adverse effect of rotation of rice and wheat crop on environment and employment to farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, when the study is likely to be made;

(d) whether 'Johal Committee' has made some recommendations to bring variety in farming in Punjab;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to implement those recommendations;

(f) whether 'Johal Committee' had also recommended 20 to 25 per cent reduction in the area under rice and wheat cultivation;

(g) if so, the names of the crops recommended by the committee for cultivation in this area; and

(h) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) At the instance of Government of Punjab study has been made by the expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.S. Johal on the diversification on agriculture in Punjab which *inter alia* includes the effect of rotation of rice and wheat crop on environment and return to the farmers.

(b) The Committee in its findings have observed that the rice crop during kharif and wheat crop during rabi have gained the area on the merits of their return per acre as compared to the crops like maize, pulses, cotton, gram, rapeseed and mustard, barley etc. However, the predominance of paddy-wheat rotation has far-reaching implication on the water balance, deterioration in soil health, proliferation of pests and diseases, intensive use of energy leading to threat of deterioration in the over all agro-ecosystem of the State. Increased area under paddy had led to the lowering of water table. The physical condition of soil has undergone changes due to continued puddling in the paddy fields. As both paddy and wheat have high nutritional requirements, there is depletion of nutrients season after season. There has also emerged a problem of micro-nutrient deficiency in light textured soils particularly of iron in paddy and manganese in wheat crop.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e). The Johal Committee in its recommendation has suggested for the diver-

fication of rice and wheat crops to arhar, moong, cotton, soyabean, sugarcane, sugarbeet etc. Besides, the diversification of crops, the Committee has also recommended for the development of Livestock Enterprises, Expansion of Horticulture, Forest cropping, Development of processing plants for vegetables and fruits and wood processing industry in the State. The improved crop production technology is being propagated through the extension system and farmers are being motivated for diversification of farming system.

(f) The Committee has recommended 20% of the area under wheat and rice cultivation to be replaced with other farm enterprises.

(g) Soybean, Cotton, Sugarcane, Arhar, Moong, Vegetable crops, fruits and timber trees etc. are recommended by the Committee.

(h) The State is taking suitable action to promote the cultivation of these recommended crops through the extension system.

#### **Paddy Transplanter Machine Imported by Punjab Agriculture University**

5685. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Agriculture University had imported a prototype Paddy transplanter in 1985;

(b) whether it was found suitable for the farmers of Punjab after a field test;

(c) whether the University had recommended to develop it commercially so that it could be made available to farmers;

(d) if so, the progress made so far in this

regard;

(e) whether the manufacture of this machine has commenced;

(f) if so, the names of the firms which have started manufacturing it in accordance with model approved by the University indicating the number of such machines manufactured by them so far; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) to (g). Questions do not arise.

[English]

#### **Development of Calcutta Port**

5686. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan for the improvement and development of Calcutta Port has been drawn up;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof including the capital outlay involved along with the amount expected to be financed by Union Government and through intercorporate loans; and

(c) the progress so far made on the development work on container terminal at Calcutta Port?

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

Yes, Sir.

for the development of the Calcutta Port are included in the Annual Plan 1990-91:—

(b) The following important Schemes

*CONTINUING SCHEMES*

<i>Calcutta Docks</i>	<i>Outlay for 1990-91</i>
1	2
1. Development of Container port	Rs. 12.54 crores
2. Replacement of steam river tug 'Stalwart'	Rs. 1.14 crores
3. Replacement of steam dock tug 'Champa'	Rs. 1.16 crores
4. Replacement of 6 steam and 3 Diesel Locos by 4 Nos.	Rs. 2.40 crores
5. Container Handling facilities Phase-II	Rs. 2.95 crores

*COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME*

- |    |   |                  |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1. | Comprehensive scheme for improvement of draft of river Hoogly Estuary | Rs. 17.82 crores |
|----|---|------------------|

*Haldia Docks**Outlay for 1990-91*

- |    |   |                  |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1. | Construction of 2nd Oil Jetty with tractor tugs                           | Rs. 28.00 crores |
| 2. | Procurement of Survey Launch for improvement of draught in Hoogly Estuary | Rs. 1.00 crores  |
| 3. | Renewal of Apron feeder and crusher for coal handling plant               | Rs. 1.25 crores  |
| 4. | Additional General Cargo Berth  | Rs. 0.75 crores  |

*NEW SCHEMES**Calcutta Docks*

- |    |  |                 |
|----|--|-----------------|
| 1. | Replacement of dock tug 'Chameli'  | Rs. 0.40 crores |
| 2. | Replacement of MOT Tug-I   | Rs. 0.40 crores |
| 3. | Replacement of Bridges, etc. and improvement of traffic circulation around dock area | Rs. 0.50 crores |



1	2
4. Rehabilitation works for Heavy Cargo/containers Normal cargo and related works	Rs. 0.40 crores
5. Recession of Jiggerkhali Flat <i>Haldia Docks</i>	Rs. 42.00 crores
1. Replacement of dredger 'Churni'	Rs. 0.01 crores
2. Procurement of 3 locomotives as replacement	Rs. 1.50 crores
3. Construction of Berth	Rs.0.10 crores.

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

Out of the outlay for 1990-91 of Rs. 126.44 crores, a sum of Rs. 42.46 crores will be provided as Budgetary Support by the **Central Government**, an amount of Rs. 58.24 crores is **proposed** to be met from out of loans from other Port Trusts and the balance of Rs. 25.74 crores will be met by Calcutta Port Trust out of its internal resources.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 7.95 crores has been incurred on this project till February, 1990. Civil Works have been substantially completed but the Electrical and Mechanical Works are in various stages of progress.

#### **Extension and Development of Altingal Telephone Exchange in Kerala**

5687. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for the expansion and develop-

ment of Altingal telephone exchange in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The existing MAX-II exchange of 600 lines capacity is planned for replacement by 2048 Port ILT electronic exchange during 1991-92 subject to availability of equipment.

#### **Allocation made under IRDP**

5688. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families which got benefit in Orissa under Integrated Rural Development Programme during the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether the scheme is being continued during 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the State-wise allocation made under the Integrated Rural Development Programme for 1990-91?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) Under Integrated Rural Develop-

ment Programme (IRDP), 10.33 lakhs families have been assisted during the Seventh Plan from April, 1985 to February, 1990 in Orissa State.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Statement attached.

**STATEMENT***Provisional Financial Allocation for IRDP during 1990-91*

Sl No	Name of the State/UTs	Total Allocation (Rs in lakhs)		
		Central Share	State Share	Total Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2751 453	2751 453	5502 906
2	Arunachal Pradesh	234 720	234 720	469 440
3	Assam	751 461	751 461	1502 922
4	Bihar	5512 947	5512 947	11025 894
5	Goa	48 900	48 900	97 800
6	Gujarat	1133 049	1133 049	2266 098
7	Haryana	271 129	271 129	542 258
8	Himachal Pradesh	97 071	97 071	194 142
9	Jammu & Kashmir	135 564	135 564	271 128

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs.	Central Share	State Share	Total Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	1722.168	1722.168	3444.336
11.	Kerala	935.561	935.561	1871.122
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3648.520	3648.520	7297.040
13.	Maharashtra	2947.268	2947.268	5894.536
14.	Manipur	21.757	21.757	43.514
15.	Meghalaya	65.272	65.272	130.544
16.	Mizoram	97.800	97.800	195.600
17.	Nagaland	402.690	102.690	205.380
18.	Orissa	1802.503	1802.503	3605.006
19.	Punjab	229.287	229.287	458.574
20.	Rajasthan	1757.315	1757.315	3514.630

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs.	Central Share	State Share	Total Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
21.	Sikkim	19,560	19,560	39,120
22.	Tamil Nadu	2470,282	2470,282	4940,564
23.	Tripura	76,987	76,987	153,974
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7363,985	7363,985	14727,970
25.	West Bengal	3077,811	3077,811	6155,622
26.	A & N Islands	48,900	—	48,900
27.	Chandigarh	9,780	—	9,780
28.	D & N Haveli	9,780	—	9,780
29.	Delhi	48,900	—	48,900
30.	Daman & Diu	19,560	—	19,560
31.	Lakshadweep	48,900	—	48,900

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UTs.</i>	<i>Central Share</i>	<i>State Share</i>	<i>Total Allocation</i>
1	2	3	4	5
32.	Pondicherry	39.120	—	39.120
	All India	37500.000	37275.06	74775.060

**Murders and Robberies in Delhi**

5689. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of dacoity and robbery in the capital during the last six months zone-wise and details thereof;

(b) the details of investigations made in these cases:

(c) whether the alleged dacoits/robbers have been arrested, if so, details thereof:

(d) if not, the reasons for not apprehending the culprits; and

(e) the steps taken to curb the cases of murders and robberies in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (d). Information is contained in enclosed statement.

(e) Pickets have been posted at strategic points, Motor cycle patrolling in the areas has also been streamlined to work in co-ordination with PCR vans. Neighbourhood Watch Scheme has been introduced in crime prone areas. Surveillance is kept on the activities of known criminals. History sheets of criminals repeatedly involved in such crimes is opened and their movements are kept under surveillance.

## STATEMENT

*Dacoity cases during the period from October, 1989 to March, 1990*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reported	Cancelled	Challenged	Pending trial	Pending Investigation	Persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	North	1	—	—	—	1	3
2.	North-West	1	—	1	1	—	5
3.	Central	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	New Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	East	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	North-East	3	—	2	2	1	10
7.	South	3	—	1	1	2	9
8.	South-West	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	West	—	—	—	—	—	—



Sl. No.	Name of District	Reported	Cancelled	Challaned	Pending trial	Pending Investigation	Persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Indira Gandhi International Airport	--	--	--	--	--	--
11.	Crime and Railways	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Robbery cases during the period from October, 1989 to March, 1990*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Reported</i>	<i>Cancelled</i>	<i>Challaned</i>	<i>Pending trial</i>	<i>Pending Investigation</i>	<i>Persons arrested</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
1.	North	7	—	1	1	5	9
2.	North-West	13	—	6	6	6	18
3.	Central	6	1	—	—	2	2
4.	New Delhi	3	—	—	—	3	—
5.	East	13	—	2	2	11	17
6.	North-East	8	—	—	—	8	12
7.	South	24	—	7	7	16	43
8.	South-West	9	—	2	2	7	16
9.	West	16	—	1	1	12	14
10.	Indira Gandhi International Airport	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Crime and Railways	1	—	1	1	—	1

**Trucks and Sewage Machinery purchased by MCD**

5690. SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi recently purchased trucks and sewage machinery worth around Rs. 2 crores at the *flag end* of the year to utilise its budget provisions;

(b) if so, whether any tenders were invited;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the firm/firms from which these purchases were made?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) MCD has placed orders for supply of 20 Tipper Trucks and 27 Sewer Cleaning Machines (bucket type) at a cost of Rs. 130.79 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The equipments are being procured on DGS&D Rate Contract Prices.

(d) Tipper Trucks are being procured from M/s Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. and Sewer Cleaning Machines (bucket type) from M/s Mechanical Movements Pvt. Ltd.

**Production capacity of PPL**

5691. SHRI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the rated capacity of Paradeep Phosphate Ltd. (PPL) in Orissa;

(b) the target fixed for production during 1989-90;

(c) whether the plant has achieved its production target during the last financial year; and

(d) if so, the details of the production achieved by PPL in that year?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The annual installed capacity of Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. (PPL) is 7,20,000 tonnes of Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP).

(b) to (d). Against the target of 6,30,000 MT of DAP, actual production during 1989-90 was 2,47,000 tonnes.

[*Translation*]

**Breeding of Sheep to Produce Merino Type Wool**

5692. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

DR. BANGALI SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Desh main merino oon ke liye bheron ki nai nasal' appearing in daily 'Jagran' dated 10 March, 1990;

(b) if so, whether any new variety of sheep has been bred at Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar which can yield merino type wool;

(c) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(d) whether any efforts are being made to reduce the import of merino wool?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) (i) A fine apparel wool strain 'Avivastra' has been evolved primarily from Rambouillet Chokla half-breds. The Avivastra produces around 2.5 Kg. annual greasy fleece of 20 microns average fibre diameter and 21 percent medullation.

(ii) A high producing strain of fine wool sheep 'Bharat Merino' has been evolved through interbreeding and selection of 3/4ths of Rambouillet and Merino with Chokla, Nali, Malpura and Jaisalmeri breeds. The annual grossy wool yield of 'Bharat Merino' is around 2.47 Kg. of 18.95 microns in average fibre diameter and 1.23 percent medullation.

(iii) Two new fine wool synthetics, one involving Chokla and the other involving Nali have been generated by crossing with Rambouillet and Societ Merino.

(d) Based on the extensive and systematic research on improving sheep for fine wool, large scale cross-breeding of sheep in the hilly regions of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh has been undertaken to help reduce the import of fine wool.

[English]

#### **Standby Workers in Paradip Port**

5693. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUHDARY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some workers called standby brinkmen and signalmen working in Paradip Port;

(b) if so, number thereof and since when they are being kept in the standby list; and

(c) the steps being taken if any to bring them in the regular list?

**THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN):** (a) and (b). In the Paradip Port Cargo Handling Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1979 which came into force from February, 1980, the workers are categorised under two lists namely, Main List and Subsidiary List or Standby List. In the Subsidiary List, at present, there are 32 Winchmen and 13 Signalmen besides 637 Mazdoors and Sardars and one Deck foreman. There is no category of brinkmen in either of the lists.

(c) In the Special Leave Petition No. 3276 of 1987 filed by the Paradip Port Trust the Supreme Court in its order dated 15.3.90 has constituted a High Power Committee with Justice H.R. Khanna, Retired Judge of Supreme Court as Chairman to decide the question of listing the unlisted workers in Paradip.

#### **Changes in Firearms Licensing Policy in Punjab**

5694. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make some changes in the firearms licensing policy in Punjab in view of the need of the people for self protection; and

(b) if so, the details of the changes proposed to be made?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED):** (a) Licensing procedure for firearms for purpose of self defence, crop protection, etc. are laid down in the Arms Act, 1959 and the Arms Rules, 1962. These are uniformly applicable throughout the country and there is no proposal to effect any changes therein in relation to Punjab.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Publishing of Magazine by Indian Embassy in Washington**

5695. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Washington has recently proposed to bring out a monthly magazine called 'India';

(b) if so, the objective of the magazine;

(c) whether the Embassy had consulted the Ministry in this regard and secured budgetary sanction;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL):** (a) Yes, the Indian Embassy in Washington has started bringing out a monthly magazine 'India' since January 1990.

(b) The objective is to bring out a single magazine, replacing four earlier publications namely, India News, The Commercial News Letter, The Economic News Letter published by the Embassy in Washington and Darshan, published by Consulate General in New York. They wanted to use the new monthly magazine as their principal vehicle for communicating India's policies and programmes to

the American public especially the Congress, Administration, media, Companies, academic institutions, Think Tanks and other opinion makers including the Indian Community.

(c) The decision to bring out the magazine was taken by the then Ambassador. No specific sanction of the Ministry of External Affairs was required, nor was it sought for bringing out the magazine.

(d) The Embassy has since indicated that the annual expenditure on the magazine could be estimated as Rs. 65,20,500/-. Out of this Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed to be met from Mission's budget grant for 1990-91. For the balance Rs. 25,20,500/-, they have sought the Ministry's budgetary support. The proposal is being examined.

(e) Does not apply.

#### **Freedom Fighter from Kerala**

5696. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any representations regarding the recognition of Punnappa Vayalar struggle as freedom struggle; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED):** (a) and (b). Representations received in this regard in the past were considered by the Government and it was decided not to recognise the Punnappa Vayalar Struggle as part of National Freedom Struggle for the purpose of granting freedom fighters' pension. Some further representations have been received recently and are under consideration.

### **Extremists and Terrorists in Custody in various States**

5697. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in custody in various States including Jammu & Kashmir as on date on charges of extremist activities;

(b) the duration of their custody i.e. for more than six months, for one year, and for more than two years; and

(c) the number of persons presently facing trial in each State, and how many of them have been convicted and undergoing sentences?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be paid on the Table of the House.

### **Expulsion of Indians from Jordan**

5698. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESH-WARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indians employed in Jordan without work-permits are facing expulsion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Illegal foreign workers in Jordan, i.e. those without proper work and residence permits, when detected, are required to leave the

country after payment of a fine or undergoing a symbolic imprisonment of one day. This is the standing Jordanian practice and is applied without discrimination.

(c) Since the Jordanian policy does not discriminate against Indian workers, there is no question of the Government of India taking up with the Government of Jordan the cases of Indian workers facing expulsion.

[Translation]

### **Diplomatic Relations with Israel**

5699. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any change in India's policy in regard to having diplomatic relations with Israel; and

(b) if so, the action contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

### **Reaction of Neighbouring Countries over IPKF Withdrawal**

5700. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state reactions of the neighbouring countries including China to the final withdrawal of Indian Peace Keeping Force from Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL): This was widely, almost universally welcomed by the international community, including all India's neighbours.

**Pakistan's Fund to Assist Kashmir Terrorists**

5701. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:  
SHRI JANARDHAN TIWARI:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO B.  
BHOSALE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Times of India dated 25 March, 1990 to the effect that the Prime Minister of Pakistan has set apart Rs. 10 crores to help the terrorists in Kashmir, and

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

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

(b) Any action that encourages subversions, terrorism and violence directed against India is unacceptable. Government will take all measures considered necessary to defend India's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

**Release of Detenues in Jammu and Kashmir**

5702. SHRIRAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of detenues released in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three months; and

(b) the reason for their release?

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

and (b). According to the reports available, seven detenues have been released on the recommendations of the Advisory Board constituted under Jammu & Kashmir Public Safety Act 1987, during the last three months. That apart, two have been released on parole.

[Translation]

**Road and Bridge Projects included under Central Road Fund**

5703. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:  
SHRI RAM SAJIWAN:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sought and provided out of Central Road Fund to Uttar Pradesh during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of bridges and roads included under Central Road Fund during last three years;

(c) the details of proposals submitted by Uttar Pradesh to Union Government for sanction under Central Road Fund for 1990-91; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P.UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Funds under this programme are provided, keeping in view, the total cost of schemes approved based on the accruals, funds already released, *inter-se* priority on all India basis and the total amount available for the purpose. The total amount sought and provided to the State Government during the last 3 years are indicated below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Requirement of funds projected by State Government</i>	<i>Funds provided</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1987-88	122.39	20.00
1988-89	86.73	160.00
1989-90	762.08	315.00
	971.20	495.00

(b) A statement is attached:

(c) and (d). The State Government have projected a number of schemes costing Rs. 84.03 crores under the programme of augmented Central Road Fund (CRF). The actual augmentation of C.R.F. has not taken

place. The provision in the budget 1990-91 for Central Road Fund schemes in all States is Rs. 9 crores. In view of this and the need to meet the requirement of schemes already sanctioned for U.P. but not yet completed, priority is to be given for completion of continuing schemes.



## STATEMENT

*The details of schemes included/approved under Central Road Fund during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 in Uttar Pradesh*

		(Rs. in lakhs)				
S. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated cost	Amount sanctioned under-CRF	Share of the State Govt.		
1	2	3	4	5		
<b>1987-88</b>						
1.	Improvement of road from G.T. Road to Hridayapur in U.P.	3.20	3.20	—		
2.	Construction of Bridge over Roth river on Sharifabad-Barabanki Road.	71.00	71.00	—		
3.	Improvement/Strengthening of Mohantalgañj-Gosaiganj Road in Lucknow (U.P.)	58.65	44.60	14.05		
<b>1988-89</b>						
1.	Augmentation of Five Zonal Laboratories of 5 locations.	71.50	35.75	35.75		
2.	Training courses for Engineers & others at P.W.D. Research Instt Lucknow.	2.54	1.27	1.27		

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated cost	Amount sanctioned under-CRF	Share of the State Govt.
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Research Development & Quality Promotion	4.45	2.225	2.225
4.	Traffic Survey at Specific points on State Highways	1.44	0.72	0.72
5.	Strengthening of Alinagar-Indore Majhawara-Madhuban Road (Shaheed Marg)	190.80	190.80	—
<b>1989-90</b>				
1.	Widening & Strengthening and improvement of Riding Quality of important existing P.W.D painted roads of Amethi Project Area in Distt of Sultanpur and Raebareli.	1965.90	1965.90	—

[English]

SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-  
WANSHI:**Urban Improvement Department in  
Delhi**

5704. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Urban Improvement Department has been set up recently by Union Government in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of functions assigned to it?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir. Delhi Administration has recently set up an Urban Improvement Department.

(b) The basic responsibilities of the Department will be in the following areas:—

- (i) Improving of Slum Areas;
- (ii) Resettlement Colonies;
- (iii) J.J. clusters;
- (iv) Unauthorised colonies.

The Department would be the focal point of all activities relating to urban improvement and carry forward the programme of urban basic services.

**Disbursement of Funds by CAPART**

5705. SHRI HET RAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided by Government to Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) since 1986 and the amount disbursed by it for various projects, year-wise;

(b) the number of projects and the amount disbursed to projects involving grant of more than Rs. two lakhs, year-wise;

(c) the number of major voluntary institutions which have received Rs. 5 lakhs and above in total since 1986;

(d) whether Government have assessed the usefulness and end use of funds provided to the voluntary organisations;

(e) if so, the result thereof;

(f) whether Government's attention has been drawn to financial mismanagement in this organisation particularly in relation to its establishments costs and keeping its deposits with a number of nationalised banks; and

(g) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The funds provided by Government to CAPART and the amount disbursed by it to the voluntary organisations for implementing various projects from 1.9.86 are given below:

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount provided by Government</i>	<i>Amount Disbursed</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	1986-87 (1.9.86 to 31.3.87)*	1011.94*	383.92
2.	1987-88	596.95*	656.63
3.	1988-89	1862.23*	1627.24
4.	1989-90	1568.30*	1574.45

\*Includes administrative cost of CAPART.

(b) The number of projects and the amount disbursed to projects involving more than Rs. 2.00 lakhs is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Projects</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
1986-87 (1.9.86 to 31.3.1987)	53	2,12,03,971
1987-88	227	6,38,55,906
1988-89	388	11,84,81,295
1989-90	292	4,90,41,629

(c) 347 voluntary organisations were sanctioned projects involving financial assistance of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and above.

(d) and (e). The proposals received from the voluntary organisations for financial assistance are carefully scrutinised before sanction of funds for the proposal activity on the basis of the merits of the proposal and the capacity of the organisation to implement the project. The utilisation of funds so sanctioned and released is monitored by

CAPART through Monitors deputed by CAPART. If irregularities in the implementation of projects come to notice, they are dealt with appropriately including cancellation of grants criminal action wherever warranted and department of the organisation for future assistance.

(f) and (g). The operations with the nationalised Banks are determined by practical convenience and expedience. No irregularities have been noticed in this regard.

**Criteria for Sanctioning Financial Aid  
by CAPART**

5706. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criterial for granting financial aid to various voluntary organisations by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART).

(b) the assistance provided by the CAPART during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the number of projects and amount provided by CAPART in Tribal dominated districts of Rajasthan during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The objective of setting up CAPART was to charalise assistance for Rural Development by people's participation through voluntary organisations/non-Government organisations. The financial assistance is determined by the purpose of the grant, the capacity of the organisation and the conditions laid down in the scheme for financial assistance.

(b) The State-wise amounts sanctioned by CAPART during the last three years (1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90) are given in the attached statement.

(c) In Tribal dominated districts of Rajasthan like Banswara, Bhilwara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Sirahi, Udaipur and Chittorgarh the number of projects and the amount sanctioned during the last three years was as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of projects</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
1987-88	6	Rs. 30.22
1988-89	19	Rs. 26.48
1989-90	13	Rs. 32.44

## STATEMENT

Assistance provided by CAPART during the last three years (1987-88 to 1989-90) State-wise

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sanctioned Amount					(Rs. in lakhs)
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	
1	2	3	4	5			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	151.67	170.40	169.68	—	—	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	1.22	—	—	—
4.	Assam	28.03	20.70	8.78	—	—	—
5.	Bihar	63.74	246.67	167.09	—	—	—
6.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Delhi	40.86	53.78	25.36	—	—	—
8.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sanctioned Amount				
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5		
9.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Gujarat	70.61	270.90	203.73		
11.	Haryana	24.60	17.09	2.21		
12.	Himachal Pradesh	10.09	13.25	10.22		
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	4.22	9.83		
14.	Karnataka	23.58	174.33	161.92		
15.	Kerala	59.24	142.24	81.71		
16.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—		
17.	Madhya Pradesh	53.39	51.13	62.29		
18.	Maharashtra	183.62	430.33	341.65		

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sanctioned Amount				
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5		
19.	Manipur	30.26	31.43	28.67		
20.	Meghalaya	1.82	7.32	0.26		
21.	Mizoram	—	18.45	—		
22.	Nagaland	—	—	7.53		
23.	Orissa	36.61	124.02	52.75		
24.	Pondicherry	—	3.40	0.49		
25.	Punjab	5.21	5.74	8.58		
26.	Rajasthan	106.60	124.82	168.00		
27.	Sikkim	—	—	—		
28.	Tamil Nadu	112.43	309.24	137.89		



Si. No.	States/UTs	Sanctioned Amount				
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5		
29.	Tripura	—	1.11	0.60		
30.	Uttar Pradesh	116 92	299 04	266 94		
31.	West Bengal	182 14	449 69	327 12		
32	Chandigarh	—	—	—		
Total		1301 42	2970 20	2244 52		

**Coconut Trees Affected by Root-Wilt disease**

5707. SHRI P. A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has submitted any proposal for replacing coconut trees affected by root-wilt disease; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) A "Project for Replanting of Coconuts in Root (Wilt) Disease Affected Areas of Kerala" was received from the Government of Kerala. The Project was examined in the Ministry and the Government of Kerala has been requested to revise the Project based on the observations made. The revised Project has not yet been received.

**Radio Sets and Tape Recorders for Seamen**

5708. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether radio sets and tape recorders are provided to seamen while they are on sea to avoid monotony; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). As per information received from Indian National Shipowners Association and the Owners Agents Committee (Crew), common recreation facilities are already provided to seamen on board most of the

Indian ships at sea, including Radio/Tape Recorder sets and regular film-shows.

[*Translation*]

**News Item Captioned "Nagar Nigam Ki Gadi Kharid Main Kachra Hi Kachra"**

5709. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the daily 'Jansatta' dated 28 March, 1990 under the caption "Jansatta" dated 28 March, 1990 under the caption "Nagar nigam ki gadi kharid main kachra hi kachra"; and

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

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

(b) MCD has reported that the allegations made in the news item that the vehicles purchased during last two years are standing idle and that the buckets of the Marshall loaders are bigger in size are baseless. MCD has further reported that that likewise the allegation made in the news item that the bigger refuse collectors are not being used properly are also incorrect.

[*English*]

**Procurement Price of Foodgrains**

5710. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement prices of coarse grains, different types of pulses, bajra, for the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the quantities of different coarsegrains and pulses procured during the above period, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) The procurement/minimum support prices of Fair Average Quality of coarse grains and pulses for the last three marketing\* years are as under:

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>Procurement/Minimum Support Prices (Rs. per quintal)</i>
Bajra	1987-88	135
Jowar	1988-89	145
Maize	1989-90	165
Barley	1987-88	135
	1988-89	135
	1989-90	145
<i>Pulses</i>		
Tur (Arhar) (Moong & Urad)	1987-88	325
	1988-89	360
	1989-90	425
Gram	1987-88	280
	1988-89	290
	1989-90	325

\* October-September for coarse grains and pulses other than barley & gram for which the period is from April to March

(b) The quantities procured during the period referred to in part (3) are as under:

<i>Years</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Quantity (in Metric tonnes)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1987-88	Bajra	
	Jowar	Nil

1	2	3
	Maize	
	Ragi	
1988-89	Bajra	33,307
	Jowar	408
	Maize	55
	Ragi	39
	Barley	4
1989-90 (As on 10.4.90)	Bajra	1,160
	Jowar	4,915
	Maize	Nil
	Ragi	Nil
	Barley	Nil

Note: There is no procurement of pulses under price support scheme during the above period.

[Translation]

**UNICEF Assistance for Rural Water Supply and Environment programmes**

5711. DR. BENGALI SINGH:  
SHRI SHEO SHARAN  
VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UNICEF propose to provide any financial assistance during 1990-91 for rural water supply and environment programmes in India;

(b) if so, the total amount to be received under the agreement; and

(c) the State-wise schemes on which the above amount will be spent and the details of the targets fixed in this regard?

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

(b) The amount of assistance during the year 1990 will be US \$ 23.63 million.

(c) The above amount will be spent on the ongoing programmes of rural water supply and rural sanitation in various States/UTs.

[English]

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Arms (Amendment) Rules, 1990, and Justice Wadhwa Committee's Report on the incidents of apprehension of a lawyer by Police in St. Stephens College, Delhi on 15 Jan, 1988, reported lathi charge on 21 Jan. 1988 outside DCP's office etc, and Memo. of Action taken on the Report**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Arms (Amendment) Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.Rs. 404 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—685/90]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—
  - (i) Report of the Justice D.P. Wadhwa Committee of Inquiry appointed to inquiry into the incident of the 15th January, 1988 in St. Stephen's college, University of Delhi, regarding apprehension of a lawyer by the Police, the incident and reported lathicharge on the 21st January, 1988 outside the office of the DCP, North Delhi and circumstances leading to presence of a mob in Tis Hazari premises on 17th February, 1988 and the resultant violence.
  - (ii) Memorandum of Action Taken on the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—686/90]

**Annual Accounts etc. of and Review on Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala for 1987-88 and statement re delay in laying those papers**

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISSH-NAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1)(i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the teuar year 1987-88.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—687/90]

—————  
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats first. Yes, Mr. Kurien.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, it has been the convention of this House all throughout—I am a Member for the last ten years—that after the Question Hour is over, those who want to raise anything in Zero Hour, will be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I am allowing you after the Papers Laid.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You are changing the convention, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please raise your point?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Are you changing the convention for ever, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not changing any convention.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: We have to raise important issues...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Gwalior): What Mr. Kurien is saying is absolutely correct, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: When I said 'the Question Hour is over and Papers will be laid', there is no change in the convention...(Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): But, Sir, the Ministers are leaving the House after laying their papers...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I am going to hear your points. The convention is that the papers have to be laid on the Table of the House...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: We want to raise certain issues. When are we allowed to raise them?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Scindia, I am allowing you to say what you have to say.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: When, Sir?

MR.. SPEAKER: Now.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, I

will like to bring to your notice a very very serious matter...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I know what you are going to raise because it pertains to the Government of Madhya Pradesh...

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: This is about atrocities on Harijans in Madhya Pradesh...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It pertains to the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: No, Sir...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAGPAL SINCH (Hardwar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this subject should be discussed here. The House has not even once discussed the atrocities being perpetrated on Harijans.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER. Mr. Scindia, I have allowed you to raise the issue. The point is that you should have given a proper notice.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I have the notice, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Then certainly it is under my consideration. I have not prevented you...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you have given a notice, then it is under my

consideration...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will you let me express my point, Sir, if I have your permission?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, on Thursday...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that if you have given a notice, then it is under my consideration. Why do you want to raise it in this manner?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Just a minute, Sir. Today it has come on the front page of the newspapers that the Union Government is perturbed about it...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: My point is you give a notice and I will consider it.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I have given the notice, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you after I consider the notice.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will you let me finish what I have to say, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, on the 12th of this month, I had raised this issue. In your absence, Mr. Shivraj V. Patil, hon. Deputy Speaker was in the Chair. On that occasion, Mr. Shivraj V. Patil said that I should give a relevant notice and he will consider it. On the same day I had given a notice under rule 193 and I want to know what have you decided about it. Now five days are gone. It has come in the newspaper today that the Union Government is perturbed about it...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It will be discussed in the Business Advisory Committee... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will also be perturbed to see the atrocities being perpetrated there. I have been an eye-witness to all the happenings there. Why don't you appoint a Committee of Parliament to look into it?

(Interruptions)

[English]

Sir, all I am asking for is an impartial inquiry. Whoever is at fault, whether supporter of Congress Party, whether supporter of BJP, whoever is at fault must be punished. I demand that you appoint an all-party Committee and you decide whom to appoint and let them go there and see for themselves the atrocities that were committed on the Harijans. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The Sarpanch is a Congressman.

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, I have given notice under Rule 193 and also a Calling Attention Notice today. It is a very serious matter. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider notices under Rule 193 and the time for such discussions will be considered by the Business Advisory Committee. After discussing these notices in the Business Advisory Committee, I will tell you the position.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Kindly allow a Calling Atten-

tion or some other discussion on it.

[*English*]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Kindly allow a discussion on it and give us a chance to speak on it. The Sarpanch is a Congressman and the Congress Sarpanch did it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

KM. UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have personally been to salaiya village. In this matter, the Sarpanch of Salaiya village.\*\* (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): How can she make such an allegation against an hon. Member of this House?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Gwalior): Sir, now the allegation has been levelled against me. I would like to clarify my position.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You may raise the issue of drought. You can raise the question regarding drought. You told me earlier you will raise the issue of drought. You may please sit down

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever Kumari Uma Bharati said will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (Calcutta South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, four Members of this House, myself and three others, went yesterday to visit the fire affected areas of Delhi. What we found at Sadar Bazar was that fire had not yet been brought under control. About 200 shops were gutted yesterday morning and still smokes are coming out of the debris. We have noticed it. We have also been told that the Insurance Company representatives have not yet visited the areas to assess the damage and to pay the compensation. So, the people of the area are very much worried. No programme for economic rehabilitation has so far been worked out. So, there is a demand that the Government should work out the programme immediately so that the people concerned are properly taken care of for Their rehabilitation. We also visited the Adarsh Nagar Colony which is a 'juggi jhomprī' colony and we found the people living in utterly insanitary and inhuman conditions. We found a number of children with burns in their bodies. They showed us the burn injuries. We were told that the officials are not doing enough. Only Rs. 500 per juggi has been allocated, which is nothing. The people there want the materials to be given to them so that all these juggis which have been completely destroyed by fire, they can re-build themselves. We had also been told that there are six goondas who dominate the area and these six goondas will monopolise the relief operations and they will distribute the relief to the people who are their supporters and in that way the relief will not reach the people for whom such relief is intended. For this relief there is a demand from the intended beneficiaries of the Adarsh Nagar colony that whatever relief is worked out



for them, that should be done in consultation with the people there. (*Interruptions*) So, I would request the Government, through you, to ensure that proper rehabilitation measures are taken both in Sadar Bazar and Adaish Nagar colony immediately.

MR. SPEAKER. Mrs. Uma Gajapathi Raju.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the lady Member. I will call you later, please.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the lady Member, please take your seats.

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government is totally insensitive to the indignities that have been perpetrated on women.. Whether it is in Madhya Pradesh or in Andhra Pradesh, there are atrocities on women all the time. We have already been very much concerned about what happened in the Holi festival in Madhya Pradesh. Why is the Government paying lip service to the women, Sir? Why is it..(*Interruptions*) Sir, it is a national shame that this Government does only cosmetic gestures. They have given Bharat Ratna to Dr. Ambedkar Sir. But they have not bothered to read a citation. (*Interruptions*) Why is it that they are not showing genuine concern for the women and for the Harijans in this country, Sir (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur):\*\*

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever Vermajee said, will not go on record

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kumaramangalam.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Sir, a very serious situation has arisen where in fact a part of the Ruling Party itself, the DMK,\*\*

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I am not permitting. This won't go on record.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. Yes, Mr. Narasimha Rao.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. Please take your seat.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO (Ramtek): Sir, this is an extremely important matter, nothing to do with any State Government, but totally with the Central Government.

Five or six days back the Prime Minister made a very categorical statement that there is no question of any talks between the two countries, that is, India and Pakistan, until Pakistan stops inciting insurgency in India. This is a categorical statement, there is no escape, there are no 'buts'—very very categorical. Now I understand that the two Foreign Ministers are going to have discussion in New York which means, logically, that Pakistan has stopped inciting insurgency. Is that the position? (*Interruptions*). No, there is a categorical statement by the Prime Minister.

Now, we would like to know, after that statement has been made what has tran-

spired, what has supervened. what are the circumstances that have supervened, which has really led to the talks slated in New York between the two Foreign Ministers. It is a very important point on which a clarification and a clear elucidation by the Prime Minister is needed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT (Baroda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to bring to your kind notice a very very serious matter. Pakistan has deployed its forces in the Rann of Kutch with full vigour and zest. Pakistan army has constructed a canal that has put India in a flood like situation due to its overflow. Pakistan army has constructed this canal just on the border. As such Indian army cannot fight back the Pakistan army when needed.

The Chief Minister of Gujarat along with his many companions surveyed Kutch border in a helicopter. The matter should be gone into thoroughly and necessary steps should be taken so that in the event of a war, Indian army can fight back Pakistan army. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KASHIRAM CHHABILDAS RANA (Surat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a very serious matter in the House. Yesterday, Delhi Ahmedabad-Baroda Flight No—417, was late by one hour. After it landed at Ahmedabad airport and was about to leave for Baroda, the Baroda Airport Officer Mr. Sinha asked Ahmedabad airport not to allow late flight to Baroda. All the passengers present at Baroda airport requested Mr. Sinha not to do so but he did not accede to their request. I want the Government to take necessary action in the matter. (*Interruptions*)

RAJVEER SINGH (Aanla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the country has hardly managed to recover from the impact of Bhopal Gas tragedy, when cases of gas leakage from chemical factories in bareilly and

Gajraula of Uttar Pradesh took place. The crops in these areas, particularly in Gajraula, have withered, many people have become blind and the people have suffered a lot. I request the Government, through you, to make an enquiry in regard to gas leakage from these chemical factories which are located in Bareilly and Garjaula. There is a rubber factory also...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH (Mandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rohtang pass has been blocked due to heavy snowfall in Himachal Pradesh and the border district due to heavy snowfall in Himachal Pradesh and the border district of Lahaul Spiti is cutoff from the rest of the country. At present, helicopter service is the only means of transport for the people of this area, which is available only once in two weeks. Hon. Defence Minister is requested to increase the number of sorties from one to three. So that the means of transport can be made available to the people. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur): Sir, The Statesman' has published a very strong news that Pakistani Army has moved to the borders of India in Kashmir; their Air Force is doing reconnaissance and crossing our borders. Will the External Affairs Minister, while going to New York for talks, take up this matter and assure the country that these war clouds which are gathering on our horizon are stopped? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, Parliament is in Session, but Parliament is not informed about such an important event as the forthcoming talks between our Foreign Minister and the Pakistani counterpart. We read from the Press that meeting has been arranged by the United States administration and that the Government of India has requested the United States administration to play—I quote exactly the words—"diplomatic, mediatory role" as said by a senior US official. Is it true or not? Will the Govern-

ment clarify the position?

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you would have been in the newspapers this morning about the report of serious communal clashes in Kanpur. 24-hour curfew has been imposed in Kanpur.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The state Government will look into the matter

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH SINGH: This is not a pure law and order question. Communal issues always come up within the purview of the Central Government. May we request the Home Minister to ascertain the facts and make a statement in the House?

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH (Hardwar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a matter of national importance. Government of India is planning to construct Rajaji national Park from the border line of Saharanpur and Dehradun, upto Hardwar. The families living there for the last thousands of years are being uprooted. Some M.P. and Ministers of the ruling party have been in legal and illegal occupation of the land for the last two-three years. The Government of India is requested to take the vacant possession of the land from the MPs and Ministers and give it to the Tribals and other people who are living there for the last thousands of years and are now being uprooted. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a question of 40 thousand families. Government should pay attention to it.

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): We have given notices under rule 193 and also calling-attention. A very serious charge has been made stating that the Deputy Prime Minister had written a

letter to the Prime Minister and all the papers have carried that letter. Now a serious allegation has been made.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not permitting it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: It deals with violations of FERA and other matters.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Please listen to me.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: (Madras Central): Hon. Deputy Prime Minister is sitting here. Let him make a statement. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

I bring it to the notice of the House that merely going notice does not confer any right to make statements in the House, even before the Speaker has considered the notice. I have no objection to the matter being discussed and I will consider the notices under rule 193 because that should be considered by the Business Advisory Committee. The notice which, I think, my friend, Mr. Poojary has given and which he is trying to raise is the notice for discussion under rule 193. As is well-known, time for such discussion is given by the Business Advisory Committee.

The other matter regarding quoting from a copy of the alleged letter and permission to do so is under my consideration and ruling will follow.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Mr. Poojary, No. I am not permitting it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, I am obliged to you for the observation that

you have made. The latest report which has appeared today says that the Government spokesman has stated that the Prime Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not discuss that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am assisting you.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): How can he do that?

MR. SPEAKER: My point is, it will be better for the House if you do not discuss this matter now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have not even heard me.

13.00 hrs.

Is what I am saying upparliamentary?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Then what are you objecting to?

MR. SPEAKER: You have to follow the rules.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under Rule 193, you are also entitled to ascertain (a) from any Member who has given notice which I have given yesterday, (b) also from the other party concerned. That you have a right to do.\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: That is in the press.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now you would say that it is also in the press. We do not mind. Fortunately, the Deputy Prime Minister is here. He can tell the House whether that letter was written by him: or not.

SHRI SPEAKER: I have given my ruling, Mr. Sathe.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever Mr. Sathe has said referring to Mr. Devi Lal will not go on record. I have told the House. My ruling will follow. That settles the matter. Shri Rupchand Pal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: I said that. I shall give my ruling later. You can meet me in my chamber. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling will follow, I said.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): They are challenging your ruling.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am on a point of order.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): I want to bring to your notice a very serious matter. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have made very shocking revelations that more than 70% of the funds allocated for them have been siphoned off and diverted and they did not benefit these people. They were the people who have been ruling the country for the last ten years. This is a very serious matter. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Will you allow a discussion on this point? It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Government is there to take note of it.

\*\*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA** (Ponnani): It is a matter of great regret that communal tension is spreading all over the country. Recently such an incident took place in Madhya Pradesh and thereafter Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh also witnessed such a sad incident. In view of the these regretful incidents taking place due to communal flare ups, I would like to request the Government through you to give an assurance to this House that all out efforts will be made by the Government to check communal riots. This is the month of Ramzan and observing fast (roza). In this auspicious months the communal elements have caused destruction at different places. In view of the above circumstances, I request the Government to assure the House that every effort is being made to check communal tension in the country.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI KANKAR MUNJARE** (Balaghat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the workers of the Mangnese Ore India in Madhya Pradesh and Vidharbha region of Maharashtra are on strike—and there is some dispute over the agreement. All the 10 mines have been closed. The management is threatening to curtail their wages. The National Front Government is following the same wrong policy which was hitherto being followed by the previous Congress Government. No change is discernible in that policy. I would like to know from the Government if it will take suitable measures to change the policy and grant to the workers their due rights. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA** (Jhabua): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to relate an incident that took place in Madhya Pradesh, particularly in Ratlam Constituency. In this incident, an Adivasi girl died of starvation. All the sources of employment available in the area have been closed and there is no work for the people. Arrangements for drinking water do not exist there. The Government had made a com-

mitment that everybody will be given employment. It should be fulfilled.

**SHRI D.J. TANDEL** (Daman and Diu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the distance between Daman and Diu is 800 kilometres. The Vayudoot operates its flights upto Bhavnagar. This service should be extended upto Diu. I have made several requests to Government in this regard but the Government is not giving any assurance. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI T. BASHEER** (Chirayinkil): Sir, there is a Trivandrum-based news report. The Kerala Planning Board Vice-Chairman Dr. I. S. Gulati issued a statement and in that statement Dr. Gulati has termed Prime Minister's statement in the House as misleading. Actually what happened is...

**MR. SPEAKER:** What is that? What are you reading? What is the purpose? You don't understand certain things.

**SHRI T. BASHEER:** I will take a few minutes. I have received a reply for my question on the 16th of this month from the hon. Prime Minister. That reply has stated that comprehensive proposals for the Eighth Plan have not been received from the Kerala Government. But Dr. Gulati has said that the Prime Minister is misleading the House. It is a serious matter.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please give a notice.

**SHRI T. BASHEER:** I have given a notice. It is a very serious matter. The Prime Minister has misled the House. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Mirdha to make a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** All of you, please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

13.08 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

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STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Incentives to Sugar factories for undertaking early sugarcane crushing during the 1990-91 sugar season**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA) Sir, during the past few years, consumption of sugar in the country has been rising at a faster rate than the indigenous production and, therefore, it sometimes became necessary for us to resort to imports of sugar. During 1989-90 sugar season, the production of sugar has been showing encouraging trends and upto 7th April, 1990, the total production of sugar has been around 86.7 lakh tonnes as against 77.7 lakh tonnes upto that time last year. This encouraging trend is expected to be continued and, given normal weather conditions, it is expected that the sugar production during 1989-90 season would be an all time record and may reach 104 lakh tonnes, which would be much higher than the maximum production of 91 lakh tonnes achieved so far during 1987-88 season. India will also become the largest producer of sugar in the world. Such a record level of production has been possible, amongst other things, by providing a package of incentives to sugar mills to produce more sugar in early crushing period, crush sugarcane from larger distances during the normal crushing period and crush more cane during late crushing period right upto July.

While it is too early to estimate the sugar production during the next season, our preliminary assessment is that given normal weather conditions, both the area under sugarcane and its production would be higher than the current year. It will,

therefore, be in the interest of sugarcane growers that as much cane as possible is crushed during the early period i.e. between 1st October to 15th November so that their land is vacated in time of growing rabi crops and they save additional expenditure in nursing that quantity of sugarcane during high temperatures in May and June. It will also be in the interest of the country to maximise sugar production during this period to ensure better availability in the market and increased total production. To achieve this, the sugar mills will have to be induced to undertake production during this period by compensating them for higher cost of production caused by lower recovery of sugar during this period. It has, therefore, been decided to provide following incentives during the early crushing period from 1st October to 15th November, 1990 —

- (i) In case of factories which commence their production during next sugar season on or after 1st October, 1990, freesale quota at the rate of 75% will be allowed as against the normal 55% on their entire production during the period 1st October to 15th November, 1990,
- (ii) In case of new factories which are getting 100% freesale quota, the production during the period from 1st October to 15th November, 1990 will not be included in the ceiling for grant of normal incentive and on this production, to the extent of excess of the total production during the season over the ceiling, freesale quota at the rate of 75% will be allowed, and
- (iii) In case of factories which are in receipt of incentive freesale quota as an expansion project, the option may be given to either (a) claim incentive for the production during 1st October to 15th November, 1990 at the deducted from the total production during the

season for working out the additional production over the pre-expansion period for calculating the incentive under the incentive scheme for expansion factories, or (b) they may not claim the early crushing incentive for production during this period, in which case this quantity will be included in the production during the season as usual for determining the additional production over pre-expansion production.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister on the statement made by him in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no convention of seeking clarifications in this House. As such, Mr. Joshi, no clarification can be sought in the House after a statement. Please take your seat.

13.14 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT) BILL

[*Translation*]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move\*—

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a

Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The Motion was adopted.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVI LAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce the Bill

[*English*]

13.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

- (i) **Need to nationalise the circus and to provide pension and insurance facilities to circus artistes in the country**

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Circus is a traditional performance for which Indian artistes were at one time highly acclaimed. But this art is now slowly dying in our country. This art has a strong base in Tellichery town in Cannanore District of Kerala.

The performance achieved by some of our artistes is indeed stupendous. But rarely do they receive due recognition. Running and maintaining circus is also becoming increasingly expensive for the owners in spite of the concessions in transport charges and rents etc. granted by the Central Government.

I request the Government to come forward and nationalise the circus so that the art can be saved from degenerating. I also request the Government to study the pathetic condition of circus artistes and to provide pension and insurance facilities to them.

[*Translation*]

**(ii) Need to set up an 'atomic energy centre' in Mandla district in Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM (Mandla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission I raise the following matter under Rule 377.

A study and survey was conducted by the Central Study Team in Sheopuri and village Patha of district Mandla located on the Bargi dam for exploring the feasibility of setting up a national level atomic energy centre in Madhya Pradesh. The team found the Patha village suitable from all angles and rich in natural resources for setting up of an atomic energy centre. Even after that no concrete steps have so far been taken in this direction. This has pushed us 10 years back in the matter of development.

I would, therefore, like to request the Central Government that it should immediately start work by accordingly priority to the setting up of the atomic energy centre at Patha village under Mandla district in the national interest. Last year also I had made such a request, but no action has so far been taken on that. I would like to request the Government that immediate action may please be taken in this regard.

**(iii) Need for steps to re-start the Fatwa-Islampur railway line and to convert narrow gauge into broad gauge line**

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to submit the following under Rule 377:

The Fatwa-Islampur Light Railway of the Eastern Railway has been closed to traffic on account of damage caused to track by floods. The local people are agitating for restarting it. Due to its closure, a lot of difficulties are being faced in the movement of passenger and goods.

I would like to request the Government that in public interest the train services on Fatwa-Islampur railway line may be re-started and the narrow gauge line may be converted into broad gauge line.

**(iv) Need to provide financial assistance to Himachal Pradesh Government to meet the situation caused by rains and hailstorms in several parts of the State**

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH (Mandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to read out the following statement under Rule 377:

"Unprecedented rains, snowfall and hailstorms hit Himachal Pradesh between 14th March and 27th March, especially the tribal areas of Lahaul-Spiti, Bharmaur, Kinnaur, Kulu, Mandi and some parts of district Shimla. Certain places experienced rain, snowfall and hailstorm even after 27th March, as a result of which hundreds of people were rendered homeless, thousands of bighas of land was flooded and the farmers particularly the fruit growers suffered 30 percent damage to their crops. So far as roads, bridges, drinking water schemes are concerned, large scale damage was caused. The seriousness of the situation can be judged by the fact that the State Government had to resort to airdropping of essential food items in the tribal belt of Kinnaur with due permission from the Centre. In order to deal with such a critical situation, the Central Government should extend financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 20 crores to the State Government without delay.

The Revenue Manual does not provide for any compensation to the farmers under such a situation. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to extend maximum assistance to the State so that farmers could be helped.

I would also request the Central Government to immediately depute a Central Team to visit the affected areas of the State to assess the extent of damage.



[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That which is beyond the text may not form part of the record as per rules.

[Translation]

**(v) Need to open a school and a hospital for railway employees in Jahanabad (Bihar)**

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Jahanabad junction comes under the Eastern Railway. Due to absence of primary school and hospital, the railway employees posted there are facing much hardship. I would like to demand from the hon. Minister of Railways that a middle-level school and a 15 bed hospital should be opened for the benefit of the railway employees of Jahanabad and their families.

**(vi) Need for effective measures to control the monkey disease rampant in different parts of Karnataka State**

[English]

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK (Kanara): The Monkey Disease originate in the hilly area of Kysanlir (Karnataka) and now it is rampant in Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada and Shimoga districts. Unfortunately, the affected people are the downtrodden sections of the society who go to the forest to fetch firewood. They depend upon firewood for their livelihood. Since 1970 this disease has affected the people in the above mentioned districts and so far it has claimed more than 300 lives. At present it has taken a serious turn. Hence it is high time for the Centre to rush all kinds of relief measures to the above districts including medicines.

In Shimoga there is one medical research centre to manufacture serum. Such research centres must be set in both Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada as

Shimoga is too far from these two districts.

13.21 1/2 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE  
(AMENDMENT) BILL

**Amendment recommended by Rajya  
Sabha**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, consideration of Rajya Sabha Amendments. The Minister may move the motion for consideration of the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha and will speak briefly.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): I beg to move:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 be taken into consideration:

*Amendment*

**Clause 2**

1. That at pages 1 and 2, lines 10 to 18 and 1 to 9 respectively be *deleted*.
2. That at page 2, line 10, for the brackets, figures and words "(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1)" the figures, brackets and words "166A (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code" be *substituted*.
3. That at page 2, line 24, for the brackets and figure "(3)" the brackets and figures "(2)" be *substituted*.
4. That at page 2,

[Sh Mufti Mohammad Sayeed]

- (i) line 26, for the brackets and figure "(4)" the brackets and figure "(3)" be *substituted*
- (ii) line 27, the words, brackets and figure "or sub-section (2)" be *deleted*"

Sir, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1990 to replace the ordinance promulgated by the President was passed by the Lok Sabha on 21 3 1990

The Bill, as passed by this House, was then transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing. The Rajya Sabha has now passed the Bill with some amendments. It is now back in the House for consideration of the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha.

The Members will notice that the first amendment adopted by the Rajya Sabha seeks to delete sub-section (1) of Section 166A and is the main amendment, the other amendments being consequential ones.

The police officers have ample powers under the Code to collect evidence in the course of investigation within the country. For collection of evidence outside the country, they have to depend on competent authorities in those countries who will collect the evidence, in accordance with the provisions of their own laws. Moreover the evidence collected from foreign countries during the course of investigation is to be deemed as evidence collected during the course of investigation and is to be utilised for preparing the police report and filing it in a court having jurisdiction. It will have to be proved in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act as in the case of evidence collected in India.

The Rajya Sabha took the view that power should not be given to the investigation authorities to issue letters of request to collect evidence in foreign countries during investigation and thus deleted sub-

section (1) of Section 166A. The Government have decided not to press for restoration of the provision at this stage, as it is keen to ensure continued availability of the power conferred on judicial courts in India to issue letters of request to foreign courts during the stage of investigation for collection of evidence.

Sir, the ordinance which this Bill seeks to replace expires shortly. I am confident that the Members of this House are equally keen to ensure that this legislation is brought on the Statute Book without delay. I commend the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha in the Bill for acceptance by the House.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 be taken into consideration:

#### *Amendment*

#### **Clause 2**

- 1 That at pages 1 and 2, lines 10 to 18 and 1 to 9 respectively be *deleted*
- 2 That at page 2, line 10, for the brackets, figures and words "(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1)" the figures, brackets and words "166A (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code" be *substituted*
- 3 That at page 2, line 24, for the brackets and figure "(3)" the brackets and figures "(2)" be *substituted*
- 4 That at page 2,
  - (i) line 26, for the brackets and

figure "(4)" the brackets and figure "(3)" be *substituted*.

- (ii) line 27, the words, brackets and figure "or sub-section (2)" be *deleted*."

Now, I have the names of two hon. Members who want to speak, on this. Now Shri Lodha.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to support the decision of the Minister of Home Affairs regarding the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha in the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill in which it seeks to delete sub-section (1) of section 166 (A), to place the amendment before the House for consideration in order to avoid any kind of controversy in this regard. The Rajya Sabha has been of the view that power should not be vested in the Police Officers to issue letter of request to collect evidence in foreign countries during the course of an investigation.

Much power has been conferred on the judiciary. It is natural because we would like that as far as possible after a judicial decision or a *prima facie* decision is given by a Magistrate, it would not be proper to empower the investigating authorities with the authority of issuing letters of request to collect evidence outside the country. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Home Affairs for having accorded due respect to the judiciary. The possibility of misuse of this power by the administration or the police officers has been done away with. I also feel it proper to submit at this stage that the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill in the current context has been brought mainly to end the stalemate arising out of the Bofors issue in which crores of rupees paid as commission have been stacked in the Swiss Banks and in this way the nation's hard earned income has been siphoned off and deposited in secret accounts in the shape of the com-

mission paid in the deal. With these words, I would like to submit that this Bill may be passed.

In this regard, I would like to say two things. Today itself, we had a discussion in the forenoon that a person from America issued threats and orders for assassinating our present and former Prime Minister. The same person also issued orders from there for the heinous murder of the Vice-Chancellor of the Kashmir University and two of his colleagues. What I want to say is that there is no provision in our laws that empowers us to arrest him and bring him here. It is necessary to remove the flaws and shortcomings in our laws. What I am saying is that, when you are making amendments, you should bring about comprehensive amendments, so that there is no need to make amendments again and again. I would like to remind you that when Veer Savarkar jumped from the British ship and when Udham Singh threw a bomb on some people in England, they were extradited and brought here. Our laws should not be so deficient that in order to get a person extradited, we have to file an F.I.R. again and then on the basis of the decision taken, we request the other countries for the extradition of these persons, because we do not have any such provision in our law. I would like to request you to definitely bring about changes in such laws. No outsider whether he be a Prime Minister or anybody else should be allowed to attack the sovereignty, integrity and honour of this country. A person sitting in America issues an order and a vice-chancellor is killed, but for want of adequate law, we are unable to do anything. It is really distressing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I conclude, I would like to say one more thing. There are many lacuna in our Criminal Procedure Code. There are thousands of such cases pending in the Lok Adalats wherein both the parties would like to reach a compromise, but section 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code stands as an obstacle in their way. I request you to think about it.

[Sh Guman Mal Lodha]

Section 147 which is non-compoundable should be made compoundable off the court. Though it may look irrelevant because it involves a very small amendment concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, but there are lakhs of cases in this country in which people cannot reach a compromise, because of the lack of such a provision. Therefore, I would like to say that it should be made compoundable or compoundable off the court so that in future, people in the villages do not get ruined and are able to reach compromise in the cases pending in the Lok Adalats.

I would like to give one more advice that is while talking on the amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code I am reminded of the words of the late Shri Ram Manohar Lohia, who used to say that Sections 197, 109, 119 and 51 are the most misused sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Under these Sections, the Police officials take away and put behind the bars the poor, the weak, the destitute and the exploited people who are pavement dwellers.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: A discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs is on the agenda.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: As you know, there is always a shortage of time in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs and I may or may not get time but I have already given an indication to this effect. I have reminded you of the words of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. I hope that this Government, which is an ardent supporter of Dr. Lohia and which has a great reverence for him, would at least make some amendments in the Criminal Procedure Code this time in order to provide some relief to those people who are taken away from the villages, cities and alleys by the police saying that they have no means of livelihood, no means for food and shelter and that poverty is a curse and are, thus, put be-

hind the bars without bail. With these words, I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Rajya Sabha in its wisdom, has deemed it fit and proper to delete from the Bill the Powers that were being given to a more police investigating officer to contact his counter-part abroad and ask for some information. It was not unexpected that such an amendment would be made by the Rajya Sabha. Sufficient warning had been given about it in this House itself. This is rather unfortunate.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): That is a House of elders.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He feels that some of the youngsters will be equally wise.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: The youngsters also had given you a warning. But it is rather unfortunate that when the Bill originated in the Lok Sabha, the Government did not respond favourably to the pleas that were being made here. I would only request the Government that in all such matters, the Government must adopt a realistic attitude and respond to healthy suggestions which come from the House. Had the Government's response been there in this House itself, today we would not have been called upon to agree to the amendment made by the elders. However, that is only one aspect.

Another Member who—was speaking before me had also been kind enough to congratulate the Government, though for having belatedly by agreed to the amendment. I suppose his party could have also joined hands with the Opposition over here, at the appropriate time, when the Bill was being discussed here in the Lok Sabha itself. Now, Sir, that is one aspect of the matter.

Another aspect that I want to place before this House is that, personally speaking, I am not very much happy with the remaining part of the Bill also in which it is said that a Criminal Court in India may call upon or may request its counter-part Court abroad to have the information and so on and so forth.

Sir, I submit that involving Courts in the process of investigation is not a very healthy attitude. In the very process of investigation I wish some other procedure had been thought of—say at the Government to Government level and not of course at the level of a police officer to a police officer level directly. I wish that in the investigations process itself, Courts ought not to have been involved. For them, it brings in several other matters with regard to the plea of Courts getting biased because of their earlier having issued the necessary instructions. Such questions can come up. I therefore, even, make a request that though the Amendment is going to be passed today, yet the Government should give its mature consideration to it still further and think of some other satisfactory manner in which we can ask a foreign country to give us information with respect to certain offences and information which may be available abroad. Bringing in the Courts in the investigation process is not a very healthy attitude. I would like to warn this particular House.

The third thing that I would like to place briefly and conclude is that, at times, we get Bills which leave much of vital matters, the rules, that may be made later on. For example, this very Bill says: "How the requests will be transmitted by our Government to a foreign Government will be a matter that will be specified." Well this leaves the whole question very vague, the House would like to know what procedure would be exactly adopted. I would, therefore, urge, that rules of such vital importance, which really can give us a complete and a full picture of the whole thing to proceed should come to the House at the time when the Bill is under consideration.

I may not challenge the right to make rules after the Bill has been passed. Yet, I feel that it would be a better and a healthier procedure, if such rules as the Government may think of are really thought of in advance and attached to the Bills so that we get a proper idea of how the Government proposes to move in any vital matter. That will help the House in its mature deliberations and will be of greater help to the Government.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. Banatwalla rightly mentioned about a warning when the Bill originally went through this House. We had categorically requested the hon. Home Minister and the Government to delete what is now being proposed to be deleted after being deleted by the Rajya Sabha. We had informed him the reason why we sought it. There was the extreme possibility of misuse of such wide powers at the investigation stage by a police officer. We had gone into it saying that the problem would arise legally from the point of view of other matters having corresponding situations, we had also brought to his notice that we feel very strongly about it. We knew very well that this matter would come up in the Rajya Sabha and ultimately they would not have the sufficient strength to defeat an Amendment, when brought, to the Bill. Unfortunately, their intentions were not very honourable when they came to the Lok Sabha. They came to the Lok Sabha with the hope that they could get away from the law and the protection that the Judiciary affords, as an independent system in India. The reason why we insisted that at an investigation stage itself we want Judiciary to be involved, is to ensure that there was a *prima facie* reason, of course, sufficient enough, to insist that certain evidence may be collected in another country, outside our country. If the court is not involved, and an investigating officer can directly collect evidence, then, definitely without doubt, it is possible to pre-arrange evidence to meet and suit certain plans of victimisation. We are all aware with what idea in mind, Government brought two

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

amendments It is unusual to have both the provisions, one an investigating officer doing it directly, or going through the court. The obvious reason, as I can understand it, was that they thought 'If not this, that, but if we can manage, why not this?' It is with this background that they brought both in the original Bill—Clauses 1 and 2, so that if they could manage it, they could push it in and this they could get the powers to politically victimise

Such a drafting is unusual Never is the same power given simultaneously to an investigating officer, and also to an investigating officer through the court

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED  
We have agreed to the provision, why do you raise it?

SHRI P R KUMARAMANGALAM I am only clarifying what happened in the background We had actually in this House specifically gone on record—not only from the Opposition benches, but even many of those who form your majority

I do not wish to take too much time, but 'Better late than never' is an old saying It is available in every language So, it is better late now, than never They have come forward, agreed and accepted the fact that it is advisable to have such letters requesting for evidence to be collected abroad, to go through a court initially investigating the *prima facie*

There is another point which, I feel is relevant It is stated that the letter of request shall be transmitted in such a manner as the Central Government may specify in this matter It is in Clause 2, actually clause 3 of the earlier Bill, and Clause 2 of the newly -amended submission before this House The humble request I would like to make to the Central Government is that while they frame rules, they should ensure that it goes through the diplomatic channels, so that the possibilities of misuse are

avoided, and there are responsible persons who handle this letter rogatory or request; and if anything goes wrong, we would be able to at least hold someone responsible After all, this would deal with that section of crime and criminals who have a reach outside India; and such people are often influential. It is better to use channels which are known, which you could be reasonably certain of

I support this amendment being brought by the Home Minister We only wish he had brought it in the Lok Sabha itself, without allowing the Rajya Sabha to do it

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag). Seeing the amendment suggested by the hon Home Minister, one is tempted to support the recommendation to accept the amendment brought on the Statute Book by Rajya Sabha in this Bill, though on principle this is something which should not have been done If in the country a Police officer has some powers, why do we deny those powers to the same Police officer for collecting evidence if it is to be collected outside the borders of the country?

It is a matter which deserves very serious consideration and the consideration will have to be accorded at one or the other time For the simple reason advanced by the honourable Home Minister that the life of the Ordinance is about to expire, I do not want to say much on the points that I wish him to consider That is, why do I discriminate? In the matter of collecting evidence from a foreign country, if it can be collected by a Police officer in my own country And collection of evidence during investigation is in practice the prerogative of a Police Officer, not of the court

Mr Banatwalla was perhaps correct and very wisely did he say that we should be wary of involving courts in the matter of collecting of evidence be it in the country or be it outside the country Perhaps it will be correct, if I say, you will be faced with another

very important matter, that is, reciprocity. What you seek from other countries, you will have to yield the same in similar nature to the foreign country as well.

I had requested the hon. Home Minister when the Amendment Bill came last time for discussion, to kindly inform this House which are the countries and what is the kind of arrangement he has agreed to with them in the matter of collection of evidence about offenders or in respect of offences for which they may choose to have a feeling that evidence has to be collected within the boundaries known as 'India'. Unfortunately, even in the explanatory note today not a word has been said. How many countries are there? Which courts can issue these letters of request and how many countries are there in respect of the offences about which the evidence can be collected? In our country there are Police Officers who can do it by writing to their counterparts now.

I would like the hon. Home Minister, at his leisure, at his convenience after the Bill is passed, to have some kind of a re-thinking about the entire gamut of the Criminal Procedure Code. In fact, one Member of Parliament from the B.J.P. had brought to our notice so many matters which require a review in the matter of administration of criminal laws, inside the country and outside, in the context of kind of things and quality of things that are coming up on the agenda in the matter of collection of evidence etc., within or without the territory of India.

With these submissions I would pray that the recommendations made by the honourable Home Minister may be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Home Minister.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: I do not want to add anything new.

SHRI M. G. SEKHAR (Dharamपुरi): Sir, what about my amendment?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your amendment will come up later. When it comes up you can speak.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: We had already had a detailed discussion in the Lok Sabha, about the objects of this Bill and I agree with Mr. P.L. Handoo. If we give the powers to the investigating officers in the country to investigate then why should we debar those powers to the officers investigating the same offence in foreign countries? I will answer the hon. members who just spoken, like Mr. Kumaramangalam.

Even on the 12th May, 1989, the same draft was approved by the Cabinet. That was only in case of giving powers to the courts, not to investigating officers. So, sufficient precaution has been taken that the letter of request which will be made by us, has to be transmitted in such manner as the Central Government may specify in this behalf. That will be transmitted. It is done almost in all cases through diplomatic channels.

Secondly, on the basis of reciprocity whatever the evidence will be collected here, on the request of a court from a foreign country, that will also be routed through the Government. Therefore there is no possibility for anything else. I therefore, request the hon. members that the substantive amendments made by the Rajya Sabha may be accepted. It has been passed and we have agreed about it already. I urge that the Bill may be passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, be taken into consideration:—

#### Clause 2

1. That at pages 1 and 2, lines 10 to 18 and 1 to 9, respectively be *deleted*.

2. That at page 2, line 10, for the brackets, figures and words "(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1)" the figures, brackets and words "166A(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code" be *substituted*.
3. That at page 2, line 24, for the brackets and figure "(3)" the brackets and figure "(2)" be *substituted*.
4. That at page 2,—
  - (i) line 26, for the brackets and figure "(4)" the brackets and figure "(3)" be *substituted*.
  - (ii) line 27, the words, brackets and figure "or sub-section (2)" be *deleted*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up the amendments made by Rajya Sabha.

*Amendment No. 1 to clause 2*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That at pages 1 and 2, lines 10 to 18 and 1 to 9, respectively be *deleted*."

*The Motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall take up amendment no. 2 made by Rajya Sabha. There is an amendment moved by Shri M. G. Sekhar to Amendment No. 2.

SHRI M. G. SEKHAR (Dharmapuri): I beg to move:

"That in Amendment No. 2 made by Rajya Sabha, for "166A(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this code"

*substitute—*

"166A(1) Subject to the provisions of

this Code" (1).

Sir, when this Bill was passed by Lok Sabha, I said that this is a piece of political vendetta, a legislation brought for cheap publicity. I also cautioned this House about the dangers of providing powers to police to issue letters of request. I gave an amendment for omission of Section 166A(1). This Government did not accept my amendment. Hon. Member Shri P. Chidambaram also warned that this Section 166A(1) will not stand in Rajya Sabha. That House has omitted Section 166A(1). Today we are agreeing to their amendment. This Government, therefore, is not only weak but also lacks foresight.

Sir, I have now given an amendment to amendment no. 2 made by Rajya Sabha. Amendment No. 2 made by Rajya Sabha makes the proposed Section 166A(2), remembered as Section 166A(1), an overriding provision. Mark the words "Notwithstanding anything in this code". Why should an overriding legislative sanction be given for the Courts to exercise powers? Section 166A(2) is about exercise of powers by Courts. Do the courts in India require any such overriding provision for exercise of power? It is the executive authorities, who for fear of being questioned, require overriding powers. Courts do not require. Therefore, this amendment should not be made. Instead, the Courts must be made to function within the general provisions of the code. In a case of conflict with Section 166A(2) and any other provision in the code, the Courts are better judges as to how steer clear. For them, circumstances and natural justice are tactical tools for breaking obstructive legal provisions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI M. G. SEKHAR: Therefore, I gave an amendment that Section 166A(2) should be subject to the provisions of the code. I request the Government to accept it.

Sir, there is a serious drafting mistake in



the Bill. After amendment made by Rajya Sabha, Section 166A(1) is no more in the Bill. Section 166A(1) is only in the Ordinance. If you repeal the Ordinance from the date of issue of the Ordinance, how acts done or not done under the Ordinance can be saved especially when Section 166A(1) is no more in the Bill? Therefore, consequent to Amendment No. 2 of Rajya Sabha, you cannot repeal the Ordinance from the beginning and save Section 166A(1) under the Act. Therefore, this is a serious drafting error. Clauses 1(2) and 3(2) of the Bill have to be deleted. Such an error should not be allowed. The only problem is you will have to return the Bill to Rajya Sabha which is meeting only on 30th April. It does not matter. Let the Ordinance lapse. Let there be no Act. The Courts have already issued letters or request without a law. Now the present law gives the same power to the courts which they exercise without a law. You can enact a law with retrospective effect, that is from the date of expiry of the Ordinance later.

I request the Government to reconsider what I have said.

**SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:** This is a very simple amendment. It simply says: "Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code be substituted. So I do not think there is anything else for me to say on this. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Despite this Bill, the international law and the rules of diplomacy will be applicable. Now I shall put amendment No. 1 moved by Shri M. G. Sekhar to Amendment No. 2 made by Rajya Sabha, to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 1 to Amendment No. 2 made by Rajya Sabha was put and negatived*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I shall now put Amendment No. 2 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That at page 2, line 10, for the brackets, figures and words "(2) Notwith-

standing anything contained in subsection (1)" the figures, brackets and words "166A(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code" be substituted." (2)

*Amendment No. 2 (2) was adopted*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Now I will take up Amendment No. 3.

The question is:

"That at page 2, line 24, for the brackets and figure "(3)" the brackets and figure "(2)" be substituted." (3)

*Amendment No. 3 was adopted*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Now I will take up Amendment No. 4.

The question is:

"That at page 2,—

- (i) line 26, for the brackets and figure "(4)" the brackets and figure "(3)" be substituted.
- (ii) line 27, the words, brackets and figure "or subsection (2)" be deleted. (4)

*Amendment No. 4 was adopted*

**SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:** I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha be agreed to."

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha be agreed to."

*The motion was adopted*

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL,  
1990-91

Ministry of Human Resource  
Development-CONTD

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Now discussion on Demands for Grants Nos 47 to 50 of the Ministry of Human Resource Development moved on 16th April, 1990 will continue

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH (Balai) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir the Budgetary allocation for the Ministry of Human Resource Development is totally inadequate. It is not at all possible to achieve targets fixed in this regard by the National Front in its election Manifesto. It has been said all along that primary education should be universalised. It has also been said that by 1995, primary education would be made compulsory.

14.00 hrs.

But what is sad is that even so many years after Independence less than 50% of children in rural areas attend primary school. It was loudly proclaimed that special emphasis should be given on child education in order to bring down the percentage of illiteracy in this country. But what is the situation today? Let us, for a moment forget the budget allocation for this purpose. In rural areas, particularly in my constituency, we see hardly any primary school which has an academic atmosphere. Most schools lack facilities like buildings and well-appointed rooms in which to hold classes. The number of students attending these schools is quite low and even if students are there we find a dearth of teachers. Besides this the syllabus is such which does not lead to the mental development of the students. What does the Government want to achieve? Merely saying that primary education should be universalised will not solve the problem. If we look

at this in the socio-economic context and try to admit as high a number of students in school as possible we shall not only achieve our goal of universalisation but also create a new enthusiasm for education. But what is the reason that a poor child, a Harijan-child has to turn to employment? The number of such children in the country is more than 9 million. Why is it that these children are deprived of education? May I know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken by the Government to admit these children to schools? Half of the world's illiterate population, even 42 years after Independence lives in this country and their number is increasing everyday. The illiterate population in 1981 is much higher than what it was in 1971. May I know the steps being taken in respect of adult education? Why have the schemes launched in the recent past not shown expected results? When the matter was received it was found that reforms in this field are virtually impossible. What is the position now? To answer this question let me cite the example of my constituency. Some centres were opened there but nobody is studying in them. These centres neither have students nor teachers. This is due to the rampant corruption in this field. To me adult education looks like a cruel joke. I think everyone is aware of this as it is happening quite openly. Yet all are mute spectators. The fund allocated for this purpose is proving to be a waste. I don't think we will be able to achieve much in this direction however could proclamations we make and a number of resolutions we pass in the coming days. No sector can make any progress if there is no progress in the sphere of education. This has been my experience in the past and this is the conclusion that I have arrived at. This is the basis on which we should see as to what steps should be taken for the progress of education. The four states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are the heartland of the country. What is the state of education in these states? The vote of literacy in Rajasthan is 18%, in Madhya Pradesh 20%, in Bihar 22.5% and in Uttar Pradesh it is 23% whereas the all-India average is 29.7%. What is the perspective in which we see the development of education

in this country? Have we ever thought of taking steps to remove the educational backwardness of some of the states, Districts or region in our country which are educationally backward? It looks as though our Education Policy has become aimless and without any perspective. If this situation continues the amount of funds allocated for this purpose becomes important in itself. But mere allocation of funds is not enough. The need of the hour is to evolve a mechanism so that the objective to make of primary education compulsory by 1985 could be achieved now. We want a literacy campaign in this country which may create a new hope, a new mentality among students in this country. A dedicated cadre should be prepared for the education sector. For example if the responsibility of handling the literacy campaign is given to the panchayats, teachers and unemployed youth we can achieve results on the lines of Kerala. In the Ernakulam district of Kerala a literacy scheme was launched for all the illiterate people living there. The State Government attracted unemployed youth towards this project, not by money or job offers but by instilling in them a sense of commitment. With the result that they can proudly say that there is at least one district in the state where no person is illiterate. The Kerala Government is taking further steps in this direction. On the other hand we see a deplorable state of affairs in the rest of the country. Why can't we do likewise in respect of other States. What is the state of affairs in secondary and higher secondary schools and colleges in Bihar? Exams are never held on time and results too are declared very late. The education system in the entire state is in a state of utter chaos. The objective of education to awaken the sense of patriotism in children strengthening the democratic mentality of people and developing the personality of a person to make him committed towards preserving the unity and integrity of his country. But today students studying in schools and colleges in Bihar are taking to crime and terrorism. This calls for a review of the entire Education Policy.

A new scheme called the Integrated Children Development Programme has been

started for the laying the foundation of the psychological, physical and social development of children upto the age of 6 years. This programme includes 'Aanganwadi Sevika' or 'Sahayika' But the problem is that all supervisors who are working in this scheme are Government employees. Although they are engaged in such an important task the 'Aanganwadi Sevika' is paid a paltry sum of Rs. 250 Rs. 275 as honorarium while the 'Sahayikas' get only Rs. 225. These people teach for three hours, work in the contact programme with 4 families during which they hold discussions and prepare minutes. This means that they are working 8 hours a day. But their salary is extremely low considering the amount of hard work they put in. No person would be willing to work 8 hours a day on such a meagre salary. Why is the Government ignoring the plight of these people? What is the obstacle in treating them as Government employees and giving them Government pay-scales. On one hand the Government claims that this is a very important project that aims at creating an interest for education in children by moulding their outlook in that direction. On the other hand, the scheme is being implemented in such an indifferent manner that it is impossible to expect any favourable results from it. Therefore, I would like to request, through you, that we should give a serious thought to this matter. Otherwise, however hard we may try to prepare schemes and boast of implementing all of them to accelerate development and growth in different fields, the ultimate result will be nil.

I was listening to the speech of Shri Narasimha Rao yesterday very attentively in which he claimed that only those children are selected to study in Navodaya Vidyalayas who are deprived of opportunities to study in other schools due to limited means at the disposal of their parents. As far as I know we have received a number of letters from Begusarai district complaining about inadequate teaching and food facilities in these schools. If this is the condition, then what is the use of spending more than rupees one crore to run these schools. You say that merit is the only criterion for selecting stu-

[Sh. Surya Narayan Singh]

dents, but this is far from true. There are lot of irregularities in that. We will not be able to improve the standard of our education unless we give up our pro-elite attitude fully and try to understand our shortcomings in a broad economic and social perspective. I am fully confident that the hon. Minister will make it a point to answer all the questions raised by us. With this I conclude my speech.

[*English*]

DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

First of all, I want to inform the House, through you Sir, that I hope that at least the new Government, the National Front Government, will change the Ministry's name because Education is a very important subject. They may say that because Education helps to develop the human resource, therefore, it can be a part of that Department. But even Agriculture, Commerce and others are connected with the human development. Therefore, I am once again requesting the new Government, first, to given importance for Education, let them call it as the Ministry of Education Ministry.

Secondly, this Government also goes on the same line of the Congress Government because the Demand that they have put is for all the projects which were initiated by the Congress Government. Even yesterday, Mr. Narasimha Rao said that based on our New Education Policy which we formulated in 1986, many programmes were spelt out. Universalisation of elementary education. Functional skill development in adult education, vocationalisation of school education, consolidation of higher education, modernization of technical education, language development to foster the unity and integrity of the country amidst diversity these are the programmes. If we take universalisation of elementary education, we find that

they have allotted funds to the tune of Rs. 265.30 crores for this year. In the previous year Rs. 234.40 crores were allotted. But they spent only Rs. 200.88 crores. I do not know why they could not spend the whole amount. Now-a-days, all the Ministries are demanding more funds to execute their programmes, but they have saved Rs. 34 crores nearly. I want an explanation from the Minister regarding this. In spite of spending so much amount under the New Education Policy through 'Operation Blackboard' and so many other projects, the report says that the drop-out rates are significant, retention of the children in the schools is low and wastage is considerable. In 1986-87, the drop-out rates were 50.5 per cent in Classes 1 to 5 and 63.8% in Classes 1 to 7. This is what the report says. I want to tell that the amount which they are spending for the universalisation of elementary education is not sufficient. People, who are living in rural areas and even in urban areas also, are not able to send their children to the school because of poverty. That is why, our leader Dr. MGR had introduced the Nutritious Mid-Day Meal Scheme in Tamil Nadu. He spent nearly Rs. 200 crores per annum for the scheme. But the Centre is spending only Rs. 265 crores for development of elementary education for the whole country. To attract the students, you have to provide some facilities. Without giving facilities, you cannot expect to bring down the rate of drop-outs. In order to minimise the drop-out rate, you have to introduce this Mid-Day Meal Scheme throughout the country. By way of spending a little amount, you cannot build school buildings and you cannot give teaching aids. I want to emphasize this point. Yesterday, our Minister said that our expenditure for education including the Centre and the States comes to about 4.5 per cent of the GNP. This is very low. In other countries they are spending 6 to 8 per cent of the GNP. I have learnt through some sources that Japan spent nearly 10 per cent of the GNP for education in the beginning. Without more allocation of funds, you cannot achieve any significant impact in our system. Therefore, this is high time for you to give top priority for allocation of more funds for education.

Regarding secondary education, our new policy is giving emphasis towards vocationalisation. I want to know from the Minister about the programmes that they are going to take up for vocationalisation. You have to see that students get employment after finishing their courses. You have to take into consideration the industries like agro-based industries in rural areas. For this kind of education, you have to develop the *entrepreneur ability* also among the students at the younger stage itself. Then only they will get the aptitude for starting their own industries after finishing their courses. Then, technical education is very important. Instead of having Arts and Science colleges, if you convert all the institutions into technical institutions, then it will be a good thing because we need more technocrats. In order to develop these courses in technical education, we have already passed an Act in 1987 called, 'The All India Council of Technical Education Act, 1987'. It gives enormous powers to this Council to maintain good standard in technical education. Our senior colleague, Shri Narasimha Rao mentioned about this: "What this council is doing; whether they have found out irregularities; how they are going to rectify all these things?" In the Budget, they have allotted certain funds for All India Council for Technical Education. But they are not sufficient. When you are giving enormous powers to the Council you have to give the Council sufficient funds. It is said in the AICTE Act, 1987: "It shall be the duty of the Council to take all such steps as it may think fit for ensuring coordinated and integrated development of technical education and maintenance of standards." Various functions have been given to this Council. Some of them are to grant approval for starting new technical institution and for introduction of new course or programmes in consultation with the agencies concerned. It gives power to inspect or cause to inspect any technical institution and also to give recognition for the institution and also to recommend to the Universities for affiliating the concerned institution. It is having so much powers.

Why we have introduced this Act. It is

because, universities are also having their own technical institutions. Different universities have got different norms and different standards. We want uniform standards. That is why, we have passed this Act. When we are going to implement all these things, it needs more money. The money provided in the Budget is not sufficient. It is having so much enormous functions and by having only four regional centres, you cannot implement all these functions. The regional centre is equivalent to the Directorate of Technical Education which we are having in the States. They have been given so much powers. So, it is high-time that you have to have not only four regional centres but in each State, you must have a Centre of the Council. That is what I am requesting the hon. Minister.

Regarding University Grants Commission (UGC). I want to mention one thing. Last time, one of our Members spoke about the functions of the UGC and remarked that the importance of UGC had gone down now-a-days. In spite of having so much powers, it is not able to control the universities. Universities are having different norms, different syllabus. Why can't we have uniform syllabus for all the universities? Why can't UGC take up this task and strictly instruct the universities to have uniform syllabus.

Regarding pay scales and salaries for the teachers, they are not implemented in all the States. I read in report that only 11 States have got the Central assistance for implementing the UGC scale. What about other States? That means, they have not implemented the UGC scale. Yesterday, an hon. Member said, vice-Chancellors are becoming kings. I do not think, it is so. It is not correct. Now a-days, universities are not functioning in an autonomous way. They are controlled by the concerned ruling party in the State. They are only dancing to the tune of the Education Minister or the Chief Minister there. Even in our State, everybody knows what is happening. Only somebody is controlling the whole thing. Vice-Chancellors are not kings. They are more or less like *Chaprasis*. Their position is like this. That is why, I am telling that UGC must take up

[Dr Thambi Durai]

these things and try to see that autonomy of the universities must be maintained

I want to make one request to the hon Minister In Tamil Nadu there is no Central University I request him to consider my request to have a Central University either in Trichy or Salem This is very high time that you have to help us

Regarding teachers I have to say certain things about their welfare The salary which they are getting is not sufficient the cost of living has increased We put a lot of taxes also which they have to pay I will make a request to the House that the salary which the teachers are receiving must not be subject to income-tax We have to give some relief to the teachers They are doing dedicated service to the society Taking that into consideration I request the Government to consider exemption of income-tax to all the teachers

Regarding free education for women, you have made education free only up to +2 I want to make my humble suggestion This is Girl Child Year Therefore we have to give free education up to Degree level for women students

Regarding Navodaya Vidyalaya, yesterday our former Minister said that the purpose of establishing this institution is to bring about integration and to develop the unity amongst people That is more important But I have a difference of opinion on this point I am not for Navodaya Vidyalaya because it creates some elite in the system which is not advisable Most of the convent schools which we are now having have already created that kind of difference between one section and the other We want uniform education but through Navodaya Vidyalaya, definitely some section of people are alienated You say that merit is the criterion for selecting students What about other students? Why cannot you convert all the schools as Navodaya Vidyalayas instead of having one or two only in a district? That must be our attitude When

you concentrate only on one or two schools in a district, you cannot concentrate on other schools Most of the politicians and bureaucrats are sending their children only to convents The standard of primary education in the country is very poor because nobody is bothered about this We have to make a rule that if there is a school in a particular area, all the children of that area should be sent to that school alone, and that they should not be sent to any other school When you are having a school in Delhi, why are you sending your children to New Delhi? When you do like that, you are not concentrating on municipal and Government schools It amounts to that Nobody is bothered about the municipal and Government schools If you send your children to the municipal and Government schools, then response will come and the school will improve By sending your children to other school, you are only creating more differences and adding to the existing differences You ask me to send my child to convent because it is good for future employment Why cannot you made uniform education from primary level? That is why, I am not for this Navodaya School

As regards language policy in the Navodaya School, after the 5th standard is over, from 6th to 9th standard, you are making once again the mother tongue the medium of instruction Afterwards, he has to study in English or in Hindi How is it possible for non-Hindi speaking students to cope up with the Hindi or English speaking students in either Hindi or English medium studies? I do not want English medium of education In the same way, I cannot accept the medium of instruction of all students to be Hindi or English You have to allow the students to get education through mother tongue You are advocating the medium of instruction to be in the mother tongue but, after 8th standard, you want to make it English or Hindi in Navodaya school How is it possible for non-Hindi speaking students?

Regarding official language for Hindi you are allocating under the Plan, Rs 54 crores and Non-Plan Rs 440 crores for development of this language What about

other Indian languages? You allocated Rs. 3.30 crores only for them. I do not know why this differentiation should be there. We call all the 16 languages in our Constitution as national languages. Yesterday our Education Minister and the former Minister Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao have described these languages in the Constitution as regional languages. We have to treat all these 16 languages mentioned in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution as national languages. You have to take it in that spirit. You have to follow it. You have to allocate more money for development of these languages. Why should there be regionalist? When you are not respecting the feelings of other States, regionalist comes in. What is happening in Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Assam may happen in other parts also. You have to respect the sentiments of the people of every State of this nation. You want to develop one language.

Regarding official language, I am not against Hindi. Let Hindi be the official language. But if you say Hindi is the only official language, I cannot accept it. you make all the 16 languages as official languages of this country. When Switzerland is having four languages as official languages, what prevents us to make all these 16 languages, the official languages of India? What is happening in Uttar Pradesh? There, they are abolishing English. I am not against that move. In the same way if we also abolish English medium schools in Tamil Nadu, what will happen? Where will be the national unity and integrity in India. If we want integrity we have to respect the feelings of all other States, respect their languages, culture etc. What are we now seeing in Punjab and Kashmir? We are discussing about those States very often. We are spending a lot of energy on that subject. What I would like to say is that we have to have all the languages as the official languages of India. That is why Arignar Anna said: "We are advocating that all the 16 languages must be declared official languages of this country because I am an Indian. My language is Tamil. It is an Indian language." What is the importance being given to the Tamil language here? We are

spending so much for our Session. I want to speak in Tamil here. But I cannot listen to Tamil Interpretation because there is no simultaneous Interpretation available to this language. We can get it only in Hindi and English. That is all. Our Members are asking me as to why can't I speak in Tamil.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. You know it very well about this.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: I cannot listen to Tamil version. I can speak in Tamil getting your permission. But can I listen to Tamil version when somebody is speaking in the other language? Therefore, we have discussed this matter in the General Purposes Committee. We want simultaneous interpretation for all the languages in Lok Sabha. (Interruptions)

SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHANAN (Triunelveli): He can reply in Hindi but we cannot reply in Tamil.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: For example, one Member is putting one question. After that I am permitted to put a supplementary question. Can I put it in Tamil? I cannot do so. Where is the interpreter at that time? I have to write and get the permission. We put supplementary question only when the necessity comes. We put the supplementary when the Minister is replying. How can we anticipate as to when we will put our supplementaries? There is no necessity for a Member to learn only Hindi or English. We can learn all the languages. I am not for English. I am openly telling this fact. I want all the languages should get equal importance in India. That is the hallmark of true democracy. Therefore, I request all the Members to think it over seriously. We have to press this matter in the General purposes Committee to see that simultaneous interpretation is available for all the languages. That will help us.

Sir, I am going to conclude my speech because I have already taken a lot of time. I want to make only one or two points. In India, we are facing so many problems. The Na-

[Dr. Thambi Durai]

tional Front Government had promised to eliminate all these problems. They want to decentralise many things. We have to give much importance to the development of the States. In doing this, we can avoid this kind of a tension in the country. I want to pose one question in this regard. Will the Government consider taking away Education from the Concurrent List and putting it back in the State List once again? If the Government make this effort, I will appreciate and extend my full support to such a move.

Now I come to my next point. In the beginning itself I have said about mid-day meals scheme. That is a very important scheme. If you want to develop good education in this country then you have to consider the condition of the poor people. Our Dr. M.G.R. did a lot for the Mid-day meals scheme. He spent about Rs. 200 crores every year for the mid-day meals scheme alone. Here, we find a sum of Rs. 265 crores for universalisation of elementary education. How are we going to do that? There will be more number of drop-outs because of paucity of funds. The General-Secretary of our Party Ms. Jayalalitha took active part in the mid-day meals scheme. She has got good support not because it is a political thing. She involved herself in this kind of a movement and all the people are appreciating her.

Finally, I want to make only one point and that is about the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). I am representing the whole House in it because the Members have elected me as a Member of that Council. When we are working on that Council, we have to strengthen it. The money that has been allotted is not sufficient for the AICTE. We have to have the AICTE's Centres in all the States. Let the committee visit all the technical education institutions in our country and give their report. Here, I would like to say that when we are forming that Expert Committee and sending them to any State to inspect the technical institutions and to get the report from the expert Committee

we have to see that the Members of that State are not included. Let it be the Director of Technical Education. Let him go to some other State. I have no objection and I am not suspecting anything. The point is that when the same Secretary or the Director of Technical Education who gave permission to start all these educational institutions is put in the Committee what kind of a report will we get? Also he must not go to the other State from where a similar Committee has visited to inspect these technical institutions in his state.

Before concluding my speech I would request you once again to allot more funds for the Education Department. The country is spending 4.5 per cent of the GNP on education which is not sufficient. We have to increase it to eight or ten per cent by which we can achieve the goals of modern India and also develop India technically.

SHRISRIKANTADATTANARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR (Mysore): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit some of the following facts on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. I would start by saying that at the end of the 20th century, it has become very necessary for the international community to come forward to formulate goals, strategies, programmes etc., to meet the needs of development of human resources or the human beings. In the past, it has been the practice that lot of attention used to be paid to the economic development. It can be seen that economic growth alone is not sufficient or is not an indicator for the general growth of a country. Human resource development, on the other hand, acts as a cogent factor which can foster growth and development at a faster pace in the society.

14.37 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI in the Chair]

It is a well noted factor that human goal are not only desirable but they are also technically feasible and affordable. The greatest talent of the developing world is



how well the issue can be tackled and how well we can overcome the various social manifestation and the social pathological problems that are being faced by us by harnessing and developing and enhancing the human capabilities and resources.

The Ministry, of course, has divided the Report into five parts covering, education, culture, arts, women and child development and youth affairs and sports. I would like to concentrate on one important aspect of HRD and that is the system of education that is prevalent in our country and the relevance that education has got in the development of our country and the role the education is likely to play in the future development of this country. Before going into the brief analysis of the education system in our country, I would like to try and explain what education is and what education stands for. Education is something more than just studying voluminous records, books, passing of exams, computing various theories etc. Many times students, by the time they complete their education, do not know if they went through the schools and colleges or colleges and schools have gone through them. So, it has been said that education is the apprenticeship of life and the great end of education is to discipline the mind rather than furnish it, to train it, to use its own powers rather than to fill it with accumulation of others. An anonymous quotation which I would like to quote is that the aim of education should be to teach us rather how to think than what to think, rather how to improve our mind so as to enable us to think for ourselves than load our memories with the thoughts of others.

The educational institutions should have to be the seats of learning or should be the seats of scientific inquiry, otherwise, they become meaningless. Today education has to be innovative, indigenous to meet the needs and requirements of not only the present generation but also the call of the future generation. It is this sound education that the destiny and the security of a country of such varied, variegated and diverse as ours is likely to depend upon.

A report on the existing system of education has come to certain conclusion as to whether there is a need for change in the attitude and approach of our perspective. Priorities have been put forth as universalisation of elementary education, functional skills of adult education, vocationalisation of school education, consolidation of higher education, modernisation of technical education and language development to foster unity and integrity of the country.

The target groups which require maximum thrust are SC and ST, women, educationally backward minorities, handicapped and the people living in backward areas, rural areas, slums and hilly regions. The various agencies that are involved are the States, Central Government, Union Territories, Voluntary Agencies for the purpose of mass mobilisation, involvement of students, harnessing national and private resources and to bring about international cooperation-bilateral, regional and multilateral.

The basic thrust of education in India has to be oriented towards fundamental values and concerns such as unity and integrity of the country, creation of cultural consciousness and the resplendent principles enshrined in the Constitution such as democracy, secularism, socialism, equality of sex, development of scientific temper and preservation of the environment. But unfortunately our education system has become rather elitist and expensive based on the western value systems with a very strong urban bias. It is more so with the private schools and colleges. This tends to be infructuous in a society like ours which is basically based on the rural economy.

While the western values and systems hardly have any bearing on tackling the various problems in our country as far as education goes, the urban bias has concentrated the schools and colleges in towns due to various infrastructural facilities available there. It is almost impossible for students living in villages to compete with the students belonging or hailing from towns and cities.

[Sh. Srikanta Datta Narasimha Raja Wadiyar]

Further, there is always a feeling that the education in private institutions is far better than that which is given in public institutions or the Government-aided institutions. I would like to say that dissemination of knowledge can perhaps be greater if the Government makes a policy that the private institutions are allowed to start their institutions in rural areas only when they reserve a percentage of seats for the lower income groups so that they also can get good education.

The complexity of education system in our country has become compounded because of the fact that it is very competitive and the students are mostly busy in trying to compile various books so that they can pass exams. They are little close to reality as far as general knowledge is concerned.

It has become necessary that we delink jobs from degrees. Another malady we find in rural areas is the fact that the basic requirements of schools like toilets, changing rooms, playgrounds, even bench, desk, books, uniforms are not available. Many schools are not having even proper teachers. I would like to say that it is very laudable that the National Education Policy has made a concerted effort in this regard in trying to improve the educational system, in trying to implement programmes for improvement of primary school infrastructure, in taking education to the door-steps of those children who are not able to go to schools, non-formal educational stream, development of professional capabilities of school teachers, introduction of vocational education, provision of facilities for talented rural children through Navodaya Schools, etc. The steps taken in regard to the use of technology to improve education, adult literacy and modernisation of technical education are also very laudable. But the total amount that has been allotted towards education Rs. 1,581 crores is a meagre amount. It hardly works out to 4 per cent of the total amount. As suggested by Dr. Thambi Durai, I also suggest that the

Government should consider the possibility of enhancing the allocation for the purpose of education. The meaningful purpose to achieve all the objectives is to cater to all sections of the society. The number of objectives claimed to have been achieved in elementary and secondary education including vocational courses with the help of General Insurance Company, LIC and other agencies is also very appreciable. There are 261 Navodaya Vidyalaya schools. There has been some dispute regarding the continuation of the Navodaya Vidyalayas. In my opinion, I feel that every taluk should have a Navodaya Vidyalaya. It is very essential that good education should be available to children coming from rural background. It is possible only through Navodaya Vidyalayas. I submit that the Government should continue the same and go ahead with it in a much more rigorous manner. The distance education has been getting the necessary impetus. That education is being given by Indira Gandhi National Open University which has reached a level of 80, 000 students and has got 140 study centres. Several academic programmes are included in the distance education. The adult education has got the boost that it required. Modernisation of technical education, started with financial assistance, is very laudable.

Another important aspect which I would like to deal with is about the Hindi language. People have been talking that Hindi is being imposed. I would like to say that we should not consider it as an imposition. We should consider it as a link language. It is the language which can link the South with the North and the East with the West. (Interruptions) It is good on the part of the Government to consider enhancing the allocation of money for the development of regional languages. At the same time, I would say that business houses should be encouraged to give sponsorships to students so that a greater number of students coming from economically weaker sections from the rural areas get the benefits of education.

Lastly, the women's role in socio-economic and political development needs hardly

be stressed. She has always enjoyed a place of prominence, respect and adoration but there have been aberrations now. Indian history, mythology, philosophy and religion have always placed her at a high pedestal and treated her with esteem, respect and love. I stress that allocation in respect of women's education should be enhanced considerably to meet the challenges that lie ahead of us.

I would urge upon the hon. Minister to enhance the allocation in respect of education and more so in respect of regional languages and also in respect of women and children. Now, I conclude with thanks to the Chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHUN CHUN PRASAD YADAV (Bhagalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully support the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Human resource undoubtedly has a very important place among all other resources in the national development. Education plays a very significant role in the progress of any nation and also the mental development of a human being. One can hope to attain knowledge about the world only through education. But unfortunately, our education system is based on a dual policy and has a very strong urban bias. On the one side, most of the politicians and bureaucrats are sending their children only to Doon School and convent schools whereas the children in rural areas are forced to go to those schools where even the basic requirement like school building, chalk and black boards are not available and the teachers are also lazy. And on top of this, we expect the students living in villages and taking Hindi as medium of instruction to compete with students from towns and cities whose medium of instruction has been English throughout. The result is all too obvious. A poet Harivansh Tarun, whose heart weeps at this has described the feelings of Eklavya in the following words, when he speaks to Guru Drona in the poem 'Rashmi Dhanu'

*Raaj Mahal se Dhanurvidya ko van mein aab jane dein,*

*Bahut pa chuke mahal dev ab kutiya ko pane dein.*

We talk of socialism with such enthusiasm but when it comes to being practical and analysing or progress in the field of achieving goals of socialism, we know where we stand after forty two years of Independence. The previous Government boasted of being pro-socialist but it was exposed when people came to know that it was more pro-capitalist than pro-socialist. And as a result of the previous Government's pro-capitalist attitude, only a handful of persons are enjoying all the power and comforts of life. By and large our education policy is responsible for the present situation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my second point is that we have been experimenting with our education system since the very beginning. When we were in college it was Matriculation, Intermediate and then two years' Degree course. After that the system changed and it was Higher Secondary, Pre-University and then three years' graduation, then finally it was two years' graduation and one year's honours course. Now, even this system is to be changed. I just fail to understand how long we will go on experimenting like the muslim emperor Mohd. Tuglaq who shifted his capital from Delhi to Devgiri and then back to Delhi. It is high time that we should adopt a uniform education policy all over the country. Only then can we hope to accelerate growth and development in our society.

Education has become more and more expensive due to the frequent changes in the syllabus whereas I remember I studied the same book 'Amodh Paath' which my father did when he was a student. What happens today is that a book which the elder brother read 2-3 years back is of no use to the younger brother because by that time the syllabus has changed. We should lay stress on making our Education System more and more vocationalised so that the problem of unemployment could be solved. There is a

[Sh. Chun Chun Prasad Yadav]

saying that an idle mind is a devils workshop. Therefore, we should pay attention in this direction.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are two English poets Robert Herrick and William Wordsworth who have written about Daffodils one has taken the pessimistic view whereas Wordsworth has narrated its beauty. The previous Government has made the youth pessimistic like Robert Herrick. We want our youth to have an optimistic attitude towards life and this aim can be achieved only by making the right to work a fundamental right and for that we will have to make education employment oriented. My point is that times are changing fast and therefore to keep pace with it we will have to bring about a metamorphosis in our education policy. Kalidas has said in 'Meghdoot' and I quote in Hindi-

Jab Pahuchoge Dispur To Unki Bani-  
tayan,  
Terenge Tujhe Teri Chitvan se

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had the privilege of visiting Dispur along with a committee when I was an MLA but I did not find lasses with a gleam in their eyes. Therefore we should bring about necessary changes in our education keeping in view the changing times. Music and sports are the most significant aspects of education.

Sangeet Hai Shakti Eshwar Ki,  
Har sur Mein Base Hain Ram,  
Ragi Jo sanaye Rag Madhur,  
Ragi Ko Mile Aaram

It means that music has such a power that it can cure the rarest of diseases. Therefore, we should pay attention in this direction and make adequate provisions in the budget. I think it is essential to bring about a change in our education policy so that thousands of unemployed could get employment. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, and hon. Members of the House a poet has said

Leek Leek Gaadi Chole Leekahi Chale  
Kapoot,  
Leek Chhadi Teeno chalen Shayar  
Singh, Sapoot .

First of all I would like to request the hon. Minister, through you to bring about complete metamorphosis in our educational policy. It is unfortunate even though we had two famous educationists as our Presidents almost every political leader has tried to fiddle with our education system and brought about changes, but even then after forty two years of Independence we have failed to prepare an education policy to cater to our needs and requirements. Congress party announced the National Education Policy, 1986 with a great zeal and made tall claims, but I would like to ask them if nationalism had a place in it. In fact, it was old wine in new bottle. More than five lakh people were asked to give their opinion and finally those suggestions were thrown into the dustbins. Instead, some I.A.S. Officers sitting in their airconditioned offices decided something and it was named as the new education policy and implemented all over the country. Much has been said about Navodaya Vidyalayas and it is being claimed that the children from rural areas and belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would study there and thereby benefit. But I would like to make it clear that in practice only the children of well-off scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste families will get admission in these schools and the children of cobblers and farm workers will be left out. In this way, these vidyalayas will inevitable fail in serving the purpose for which they are meant. The need of the hour is to take education through these Navodaya Vidyalayas to the doorsteps of those talented rural children who are not able to go to schools as they belong to a strata which is poorest in the society.

Sir, now I would like to discuss the state of Central Universities in our country. The condition of all our Central Universities is fast deteriorating. Strikes, stabbing of teaching

staff have become matters of daily routine in Delhi University and the situation in Aligarh University, which receives highest grant from the Ministry of Human Resource Development has gone out of control to such an extent that the students of majority community are afraid of stepping into the campus. On the one hand we boast of providing equal opportunities of Education to every citizen of India, but in practice a common man with limited means is deprived of this opportunity.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am of the opinion that even those educational institutions which are particularly meant for the minority community should be instructed to give admission to every citizen of India irrespective of his caste and creed. The previous Government adopted the policy of restricting the admission in such educational institutions to students belonging to the majority community only with the selfish motive of appeasing the minorities and safeguarding their own political interests. My submission is that this injustice in the name of caste and creed should not be done in the temples of education.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a number of educational institutions in our country are being run by Christian Missionaries. In the name of English these institutions be it convent, St. Paul or St. Jones, they are spreading the teachings of Christianity only. This should be stopped. Education in these schools should be in accordance with our education policy. They are sowing the seeds of fissiparous tendencies in them from the very childhood and creating problems like those in Nagaland and Mizoram. This should be stopped forth with.

Sir, as soon as we attained Independence, the Government should have thought that the language of the masses should be the medium of instruction but what really happened was that English dominated the scene even after forty three years of Independence. I am not against the idea of making regional languages of different States the medium of instruction in the respective States, but so far as the question of strengthening

the integrity and unifying the nation on the whole is concerned, the official language Hindi can only do it and therefore it should be given a proper place. It is unfortunate that even today use of English is compulsory for entrance exams of I.I.T. and Research and Ph. d. Documents. Why is it that the thesis papers cannot be submitted in Hindi and people are forced to stage protests for their demand of giving Hindi its due? I say with deep anguish that-

Jid Ko Na Nij Bhasha Nij Desh Ka  
Abhiman Hai,  
Wah Nar Nahin Pashu Nira Aur Mritak  
Saman Hai

(One who is neither proud one's language  
ons of one' country is not a human being  
but an animal and like dead).

I fully respect the feelings and sentiments of Tamil or Malayalam speaking people. If they want their mother tongue to flourish one can understand. We also want that all the regional languages should flourish and progress but so far as unifying the entire country from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari and Gujarat to Nagaland is concerned only Hindi can do it and therefore it has to be given its due. As I have mentioned earlier, we do respect the feelings of people belonging to Tamil or Malayalam speaking regions but what I fail to understand is their totally unjustified and irrelevant opposition of making Hindi as the only official language.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the way our people are blindly encouraging use of English language, the day is not very far when we will once again become a colony of British. After Independence Mahatma Gandhi wanted English people to stay in India but he did not want English language to stay here. But I am sorry to say that when power came into the hands of people like Pt. Nehru who was born and brought up in Western style and got his education from Oxford and Cambridge universities, English language got patronage and encouragement. Leaders like him never wanted English language to leave India.

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawal]

They wanted Englishmen to go but English to stay. I regret to say that even after all these years of independence, we are still wasting our time, energy, resources and money to learn a language which is alien to our culture instead of being proud of our mother tongue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, one more thing I would like to insist upon is that Sanskrit should be given proper place in the new education policy. I would like to invite the kind attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that Sanskrit is not only the oldest language and mother of all other Indian languages but also the symbol of our religion and culture, but even then it is being neglected. It is only because of an injunction order by the Supreme Court that Sanskrit is still in the syllabus at 10+2 level in Central schools, otherwise this would have been removed long ago, I request the hon. Minister to think upon this matter seriously.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, one thing more that I would like to say is that the people of this country are being befooled in the name of vocational education. I know this because I have served in different capacities ranking from an ordinary teacher to lecturer and Principal, and now. I have joined politics after my retirement. I am fully aware of the situation that prevails in the field of education. First of all, Gandhiji's concept of 'basic education' was advocated and this was termed as 'craft-centered education' at that time. Then, another educational policy of 'Learning while Earning' was enforced. Thereafter came the turn of the policy of 'work-experience'. Then came into force the policy of S.U.V.W. and now the nomenclature has changed to vocational education. But what is the position now. The educational institutions do not have adequate resources and laboratories. The State Governments would be able to make arrangements for the provision of these facilities in these institutions only when they receive grants-in-aid from the Central Government. On the one hand, there are the de-

gree-holders of I.T.I. and on the other, we have freshers from Polytechnics. Then there are engineering graduates. What will be the standard of their degrees and that of the school education? A positive and firm decision is needed to be taken in order to determine the validity and recognition of these degrees and priorities in employment set for the holders of these degrees. The institutions should be given grants-in-aid as soon as an educational scheme is implemented so that the vocational education could be imported in the real sense of the term. There should be definite and clear-cut decisions on vocational education, otherwise the students feel reluctant to join these vocational courses. In Rajasthan, the students who had opted for the vocational education under the 'ten plus two' scheme were denied admission in the university for higher education on the plea that there was no scope for their further studies. Therefore, there should be a link and coordination between the vocational education and the type of higher education to be granted to such students at the university level. Many of our medical and engineering graduates are unemployed today. Hence, it becomes necessary to determine in advance the standards and authenticity of the new engineering colleges to be established and to restrict the admission thereto to a well-defined number. A wide network of universities has come up in Bihar today. Little significance is attached to a university degree in Rajasthan and some other States, today. There is favouritism in the universities which is a blot on the name of the country. I would like to urge the Minister of Education, through you, to bring about radical changes in the field of education. Education on nationalism, patriotism, morality, ethics etc.—that is a value-based education—should be imparted to the students, otherwise education will be of no significance.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for a minute. The idols of the most famous temple of Lord Shiva called as Jageshwara Temple located in my constituency, Almora, have been stolen. There was a proposal to construct an idol-museum so as

to preserve the said idols.

The project for the said museum had also been approved by the Central Government but I am told that this project has been cancelled by your Ministry now. There will not be an idol-museum either for the Jageshwar Temple or the Vaidyanath Temple. I understand that being an invaluable heritage of that area, these idols attract the tourists the world over who appreciate them, but now these idols lie dumped at one place in very bad condition. You will be rendering a great service not only to that area but also to the Indian culture and heritage by granting permission for the construction of this museum. I would like to urge you to kindly revive the already approved project and not to drop it. Secondly, I would like to impress upon you to establish the Himalayan Cultural Centre in Almora itself because this is an ideal place for such a centre in the whole Himalayan region. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan, there was a proposal to set up a sports complex in the hilly region of U. P. jointly by the Central Government and the State Government. I would like the project to be included in the Eighth Five Year Plan. With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI HARBHAJAN LAKHA (Phillaur) :**  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you for granting me time to participate in the debate on Human Resource Development. It has been the greatest misfortune of this country that only some selected sections of our society have got the privilege of acquiring education. The original inhabitants of this country who have been living here for the past 4000 years were devoid of education and, as such, were treated as slaves by exploiting their morality and poverty, but Mahatma Phule opened the path for their progress and development for the first time during the British rule in 1848 by opening schools for the poor and the tribals of the country. On 17th of August, 1932, Dr. Ambedkar gave certain rights to India's poor people for their upliftment, and as a result thereof, they are today capable of organising a great movement in this country to bring about a social transformation. Dr. Ambedkar

did not get time here for learning Sanskrit. He learnt it through German instead and came across certain religious scriptures of this country wherein such dictums like 'shudra, dhor, gawar, pashu aur nari, yeh sab tadan ke adikari' were quoted.

The scriptures which show no respect for humanity and treat human beings in a manner worse than animals should be outrightly banned and education for the promotion of human values and human relations imparted instead. Now-a-days, the epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata are being telecast in this country. In these epics, the Arya and Dasa (slave) systems are depicted. Through these serials, the tribals of this country and the students get to know that they are the original inhabitants of this country and this thing sends in them a wave of rebellion. I would like to impress upon the Government to stop such programmes from being broadcast or telecast because these give a big jolt to the minds of the younger generation. An endeavour to unite the country is being made by convening the meetings of the National Integration Council and, on the other hand, it is for the second time that sharp lines of distinction between the Aryans and non-Aryans, Swarnas (higher castes) and Dasas (slaves) are drawn on the television. In view of these things, this country can never stand united. Education should be imparted uniformly to every child of this country in order to achieve national integration, otherwise the ominous evil of caste system can never be removed from this country. I would like to urge the Government and the hon. Minister that after attaining the age of 3 years, when a child is admitted to a school for studies, he should not be allowed to go to his parents for at least 15 years so as to prevent him from getting infected with the sullied culture, customs and traditions of this society. I can say that if my suggestion is accepted, within 25 years, this country can get rid of social evils like casteism, intouchability etc. and will march towards progress and prosperity. We have a clear perspective of educational development in this country today. But there was a time when the tongues of the Shudras were chopped off and molten

[Sh Harbhajan Lakha]

lead poured into their ears if they talked of getting education. But today, they have the opportunity of acquiring education and they avail themselves of it. Today, we see that separate classes are held for the scheduled caste students of Medical college, Patiala. But there is no provision for reservation in the Thapar Engineering College, Patiala which gets Government aid to the extent of 85 per cent. If you have a look at the backward communities, you will find that the children of 52 per cent of such people are devoid of education only because they were not given employment. Brahmins, who constitute four and a half per cent of the total population of this country have a monopolised education and, thus, have managed to make the rest of the people subservient to them. The bureaucracy has got its stranglehold over 71 to 80 per cent of jobs. I would, therefore, like to inform the Government that the Bahujan Samaj Party has launched a movement from the 18th of this month to bring about a social transformation and economic revolution, because these people have been subjected to gross injustice in this country. These people have been gravely deceived and that is why the BSP is going to start a struggle against this system at the Boat Club. In order to achieve their rights and restore human dignity, 65 crore people are going to tell the world today that they alone are the original inhabitants of this country. These original inhabitants have always fallen an easy prey to the tactical manoeuvring of making them subservient to the Swarnas or the upper castes, the bureaucracy and trade and culture of this country. I request the hon. Minister to take steps towards eradication of this caste system for the sake of country's progress, unity and integrity. Epics like Mahabharata and Ramayana should be banned because the writings and teachings of such epics kill the human dignity. We can achieve national unity and prosperity by providing equal rights to every man, woman and child and equal opportunities for their education. I plead to impart free and uniform education to all children upto 14 years of age as provided in

our constitution. The Government hardly implements the amended laws and legislations. The children of 10 crore people who have been migrating to cities from their native villages do not get educational facilities. How can a country, the major population of which remains devoid of health and educational facilities, prosper? You will wake up to take the country on the right path of progress and development only when there is a popular uprising and revolt against this injustice. It will be better to adopt the educational system of the west. I mean to say that it is the English language alone which can integrate the whole nation. The people of Tripura felt proud of conversing with me in English when I visited there. English language alone can lead this country to development and prosperity. Hindi and Sanskrit have always tended to make it a nation of slaves. I assert that English should be prompted and encouraged fully so that we can establish better relations and rapport with the foreign nations and thereby lead to prosperity.

It is deplorable that the people of this country are poor despite the fact that they are hard-working and there is plenty of land in the country. 15% of India's population constitutes the ruling class and the rest 85% are the poor subjects who have been enslaved by the former. This is why this enslaved section of India's population is going to rise in revolt under the banner of the Bahujan Samaj Party. Every person who has been devoid of education, should be provided with this facility.

With these words, I express my thanks to Mr. Chairman and conclude.

[English]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem). Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak.

The fundamental issue which I think is necessary for me to bring to the notice of Prof. Menon and the hon. Prime Minister is this. The reason behind the Ministry of Human Resource Development coming into



being was to conceptualise the idea that we are not educating only for the purpose of communicating limited knowledge in a limited arena within a limited time. The idea was that education is to develop the personality in totality. That is why five Departments—Education, Culture, Arts, Women and Child Development, Youth Affairs and Sports—were put together. These five Developments were put together since they form an integral part of developing the personality.

We have undoubtedly one of the largest reservoir of skilled and semi-skilled manpower, especially dealing with service industry. Today it is misfortune that even after the Human Resource Development Ministry has come into being, we are not utilising our human resources to their best. I do recollect that in the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament, there was a strong reference to man-power planning. Unless H.R.D. and man-power planning are tuned to each other, it is impossible for us to solve the major problem, the nation is facing today, of the unemployed and that too of the highly educated unemployed.

We are in our schools and colleges introducing graduates as well as persons who pass schools, to hold certificates almost like a mass manufacturing factory. The problem is that even though human resource development is such an important factor in a developing country, we find that the allocation, as admitted by the hon. Minister, Prof. Menon, is only 4.4 per cent in terms of income. It is relevant to point out that 3.3 per cent or 6 per cent does not refer to the income but rather to the GDP. Initially in the 6th and 7th Plans we found the shift from the elementary education to what is called secondary education insofar as the amount of money we spent. In fact, elementary education in the Sixth Plan had 7.94 per cent. This went down unfortunately to 5.75 per cent. I understand that this hopefully should go up in the Eighth Plan. The secondary education received importance and from 4.10 per cent went up to 4.6 per cent. The issue here is that we had planned to have 6 per cent of the GDP as the amount of resource we allot for

HRD, but we have not gone that far. I think, it is extremely unfair on the future of the nation and the future generations to come.

'Operation Black Board' has been a success to a certain extent. Only 57.30 per cent of the schools have been covered. They claim that 2.99 lakh schools have been covered. I do not know how far it is correct. Let us assume that it is correct. But definitely if one sees in absolute numbers, the number of schools that have not been covered under this programme, it shakes us. I do recollect Prof. Menon yesterday states that there is a tremendous job ahead of us. But I have said often in this House that words would not do. In so far as secondary education is concerned, there is a particular matter which, I think, I should bring to the notice of the Minister and the House. The Central Board of Secondary Education Education, which comes directly within their purview, has gone into a very fancy technique of setting papers which do not come within the syllabi. Not only do they not come within the syllabi, last year, we found so far as tenth class maths paper was concerned, more than five questions were outside the syllabi. They had agreed to come to some sort of a compromise and give some grace marks etc., but finally what came out was really a wash out. What really happens is that those who sit for the Central Board of Secondary Examination and those who sit for other certificate examinations, if you look at it, the Central Board's students are at a disadvantage because they get less marks vis-a-vis others since others get marks—I do not know whether it is gratis or otherwise—easily and higher marks. And when Board students come for admission, they are at a disadvantage.

It is relevant to know that once again for the Ninth onwards the syllabi has been crammed to such an extent that ultimately all we are expecting the students to do is to gather book knowledge and not develop a personality. You cannot develop a wholesome personality unless you have time. If you are not going to give the students time and then make the students carry almost a tonne

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

of books on the back, on the shoulder or on the head to school, how are you going to create a wholesome personality? It is not possible. The present manner of education needs serious indepth look

What is even more important is the Kendriya Vidyalayas which the present Government is supposedly relying on as the back up of the Navodaya Vidyalaya, have clearly said that there is less promotional opportunities for teachers. There are no medical facilities at all neither CGHS facilities. On top of that, they have represented all over that teachers collectively call others i.e. physical education teachers, drawing teachers, music teachers, to develop wholesome personality. But then we note that those who teach other than normal text-book teaching or normal subjects, like music teachers, physical education teachers and Laboratory Assistants, they are treated as outsiders and there are no promotional avenues for them. On top of that, we find that the Reports like that of the Chattopadhyaya Commission and the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Review Committee, are just set aside because they have recommended some benefits for the teachers and also certain system. In fact, one of them, I understand, has become a Governor recently appointed by our Government, a hot favourite. He has been known to be an educationist. Is it necessary to ignore his Report?

Another important point is that we talk of workers' participation in management all over, from roof tops. But when it comes to teachers, why is it that you are not willing to implement it? Why is it that the Joint Consultative Machinery is not brought into operation among the Kendriya Vidyalayas?

Another issue which arises is that I have seen often, even with university teachers, the games that the bureaucrats indulge in, in breaking apart the unity amongst the teachers, in order to achieve devious objectives

They change various promotional policies suo motu. This shocks everybody's conscience. I would request that at least, in so far as Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers are concerned, the Chattopadhyaya Commission and the Review Committee's recommendations be implemented.

Sir, even the Kothari Commission and Gajendragadkar Commission have recommended democratisation of educational institutions. I do not know why the Government have not followed them up. If they are going to have the bureaucracy rule even in educational institutions, then one can only wish us the best.

Under the computer learning project, which we usually call CLASS, there are only 2,330 schools in India, out of almost six lakh schools, which have received it, and I think nearly Rs 17.34 crores have been spent. I do think that one must realise that tomorrow computers will come in and unless our future generation is equipped to handle them, we will be at a disadvantage on a national level.

Lastly, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister and this House that art includes drama and I do not know why the National School of Drama, which is situated in Delhi, is treated as almost untouchables. They have good art, they have good dramas, but we note that they do not have the facilities. They have a small theater which is on hire. Only 72 people can sit there. They are supposed to be residential in the sense that their whole session starts at eight o'clock in the morning. But there is no place for their students to stay, for the Faculty members to stay. They always have temporary Heads, constantly rotating. I think serious attention needs to be paid to the National School of Drama. They should be provided with the facilities that would really encourage this media and art, of which I can say that India can be reasonably proud.

I would like to wind up by only saying that it is unfortunate that though there is lot to be done, there is hardly any money available.

[Translation]

\*SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joyngar) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to speak on the demands for grants pertaining to the Ministry of Human Resource Development. I will like to speak in my mother tongue Bengali.

\*Sir education is the sum total of the experience of our moving life and the experience gathered from the world at large. Education shall have to be entwined with the liking of the student and the rhythm of life in such a manner whereby the expansion of education may be throughout the extent of one's life and it may act as a guiding factor for bringing about social changes. Starting from the bottom of the society and travelling through diverse social conditions and problems a person should be able to arrive at the world of his ideals and expectations through the medium of education. That is the object of education. The universal objective of education should be utilised in such a manner that a citizen is able to meet its requirements. The purpose of education is to develop a person's knowledge and intellect and to give an individual the fullest opportunity to develop his creative powers. But, Sir even after 40/42 years of independence we have failed to do that. In the picture of education that we see today we notice a lot of disparity and inequality. We see a disparity in the system of education between urban and rural area between men and women the rich and the poor and on the other side between the higher caste people and the Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes. We see that in the cities several prosperous progressive English medium educational institutions are owing up where the children of a handful of affluent people are receiving education. On the other hand when we look towards our villages and rural areas we find that there the condition of the schools is very miserable. The facilities and equipment needed for education are pathetically lacking there. The number of teachers is also inadequate. The work of mass education is

going on there through acute poverty and despondency. This is the striking disparity in the educational facilities available in the cities and in the villages. This is the result of the educational policy that has been followed in our country. Had we been able to eradicate the abject poverty of the villages through proper land reforms then the village people could take advantage of the facilities available for getting education. But even after 42 years of independence we have failed to carry out the required land reforms. The government that ruled the counter over all these years did not find it possible to carry out the land reforms and they did not pay any attention to that also. A large number of children in the villages cannot avail of the education facilities because of acute poverty. If we would provide them with mid-day meals if we could provide them with clothes and books stationery etc. then they would go in far receiving education. But we have not done that.

Even before independence we have been thinking of a national education policy and with that purpose in view the Zakir Hussain Committee was formed in 1934. Immediately after the second world war in 1944 the Sergeant Committee presented its report in this connection. Then after independence, in 1948-49, the Radhakrishnan Commission presented its report about higher education. Then in 1950 a Committee was formed for studying the financial provisions. In 1964-66 the Kothari Commission was formed to advise the Government to frame an uniform national framework of education and for its effective improvement. Then in 1968 the national education policy was adopted in our country. But after adopting the national education policy, we find that proper attention was not paid to it subsequently. The previous Government did not extend the required financial assistance and the institutional assistance nor did it fix any responsibility for its successful implementation. As a result of that the availability of opportunity of education, the standard of education, the extent of education, the utility

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\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bangali.

[Sh. Sanat Kumar Mandal]

of education and the problems of financial investment in education all have assumed dreadful proportions today. Education has remained confined to bookish education only. The practical aspect of education has been neglected. No attention has been paid to the individual talents and expertise of the students.

I will like to stress that if we want to build an effective education system in our country, then the first important question that arises is :-

What should be the basic objective of education, what should be the curriculum of education and what should be the system or method of education.

Secondly, Sir, we shall have to think about the role of the teacher and their competence and expertise in imparting education to the students. We shall have to see how the teachers can be given proper training and how their knowledge can be modernised, so that the students may be benefited. The common people must be provided with facilities and opportunities for a better and improved type of education and the funds and resources required for that shall to be arranged.

In the end I want to say that a sum of Rs. 855 crores has been allocated in the budget for education. This is only 2.2 per cent of the total budget. I think that this amount is not sufficient for the various schemes and programmes being taken up by the national front government for (Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal - contd.) betterment and improvement of education. Therefore, I demand that more funds must be allocated for the expansion of educational facilities on the national level. With that I conclude.

[English]

SHRI D. AMAT. (Sundergarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for the opportunity to speak for five minutes.

Education is the harmonious development of the mental, moral and physical faculties. Before Independence, the English education introduced by Lord Macaulay was only to produce clerks and officers. But after Independence we do not want that type of education. Education depicts the hopes and aspirations of the people. After Independence we have so many factories, dairies etc. which should be developed. In that context, education is necessary. But nowadays education is not on the lines of socialism. Rajas and Maharajas created the Mayo College in Rajasthan, the Prince College at Raipur and so on. There is a convent where the medium of instruction is English and there are schools for the affluent sections of the people. But, for Scheduled Castes there are Ashram schools. If Hindi is imposed all of a sudden, we the people of non-Hindi-speaking areas, will be treated as second-class citizens. All the IAS, IPS and IFS posts will be the monopoly of Uttar Pradesh people. I am not against Hindi, but you give us some time by which we can learn Hindi and come on par with other people. So, I demand that you introduce that type of education by which we will come on par with other people of India. By giving us the Ashram type of education, you are going to make intentionally our sons and daughters the hoers of wood and drawers of water. This slavish type of education should not be imparted in India. There should be uniformity in education.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Anbarasu, please cooperate; you should take only five minutes.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Madras Central) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the status or the progress of the country is being decided by the rate of literacy of the country and now the literacy rate of the country is much below 40 per cent. That means we have to improve the educational system and illiteracy should be removed. So far, this Government has not announced the Education Policy. I share the sentiments of my colleagues who have said that there is no full-fledged Minister to

look after education. It is a subject deciding the fate of the 85 crore people of this country. Is this the way to treat this subject? Is it due to dearth of brains in this Government or short of hands? You consult our leader; he will supply you, if you want, some eminent educationists. This is the fate of this Government here.

Sir, political ideology may differ from person to person, but that does not mean that they should undo all the things done by the previous Government. My hon. friends were narrating as to how the present Government is planning to dismantle the Navodaya Schools. They are doing yeoman's service, especially to the rural people. These schools are not only catering to the needs of the rural people but are also aimed at promoting national integration. I do not know why the present Government is planning to dismantle such a system. Instead, if they find fault with such Navodaya Schools, they can improve it and they can rectify the defects if at all there is anything.

Sir, I was very happy when the present Government announced about the inclusion of 'Right to Work' as a Fundamental Right. I was thinking that this Government was going to provide employment to all the unemployed people in this country. But when I saw the Budget, there was no financial allocation to provide employment to all the unemployed youths of those country. It is only an empty slogan of this Government. How are they going to educate the unorganised labourers in this country? Is there any plan?

Sir, in Tamil Nadu just to encourage the poor children to go to schools, the late Chief Minister Dr. MGR brought the Nutritious Meal Scheme. Our late leader Mr. Kamaraj was the founder of this system. What is the present system of this Government to induce the poor children to go to schools? Is there any scheme to give incentive or to encourage the rural children to go to schools?

Sir, I was really surprised when Dr. Raja Ramanna was inducted as a Minister here. He is an eminent scientist and a great scholar.

He is my good friend also because when I was a Member of Parliament from Chingleput District, he was working in Kalpakkam. His services can be utilised for better purposes instead of asking him to be a Minister searching answers for all these unwanted questions raised in Parliament. Therefore, I have put him in a better position; his services are needed for research work and for innovative purposes. Then, I would like to point out that Mr. Sam Pitroda is an eminent scientist. Had he remained here for another five years, he would have brought a total revolution in the telecommunication system.

He has produced an instrument which costs Rs. 12 lakhs if it is imported. He has produced it for just Rs. 33,000. Such a person has been insulted. Is this the way of treating the scientists here? Even the young scientists are on strike now and doctors are going abroad. Why? They are not looked after properly, they are not respected properly.

I do not understand the language policy of the Government. I find the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh is suddenly passing an order that all Government correspondence must be made only in Hindi. Are you imposing Hindi again on us? Are you imposing Hindi on the Southern people again? I love Hindi as a national language. I respect Hindi. But this is not the way of treating Hindi and imposing Hindi on the Southern people. The DMK people used to accuse the Central Government previously of imposing Hindi. Now, Mr. Karunanidhi is keeping quiet. I do not know why. Mr. Devi Lal went there to attend his family marriage. He spoke in Hindi. It seems Mr. Karunanidhi changed his policy overnight. Neither Mr. Karunanidhi nor could Mr. Maran, Minister for Urban Development have followed Hindi and what Mr. Devi Lal had said. But they kept quiet because Mr. Maran has become the Union Minister here.

I find a circular has sent to me. The hon. Minister, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has sent a letter to me to attend the Centenary celebration of Ambedkar. This is a great function. I

[Sh Era Anbarasu]

could have attend it But he has sent the circular in Hindi How could I attend it?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) I must clarify this position I have sent the letter both in Hindi and English

SHRI ERA ANBARASU This is the only letter I got it

The Minister is misleading this House Why have you sent it only in Hindi?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN The letter I had sent was in Hindi but for the non-Hindi speaking people, an English version thereof was also annexed

[*English*]

SHRI ERA ANBARASU I am not telling untruth I request the hon Minister to send letters both Hindi and English Even English is a symbol of colonialism and symbol of slavery Why do we want even English? Whenever you want to send communication to other States, you send it in their mother-tongue, mother language If you want to send to Andhra Pradesh, you send it in Telugu If you want to send to Tamil Nadu, send it in Tamil When you write to Kerala, you send it in Malayalam ?Similarly, you send it in Urdu in Urdu speaking area You set up a bureau like this to have such facilities Why do you want to continue always English? You promote our mother-tongues When you promote your own mother-tongue, Hindi, why don't you promote our mother-tongues, your brother languages, regional languages? You should promote all the regional languages

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh) Such a great event as the celebration of Dr

Ambedkar's Anniversary took place and he takes ill of a petty thing like the translated version of the letter getting detached, whereas he should have appreciated it For the past 42 years, you did not feel the need for putting a portrait of Dr Ambedkar in the Parliament House whereas the present Government has done it

[*English*]

SHRI ERA ANBARASU In Jammu and Kashmir because of terrorism, all the schools and colleges are closed (*Interruptions*) Due to law and order situation in Kashmir, all the schools and colleges are closed and the examination papers are not corrected and, therefore, there is no opportunity for them to go for higher studies especially the 8th semester of technical education held in December 1989 Kindly arrange to correct all these examination papers and provide facility for these students to seek admission in the professional colleges either in Srinagar or in Jammu and in other technical institutes in their respective States (*Interruptions*)\*

MR. CHAIRMAN Please take your seat

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR CHAIRMAN Please take your seat Nothing will go on record I am not allowing

(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly) Mr Speaker, Sir, it is the sheer misfortune of this country that even after 40 years of independence, we are still bogged down in such wranglings I am reminded of an instance Kamal Pasha happened to be one of Turkey's rylers When he convened the very first meeting of his Council of Ministers, he wanted to know time by which their national language will be enforced? The

councillors fixed long intervals of time. After the expiry of the period so fixed, he asked them to commence the transaction of every business in their own national language from the next day. How unfortunate it is that even after 40 years of our independence, we are at loggerheads with one another about this issue and by doing so what picture of our country are we presenting before the world? Today, we are having discussion on art and culture under the department of Human Resource Development. But what is our culture? Do not the values cherished by Lord Rama and Krishna, constitute our heritage? Can't we take them that way? I would like to make 2-4 points here briefly without going into the details. Sir, though it is a big Ministry yet it has only five wings. I feel that instead of these wings, five independent departments should have been created. Many of our hon. friends expressed their views on the perspective of future education policy to be adopted. If a single rupee is charged as fee in the Primary schools in villages the people stop sending their children there for studies. Then there are Kendriya Vidyalayas, Public schools and various other schools being run in the country. The previous Government had started Navodaya Vidyalayas. My district has a population of 22 lakhs but only 80 children study in Navodaya Vidyalaya. Is it that only 80 children out of a population of 22 lakh are worth studying in that school and making their future bright? It is the misfortune of our country that for the last 40 years, a trend has been set by dint of which only 10% people monopolise the bureaucracy to execute the policies of the Government and the rest 90% people are made to be subservient to the former. The society is, in fact, being divided into two classes—the elite class and the proletariat class. This reflects the difference in thinking which indicates the direction our country is heading towards. Though the hon. Members debated the issue of education thoroughly, yet I would like to impress upon the Government to reconsider it. There is a need for a common syllabus throughout the country. The recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Commission should be implemented under a time-bound programme

and the Government should fix priorities in this regard. I would also like to submit that moral education should be included in the curriculum of primary level education because that will present India's characteristic heritage and will make it known to the world that with the change of Government, a new trend is emerging in India.

Sir, another important point, I would like to make is that it is very shameful for the country that the signboards put up in the name of women and child development extend invitations for foetus tests, so that even after 40 years of independence, abortive measures can be taken in the event of a probability of the birth of a female child. The Government should immediately impose a ban on such tests. The Women and Child Development Programmes have remained on papers only. The Government should seriously consider this problem. As the women constitute half of the country's population, this foul-play with them can at no cost be tolerated. It is the misfortune of our country that after 40 years of independence, the rate of literacy among women is merely 20 per cent. After glancing through the last year's report, I came to know that the percentage of drop outs at the primary level of education itself is 45-47 and by the time the students reach the middle standard, the rate of drop-outs goes up to 70 per cent. There is no specific provision for an improvement in the existing situation.

16.00 hrs.

We will have to bring about change in the situation otherwise whatever we are doing here would be rendered infructuous. A lot of things have been said about art and culture here. I would like to refer to the preface of the printed material supplied to us. It has been emphasised therein that human development requires to be given top priority. In its very next line, it has been stated that we have accepted the great challenge of fulfilling the basic requirements of human beings. This implies that we have to make a perspective plan for the decade 1990 to 1999. With installation of a new government at the Centre

[Sh Santosh Kumar Gangwar]

the entire world is pinning high hopes on India. The picture of our country requires to be presented before the world in a manner which may inspire others to follow us. In the end, I would certainly like to mention that despite a population of 80 crores we are still lagging far behind in the field of sports and our achievement in the field of sports is really shameful. In any tournament of the world, our players hardly win even a bronze medal not to talk of a gold or silver medal. Politics has plagued our sports. There is discrimination in selection of players and some players are unduly favoured. It seems that in our country sports activities are confined to a few limited big cities and crores of youth residing in the rural areas of India do not get proper opportunities. That is why they are not in a position to display their capabilities properly. Special attention is required to be paid in this direction. Hon Prime Minister has now arrived in the House. I would request him to keep the charge of the Human Resources Ministry with him as it is a very important Ministry. However, for the five wings of the said Ministry, separate State Ministers should be appointed so that they can function independently in their respective departments and develop them accordingly. Before I conclude, I once again would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

[*English*]

SHRI GOPALRAO MAYEKAR (Panaji)

Mr Chairman, Sir, I am very much grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak. After listening to the various Members speaking on this very important Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Human Resource Development I am convinced now that we cannot agree even on important points in the House. When we talk of national consensus on education, when we go back to the history we find that the most opportune time, immediately after the independence that we have achieved, was lost. At that time, there was a total agreement in the society on certain principles. The objectives we cherished in

our Constitution—democratic parliamentary governance, the socialism, the secularism, the social justice, the social equality, the social commitment etc—were the sole objectives and there was a general agreement in the community. Unfortunately, the colonial system of the British rules benefited certain sections of the society, especially the new rulers the bureaucrats and the privileged class of the society. Because of the benefit that they achieved through that system, they thought of continuing that system and we are reaping the fruits of the same system today. We have lost the opportunity. Therefore, even after 42 years of Independence we are still thinking of changes in the educational system.

Sir, if we go back to the promises given by the Constitution we can find that even today we could not fulfil them. The universalisation of elementary education to be completed within 10 years was the promise given by the nation. Even after 42 years of Independence we could not complete it. Still there are about two lakhs of villages where 300-500 population have got no schools within the area of one-and-a-half kms. When we talk of Navodaya Vidyalaya system of education why should we forget the sorry state of affairs of the lakhs of schools in our country? When we talk of meritorious students how can we forget those under-privileged and the downtrodden those who on their own merits cannot shine? Therefore, my plea to the Government will be to consider spending some amount of money for lifting the quality of those who remain under privileged so far. We have an example. When we talk of merit, look at the higher echelons of society in this country who are sent to the foreign countries. We know about it. After spending lakhs of rupees over their education, we find that our medical, technical skill goes out of the country and then we only boost of high quality of IITs, IIMs and all the other institutions. If we are going to have the same experience with these meritorious students in the Navodaya schools, then I think, that will be very late to repent upon it. So, therefore, better we think of bringing all the students to a certain level of quality and



thereby instead of Navodaya, we must bring the word 'Sarvodaya'. Sarvodaya should be the aim. And that was the aim of our Constitution. And, therefore, I strongly plead to the Government to think and revise this particular scheme.

Secondly, the major handicap that we see in education is the dropouts. Almost out of hundred students enrolled at the first standard, only twenty enter the secondary stage and after that only eight enter the higher secondary stage and about three to four enter the collegiate education. This dropout of seventy per cent is a colossal loss to the country. Therefore, I have a suggestion that in order to have the universalisation of education, much stress must be given on non-formal education and not on rigid, formal and expensive education. Let there be schools with open-hearted entrance. There also, with a view to controlling the dropouts, let there be certain rural education centres where there will be a provision not only for giving education in three Rs. but also teaching a child on some occupational or vocational skills which will make him survive in the society. Then about illiteracy eradication programme. We have hardly 35 per cent literacy in our country. 65 per cent of illiteracy to wipe out is a colossal task. Therefore, it should be taken on a war-footing. There must be a national movement to eradicate illiteracy from our country. Therefore, all educationists, all teachers, all political parties, all the agents working for the social change must be brought together and a programme should be evolved so that it is taken as a national cause. Once we do it, then only we talk of bringing the literacy rate up to the maximum level. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Thank you for giving me a little time. My party colleagues have given our party's view on the whole thing. I am not here for it. I have come here, from my sick bed, to make a fervent appeal to the hon. Prime Minister on behalf of several lakhs of women employees. They are not called employees. But euphemistically they are called the vol-

untary workers who are Anganwadi *Sevikas* and *Sahaikas* and *Balwadi* teachers.

I must say that I submitted a memorandum addressed to the hon. Prime Minister on behalf of a big demonstration of women sponsored by AITVC who came here. I requested the hon. Prime Minister to give his reaction before this Grant is passed. I must say that yesterday I received a letter from the hon. Prime Minister. He has, in his matchless civility, written that he has received my letter and that is being sent to the Department of Women and Child Development for looking into the matter. After reading his letter, I came from the sick bed to make an appeal to him because this does not come from me alone. He knows the problem very well. I think, on both sides all are unanimous about this appeal which I will be making. Lakhs of women, the Anganwadi *Sevikas* and *Sahaikas* get Rs. 250 at the most and after five years, they get Rs. 50 more. Those who have not done SSLC, they get even less. Why is it so? Because they are supposed to be voluntary workers. What is the work they have to do? They are supposed to motivate one thousand rural people or 700 urban people on health, education, nutrition and support the participation of the rural people in all the Government programmes etc.

Then the *Sevikas* have to maintain 15 different registers, make at least four home visits per day after the school hours. 100 visits per month are obligatory, note down the minutes of discussion during their home visits. All these takes more than eight hours per day. The schooling itself more than three hours—from 8 to 11 a.m..

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Are they full-time employees?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : They are euphemistically called voluntary workers. I am saying 'euphemistically' because this is a big problem. This is the job they are entrusted with and just you call them voluntary workers. For the same job the

[Smt Geeta Mukherjee]

Gram Sevikas get at least Rs 970 Can it be justice?

I am imploring upon our hon Prime Minister not just to refer my letter to the Department I don't know whether after tomorrow he will remain in charge of this Department That is why from the sick bed I wanted to take this opportunity to make this fervent appeal about these lakhs of Anganwadi Sevikas and Sahaikas

The teachers in the Balwadi institutions are also in equal difficulties, if not more They are also supposed to be given honorarium under different types of administration Some of them get only Rs 50 What are they supposed to do? They have to teach in the pre-school stage It is the most difficult job I appeal to the Prime Minister, I appeal to the whole House to take up this cause and do justice to them Whatever be the legal language, I don't care I want from you, in your speech, a ray of hope for these lakhs of women

[Translation]

\*SHRI R JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam) Hon Chairman, Sir, I wish to say a few words on the demand for grants relating to the Ministry of Human Resource development

Sir, I would like to call for drastic changes in the education policy 40 years have passed since our independence but still unemployment is rampant in this country The present system of education is not vocation-oriented Vocational education should be provided to students from the beginning Even Rajaji has said about this He advocated vocationalisation of education That system of education should be followed

In large number of areas in the country, there are no colleges and schools I request the Hon Minister to establish a University

for the North Arcctt, Salem, Dharmapuri and Tiruvannamalai districts of Tamil Nadu.

There is dearth of medical colleges in the country This has led to a situation in which the students seek admission to these colleges after paying exorbitant capitation fees If this situation has to be removed, we must establish one medical college and one engineering college in one district

Sir, there are many polytechnics in the country which do not have proper buildings and other infra-structural facilities Before permission is granted to start these polytechnics, we must put a condition that these should have proper buildings to accomodate students Many of the primary schools in the country do not have proper buildings Classes are being held under thatched huts This is the condition of high schools also I appeal to the Hon Prime Minister, who is here, to grant special central assistance to State Governments for repairing, renovating and constructing school buildings

Instructions prescribe that 150 acres of land is required for starting an engineering college However, many of the engineering colleges are located on 10 acres of land These should be examined Proper spare for expansion and proper buildings for accommodation are a must for starting an engineering college

Presently, conditions are so bad in colleges that for want of space, female teachers sit in one place and the male teachers sit in another place Both the female teachers and male teachers should sit together and spacious halls for this purpose must be constructed

Teachers in the country are ill-paid Petrol prices have gone high Diesel prices have gone high Even the prices of dal and other items are not spared from the price-rise There is an all round rise in prices To meet this, the pay of the teachers should be hiked A pay committee must be constituted

to review the pay scales of teachers and for recommending necessary hike in their pay scales.

The standards of technical education presently provided in the country should be improved. Science education should be spread so that we could probe beyond the sky. Technical education should be imparted from the primary level.

Navodaya schools should be set up in every district under the supervision of a D.O.

We welcome English. We do not dislike Hindi. But we would like to promote our mother tongue Tamil. Jawaharlal Nehru gave a commitment that as long as we desire otherwise, English would continue. That assurance should be honoured. We do not say that we do not want Hindi. But as long as we want, English should continue and a statutory sanction to this must be given. I hope the Hon. Prime Minister would consider this.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Dr. Venkatesh Kabde. I will allow you to speak only for three minutes. So, please be brief. At 4.30 p.m. the Prime Minister is going to reply.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever time is available, we will share. That is all. In any case, at 4.30 p.m., the Prime Minister will reply. Dr. Venkatesh Kabde may speak.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE (Nanded) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I attach a great deal of importance to pre-school education because it has been found that in those children who had the privilege of having the pre-school education, the drop out rate is very low. This is particularly so in the rural areas. So I would greatly emphasise the importance of Integrated Child Development programme. At present they are covering about 40 per cent of the children in the country. I would appeal to the Minister that this Scheme—

ICDS should be extended to the whole of the country and not to just 40 per cent of the children. I know that there are some lacunae in this programme. But the evaluation of this programme has shown that it has got a lot of merit. So, I would make a sincere plea to the Minister to consider the expansion of this Scheme to the whole of the country.

The girls' education is not receiving adequate attention, particularly in the rural areas. The drop out rate is very very high there even at the upper primary and secondary levels. There is a great deal of need to have special facilities for the girls at the Tehsil and taluk levels. I would urge that we should have separate hostels for the education of the girls so that they could have some more facilities. I would urge that there should be more encouragement to the sports. We are holding several meets at the taluqa and the district levels for promotion of sports among the youth. But mainly the young people from cities and big towns are encouraged to participate in such meets. We have really to give more incentives to the people from the rural areas and also to encourage centres for exercise in the villages so that they could mix up together. Therefore, there will be a great deal of integration in the villages. I would urge that more sport facilities should be provided in the rural areas. I thank you for giving me third opportunity.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHESHWARI SINGH (Mandi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the demand for grants of the ministry of Human Resource Development.

As regards education, there are no two opinions that there has been widespread promotion of education in our country over the years but with the spread of education, unemployment and frustration among youth have also increased in the same proportion. I would like to thank and congratulate the Government, through you, for a framing a new education policy which is the need of the hour. Today, it is essential to make the education job oriented as also due attention

[Sh Maheshwar Singh]

is required to be paid to the development of technical education in the country. As for new generation, greater attention needs to be paid to their character-building. So I would like to demand through you that moral education should be imparted in schools as a compulsory subject. As far as educational facilities in the rural and backward areas are concerned, it is most unfortunate that even after so many years of independence, the children in hilly areas of the country have to travel a distance of four to five kilometres on foot to review primary education. In such circumstances when we talk about spread of adult education in the country it appears to be very surprising. An hon. Member from Orissa had all praise for the adult education but I would like to invoke the attention of the house to a hard reality about adult education. In hilly regions such as Himachal Pradesh etc, the term adult education is more known as 'Fraud education'. So I would like that more attention be paid to primary education. In a backward areas like ours adult education is not at all required.

As regards Central Schools, the residents of Naleti village in Hamirpur district in Himachal Pradesh have made a demand for it. The local residents have constructed a school building with their own contribution. It is my earnest appeal to the hon. Education Minister to open a central school in that village.

As far as department of culture is concerned, I would like to invite the attention of Hon. Prime Minister to the preservation of temples in our hilly regions as they are precious sanctuary of our ancient art and culture. In these temples, idols whose value runs into crores of rupees, are lying unguarded and no arrangement for their security has so far been made. In good old days, the emperors donated lands for maintenance of the temples and meeting their expenses but after the Tenancy Act came into force in 1971, the title of the land belonging to temples was transferred to the tillers of the land. Today, there is no arrangement for security

of the idols of the temples. Thefts of idols from temples in hilly regions as well as in other parts of the country have become frequent, I, therefore, request the Hon. Prime Minister, through you, to allocate funds in the form of grants for those temples.

Before I conclude, I would like to make yet another point about the languages of the country, there is no doubt that Hindi is the national language of the country but simultaneously it is very essential to pay attention to the promotion of regional languages. Here I would like to submit that the Gorkhas and the Nepalis have played a distinct role in the security of the country. So Nepali language should be accorded due importance and it should be included in the eighth schedule of the Constitution.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI P C THOMAS (Muvattupuzha)  
Sir, though we have the Radhakrishnan/Commission's Report of 1948, the Kothari Commission's Report of 1966 and the present National Education Policy in 1986, we have not yet achieved what was expected. The present need is to modernise our education to suit our modern requirements. We have to build a modern India and for that we should have a system of education which will be capable of supplying skilled technicians and professionals who can compare favourably with any other counter-parts anywhere in the world. Such a type of education is necessary which will produce skilled professionals who can concentrate deeply, defend deeply and further our secular culture. The National Education Policy laid a very heavy stress on vocationalisation. In fact, 10 per cent of secondary education was to be vocationalised by 1990 and another 20 per cent by 1995. The amount needed for that 10 per cent was Rs 2207 crores. But unfortunately, the resources were only few and hence we could spend only a very meagre amount in

this respect, i.e., Rs 50 crores in the first year and Rs 128 crores in the second year. Though 5000 higher secondary schools were to be vocationalised with three or four courses, we could not reach that stage. I would like to stress that at least, education should not be politicised. I have to quote Kerala as an example. UGC has got a very good scheme to give quality education at a high level. But this scheme could not be implemented properly in Kerala because politics played a very important role when scheme was to be implemented. The previous Government had, in fact, made the policies and brought some laws but they were opposed on political grounds. Now, the present Government is thinking of bringing the same policies with a different colour. I am concluding my speech due to paucity of time.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VIDAY CHENNUPATI (Vijaywada) Mr Chairman, Sir I thank you for having given me time to speak though in the end. However I am thankful to you because you have given me opportunity to speak when Hon Prime Minister is present in the House. I hope the points to be made by me will be favourably received by the Hon Prime Minister.

My first suggestion is this that a National Commission on Uniform Education and Uniform Syllabus be appointed. There should be no difference in syllabus whether one reads in a village school or in a school in Delhi. That is why I am asking for uniform education and uniform syllabus. Secondly, I want to draw attention towards the problem of unemployment among educated youth who have already completed their education. In order to solve unemployment problem, some sort of vocational training could be given right from eighth standard. This will solve the problem of unemployment among youth to some extent. Besides, I want to say that our present generation is lacking knowledge of the history of freedom movement. They do not know how attained freedom through non-violence. As such I want that a

book on freedom movement should be included in the syllabus. As regards compulsory education, I would like to submit that a National Commission on Women be set up. Women find it very difficult to continue their studies beyond 18 years of age. They can complete their secondary education before 18 years only. Vocational training should also be imparted so that they could get self employment.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I want to make one more submission with regard to 'Anganwadi'. Anganwadi scheme should be implemented in every district as it is helping the women to a large extent. Government as well as voluntary organizations are organizing *Anganwadi*. The volunteers work here throughout the day but they get only a meagre amount of Rs 250 a month. The Prime Minister should think about these people, who work for whole day and keeping this in view, he should increase their remuneration. This is a problem of the women and thus it should be looked into.

I want to draw the attention of the Hon Prime Minister towards one more thing. Whenever budget provisions are made for some scheme, voluntary organisations engage workers on casual basis. After one or two years when the scheme is abandoned, the casual workers are rendered jobless. These workers do social service for public on a very meagre amount paid to them as honorarium. Labour laws should not be made applicable to them. As such my submission to the Government is that scheme once started should continue for indefinite period and no scheme should be abandoned after one or two years so as to avoid re-trenchment of the workers working under voluntary organizations. Such programmes should not be discontinued.

Government is running *Shramik Vidhyapeeth* since 1967. Many people are doing this work voluntarily. So voluntary organisations should be assigned this task. Social workers will do more work at a lower cost. As such my submission to the Government is that in every school, college and

[Smt. Viday Chennupati]

university, National Integration Associations should be established. People should be motivated under these associations to work for National Integration. These people should work amongst youth and the public. The country will be immensely benefited from it.

With these words, I conclude and hope that my submission will be considered.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arrah)  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, even after such a long wait for my turn, I have not been given time to speak.

*(Interruptions)*

As a mark of protest stage a walkout from the House, in accordance with the democratic traditions *(Interruptions)*

[English]

*At this stage Shri Rameshwar Prasad left the House*

SHRI A K ROY (Dhanbad) Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I request the Prime Minister to allow some fifteen minutes time so that we can put all our views

MR. CHAIRMAN We have already given you sufficient time. Please take your seat. Now, the Prime Minister

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Members for the important suggestions and the valuable contributions they have made. I could not be present in the debate but I have kept track of what has been said here and any further details which need explanation, Minister of State for Education, Prof. Menon could take up those points. But generally, I will touch upon them to begin with

The wealth of the nation, Sir, is not only its income, its GDP or per capita income. I think more crucial, more vital and more criti-

cal are its human resources. Finally that is the ultimate wealth that a nation possesses. Therefore, our commitment to education, to human resources is unshaken and there should be no doubt about that. This is a resource which we have to take care of right from the childhood. So, our attention has to be paid since the time a child is born. And it is from there that the fullest attention has to be paid, and effort has to be made, because once the child's mind is set in a certain fashion—if a nut or a bolt which goes in to a machine and is set wrongly it can be reheated and corrected—but once the mental make-up is distorted, it is very difficult later on to correct that; and I think that is why we have to give attention to child.

The National Front has emphasized this fact also in its manifesto, that to rejuvenate the society, special emphasis will be laid on the moral and physical education of the young, along with their intellectual evolution.

16.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

And we have to recognize in this, the important role which women can play, the importance of girl child, and of values of unity and integrity of our cultural heritage, and the importance of intellectual and moral development. Along with it, we should remember we cannot divorce ourselves from the principles of social justice. And so, our spectrum is very wide. Otherwise, the soul and body of the nation will wither. It will be in jeopardy; and emotional oneness which is the essence of our cultural heritage. I think, it is something which we have to preserve in any perception of development of human resources.

Coming to Education, education and people's development cannot be divorced from each other, whether it be irrigation, power, industry or agriculture, finally it is human development. And that is why we have beneficiary-oriented programmes, be it for rural employment, for Scheduled Castes-Scheduled Tribes or for social forestry,

whatever it is, so that those who are in the lower rung of social and economic levels get the benefits directly, and I think in Education also, we will have to incorporate this perspective, and cannot separate development when we think of education in this regard

If we see the disparities, I think there are three systems of education going on. One is for the poor. One is for those who are a little better off, and the third is for those who are affluent. And each has got its own stream of education. For the poorest, it is the primary schools. Many primary schools have got only signboards, and hardly any cover. I have seen this. You have seen it. We have got elected from the people. For that section, that is the only education. Then, for those who are a little better off, of course there are the Government schools and other schools. They can go there. They can send their children there. And that is their stream of education. And then, for those who have no shortages, their stream of schools is different.

And I think the power structure also flows the same way. I give a very simple test. I will take a little bit of time on this digression. I often tell my colleagues that you put these categories: the *pucca* house, the tiled house and the thatched house and no house. Then anybody who claims to be a leader, whatever the party maybe, you can within brackets invariably, blindly, write, *pucca* house for the follower, you can write tiled house, for the voter, you can write thatched house or no house for those who have no one to take care of. This is the flow of the power structure that we have. I think it is necessary to remember this when we come to the debate in this context and I think no one, who is connected with power structure, is away from a *pucca* road, because the road is a symbol of connecting the capital and the market—the political power centre and the economic power centre. And it is on this complex that we have built our structures. Now in this structure, we come to debate merit many a time. There are the people, who till the land, who labour from morning till evening, because they are tilling the land

from morning till late and are working beyond sun-set, we here have got the time to debate issues. Their children are unable to go to the school, because after a point, the parents need the children for livelihood. This is the merit of the economic and social structure that we have.

And then when it comes to competition, those people, by whose labour, merit has been bestowed on the better off section, they are asked to compete, and then the better off sections say, "Your child does not have merit." True, but what is the merit of the whole system that condemns that child to that position? We cannot debate merit in isolation. While the merit of the whole system which condemns a whole section of people to be deprived of educational facilities which, in our present context, means deprivation of so many opportunities, job opportunities, I think, we have to take all this into consideration in formulation of our plans for development of human resource. This can not mean only degrees and certificates that we can get through various colleges and universities. That is why Gandhiji said about education.

Saa Vidya ya Vimuktaye"

It meant liberation, not only liberation from ignorance or dead habits but also liberation from oppression, and of course, it is an instinct of acquisition, possession and sublimation when we think of mankind, and in this broad context education should be liberating mentally, physically, emotionally where the flower of the human soul comes to its full bloom. And, therefore, I cannot think of education which does not have in its context employment, reduction of disparities and national integration. These have to be the elements of any policy that we may adopt on human resource development.

We have, therefore, decided to review the New Education Policy where such sections and such people see a ray of hope in the New Education Policy. The Education Policy should not reinforce the present disparities or be build them. I think it is easy to

[Sh Viswanath Pratap Singh]

say I know, it is a very difficult assignment. But because a certain thing is difficult, or because we may fall short of achieving it, we should not lack the courage to pursue our efforts in that direction. And also you see, good quality education is now denied to so many children. Only those who can afford to get it there is a rush for this, there is corruption also for admission and I know that every one of us every morning is pestered "Please get us admission in some good schools."

You have to increase the base of good quality education. And those children who have been forced by economic conditions to start working including even in hazardous occupations, to them we have to return their childhood. That is one thing that once in a life time that one gets, never gets it back again. And that is what a new generation expects. This sort of environment we create for the younger generation.

In this effort to review the New Education Policy, we will also involve Members of the state Legislatures and of course the Members of Parliament, and I think that these goals and these perceptions shall be incorporated in the renewed effort.

About primary education, the Education Ministry has prepared, during the last three four months, a comprehensive blueprint for universalisation of primary education by 1995, with reduction of the drop-out rate from about 50 per cent as at present to less than 20 per cent.

About adult education, hon members have made points. I know in many areas there is reason for dissatisfaction but some States have really done well. Kerala, Karnataka, Gujarat. Other States are also picking up. And it is true, if you educate the child, one day he will be educating others also. So many times the debate arises as to where to put the resources and much of the criticism comes, because I have also come from an area—we know there are certain areas—where much is desired for improvement so

far as this scheme is concerned. For this, we have to conceptually change the effort, from merely governmental effort to the effort of the society, and particularly involving the youth in the sense of service and dedication. While the Government has to share this responsibility, I am not—Kalpa Nathji is giving a smile, perhaps thinking that I am trying to get out of it, it is not like that—but without involvement of the people, we cannot achieve our objectives and there will be lacunae always in purely bureaucratic governmental efforts. In Kerala, some very good work I have been able to witness. I think, that could be the pattern all over. Now one of the biggest problems of the educated youth—one youth Member of Parliament has just now stated—is about employment. This is one of the biggest problems, and I think, politically the most explosive material. We must attend to it. We are thinking of bringing Right to Work as one of the rights in the Constitution. But at the same time we have to see what it means. There are people in the society who have no other right but work. For thousands of years, they have been condemned given only one right and that is, work. And even then, they do not get work. Those sections who have been condemned to work do not get work. Then, there are people who have all the rights without work. You have to take all the three. You cannot take one section only. I am telling the practical problems of it. There is no easy way out of it. There are people who have no right except work, there are people who have all the rights without work. We have to harmonise this social conflict. Here comes the issue of social values. I think, we cannot achieve it unless the dignity of labour is established as a conscious effort of human resource development. In this respect it is not only Government but, I think, all the parties, political forces, social forces, voluntary forces have to contribute to it. Today we have a society in which whoever is distant from work receives highest respect whoever is nearer to work get less respect. From Class IX, and generally from Class XI, we should introduce diversification to give self-employment orientation to all educational programmes. So, we have to re-orient our



educational programmes to the problem of employment. It cannot be done overnight. But over a period of time, we should make this effort. Vocational courses have to be introduced in greater measure. We still have its impact on the tertiary sector of production in industry and agriculture which will go to keep the development of the country. But at the same time we cannot undermine higher education higher technical education. Here the corrective has to be applied because this is where there is greater disparity, where the deprived sections do not get the benefit of higher technical education. We have to redesign things so as to see they get the benefits of higher technical education. Now technology is not merely a string of institutions. Technology is engrained in educated people, in technical man-power, who can understand technology, put it to use and are alive to technology and its implications technologies change. Many a time the issue of technology imports is raised and we have to get out of this. Technology should not be like a stamp which you stick on yourself with paste. Technology once taken should be like skin grafted on you and you are able to grow it yourself. And for this you need a whole technological environment. And here comes the role of your education, of your human resource development. So, there is absorption—and not only absorption, but creative springs fountains that flow from within the country. And that is the environment that we have to build.

About culture, our country has one of the oldest cultures in the world. I think to say that we are proud of our culture might be against our own culture. But culture then is certainly the expression of our soul. Culture is the expression of the innermost not only individually but also collectively. It affects our joys and sorrows. How we react to our joys and sorrows, how we relate to each other, is all involved in culture. And our folk artists while working, have created our culture. I think, when we think of culture, once we separate it from the spring-wells from where it comes and make it a packaged thing then that culture, its roots will dry. Culture lives among the people. And this is what we

want to strengthen. We may have our own festivals, spending a lot of money. But the people, who are living in the forests, in the hemlets, when they come out with joy and dance, I think that would be the best expression of our culture and that is where it has been preserved. Kingdoms have changed in India. Kings have changed. They have come and gone. But the creative spirit of the people of India has persisted in spite of changes of power. So, let us not bind culture to the power structure and say that this alone will be culture. That will be the death knell of culture. Government should act as a catalyst of promotion. And creativity does not know any norms. Once we try to standardise creativity, I think, we kill it. At the same time, the sort of culture that we present, packaged entertainment, what does it mean? Some perform, others enjoy and the gate-keeper does not know what is going on. He is not supposed to see. He is just there to control people coming in and going out. It is not correct. I remember, even in my childhood, the whole village participated without distinction. Nobody was a gate-keeper saying that the cultural show was going on inside and he was the gate-keeper. The poorest shared. I think, we all have had that experience. That is what we want to strengthen. And here we have to take care of various varieties of expressions that we have, the richness of it, in various remote areas—north, south, east and west. It cannot be standardised here in Delhi into one. So, our effort will be one of genuine self-expression and creativity which is participative and authentic.

As regards youth, we have to give them goals, apart from only jobs. That is the problem which has to be addressed. But we cannot make a whole generation to look at jobs as a goal. Now, a whole generation's final goal has become only livelihood. It is a sad state of reality. But human existence is much more beyond this. And how can we make the youth force as the vanguard of change? How can we imbue in them with those ideals that will give us a better society? I think, for this we need not go on giving lectures to the youth. I think more than the text books, the youth reads the teacher and

[Sh Viswanath Pratap Singh]

us He reads us, scrutinises us very carefully And when the teacher teaches he should not think that he is not being studied More than the book, he is being studied by the student, and more than the teacher, the student is studying us, who are in positions of responsibility And what education do we give by our conduct to them? He cannot put us aside and say "you become good " And here, the older generation has to look within itself and ask as to what sort of education it is imparting by its conduct That is the most powerful education that will help Once again, the challenge has come before the new generation and that is of our cultural and emotional unity Each generation has its own challenge and it is recognised by that challenge There was a challenge of freedom and that generation accepted that challenge And because freedom became the life and death of that generation in our parts a freedom fighter was recognised by one word, "Suraji" "Suraji" means freedom fighter He was recognised by one word Do we have one word by which we are characterised today? Maybe from Suraji we may have become sifarishi but that is a different thing But fortunately I think the new challenge that has come before the young generation is of our emotional unity and integrity After centuries, there has been a crystallisation of various conflicts in society and faith Harmony, tolerance is the hallmark we are recognised by and if that is threatened I think something very valuable is threatened and we have to rise up to the occasion and preserve the country We have had some interaction with youth leaders They have come up with very valuable suggestions and I intend to have interaction with the State Governments, universities and voluntary organisations so that we come with a profile of youth policy Because of the Assembly elections, that interaction got interrupted But we will again pick up the threads and will come up with the profile of a youth policy so that it becomes the guideline for the Government

*The National Service Scheme will be*

future strengthened which aims at eradication or illiteracy and enriching the environment A point has been made about tribal population I do not think we can forget them and the weaker sections The point was made that much has not been done A sum of Rs 100 lakhs has been provided this year But certainly you can have a good reason to add that much more is needed Our effort will be to involve the voluntary agencies As for sports, I think it is something to which we must give the fullest attention At least there is some equity in sports In sports the awards are not given by the bank balances or the assets that one has shown in his tax return Let that sense of equity prevail in the rest of the society where a human being is assessed by his merit Let the values of the sports fields become the values of our society But at the international level, as Members have expressed, there is a lot to be desired But we should not lose heart There have been some good results But certainly much more effort is required because that has to become the hall-mark of our achievement in sports But at the same time, rural sports indigenous sports must be emphasised I think therein lies our identity also and if some sport which is played outside has become the hall mark of international standards may be one day some of our games can become the hall mark, too I am happy that preparations for participation in Asian Games in Beijing, in September 1990, are actively on and we will take the fullest care and let us effectively participate in them In sports we have to catch the talent young and at the same time spread out our base to the rural side and involve the youth so that we have much greater base from which we can draw

About women, in spite of not being well, Shrimati Geetha Mukherjee is here I know she was not well the other day Now, she has come all the way and she has mentioned about Anganvadi and I know what has to be done about this And certainly I will attend to it expeditiously I have already sent a note to put the matter before me We are not only considering but the Cabinet has decided to come up with a Women's Commission with

statutory powers and we will come forth with the necessary legislation. We will also get your suggestions, and then we will decide. And in this, with women, is child development and we have to give a new dignity and confidence and a sense of independence to women. I think much of the thing is economic also, economic dependence, though not wholly everything is in economic measure. This aspect, I think, is linked with our effort to give them some degree of confidence and inspiration. When we address ourselves to the child and also the girl-child, in this we anticipate the status of women. This has been the "Year of the Girl-Child". I think here are the social values by which the women or their role is not only defined but many times also denigrated. So, in regard to the human resources what I see is involvement beyond the sphere of the Government and involvement beyond the sphere of the budget. At least one good thing is there. It is not limited by the Government budget. It is limited by our perception as a whole nation to the problem and our response to it. I am hopeful that as we become more conscious of it, the social effort will increase in all this.

In the end, may I say, the development of human resources is not only the development of physical or economic resources, but of total human beings and of social and human values.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore) : A very important point is not touched. It is about the language policy of this Government. I want to know whether this Government will follow the language policy enunciated by Panditji—the three language formula.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It is well-known that so far as economic development is concerned, and statistics are concerned there have been no better statistics than Ravan's Lanka. In Ravan's Capital every house was of gold. Yet, in spite of Lanka being of gold, Ram was without a House and he was worshipped And that is what human values mean.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : He has twisted the whole question. He should spell out at least the language policy of this Government.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will please take your seats first. Prof. Kurien.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: We are not concerned with Ravana.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You see, the Demands have been discussed for a pretty long time and the State Minister as well as the Prime Minister has replied to this. And I think that if we go on asking questions also, it will prolong very much.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kumaramangalam, when I am standing here, please take your seats.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: This is a very serious matter. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can allow one or two questions to be put and nothing more than that—one from here and one from there. The Minister of state may reply. Now, Mr. Shankaranandji.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): Sir, a very relevant question was asked from this side. The House is entitled to know the language policy of the new Government and if the Prime Minister is not able to say that... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Why not? Why the silence? (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** We stand by the three-language formula, there is nothing new about it. (*Interruptions*). Why are you agitated? (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum):** What is happening? Look at Madhya Pradesh. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Please take your seats. Mr. Malhotra.

(*Interruptions*).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. Ramachandran, you will address your question to the Chair.

(*Interruptions*).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Take your seats, please. Well, I would request the Members from this side also to allow the Chair to control the House and regulate the proceedings. It is not necessary for you also to do it, I will do it for you.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar):** We were expecting a statement from the Government on a number of issues such as the demands of the school and college teachers, Chattopadhyay Commission, Indian languages and the text books with the announcement of a clear cut policy with regard to Sanskrit. However, the announcement of the Government that they are going to set up a Commission for women, is welcome. But they have not come out with a statement on the rest of the issues. Just now the Minister of State is going to speak and it would be better if they makes a policy statement on all these things.

[*English*]

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

Sir, as the Prime Minister has already emphasized, we have the Three Language Policy and this what governs our educational system today. In the debate, several hon. Members have raised the question of Sanskrit and this was with a particular reference to a change that has taken place through an instruction issued by the Central Board of Secondary Education. This really came about as a result of the discussions that have taken place in the Central Advisory Board on Education and the question was how would Sanskrit fit into the Three Language Formula. It essentially meant that in the Hindi speaking States, one would have English, Hindi and the language from one of the other parts of the country, preferably from the South. In the non-Hindi speaking States, the Formula would essentially mean English, Hindi and the local language. The question was how would Sanskrit fit in and it has, then, been decided after the meeting of the CABE, that it would be desirable in the Hindi speaking States to essentially have English, Hindi and one of the other Indian languages. Therefore, Sanskrit was included as part of the Hindi curriculum with a 20 per cent allocation.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar):** And that was something wrong.

[*English*]

**PROF. M.G.K. MENON:** Please allow me to complete. This was brought before the Supreme Court and in fact, there is a Stay Order on the subject; the status quo ante has been restored and that is where the matter stands today. Indeed, Sanskrit, because of the Stay Order, has got back to the position where it can be one of the three languages or be taken up as a separate subject in its own right. But this has, now, to be pursued and all I would like to tell the Members is that one recognises the need to promote and support all Indian languages and teaching of Indian languages. The development of teaching materials in them is an area to which the highest importance is being given. But apart

from that, with specific reference to Sanskrit, one is aware of the debt that we owe to Sanskrit and the contribution Sanskrit can make educationally and culturally. It is the very basis of a very large number of Indian languages in different degrees and there are large numbers of programmes which relate to the promotion and development of Sanskrit. As I pointed out yesterday, in as many as 65 Universities departments exist and it is taught as a major subject of study. There are a variety of other programmes which I will not go into, but certainly the points made by the hon. Members in the debate will be taken note of in pursuing the matter further.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

*Cut Motions Nos 37 to 81, 99, 100, 107  
and 108 were put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1991, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 47 to 50 relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development."

*The motion was adopted*

*Demands for Grants, 1990-91 in respect of the Ministry of Human Resource Development voted by the Lok Sabha*

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House
1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Revenue Rs.
	Capital Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</b>		
47. Department of Education	424,39,00,000	1285,10,00,000
48. Department of Youth Affair and Sports	26,27,00,000	78,81,00,000
49. Art and Culture	28,90,00,000	87,71,00,000
50. Department of Women and Child Development	92,82,00,000	273,77,00,000
		75,00,000

DEMANDS OF GRANTS (GENERAL),  
1990-91

**Ministry of Home Affairs**

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 42 to 46 and 90 to 95 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which 10 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. These cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut

motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

*Motion moved*

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1991 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 42 to 46 and 90 to 95, relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

*Demands for Grants, 1990-91 in respect of the Ministry of Home-Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. and Name of Demand	2		3
	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House on 28th March, 1990	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS</b>			
42. Ministry of Home Affairs	77,26,00,000	4,25,00,000	12,75,00,000
43. Cabinet	3,35,00,000	—	—
44. Police	349,78,00,000	39,68,00,000	119,03,00,000
45. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	83,61,00,000	30,47,00,000	9,139,00,000
46. Transfers to Union Territory Governments	22,07,00,000	9,64,00,000	28,93,00,000



1	2		3
	<i>Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990</i>	<i>Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House</i>	
	<i>Revenue Rs.</i>	<i>Capital Rs.</i>	<i>Revenue Rs.</i>
(Union Territories without Legislature)			
90. Delhi	255,63,00,000	171,51,00,000	766,90,00,000
91. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	36,06,00,000	24,93,00,000	108,19,00,000
92. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7,71,00,000	2,11,00,000	23,15,00,000
93. Lakshadweep	9,41,00,000	3,12,00,000	28,25,00,000
94. Chandigarh	41,25,00,000	11,07,00,000	123,75,00,000
95. Daman & Diu	4,73,00,000	2,22,00,000	14,19,00,000
			514,55,00,000
			74,80,00,000
			6,31,00,000
			9,34,00,000
			33,22,00,000
			6,68,00,000

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr Sontosh Mohan Dev to initiate the debate

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West) Sir I stand to discuss on the Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Demands for Grants

I speak with a heavy heart and also more in sorrow than in anguish about the present situation. The whole country today is affected by terrorist activities at certain points. There are also communal disturbances in certain parts. There are killings of Harijans and atrocities on women. This is becoming a daily diet for us in every newspaper. This is happening.

The National Front Government has given the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs to a gentleman who belongs to a religious minority—the man for which they feel proud—as linguistic and religious minority, I also feel happy. But you are that Minister who has been lucky to know what could be the sort of mind of a father or a mother when his or her daughter or son is kidnapped. You have yourself felt that agony for 4 to 5 days. You have felt the pleasure when your daughter came back to your house. Today in this country many parents have lost their children. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Kashmir and the General Manager of HMT Factory were kidnapped and their dead bodies were sent back. When the bodies were sent back, the reaction of their children and families you have seen as reported in the national Press. You have seen the reaction the people against the Ministers when they went there. I do not support it, but I request you to take note of the feelings of those people who reacted against Mr Arif Mohammad Khan, Mr Ajit Singh and Mr George Fernandes when they went to Chandigarh and Delhi. I do not share such attitude against any Central Minister. But it gives a reflection as to how the family feels when it loses its kith and kin.

Today Kashmir is in volcano. Punjab is in a mess. Assam is worse than these two States. It is not only that. In Gujarat, Bihar,

Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and in other parts of the country, we have seen communal riots. You have given a different interpretation this House. In the last 31/2 months of your Government, you always have taken a stand that you have inherited all these troubles. Partially, you are right. What was the situation at that point of time when you took over as Home Minister and what is the situation now? The nation knows, the national press knows, the national political parties know. There was a time when this Government came into power. We have changed. The present Prime Minister who was the leader of Jana Morcha refused to attend a meeting in Mathura with a BJP flag during the Lok Sabha elections campaign. He gave a message to the people of this country: "I do not share the views of the BJP." We have seen, in the Assembly election, you have come to agreement with BJP in certain States like Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh. But again, at the same time, your Government, your National Front Party, refused to come to a settlement with BJP in Maharashtra. There your view and your party's view was, since BJP was aligned with Shiv Sena, they are untouchables. You have got the support of the CPM and the CPI. Before the election, we have heard their leaders Mr Nambodiripad, his views about the BJP, his views about the alliance of the National Front with BJP. Now Mr Nambodiripad is not heard. You hear Shri Somnath Chatterjee here and Shri L. K. Advani and others there is. You are in some problem (*Interruptions*). In the National Front also, we hear. But I must congratulate Mr Jyoti Boshu. Recently in a meeting in Calcutta, he has spoken his mind. He has said his news about BJP. This is known all over the country. I do not want to repeat. But I would like to say that the bulk of the Janata party who believe in Hindu Rashtra, are supporting your Government, not only supporting, I think, the credit goes for this Government's existence of 31/2 months and, if it lasts, it lasts for five years, not to the credit of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh but for the CPM and BJP because they are totally supporting. We are also mentally prepared to sit in this House and give you constructive

support. But, Mr. Home Minister, you went to Patna where there is no immediate communal trouble by taking about 30 to 40 persons. You do not go to Kashmir to see the situation. What happened to Kashmir today? Kashmir is totally in the hands of terrorists. I do admit that for the last six to seven days, you have started some action in Kashmir. This is welcome. You have declared some of the organisations as unlawful organisations. Most welcome. The Governor has stopped publication of all regional newspapers there and he came with a statement that "I shall publish a paper from the Government to ventilate the feelings of the people." This is a new role taken by Shri Jagmohan. 13th December, 1989 is a fateful day for Kashmir. Some terrorists were released. As a father of four daughters, I share your feeling and I do not go on the criticism that they were released. But from that day, a message has gone to the terrorists in Kashmir that it is their writ that runs there, not the writ of Shri Jagmohan. In Kashmir today, the terrorists who have been trained in Pakistan, which you yourself, have admitted, the Prime Minister has admitted, that they have taken the law into their own hands. You have started combing operations there. We welcome it. But we hear in the Press, we hear from the Members of Parliament of that area and also we hear from the Members of Parliament from the other parties about the situation there. We have seen today a news item that the Committee which was formed and in that Committee all Members have criticised Mr Jagmohan. I agree that mere administrative action alone will not solve the problem. I had the opportunity of working in the Home Ministry. But at the same time, if a situation is created like this it becomes very difficult for the people. Every citizen of Jammu & Kashmir State feels that he is an Indian citizen. But the people of Kashmir are subjected to repression. They are depressed. If the situation continues, it will be very difficult for any one who wants to see that the people of Kashmir feel that they are part and parcel of Indian Union. About a few thousands of Kashmiri Pandits who are predominantly Hindus have come to Delhi and other places. Why they could not live there? What action

has the Government taken to take them back to Kashmir? It is not only that.

Sir, the Government has banned all 8 organisations. In the last few days how many of these benned organisations' office bearers have been arrested? The hon. Minister should tell us in his reply to the debate in this House. Kindly tell us how many offices of these organisations have been raided. What information has the hon. Minister got in this regard? The hon. Minister must share the details with us. Further, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan are openly telling something against Government of India, against the people of India. The hon. Minister says that the Government has taken a tough stand and they have been able to bring all the other countries in our favour. In the course of his reply to the discussion the hon. Prime Minister has said: "Ms Benazir Bhutto has said that she will fight for thousand years. She will not be able to last 1000 days." It is welcome. But it cannot be solved by mere speeches of the Prime Minister or the Home Minister or the Foreign Minister. Today in this House we have heard what Mr. Amanullah Khan is doing in America. He has been given a visa for five years; visa for five years by the United States of America. Still we hear the Foreign Minister, the Prime Minister, the Members of the Janata Dal Party like Mr. Kundu and others referring to the United States of America as a friendly country. Mr. Amanullah Khan has made a platform in America to make anti-India propaganda. It is high time Government of India must take some positive steps so that Mr. Amanullah Khan can be brought back to India and he can be put to trial according to our law because he must know that India, one of the biggest democracies of the world cannot tolerate this sort of a propaganda against her. On issues against Pakistan, the whole nation is behind you. All political parties are with you. But at the same time we must not give a feeling to those people in Kashmir who are carrying on these activities like killing the innocent people, killing Air Force personnel, killing the BSF people the Intelligence people and the civilians that they can go on doing such activities

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

in that manner. Some positive steps must be taken. Whatever action has been started that should be strengthened further. If it is strengthened, I am sure, the Indian Police, the Paramilitary forces, and the Army are in a position to safeguard the country and they will make Kashmir strong as we want (*Interruptions*)

Sir, we have seen our hon Prime Minister, after he took over the charge as Prime Minister, visited Punjab. He visited Punjab on 7th December. The hon Home Minister himself has said in the House that he has accompanied the Prime Minister when he visited there and he saw the reflection in the face of the people of Punjab. They welcomed him. It is very good. Not only that. Subsequently, there was an all party meeting held in Amritsar. And in this House, we all cooperated with you. You have repealed the 59th Amendment Bill. After a few days, you came with another Amendment. Why? It was because the situation Punjab did not come to a position to hold election. It was in such a position that it was not possible to hold election there. We again supported you on another Amendment. Now the Prime Minister has given an assurance on the demand of Shri Indrajit Gupta and others that there will be elections held within six months. Very good. But what happened in Abhor? What happened in Batala? You have visited those places. You have seen it. Now immediately, after Shri Mann was elected, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister had several discussions with him. But what is Mr Mann saying today? Today he has demanded plebiscite in Punjab. Not only that. He has decided that if plebiscite is not allowed, he will go to UNO to demand this. One of your very important and Members, who does not belong to this House—I do not want to name him—himself has now said in a letter to Mr Mann that the stand which he has taken, that could not be supported. A few days back he himself said that Mr Mann was the only hope of Punjab. I have visited the village areas of Punjab. We the seven Members of Parlia-

ment went round there. We went round the village areas. We went to Gurdwaras. We met a cross sections of the people. We met the political leaders. We met the press. Everyone is saying that extortion of money is going on in Punjab. In Punjab, extremists have taken an upper hand over the administration. Why? It is because the police is very much afraid of Mr Mann. He has threatened: "When I come back to power, I will teach you a good lesson." Why has he said so? It is because, he has developed a rapport with the Prime Minister, with the Home Minister and with Deputy Prime Minister of the country. Now I would like to know how many people had been killed in Punjab? In an answer to a question posed by Shri Kamal Chaudhry in this House the other day, you had said that 340 people had been killed in the last three months in Punjab. It includes terrorists, it includes civilians; it includes para-military forces. Now these 300 people have been killed in Punjab. You said that the Prime Minister's visit had created cordial situation. That is contradictory to each other. In the National Integration Council meeting, we have heard because we had not the opportunity to go there, that Mr Barnala has said that Rajiv-longowal Accord will still be a ground to solve the Punjab problem. We would like to know, what is your reaction to that because Akali Dal is one of the largest parties in Punjab? They might have lost the last Lok Sabha elections. But, I believe that they have got support from some huge sections of the people. We would like to know, with what plan of action are you thinking to solve this problem of Punjab? Is it just because you are having Assembly election and the Government is being elected there? We would like to, as a Congress Party, give you a warning today, through you, Sir, to this august House that if Mr Mann comes to power, the first day in the Assembly he will declare Khalistan and he will declare secession from India. Be very careful. It is not the commitment of the Prime Minister. Commitments of election may be made out of emotion. But you must be very careful to see that you do not lead us to a situation that Government elected there by the people goes for secession from India, a Government being

elected there goes to support the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. It should not be the position. I urge upon you, six months are there with you, if yet another six months are needed, it can be considered by this House; but don't rush to a decision and make it a prestige issue to have the elections and get a Government elected which will lead to secession of this country. That will be the beginning of session of Kashmir, and of Assam also.

Mr. Home Minister, the other day you replied in this House to a 193 discussion on the Assam situation. What happened in Assam? You know better than me because you have visited twice Assam in the mean time. You have, instead of condemning the ULFA, said that they are doing some social work. You go through your speech. I have gone through it again before coming here. You have said that they are doing some good social work. For that the people have elected the AGP which is your partner. It is not the duty of the ULFA to construct roads, it is not the duty of the ULFA to reconstruct schools, it is not duty of the ULFA to collect arms—1500 or 2000 of them—from the licenced arm citizens. And the Chief Minister and the Home Minister came and had discussions with you. Till today not a single gun which had been taken from the licence holders had been returned. Not a single person whose relatives have been killed has come to know that the culprits have been apprehended.

Today in the morning fifty businessmen from Guwahati came and met me. They said that it is becoming impossible for them to live in Assam because the terrorism in Assam is a State run terrorism. I take full responsibility to tell in this house that the Assam Chief Minister and the Assam Home Minister are involved in these terrorist activities. I challenge you on this. Your intelligence Department is there. I worked in the Home Ministry. I know what reports used to come. Now they have become a partner in National Front. Why don't you take action?

I told you that we do not want President's rule there; I am against it. In Kashmir

you have removed the elected Government and the Governor has given Azadi. That was a wrong act done by Governor. Farooq Abdullah has got his plus and minus points. But an elected Government would have been a better instrument for you to implement what you are implementing there today, minus the President's rule. That would have been better. So I am telling openly in this House that I am against President's rule in Assam.

But I would like to see that under your leadership and under the guidance of the Prime Minister these boys who are acting with the help of the Chief Minister and the Home Minister are fully stopped.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): When you said that the Chief Minister and the Home Minister are in league with them, how did you deal with this situation?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I have given you the facts and figures. Do you want to know? In the last Rajya Sabha elections, one boy who was a killer was canvassing for the candidate of the AGP who is a Minister in this Cabinet. It came out in the Assam newspapers. Do you mean to say you have no Intelligence Department? Do you mean to say that it is not known to the people that if ULFA is asking for ten lakhs, he can be brought down to two lakh if he goes to the Home Minister? You ask the tea industry people in Calcutta. They will give you the information on one condition that they must be given the safeguard that they will not be killed.

Do you know Mr. Home Minister? I did not want to tell you, but because you are asking, I will say that after I spoke in this House, I got telephone calls from Guwahati threatening me. But I do not go with a begging bowl; I am not a coward, I will face it myself. Do you know Mr. Home Minister that eight of my relatives, after my speech here, have been threatened to be killed and one of my relatives was killed the other day? I went to you and told you that my cousin's son in Tezpur was

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

killed in his Press. One evening some people came and when the whole Tezpur was put to darkness, they killed him. But nobody has been arrested. What was his fault? When I was in Arunachal, he came and met me for two days. When I was coming after the Arunachal elections, I went to his house and took lunch. This is the fate of the Congress workers there.

You were also in the Congress. I do not want to say it in the political term. But the Assam situation is really bad. I am not against Prafulla Kumar Mahanta or Bhriku Kumar Phukan. They have become prisoners of ULFA. I told you about this other day. Assam's Sahitya Sabha is one of the literary organisations of Assam. In that organisation, the ULFA's picture and posters were there. The Chief Minister and others have addressed that. Nobody was told to take out the symbols of ULFA and Posters. How is that? In that meeting, they passed a resolution by saying that one of the ULFA men, who was killed by the people in Nalbari, is a martyr. This is happening in Assam. I am not here to settle accounts with Prafulla Kumar Mahanta or Bhriku Kumar Phukan. I am a representative of the people. It is my duty to draw your attention. You can listen to me or you cannot listen to me, but the onus is yours. But, what has happened in Punjab and what is happening in Kashmir, will happen in Assam again. You remember what happened in Kashmir. The extremists used to say that the Muslim girls should wear *burkha*. They cannot go in the school uniforms. This is how they also started. It is not the ULFA. It is the international organisation which is training all these boys. The other day, an issue regarding Ananda Margis was raised and you had given a statement. Everywhere, in our country this is happening. It is not the question of Congress. It is the question of United Minorities Front or Jan Morcha or the National Front. The country is going through a situation you have become the Home Minister at this time - which is the worst ever, the country had faced after inde-

pendence. Several communal incidents have happened in Bhagalpur and Meerut. It happened in other parts of the country also. When I was in Home Ministry, when we were in Power, in several speeches, of the then oppositions everywhere, it was told that Congress is responsible for this. I want to know from the hon. Home Minister as to how many Congressmen have been prosecuted in the Court, after your Government came to power in various States or your Government came to power at the Centre. It is easy to say that Congress is responsible. But the responsibility is not of the Congress. The responsibility - I would like to tell in this august House - is of certain other organisations which are the frontal organisations of the BJP. Why I say this? It is because in Gujarat, in Khera District, one activist of the Vishva Hindu Parishad was stabbed. Then, the whole of Gujarat was in flames. 136 incidents have taken place in just 20 days. The Chief Minister himself said that he instructed the BJP not to take out a procession ..

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTINAVINCHANDRA MEHTA (Bombay North East) : Why are you talking of BJP?

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Madam, you speak, when you get your chance. Now, Please allow me to speak.

In 136 incidents, people have been stabbed; people have been killed. The Chief Minister had gone on record and said that I did not get the cooperation of the BJP. He said that he had instructed them not to take out a procession. Even then, 25,000 strong procession was taken out and people were involved in activities of....

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:  
Madam, why are you disturbing me? You may also speak, when your turn comes.

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTINAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: They are not the B.J.P. men. It is your people who have done it.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I know where the shoe pinches—The Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Bhajrang Dal and Shiv Sena.

Mr. Home Minister, let us come to Babri Masjid and Ram Janam Bhoomi. I am coming back to that. I came to know that Government have formed a Cabinet Committee. In that Committee you are not there. In that Committee, the UP Chief Minister is not there. The Kashmir problem will be solved not by you; but by another Minister, Shri George Fernandes, who has given a statement to the Prime Minister saying that you are involved in the terrorist activities. I do not believe. So long as I was in the Home Ministry, I have not seen a file like that. If he has not written should it not have been contradicted? Even today, nobody has contradicted that. It is affecting the image of you, if the Home Minister is connected with the terrorists. Either you should have controlled terrorism or Shri George Fernandes should have. It came out in the papers. I would like you to contradict it. You must contradict it openly in this House. These sorts of news are also damaging. You should take action against those papers which are publishing such news. (*Interruptions*)

You have been given four months' time to solve the Ram Janambhoomi problem. After the BJP conclave in Calcutta, the Vishva Hindu Parishad said: "If this Ram Mandir does not come up in that particular place, we are not going to spare the BJP. We are going to take them out of the Government which they are supporting." I have read it in the newspaper. I do not know how far it is correct. The last date is 8th June 1990. I would like to know from you, what steps have been taken and what progress has been made by

you. You are not in that Committee nor am I. Your source of information may be your Cabinet colleagues. But my source of information is the newspapers. (*Interruptions*) Only one meeting has been held. We want to see that the Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid issue should be settled before it is too late. Why are you dragging it? According to our stand, which we have taken in the past, the matter should be referred to the judiciary.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:  
How long have you staggered on this problem?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Home Minister, because I have staggered, I am here and you are there. The Ram Janambhoomi and Babri Masjid issue was raised on 2.2.1980. Can you afford to have a Hindu Rashtra? As Home Minister, do you accept the National Front supporter, BJP's theory of Hindu Rashtra? I do not think that you will support it. If you support it, well and good. They are supporting. One crutch is the Left parties, another is BJP.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:  
Why are you worried about that? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am very much worried because the secular pattern of this country is being eroded. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Charles, please understand that you are disturbing your own Member.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Home Minister, I am worried because, I know, we are groomed up in our political career in an organisation which is secular in pattern. I am worried for that. You have now gone to a cycle where you have the Right and the Left supporters. It is very very good. But please be very careful about it. If you think that you can still maintain the secular pattern of the Indian State, it is good, But I have my doubts because they support for a temporary period. I have no doubt about this

[Sh Sontosh Mohan Dev]

party Out of the two evils you are a better evil

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE  
(Bolpur) Lesser evil

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV But do not forget about the other party because that party is going to buy and sell you at the appropriate time *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE You will be the commission agent

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV I will not be the commission agent I will be one of the victims of this because in this country I am living in Assam where your co partner is creating problems

Now, about Harijan killings Today we have raised the Madhya Pradesh issue in this House We have been told that it is absolutely wrong Just now when I was coming to this House a Member of Parliament from your party told me that on 5th April, Shri Dhan Raj, a 25 year old Harijan has been burnt to death Where did it happen? It was in the constituency of the hon Prime Minister of this country And who is responsible? They are relatives of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh They are Thakurs This is what is happening We have also got Thakurs in our party What I want to tell is that if there are atrocities on women, if there are atrocities on Harijans like this in the village, how can you say Mr Home Minister that your home is very good? I doubt it

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura)  
It is so in Tripura also

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV The hon Member has raised the question of Tripura and hence I should answer him I will not answer myself but there is a book published by the Government of India on Mizoram and Tripura It says that law and order in Mizoram and Tripura became free from extremist violence after signing the Memorandum of Settlement in June 1986 and August 1989 and then the situation remained normal This is the certificate given by the Government of India in their Annual Report.

dum of Settlement in June 1986 and August 1989 and then the situation remained normal This is the certificate given by the Government of India in their Annual Report.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE These are the old people and these people are still there with you

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV Do you deny this report? It is not only there in this report but he has also said that the general law and order situation in the country has worsened

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE You are accepting the Home Ministry's Annual Report as the final report

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV You are giving critical support You cannot expect it from me I can only say not to talk of Tripura and I am also not going to talk about West Bengal because in West Bengal, there is not communal violence They only eliminate Congress workers

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE They are all becoming BJP

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV Sir, if I am disturbed, then how can I continue my speech?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE It is only a friendly intervention

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV Sir, I have referred to situations in Punjab, Kashmir and Assam and you know the communal disturbances happening in other parts of the country Now, in the Home Ministry, there is always a demand for paramilitary forces wherever there are communal disturbances There was a proposal made by the Home Ministry and the Defence Ministry together The ex-service men who retire at the age of 35 years are trained and disciplined persons They should be recruited



MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev, how much time will you take to complete your speech?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It will take another five to ten minutes. If you want, I can continue tomorrow also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You finish it today itself and after you finish, we can adjourn the House.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, it is almost five minutes to 6 PM. I think I will finish by 6.05 PM or so.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): It is only sometimes that he lands up in truth. So, let him get the chance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I agree with you to give him the chance. But I do not agree with the rest of your part.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: During our time also, there was a conflict between the Defence Ministry and the Home Ministry as to who will control that particular force which will be set up. Should they be controlled by the para-military force or should they be under the control of the Army? When you deploy Army, people will say that Army has been deployed in controlling the law and order situation. Army should always be the last resort to be deployed, for maintaining the law and order. This is generally done by a government and your government has followed the same.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: It is something like Assam Rifles.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Yes, it is something like that. Technically, Assam Rifles is under the Defence Ministry because officers from the Defence Ministry head the Assam Rifles and they controlled it and it was governed by the Army Act. But even then, they are deployed. I would request the government that something must be done

on this issue because the situation is worsening day by day. While participating on the Assam issue the other day, I told that it becomes difficult for the local police to control the riots or terrorist activities. You cannot expect the local police to have sophisticated weapons. I know that it is not possible also. At the same time, unless you provide sophisticated weapons to those police who encounter with the terrorists, you cannot have effective improvement in the situation. If these forces are built up by giving certain effective weapons, sophisticated weapons by which they can encounter the terrorists and extremists, then that will be a good step for improvement. I would like to draw the attention to the Government that they are thinking of withdrawing the Disturbed Areas Act of Manipur. It is your wisdom. I am not for or against it.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Special power is given to Army.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Why I am saying this is because I was also in favour of this three months ago.

18.00 hrs.

But for the least one month, the NSA, the PLA, the ULFA and even the Punjab terrorists have got a big nexus. It is because, they operate through Kachin. I have visited that area. I have gone there with the Army officers when I was in the Home Ministry. During this election also I have visited the Burma border. It is such a narrow track and Burma Government has got no control over this. It is ruled by the extremists. What happens? They send narcotics to various parts of the world through these channels, through North-Eastern and other areas and in lieu of that, those who transport it, they get as payment AK 47s and other arms. If you take away the Manipur Disturbed Areas Act, then it will be difficult for the Army to control this.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: We insist only on the tribal areas.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV Another thing I want to mention is this Whenever we come before this House for a debate—I told you at the beginning, for god's sake forget the previous Government what they have done - you have to do something, you are meant for doing something So, if you are meant to do something, don't take the allibi what has happened in the past Because, today in this country—again my friends in the BJP will get annoyed—even the Vishwas Hindu Parishad, the BJP and others are also facing problems One lakh and eighty thousand *shillas* have been collected from all over the country When they go to the villages, people ask them, where are those *shillas* They cannot answer them So *shillas* were being worshipped Now these are lying astray here and there They are playing with the religious sentiments of the people One day, I am sure the Home Minister, as I am telling now to give me protection, the BJP will also come to you for protection Because you cannot blackmail with Ram I am as much religious as they are Ram does not want to be blackmailed for election purposes I also worship God

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTINAVINCHANDRA MEHTA That is why you sent Arun Govil on your election campaign

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV It is all right that we had sent Arun Govil on that mission but now it is Shri V P Singh who has become the Prime Minister Madam, Ram will not forgive you He will come to chide you that you people have used his temple to serve your political ends, but where is my temple?

(Interruptions)

[English]

So, as a Hindu, I would like to say that this is not particularly with Ram *Mandir* and that it should be only—in Ayodhya Let there be hundreds of Ram *Mandirs* all over the country, nobody will object it Let there be

Babri Masjid all over the country We as a secular State, we as a secular party, respect all religions We do not show disrespect Every religion can thrive in the country But we are against Hindu Rashtra We are against those political parties who are getting the support from a party who are having Hindu Rashtra in their minds That does not mean I am offering my support to you or to your party But even the circumstance so comes, if the situation so arises that these people are trying to blackmail you to some extent for God's sake, do not think of adorning to the throne where you are now Think of the country first, then go for the mandate of the people But at the expense of surrendering to parochialism, at the expense of surrendering the secular pattern of our country I think you are taking this country backward and not forward

Devilaji went to Assam He is going to my previous constituency

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED It seems that you have got a proper brief from your party

SHRIP R KUMARAMANGALAM Why do you challenge?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV Because, if you think that I do not have the proper brief, that means you are having proper connection with all my party leaders to get support I don't know that

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Dev, he is appreciating you

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV My party gives us full right to speak

They do not place any restriction Because you yourself said in this House when you went to Meerut, you had submitted a report

You quoted that report in this House I remember this, Mr Home Minister. My party did not stop you, they did not stop me. You were the Chairman of *Qaumi Ekta*. If Mus-

lims have gone away from us, you are also basically responsible for this, because you were the Muslim leader of my party, for ten years. So, you cannot shy away from that responsibility.

Taking them lock, stock and barrel, you have gone. This is also not proper.

You visited Assam; Devi Lal Ji visited Assam. Devi Lal Ji said that arms should be given to the people to protect themselves. You said: 'No; arms should not be given to the people.' I do not know who is right. I do not want to quarrel on this. But I would like to say that since 2,000 guns have been captured by ULFA, the villages and talukas are without arms. Either you give these guns to them, or give them fresh guns from your armoury, to protect themselves; or you re-structure your Police force in such a way that protection is given to the people in Assam from the terrorists who are indulging in these activities.

Last but not the least, since I have the privilege of having the Deputy Prime Minister who has gone to the north-eastern region here, I would say that George Fernandes is enough to topple the Government in the north-eastern States. The Deputy Prime Minister is going and talking to the Chief Minister: 'Why don't you come to my party and join it? I will give you all help.' That must not be done. This is not proper.

Lastly, you have started a new era in this country, saying that the Governors must change, with the change in the Government here. I thought you have done a very good thing for your party, the way the Manipur Governor behaved. During the formation of the Government, I was there. He has paid back for his re-appointment. You have appointed Governors who are political Leaders. Here in this House, sitting here, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Mr. Unnikrishnan and Mr. Dinesh Goswami said that persons who are actively involved in politics or political parties must not be appointed as Governor. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:

When there was some crisis in Manipur about the formation of the Government, we did not impose President's rule.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The poor chap there - he was a good man. He thought that by recommending that, he would get extension and better or bigger State. That was his problem. I appreciate that. But about Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Mr. Dinesh Goswami, I have got their speeches here, What did they say? They said: 'We will never appoint a political Governor.' May I know who is the Governor of Bihar? Please tell me when you reply. Please also tell me who is the Governor of Andhra. Not only that (*Interruptions*) Before you went to Tripura, you went to the CPI(M) office, and took briefing from CPI (M). (*Interruptions*) It came out in the Daily Telegraph; it came out in the papers.

Mr. Home Minister, that is your problem. You are a very good man; I know, because I have worked under you. But you believe everybody. Sometimes you go through your papers. You are bit lazy also—that know. But I request you: try to go through the papers, and read them.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: You know Mr. Raghunatha Reddy. He has been a member of the Congress. Mr Reddy, who is the Governor of Tripura.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: So what? (*Interruptions*)

Mr Home Minister, I challenge you. When I said that it came out in the Telegraph, *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and the *Jugantar*, nobody has denied it. If it is false, the Home Ministry should have contradicted it. The news was that he went to the CPI (M) Delhi office here, to take instructions as to what he should do in Tripura. (*Interruptions*)

I know, briefing is being given. But where? In the Home Ministry, before a Governor goes. I have also briefed 1 or 2 Governors of north-eastern States. But I did not know they had to go to the CPI (M) office.

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

If it is a fact, please check up. At least take them out from that particular area.

Before I end, I am grateful to you for giving me this chance...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have enjoyed the friendly discussion amongst you two.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I will only request the Home Minister: You have taken three months to debate, discuss and answer our questions, after taking up the responsibility at the Centre. After three months in the Home Ministry, I think you are now going to get 1 or 2 persons to help you, within 2 or 3 days.

I was in charge of the cases of political pensioners. After you have come, not a single case of political pension has been sanctioned. I request you to take care of political pensioners because they are suffering in this country. Many of the genuine cases have not been sanctioned. There were cases of political pensioners from hundreds of Members of Parliament from all political parties. I could not complete all the cases; I could complete 3200 - odd cases. Those applications are pending; they should be considered on merit and disposed of at an early date. This is my humble request to you.

In future, when we get an opportunity to discuss any matter relating to the Home Ministry, I think by that time you will be able to solve the problems of Kashmir, Punjab and Assam. If you cannot do it, then the tone in which I have spoken today, I will not be able to speak next time.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY  
(Amalapuram): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to protect lives of people in

Punjab and Kashmir from the extremists and terrorists.] (45)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to prevent escaping of terrorists to foreign countries.] (46)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to solve Punjab, Kashmir and Assam problems.] (47)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to take effective steps to control the deteriorating law and order situation in the country.] (48)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to settle expeditiously all cases of freedom fighters for pension.] (49)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check infiltration along Indo-Bangladesh border.] (50)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices in police administration.] (51)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart higher education to police personnel in lower cadres.] (52)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check anti-social activities of extremists in Delhi and Punjab.] (53)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.] (54)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check cases of atrocities and victimisation against scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes Adivasis and other weaker sections.] (55)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to minimise the travel expenses of Government officials.] (56)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take stern action against Naxalites indulging in political murders and abduction.] (57)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create public awareness against Naxalites.] (58)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to utilise police personnel only for police duty.] (59)

"That the demand under th Head Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a separate Ministry for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (65)

"That the demand under the Head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 1."

[Failure to provide full-fledged legislature to the Union Territory of Delhi.] (66)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more employment opportunities to the children of police personnel who were victims of terrorist activities.] (83)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give proper training to police personnel to discharge their duties efficiently.] (84)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to give more incentives to BSF.] (85)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more facilities to police personnel posted in terrorist prone areas.] (86)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani : I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure in taking firm and impartial measures to prevent communal vio-

lence and to promote communal harmony and amity.] (67)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for firm action against anti-minority and provocative writings and propaganda.] (68)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for expeditious solution of Babri Masjid-Ramjanambhoomi controversy through early restoration of Babri Masjid.] (69)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need for judicial enquiry into serious allegations of suppression and violation by the Government of fundamental and human rights in Kashmir.] (70)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for legislation to protect the status of religious places as existed on the Independence of the country.] (71)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for statutory schemes for relief and compensation to, and rehabilitation of, victims of communal violence.] (72)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for deployment, as far as pos-

sible, for such census staff in predominantly minority areas as belong to the particular minority in order to ensure greater accuracy in recording names and other particulars.] (73)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure greater and adequate participation of minorities in service.] (74)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to by Rs. 100."

[Need to make the police force composite and truly reflective of the population composition.] (75)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the benefits of scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes also to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Christian and Muslim converts.] (76)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make Ministry Commission adequately representative in character.] (77)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Arbitrary Rejection of applications for registration under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act.] (162)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to curb increasing atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (163)	organisation of the States throughout the country.] (81)
"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."	"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."
[Need to stop tapping of telephones.] (169)	[Need to give pension to all freedom fighters.] (82)
"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."	"That the demand under the Head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."
[Continuous curfew imposed in Srinagar for several days making life difficult and impossible for the people.] (207)	[Need to grant full statehood Delhi.] (87)
SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I beg to move:	[Need to maintain law and order in Delhi.] (88)
"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re.1."	"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."
[Failure to protect the lives of people from terrorists and extremists in Punjab, Kashmir and some other parts of the country.] (78)	[Need to organise regular camps for recruitment of para military forces in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh.] (129)
"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."	"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."
[Failure to diffuse communal tension in the country.] (79)	[Need to give relaxation in physical standards for the people of hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh in the recruitment for Delhi Police.] (130)
"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Rs. 1."	"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re.1"
[Failure to ban the organisations propagating communalism and casteism.] (80)	[Need to stop telephone tapping, house bugging and such other practices.] (214)
"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."	"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re.1."
[Need to fulfil the demand for re-	[Need to constitute a Hill Council for

hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh.] (215)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re.1."

[Need to ban communal organisations.] (216)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV  
(Tripura West): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to implement the Assam Accord immediately.] (126)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to solve border disputes between the States in the North-Eastern Region.] (127)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to solve Chakma refugees problem.] (131)

"That the demand under the head ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to contain secessionist and terrorist activities in Assam.] (132)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 20, 1990/ Chaitra 30, 1912 (Saka)*