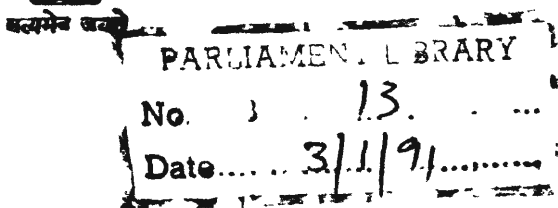


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. IV contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIA
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 23, 1990/Vaisakha 3, 1912
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the normal courtesy which a Government shows to the House is that when new Ministers have been sworn in, they will be introduced along with the portfolios allotted for them. We should know as to who is dealing with which portfolio before we ask our questions.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, we are awaiting President's Proclamation regarding portfolios. We will introduce them after the Question Hour is over. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, let us start with the Question Hour.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expenditure on Pollution Control in Delhi

*554. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to keep Delhi pollution-free, the Central Pollution Control Board is spending more money as compared to the amount spent on other cities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) The Central Pollution Control Board, in addition to its overall coordinating role for the country, also functions as the State Pollution Control Board for the Union Territories, which includes Delhi. The role of the State Pollution Control Boards in their respective jurisdictions is to notify, monitor and enforce standards under the pollution control legislation. The execution of pollution control measures is the responsibility of the polluting units. The expenditure of the Pollution Control Boards is towards their regulatory responsibilities. It will not be possible to determine this expen-

diture separately for cities, including Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to remind the hon. Minister that while inaugurating the fifth Pollution Control Board at Anand Parbat in Delhi on the 20th of this month, she had stated in her speech delivered on the occasion, as reported by the UNI:

[*English*]

"Delhi is one of the three worst polluted cities in the world despite the fact that the Central Pollution Control Board was spending the maximum on the city to keep it pollution free."

[*Translation*]

When questions are asked in the House, the hon. Minister says that figures are not available with her whereas in her public speeches she furnished detailed information in respect of expenditure being incurred. The hon. Minister should furnish the factual information in the House also. We come here to seek information through questions. Therefore, I would like to know the basis of her speech.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I do not think, I have been reported correctly. When I said that Delhi is one of the third most polluted cities, it was based on the World Watch Review brought out. Secondly, I did not say that we are spending the maximum money here. What I said was that we have a large number of staff people here. We have approximately forty people attached to the Board for monitoring pollution standards in Delhi, which is, I think, higher than any other city.

As I said before, we are operating in the Union Territories and of all the Union Territo-

ries, Delhi has the highest number of people working for monitoring the pollution. I think, it depends mainly on the number of industries that have to be monitored. In Delhi State, there are 50-60 thousand small industries which need constant monitoring.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while making public speeches, hon. Minister should speak with responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever she speaks here, only that is considered authentic.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Sir, I appreciate your gesture. But Minister should reply with utmost responsibility. This type of statements may create panic in the country..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please maintain order. Put your question.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: In the same speech, she stated further:

[*English*]

"Mrs. Gandhi said that in the next five years, fifty per cent of the population is likely to have cancer and 20 per cent of the new-born babies are likely to be mentally retarded."

[*Translation*]

This has been reported by the UNI and it has appeared in the newspapers throughout the country. Why did she say so? If at all this is the reality, has any thing been done to meet the situation?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sometimes the newspapers tend to turn the facts slightly. What I said was not fifty per cent, but that a hundred per cent people run the risk of environmental induced diseases including cancer, dwarfism, mental retardation etc., a lot of which are caused by pollution. I also

said that a large number of people being taken to hospitals with diseases like cancer, mental retardation and a lot of other diseases, are victims of environmental pollution, whether it is lead poisoning, chromium poisoning, air and water pollution etc. As I said, the question was not fifty per cent of the people, but what I said was hundred per cent people.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: This is not true.

MR. SPEAKER: What she speaks here should only be treated as authentic.

SHRICHHEDIPASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the total population of Delhi is about 80 lakhs. About 14 lakh vehicles move on the roads of Delhi. They emit 847 lakh pounds of smoke. Will everybody be required to carry oxygen box with him by the end of the century?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I do not know whether a time will come when we will have to use oxygen boxes. I understand that in some city in Japan, they have started using oxygen masks to a certain extent. I hope this question of air pollution will not go that far that we have to resort to Oxygen booths which also exist somewhere. The hon. Member is absolutely right that there are about 14 lakh vehicles in the city. At the moment a drive is being taken by the Ministry of Surface Transport to check pollution levels of vehicles because they are the major source of pollution in the cities.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the pollution point of view, Delhi is one of the three highest polluted cities of the world. Recently the hon. Minister visited the industrial area of Anand Parbat in my constituency and she issued specific instructions there. I would like to know from the hon.

Minister what steps are being taken to check pollution in the highly polluted areas like Anand Parbat, Connaught Place, walled city and the areas particularly where there are mines and crushers operate. Secondly, Cholera has broken out many times due to pollution in Rajokri area. Whenever there is a marriage ceremony in that area, crusher owners are requested to stop their operation so that the food is not polluted by the dust particles emitted from crushers. No attention has so far been paid towards it. I would like to know the steps being taken in regard to assurance given by the hon. Minister to check the dust pollution in the adjoining residential rural areas caused by crushers. I would like to know whether the Government will close the operation of these crushers till steps are taken to equip them with dust separation devices? Besides, what measures will be taken by the Government to check possible spread of cancer and cholera and other diseases due to this pollution?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, I think there are about 46 crushers and they are all illegal. We have found this after I personally visited Anand Parbat. We have formed a Delhi de Pollution Committee which will work in coordination with the Delhi Administration. Some of these crushers are going to be moved out and some of them have established dust separation devices. For the one in Rajokri, we are providing water for dust separation device. However, with specific reference to Anand Parbat, I would like to say that there the pollution is caused by small industries. Some of these small industries are established illegally. It is difficult for me to shift them up because the Pollution Control Board has only the regulatory role. So, we are establishing camps and teaching them as to how to de pollute the industry themselves.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: It has been stated by the hon. Minister that 46 crushers are regularised but in practice more than 100

crushers are in operation. I would like to know as to why illegal crushers are not being stopped. The matter can not be evaded by merely saying that the Government is taking necessary action in this regard. I would like to know why licences are being issued to the so called illegal factories being run in Anand Parbat.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Actually these are mainly backyard activities.

Secondly, Sir, all the Rajokri dust.

AN. HON. MEMBER: You should prosecute them.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: We can only prosecute them if they pollute the environment. We cannot remove them or do anything about them. The hon. Member can take up steps to remove illegal industries in his own constituency. We can only help him to de pollute his constituency.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: I would like to know whether the Government propose to prosecute the owners of illegal factories?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. Now Shri Ram Naik to put his question.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the hon. Minister stated that motor vehicles create a lot of pollution and it is necessary to take strict action to check it. But strictness has increased so much that the number of matadors meant for ferrying MPs has been reduced from 6 to 3 as three of them have been impounded by the police on that ground. I would like to tell you that the vehicles of traffic police are creating much more pollution, they are emitting black smoke. Over-zealous policemen are not sparing even the vehicles meant for Members of Parliament. In such a situation, who will care for the rikshaw pullers? I would like to know whether any practical steps will be taken to control

pollution in regard to the vehicles. The vehicles were challaned and we were asked to get down. Will the Government look into the matter?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: As you probably know by now, the first car to be inspected and challaned was of mine. It is a question of setting a moral tone. If the traffic pollution people get an MP's car inspected or the MPs' bus inspected, it sets a moral tone for doing it to smaller people, to more defenceless people. I do not think that you should object to doing something like that.

The second thing is this. The question is either we do a programme like this slowly and cause a problem to everybody in Delhi over a longer period of time or we get this operation over very quickly so that you and I can lead a safer life in the city.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that the emission level from Government vehicles is also quite high and they too are contributing in a large measure to the pollution problem. I am not against the pollution level testing of vehicles but Government vehicles like police vehicles should also be checked. Attention is required to be paid in this direction in order to curb pollution.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Police vehicles are also being checked.

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Thank you Mr. Speaker. This is the second time that you have permitted me to speak in spite of my repeated requests.

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Previously, that was your maiden speech, now it is your maiden question.

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is obvious, that they are grossly under-equipped to monitor the pollution and also for implementing the recently

amended Motor Vehicles Act.

I would like to ask the Minister the following:

What steps she is taking to adequately equip all the concerned Departments, especially in the urban areas and whether she is proposing to put certain equipment on the OGL list or are you going to manufacture this equipment indigenously?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I agree completely that they are under-equipped. But unfortunately, this question does not come under my Ministry. It comes under the Ministry of Surface Transport. I can only ask them to do something. I think, they have 20 pieces of equipment which they are distributing to the best of their ability in Delhi itself. I am afraid, I cannot answer as to what equipment they have and where it is. All I know is that they are doing very best with what they have.

As far as under-equipment is concerned—I suppose they will buy more equipment, since it has now come to national attention that this is a very serious problem.

[Translation]

SHRI TARIF SINGH: Sir, there is heavy pollution in the areas near the Badarpur Thermal Power Station. The smoke and ash emitted by the power plant is polluting the air breathed by lakhs of local residents. When people hang their washed clothes to dry, the clothes are encrusted with ash. May I know from the hon. Minister if the Government would take steps soon to check the pollution being caused by the Badarpur Thermal Power Station?

[English]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Regarding Badarpur Power Plant, it has already come to my attention several months ago. We have already set in motion. I think, there are four units which we have already connected to de-pollution devices. There is

only one unit left which in itself is very strongly polluting. That one unit will be dealt with. It is already in the process of being done. It is being shut down today, in fact. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now next question. Mr. Faleiro.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone to the next question.

(Interruptions)

Technological Parks

*555. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether Technological Parks were established in different regions of the country to supply latest information on science, technology, etc. to agriculturists, industrialists and others;

(b) the work done by each park during the last three years; and

(c) the total financial assistance given to the projects during the last three years?

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Whereas no Technological Parks, per se, have been established so far in the country, proposals to set up Software Technology Parks and a Technology Park at Bangalore under the auspices of Depart-

ments of Electronics and Defence R&D respectively are under various stages of study and formulation. A Science-Industry Consortium in Biotechnology is also under consideration for being established under the Department of Biotechnology. The objectives of these proposed parks include large scale programmes for dissemination of latest S&T information, training, transfer of technology, product and process development and forging strong linkages among academic, scientific, financial institutions and Industry.

It may be noted however, that under a scheme of the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board under the Department of Science and Technology, 12 Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks (STEPs) have been established for providing information and support facilities to entrepreneurs. During the past 3 years, these STEPs have been engaged mostly in the creation of central facilities and infrastructure for use by entrepreneurs. Some STEPs have also undertaken Entrepreneurship Development Programmes for graduates in Science and Engineering.

Through the various STEPs, it has been possible to: Train 330 S&T persons; Set up 94 units; Commercialize 62 technologies, and Create around 550 jobs.

During the past 3 years, financial assistance of Rs. 187.21 lakhs was provided to the STEPs by Government of India (DST) and by all-India Financial Institutions.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: For the first time in the history of the Indian Parliament, during the Prime Minister's Question Hour, the Prime Minister is not present. He is the Prime Minister. *(Interruptions)* Sir, I am here for long; this is the fourth time I am here in Parliament.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Sir,

Shri Rajiv Gandhi never used to come to the House. He is referring only to the question-hour. He never used to come to the House... *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have seen Prime Minister Morarji Desai when he was the Prime Minister; I have seen Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and I have seen Shri Rajiv Gandhi. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question, Mr. Faleiro.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: They were consistently present during their Question Hour. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Faleiro, please put the question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: We have inherited this from the British Parliament; and in the British Parliament, the Prime Minister is always present during his Question Hour timings. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have permitted Mr. Menon to deputize for the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not waste time. Mr. Faleiro, come to the question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am looking at the reply given to this question, and the statement; and I find that this type of a reply we were getting about 5 or 6 years ago—similar type of things. The father of the hon. Member who has been given the second time chance to ask the supplementary, was the Minister of State and the Deputy Minister for Science and Technology; and more than 5 or 6 years ago, he was saying that these

things were moving. So, I would really like to know when these proposals to have software technology parks, and the technology park at Bangalore were mooted by the Government, and when the proposals were formulated by the Government. Will the Minister please tell us when will these parks become operational—when and where?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: As far as the software technology parks are concerned, these are for 100% export of software. Originally, the idea was to have these software-oriented technology parks located at places in the country, where there would be facilities set up for regional centres of the National Informatics Centre, and that is why these three locations were chosen—Bangalore, Bhubaneswar and Puri. As far as the centre in Pune is concerned, already action has been taken in order to obtain the land, and to register a society. As far as the other parks are concerned, they are in various stages of formulation.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This does not really meet the purpose of the Government, i.e. to transfer technology to industrial and agricultural purposes. The Minister himself was the author of the Technology Policy Statement of 1985. So, he must take more interest in these matters. I would like to know from the Minister what specific projects are contemplated by him and his Ministry, to transfer technology for industrial and commercial applications.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: As far as software technology parks are concerned, I have already mentioned that these are meant for 100% software export. It is not a question of technology transfer in this case. It is a matter of obtaining specific software from abroad, setting up a park having a technology park, which provides facilities for development and linkages overseas in terms of communications and marketing for export of software. There is no question of transfer of technology *per se* in these; but facilities are required, and also an environment in which there is enough of a scientific infrastructure relating to the area of computers, informatics, soft-

ware as also telecommunication facilities for any such venture to succeed. (*Interruptions*)

As far as the parts are concerned, since he has asked what the specific actions are, I can give them to him. An amount of Rs. 24 lakhs has been released and 8 acres of land obtained for setting up technology park in Bangalore. The project proposal for the Software Technology Park at Bhubaneswar has been approved. The total cost of that will be Rs. 400 lakhs for a period of three years. Action has been taken for having an autonomous society for each of these Parks; the Memorandum of Association and the rules and regulations have been finalised. For the Pune Park the land has already been allotted by the Maharashtra Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any scheme for promotion of the software technology at the national level?

[*English*]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Certainly Sir, I would like to assure the hon. member that this is an area to which Government has paid significant attention. For example, more than a decade ago the National Centre was established in Bombay with support from Development and computing techniques for Software techniques. There is also a centre under the Department of Electronics, known as C-DAC,—Centre for the Development of Advanced Computing—which is located in Pune. Also, there is one which provides significant support for companies, private sector, public sector to come into this particular area. And there are a number of companies. Indeed, as far as Technology Parks are concerned, for software export there are two: one at Pune on which significant work has already been done by a private party and another one has already been established in Bangalore purely for exports. In addition to that, there are other companies operating in the country which have been exporting software and this is an area which

we encourage because we have significant potential, considerable manpower capabilities in this country for exporting technology parks.

SHRI BAL GOPAL MISHRA: Just now Mr. Faleiro had said that this Centre for Technology Park has established five years back. So, I will like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to develop this during the last five years. Normally, the people of Orissa have always been befooled as it happened in the establishment of a steel plant. I would like to know whether this Technology Park is also going to be another steel plant or whether it will be done according to a time-bound programme. Bhubaneswar has got the software and it can be called a software city. We would like to know whether this Technology Park will also be another steel plant or whether it will be taken up in about five years.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: As far as the Software Technology Parks are concerned, I have already indicated that this approach has been approved, and I have given details of some of the total cost has already actions initiated. Already, various steps required for setting them up have been taken in, for instance establishing a society financial allocations, acquisition of land and so on. However, it will take some time before the operation start. The exact date for this cannot be indicated at present.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: May I know from the hon. Minister if any survey has been conducted to see whether agriculturists, industrialists and others have been benefited from the Technology Parks established in the country?

[*English*]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: This particular question does not relate to the earlier question on software technology parks. Other types of technology parks involve training, technology transfer and so on as stated in

the statement laid on the House. But there are the question relates to Technology Missions, which relate to areas of health namely universal immunisation, areas of edible oils production in order to reduce imports and to the areas of literacy drinking water telecommunications, dairy development, and more recently thought of for wasteland development. These areas of technology missions do not come directly under the electronics and communications sector, except for the telecom mission. It is then which would relate to direct benefits for agriculture, health for all. I would like to have your guidance on this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is a fact that a large number of young scientists, who have gone abroad, and the NRIs have shown willingness to come and set up these Technological Parks particularly for the production of software which, the hon. Minister says, has a great demand abroad. Also even from the point of view of earning foreign exchange, this has great importance. Again, it is learnt that because of the competition with certain public sector units, there is a tendency to discourage the young scientists particularly the NRIs from setting up such parks for software in India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister can this impression be dispelled and will the Government take positive-measures to encourage our young scientists, who have gone abroad, to set up such software parks in the country.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, through you, I would like to assure the hon. Member that as far as Government is concerned, it would certainly like to encourage them to the maximum extent possible and provide all the facilities. I can provide him the details in this regard as I do not want to take the time of this House in reading out all the facilities, which are available for this particular purpose. Quite clearly, of course one must recognise that each operation has to stand on its own, which means that if an NRI wishes to come and set up a project he will be given clearances, permission facilities and so on. But one cannot say that the project would be exclusive and nothing else will happen in

that vicinity or that region. So, essentially he or she will have to set this up on the basis of all the facilities presently being made available. These relate to the matter of import of equipment, no need for import licence, import duty free because the equipment are for an hundred per cent export operations, no customs bonding facilities of international communication through whole range of the satellite earth stations, for which Videsh Sanchar Nigam provides the facilities and things of this nature

PROF. N G RANGA Will it be placed on the Table of the House?

PROF. M G K MENON Certainly, Sir, I will do so

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL The question relates to the latest technology on science and technology, etc to agriculturists, industrialists and others. So, I want to know from the Minister the number of areas you have identified for this. There are two Technological Parks. One is for the transfer of technology. Another is for the transfer of entrepreneurs development. There is a proposal to set up the Technology Parks in the rural areas so that the agriculturists can be benefitted to establish a new concept of this Technological Park. Will the Government consider this proposal, and if so, how it is going to be implemented in future?

PROF. M G K MENON Sir, the hon Member has asked a question, which relates to a different type of a Technological Park. The one concerning which I have clarification earlier relate to the field of one hundred per cent software exports whether set up by the Government or by the private sector... (Interruptions)

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Do not say like that. . (Interruptions)

PROF. M.G.K. MENON Sir, I am only clarifying the facts. Earlier I had given details relating to relate to one hundred per cent export oriented software technology park. However, there are other types of parks also,

concerning which details have been given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. For example, there is one which we are thinking of is in the field of bio-technology and another in the area of defence. Then there are the so-called science and technology entrepreneurship development parks (STEPs). These latter categories are not aimed at hundred per cent export. They are essentially aimed at the aspects which I have referred to in the written answer. These would lone dissemination of information, training, transfer of technology which the hon Member Shri Faleiro had referred to, product and process development and very important linkages between the various components, namely the educational and R&D system which is the sector involved in innovation and production undertakings financial institutions which are all concerned with high science based industry, we for this plan to have such parks in the vicinity of institutions of higher learning whether they are educational or R&D institutions and particularly where there is concentration of such institutions and establishing of the linkages referred to is rendered easier. In addition, the so-called STEP's or S&T entrepreneurship S&T are being established to encourage young scientists and technologies emerging from various educational institutions to convert any ideas that they may have for manufacture of products to establish in the vicinity of their institutions, small units on order to develop entrepreneurial capabilities where innovation science and technology approaches can be used to make products on a small scale basis. A large number of these have been set up as indicated already in the written answer

Implementation of Three Language Policy

*556. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether three language formula is being implemented throughout the country;

(b) if no, the States which are not implementing the formula and the reasons given by them; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government in this regard?

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

STATEMENT

The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1968 envisaged that at the secondary stage, the State Governments should adopt and vigorously implement the Three Language Formula which includes study of a Modern Indian Language, preferably one of the Southern languages, apart from Hindi and English in the Hindi-speaking States and of Hindi along with the regional language and English in the non-Hindi speaking States. The National Policy on Education, 1986 has endorsed this provision about teaching of language.

2. With the exception of Tamil Nadu, which is implementing a Two Language Formula, all the States have accepted the Three Language Formula in principle. The extent of implementation varies from State to State. The States and Union Territories which are implementing the Three Language Formula are:—

- i) Andhra Pradesh
- ii) Bihar
- iii) Goa
- iv) Himachal Pradesh
- v) Karnataka
- vi) Kerala
- vii) Madhya Pradesh
- viii) Maharashtra
- ix) Meghalaya
- x) Orissa
- xi) Punjab
- xii) Rajasthan
- xiii) Sikkim
- xiv) Uttar Pradesh
- xv) Chandigarh
- xvi) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- xvii) Lakshadweep
- xix) Pondicherry (Mahe and Yanam regions only)

In Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, Sanskrit is being taught as one of the three languages.

3. In the States and UTs listed below, arrangement for study of the third language is limited to the upper primary stage only:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Arrangement for study of third language provided upto</i>
1	2	3
(i)	Arunachal Pradesh	Class VIII
(ii)	Assam	Class VII

1	2	3
(iii)	Haryana	Class VIII
(iv)	J & K	Class VIII
(v)	Manipur	Class VIII
(vi)	Mizoram	Class VIII
(vii)	Nagaland	Class VIII
(viii)	A & N Islands	Class VIII
(ix)	Delhi	Class VIII

4. In the following States and Union Territories, study of a third language is optional at the secondary stage:—

- (i) Gujarat
- (ii) Haryana
- (iii) Tripura
- (iv) Jammu & Kashmir
- (v) West Bengal
- (vi) Delhi

5. As regards the slow progress of implementation of the Three Language Formula, the following difficulties have been expressed by them on various occasions when the implementation of the formula was reviewed:—

- i) Lack of adequate financial resources for additional language teachers;
- ii) lack of availability of language teachers;
- iii) indifference among students and parents for learning more languages which add to the workload on the students without directly

providing skill or knowledge usable in immediate life.

6. The role of the Central Government in the matter of implementation of the Three Language Formula is recommendatory and they have urged the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time, to take effective steps for expeditious and faithful implementation of the Three Language Formula. The Central Government have also taken the following measures for assisting the State in implementing the Three Language Formula:—

- i) Training facilities for language teachers at school stage is provided through Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore and its regional Centres at Mysore, Patiala, Pune and Bhubaneswar. Two Urdu Research and Training Centres at Solan and Lucknow are also imparting training for Urdu teaching.
- ii) The Central Government extends financial assistance to Non-Hindi speaking States/UTs for appointment of Hindi teachers.
- iii) Financial assistance is given to States for setting up Hindi Teachers Training Colleges.

SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: We are all concerned about the national integration in the country. The entire country is concerned about it. In view of this, may I know from the Minister as to why he has shown disparity in the budget with regard to allocation of funds to different languages and why should there be any discrimination in this regard? I want to know whether the Government is going to re-allocate these funds equally to different languages.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: The figures relating to financial allocating for the development of Indian languages have already been indicated in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Developments, and in particular of the Department of Education. We are supporting programmes in all Indian languages through a variety of schemes and of course, particularly in Hindi which is as a link language. Certainly the point made by the hon. Member is valid in the sense that if we want to implement meaningfully the three-language formula and have a sufficient number of teachers trained for the purpose as also appropriate material, we will need to have more resources allocated. And this will be looked into.

SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: It is very unfortunate that the answer given by the hon. Minister is quite unsatisfactory. The Minister has stated in his answer that the Central Government is only a recommendatory body and there is no commitment of this policy with regard to the three-language formula. May I know whether the Government is going to declare a definite policy and commitment in this regard?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: The House is aware of the background relating to the evolution and adoption of the three-language formula. We are also aware of the fact that school education is the sector in which we are concerned with the implementation of the three-language formula is something which is essentially responsibility of the State Governments. As far as the Central Government is concerned, it does two things. One is to make these recommendations and sec-

ondly to provide support on a promotional basis. As I have mentioned earlier, the promotion covers a variety of aspects covering and development and usage of various Indian languages. I can speak at length on the complete history of how the three-language formula developed. But this will take quite some time. You will see from in summary this issue has been discussed since 1950-51. It has been discussed both from the view point of national integration as well as educational policy. It has been discussed in the Kothari Commission report of 1966. It was moved as a resolution of Parliament which was adopted. It was accepted in the Chief Ministers' conference. It has been reiterated in the 1986 National Policy on Education. Therefore, what exists today as a result of discussion and consensus arrived at over a long period of time from 1950-51 is, an agreement at all levels concerning the use of the three-language formula in our educational system. The Government stands by that, as was stated by the Prime Minister in his reply on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Sir, I come from a State where this Three Language Formula is implemented very strictly, and we, the people from Kerala, are not at all allergic to Hindi. But of late, there is a tendency among some of the Chief Ministers of North India that they are becoming mad after Hindi. Even after the Prime Minister has given an assurance before this House that this Three Language Formula will be implemented, the U.P. Chief Minister has categorically stated that he will stick to the policy of implementing Hindi as the official language of the State, even though his son is studying in an English medium school... *(Interruptions)* So, will the Government give strict instructions to all the Chief Ministers of this country to stick on to the Three Language Formula?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, I would like to repeat what is stated in the answer, which is: "The Central Government have urged the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, from time to time, to

take effective steps for the expeditious and faithful implementation of the Three Language Formula. In addition, the Central Government have also taken the following measures to assist the States in implementing the Three Language Formula." But, as I said, school education is a matter which is handled by the State Governments and what one can do in a constitutional structure, such as we have in India, is to bring all the States together to discuss the issue, and we have, over a long period of time, arrived at an unambiguous agreement and consensus on the fact that there will be a Three Language Formula, as presently applicable. The states have a responsibility to implement this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government observes Hindi Week at places where Central Government offices are situated. Hindi is gradually disappearing from the national scene and in the Southern States, in particular this language has virtually become extinct. May I know 10 steps being taken by the Government to promote Hindi particularly in the Southern States?

[*English*]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, the Central Government is committed to the fact that Hindi as a national link language will certainly be promoted and all those who wish to use it are encouraged to use it. In particular, all correspondence which involves Hindi speaking States, has to be primarily in Hindi. That is followed and those are the instructions.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the Minister has told the House that the Three Language Formula is for the national integration of the country. I differ with him in this regard because unless we make all the sixteen languages as the official languages of our country, we cannot achieve the goal of national integration. I am not against Hindi or any other language. We are for all the sixteen languages to be imple-

mented as the official languages of this country. Secondly, it is obvious that most of the States are not implementing the Three Language Formula. They are following only single language. In that case, it is logical that once we are advocating that the students must study in their mother tongue, the mother tongue may be one of the languages. That is O.K. The other languages we can leave to the students to take from among the remaining fifteen Indian languages. We have no objection to that. When that is the case, I would like to know whether hon. Minister will decide that instead of 3-language formula, there will be 2-language formula.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, I have already referred to the fact that the 3-language formula was not adopted casually. It was adopted after a very detailed series of exercises starting from 1950 and I have given some of the points relating to this. It is therefore the national policy to have a 3-language formula. I certainly accept the fact that there are weaknesses. There are differently from in the manner the manner in which it has been formulated. This is a fact. And that is the reason why we have so many problems. What the Centre can do in this matter is to bring out these problems arising from the manner of implementation and bring out the importance of the formula. In this process one aspect which is well recognised is that as far as the first stage of education is concerned, the mother-tongue which can be the local or regional language must be employed. Thereafter, we can go on to other languages which are essentially English and Hindi in the Southern States which are non-Hindi speaking States, and English and one of the other modern Indian languages preferably a South-Indian language in the Hindi-speaking States.

PROF. RAMGANESH KAPSE: Sir, the hon. Minister admitted that the budgetary provision, as far as the teaching of language is concerned, is very meagre. So, what steps do the Government propose to take, as far as budgetary provision is concerned, for the teaching of the languages?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, as you are aware, this is a matter which can be settled only when the total allocation for the Eighth Five Year Plan period are accepted. We have at present only an allocation for the current year, 1990-91, and the figures allocated for various Indian languages have been indicated. I can assure the hon. Member that with regard to the 8th Plan as a whole, a strong case would be put forward for increased allocation for the promotion, development and use of all Indian languages.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, I want to know the States which are not implementing the 3-language formula. Have they given the reasons for that? If so, what are the reasons for which they are not implementing the formula and what action have Government of India taken, after getting such information from them?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: The three-language formula has been implemented to a varying extent and degree with significant variations. As already explained in the detailed statement placed on the Table of the House, the reasons for these variations are given as lack of adequate financial resources, lack of availability of language teachers and indifference among the students and parents to learning more than one language. The fact of the matter is that the curriculum load on children is very significant, and very many want to confine themselves only to one, or possibly two languages and not more. This is a basic problem; and we will have not overcome it.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, he has not replied to my specific question. I have asked what steps the Government of India have so far taken to overcome this difficulty.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, I had already indicated that the Government of India do provide assistance with regard to the implementation of the 3-language formula. But it cannot provide the totality of financial resources required for the purpose because the implementation of this particular formula

which is at school level is a responsibility of the State Government as part of the school curriculum itself. (Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, the hon. Minister has taken a lot of pains in answering this question in four pages in 60 lines.

There are four categories mentioned by the hon. Minister. One category is of those who have implemented the three-language formula. The second is of those who have made Sanskrit as one of the languages, the third category is of those who have taken Sanskrit as an optional language, and the fourth category is of those who have not done it. And in none of these, the State of West Bengal appears. So, I want to tell the hon. Minister that all the 25 States and 7 Union Territories except Bengal are mentioned here. If so, what is the position of the education policy in West Bengal? Or I would like to know whether there is any education going on there at all.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, on page 3, paragraph 4, of the Statement I have stated: "In the following States and Union Territories, study of a third language is optional at the Secondary stage:—"(Interruptions) Here, item 5 is West Bengal.

Observance of 1990 as SAARC Year of the Girl Child

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*563. **SHRI K.S. RAO:**
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision to observe '1990' as the SAARC year of the Girl Child was taken in the 4th SAARC Summit held at Islamabad (Pakistan) in 1988;

(b) if so, the details of plan of action and calendar of activities drawn up for this purpose;

(c) the total amount earmarked for the purpose and how much amount has been spent so far; and

(d) whether any financial assistance in this regard has been received or likely to be received from other countries?

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

(b) A copy each of the Plan of Action and the proposed Calendar of Activities drawn up for India are laid on the Table of the House under the heading statement

(c) In the Budget Estimates of the Department of Women and Child Development for 1990-91 an outlay of Rs 175 crores has been provided for this purpose

(d) No, Sir

STATEMENT

Plan of Action for Observing 1990 SAARC Year of the Girl Child India

Assessing the problem

Output in terms of papers/studies for gender differentiated data, disaggregated data for girl child for the age group 0-6, 7-12 and 12-18, and urban rural break up of the above data would have to be on the extent of morbidity, accessibility to health and educational services and occupational status. Qualitative studies on specific issues such as child marriage, female infanticide, exploitation of young girls as an unseen workforce beyond the purview of child labour laws etc. Studies to locate specific problems/areas with reference to geographic location, regional status, religious, cultural and social milieu

This would facilitate recognition of the

problem in government and the society at large.

2 Review/assessment of different sectoral development programmes as they bear upon the problem of the girl child. Specific measures for reorientation of the programmes wherever possible towards the girl child would be considered by government.

3 *What needs to be done*

Specific programmes/events to be launched in 1990

i) Intellectual activity flowing from the information gathered from the studies/papers regarding the assessment of the problem/seminars/high level conferences/workshops would be held to indicate programmatic interventions necessary for the development of the girl child covering the span from pre-birth to 0-6, 7-12 and 12-18

ii) Media campaigns which would include the electronic media to highlight problems and generate awareness and positive images and attitudes towards the girl child. Exhibitions through professional bodies would also be covered

iii) Launching of specific programmes or strengthening existing programmes to address specific problems

I Literacy

ii (a) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1956 and girl child specific areas/classes of individual from where these girls are drawn to the studied to see if the problem can be tackled at source, e.g. if it follows impoverishment brought about in a drought hit area which steps up the migration of

girls to red light areas. Specific programmes could be formulated to prevent such migration. At present remedial action at the points of destination alone are contemplated.

- (b) Devdasis/Jogins and the adolescent girls where the genesis of the problem is in the socioreligious sanction given to this practice. Legislation in three States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra has made it an offence to dedicate young girls but the practice continues—in situ programmes would have to be thought of for prevention as well as rehabilitation in recognition of this evil which continues to exist. If the practice exists in some other States and there is no Act then the Department of Women and Child Development should pressurise State Government to have an enactment.

4. SLOGAN

***No child marriage in 1990*.**

Special emphasis would be given to the four States where this evil is most rampant Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. In Rajasthan special efforts are to be made to develop an integrated media package and the climax of the activities would be in April on the occasion of Akatij.

5. In recognition of the differential treatment meted to the girl child, the National Development Plan should have a specific mechanism exclusively for monitoring the status of the girl child.

6. Setting up of Kishori Vikas Kendras in the four States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar,

Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan to begin with to provide an incentive to the girl and her family to put off her marriage till she is 18.

7. Innovative schemes for tackling the problem of the poor urban girl child—could be problem specific and in the nature of pilot projects to give necessary flexibility.

Proposed activities for 1990—The Year of the SAARC Girl Child (YSGC)

The year of the Girl Child will be celebrated through various Action and Advocacy Programmes mentioned below:—

A. Action Programmes

1. Implementation of Annual Action Plan with special programmes for the Girl Child including Adolescent girls:

- Health
- Nutrition
- Education and training
- Recreation
- Others

2. Specific Action Programmes for most vulnerable girl children

- Prevention of usage of Amniocentesis for sex detection
- Prevention of child marriages
- Prevention of girl children from induction into Devdasi/brothels etc.

(This will be finalised in consultation with concerned Central Ministries/Departments)

B. Advocacy Programmes

1. National level competition inviting

	entries for LOGO and SLOGAN for YSGC	May	Girl Child and Nutrition
2.	Release of Commemorative STAMPS	June	Girl Child and Recreation
3.	Release of Commemorative COINS	July	Girl Child and Child Labour
4.	Release of the Girl Child Seals, carrying the LOGO and SLOGAN of the YSGC for circulation in the schools.	August	Girl Child and Sex Discrimination
5.	Postage with YSGC LOGO	September	Girl Child and the Family
6.	Posters/Hoardings/Pamphlets/ Data and Information sheets on the Girl Child	October	Girl Child and her the Society
7.	National/States Level Painting Competitions	November	Girl Child and her contribution to the Society and to the Nation
8.	National/State/District Level Essay Competitions	December	Girl Child—The Future Mother of India
	(The same exhibition set up in Delhi)		
10.	Preparation of special Documentary Film on Girl Child.		(Media and Publicity Programmes will be based on these 12 Themes during the YEAR through—i) Debates/Discussions/Quiz in schools/colleges; ii) Series of Programmes on the Girl Child on TV and Radio; and iii) Quickies/TV Sports on the Girl Child).
11.	Special Research Studies.		
12.	Adoption of Monthly Themes during 1990.		
	January	Girl Child and Equality	13. On-the-spot painting competitions in collaboration with the organisers of Shankar's International Competition:
	February	Girl Child and National Development	14. Campaign against the evil practice of child marriage in Rajasthan.
	March	Girl Child and Education	15. Newsletter (3 Issues in both English and Hindi).
	April	Girl Child and Health	16. Balika Melas in 5000 blocks (Awareness Generation).

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, the issue of girl child in particular in this country is a very serious problem particularly because of the

dowry system and all that. I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes any statutory measures to be taken in this regard to prevent the social status of these girls, particularly the girl children from coming down.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: There are several legislative measures at the present moment which relate to women to ensure that they are not discriminated against and that they do not suffer any disadvantages. But the most important action must relate to building up of awareness among the concerned people, the whole aspect of education and finally, implementation of the measures that are already in force meaningfully. These are the three aspects on which we should focus.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, as the Minister for Education, the hon. Minister must be aware of the importance of education, particularly to the women. But when we are only hearing his statement, we find that while making the budget allocations or taking any concrete measures, they do not show any evidence to that effect. So, I wish to know from the hon. Minister that keeping in view the impact of our population control policy and also of these measures, will he think in terms of asking the Government to provide more allocation for women's education in this budget?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, the Government has attached the highest priority to the education of women both from the view point of enhancing the literacy of women through greater enrolment of girls in schools, retention of the children in schools adult literacy programme and also taking measures which will lead them to economic independence. These measures in succession—literacy, education and economic independence—will ensure that they are in a position to have equality in status without any discrimination in society. The hon. Member has asked a valid point concerning the translation of this priority, which the Government has accorded, into action and implementation through budgetary allocation. Certainly, within the resources which are available to

the area of Human Resource Development, this has been given the highest priority.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the United Nations has declared 1990 as the Year of the Girl Child and we are a signatory to the Charter. My question to the hon. Minister is, what steps have we taken, so that the rights and privileges of a child including the infant, is being looked after; and my request is that we should have a discussion in this House on the rights and privileges of the girl child, because it is the Year of the Girl Child.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, as far as the girl child is concerned, as the hon. Member has stated, we are at the present moment, observing the 'SAARC Year of the Girl Child'. There are no separate programmes for the welfare and development of the girl children; they form part of the total beneficiary group which relates to women and children. There are a whole range of programmes and I can read them out if the Member so desires or make them available to him. They relate to the manner in which one would essentially observe this particular year in terms of action programmes on health, nutrition, education and training, recreation and others. There are also specific action programmes on the most vulnerable girl children, through prevention of child marriages, prevention of girl children from being inducted into prostitution and a whole range of awareness building programmes, I will not read in detail. There are also special research studies to ensure that the sex bias that exists in various areas is understood and eliminated; and there are a large number of programmes which are going to be implemented this year, in this connection.

SHRIMATI UMA GANJAPATHI RAJU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the female society wants more male children than female children. Therefore, sex determination takes place while the baby is in the womb of the mother and then the child is removed. So, does the Government propose to take any statutory action so that this is not done? If it is not done in the Year of the

Girl Child, when will it be done?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, as far as the Government is concerned, it has a very clear view that there should be no discrimination in respect of female infants, no sex determination through amniocentesis which is meant to lead to female infanticide. The question asked by the hon. Member relates to actual legislative measures and implementation. There are major problems in working this out in detail. This will have to be gone through and understood before one enacts legislation for implementation. But, in the meantime, there are several other legislations which are available to curb this menace.

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Sir, if they do not do in the Year of the Girl Child, when are they going to do it?

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: Mr. Speaker, there is already legislation in Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called you. I have called Mr. Asim Bala.

DR. ASIM BALA: Sir, in the country as a whole, as we all know, the literacy percentage of girl child is dismal. In Madhya Pradesh and Orissa tribal belt, the girl literacy percentage is only 3.9.

I would like to know whether there is any proposal in the Ministry of Human Resource Development to improve the literacy percentage of tribal girl child in the tribal areas? Is he having such a proposal or not?

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Concessions to Artists

*557. **SHRIMATI VYJAYANTI MALA BALI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been the policy of the Government to encourage the performing artist in promoting culture and arts;

(b) whether Government have provided some concessions/ facilities to the artists for furtherance of the cause of art; and

(c) if so, the details of such concessions/ facilities given and the nodal agencies channelising these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The Government does provide encouragement to performing artists as it does to other artists and organisations as well for promoting art and culture.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Sl. No	Concession/Facility	Nodal Agency
1	2	3
1.	Allotment of Government accommodation under Artists' Quota.	Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development.
2.	Exemption, to non-profitmaking institutions, of customs duty leviable on goods gifted by donors abroad or purchased out of donations received in foreign exchange for promotion of arts or culture or both.	—do—
3.	Travel Subsidy for foreign travel.	—do—
4.	Emeritus Fellowships to the most eminent artists.	—do—
5.	Fellowships to outstanding artists.	—do—
6.	Scholarships ^{शुल्क} _{अर्थशास्त्र} to workers in different cultural fields.	—do—
7.	Financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts etc. who may be in indigent circumstances.	—do—

Sl. No.	Concession/Facility	Nodal Agency
1	2	3
8.	50% concession for rail travel in second class for bonafide professional parties.	Indian Railways (Chief or Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Area Officer, etc.) on recommendations of Central or State Sangeet Natak Akademies.
9.	50% concession for rail travel to amateur artists.	Indian Railways (Chief or Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Area Officer, etc.)

[*Translation*]

Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi States

*558. PROF. SHAIENDRANATH SRIVASTAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide cent percent assistance for appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi States;

(b) if so, State-wise details of total number of Hindi teachers appointed in such States during last three years, and

(c) State-wise total number of non-Hindi

speaking teachers appointed in Hindi States during above said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The Government of India provides financial assistance on 100 per cent basis under a centrally sponsored scheme to non-Hindi Speaking States/Union Territories for appointment of Hindi teachers in Upper primary/middle, high and higher secondary schools. The State/UT-wise total number of posts of Hindi teachers sanctioned to the States/UTs for appointment during the last three years under this scheme is as follows:

<i>S.No</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of post</i>
1.	Assam	300
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	405
3.	Manipur	550
4.	Mizoram	98
5.	Meghalaya	76
6.	Nagaland	115
7.	Orissa	500
8.	Karnataka	1000
9.	Lakshadweep	12
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
	Total	3066

The Central Government does not provide financial assistance for appointment of teachers in Modern Indian languages other than Hindi in Hindi speaking states and information in this behalf is not maintained by the Central Government.

Vacancies in Universities

*559. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in "Jansatta" dated 27 March, 1990 under the caption "Shiksha Vibhag Main Sab Khali Khali";

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

(c) by what time these vacancies in the various Universities and their Departments are likely to be filled; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). The position regarding the posts mentioned in the news item in 'Jansatta' of 27th March, 1990 is given below:

1. *Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi National Open University.*

The order of appointment of Dr. V.C. Kulandaiswamy as Vice-Chancellor of IGNOU has been issued.

He is likely to assume his office shortly. The post fell vacant w.e.f. 6.10.89.

2. *Vice-Chancellor, Visva-Bharati.*

The letter of appointment of Prof. Ashin Das Gupta as Vice-Chancellor of Visva-Bharati has been issued. He is likely to assume his office shortly. The post fell vacant w.e.f. 1.12.89.

3.& 4. *Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University and Vice-Chairman, University Grants Commission*

Steps for filling up these offices are in advanced stages of action. The posts fell vacant w.e.f. 2.2.90 and 12.6.89 respectively.

5. *Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Millia Islamia*

Appointment of Pro-Vice-Chancellor in Jamia Millia Islamia is to be made by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor. It is not obligatory that the position of Pro-Vice-Chancellor should be filled. The present Vice-Chancellor has not made any recommendation in this behalf.

6. *Chairman, Indian Council of Philosophical Research*

This position is not vacant.

7. *Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan*

The offer of appointment to the officer selected for appointment as Commissioner has already been sent. He is expected to join shortly. The post fell vacant w.e.f. 1.12.88.

8. *Director, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration*

This position is not vacant.

9. *Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training*

The post of Director, NCERT, fell vacant on 22.2.90. Steps have been initiated for the selection of a successor.

10. *Director, National School of Drama*

Ms. Kirti Jain was appointed to officiate as Director w.e.f. 8th September, 1988 and she is continuing in that post.

11. *Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research*

The post fell vacant at the end of March, 1990. Advance action was taken to fill up the post and the steps for selecting a fresh incumbent are under way.

12. *Indian Council of Life Science*

There does not appear to be any organisation of this name under the Central Government.

Steps to clean Rivers

*560. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rivers in the country in respect of which action plans are being implemented to clean them and since when;

(b) the extent of work done and the amount spent thereon so far;

(c) the time by which this work is likely to be completed and the estimated cost thereof;

(d) whether the Narmada river has also been included under the scheme to clean the waters of the rivers;

(e) if not, the reason therefor; and

(f) whether there is any future scheme to include this river thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Action Plans are being implemented for cleaning the Ganga, Narmada and Kshipra Rivers. The Ganga Action Plan is being implemented with a full grant from the Government of India and the work was started in 1985. The Narmada Action Plan is being implemented by the Government of Madhya Pradesh; this includes the cleaning of the Kshipra and the work was started in 1986.

(b) Under the Ganga Action Plan, 262 schemes have been sanctioned out of which 135 schemes have been completed. Of the 52 schemes sanctioned for Narmada and the 11 schemes for the Kshipra, works have been completed on 29 and 3 schemes respectively. The total expenditure incurred in the completed and the on-going works of the Ganga and Narmada Action Plan are Rs. 192 crores and Rs. 3.20 crores (upto February, 1990) respectively.

(c) The Works are scheduled to be completed in the Eighth Five Year Plan period. The estimated cost for the remaining works under the Ganga and the Narmada Action Plans is approximately Rs. 160 crores and Rs. 2.85 crores respectively.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). Does not arise.

[English]

**Clearance to Power and Irrigation
Projects of Rajasthan**

*561. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some power and irrigation projects proposed to be executed in Rajasthan are awaiting the approval of the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the number of such projects sent by Rajasthan Government to the Planning Commission till the end of February, 1990;

(c) the number of projects approved by the Planning Commission for inclusion in annual plan of 1990-91 and also in the Eighth Plan; and

(d) the steps taken to give clearance to the rest of the projects?

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

(b) to (d). No power project proposed to be executed by Rajasthan Government is pending with the Planning Commission for investment clearance. Two irrigation projects namely, Sidhmukh and Nohar proposed to be executed by the Rajasthan Government in the Eighth Five Year Plan are pending for investment clearance with the Planning Commission. Irrigation and power projects are not directly received from the State Governments in the Planning Commission for investment clearance. These are received from the Technical Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources and the Department of Power respectively. Planning Commission has not given investment clear-

ance to any new irrigation and power project for annual plan 1990-91 of Rajasthan. The Eighth Five Year Plan of Rajasthan is yet to be finalised. The investment clearance of the above mentioned irrigation projects will depend upon the priority to be attached to such projects within the total resources available with the State for Eighth Plan and on the compliance of the prescribed requirements by the State Government.

[Translation]

Literature for Children

*562. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate any scheme for preparation of literature for children with a view to making children good citizens by acquainting them with the splendid past and glorious history of India and for its development and promotion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the assistance of voluntary social organisations would be sought as are already working in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Already a number of programmes are under implementation for preparation of literature for children with a view, inter alia, to making them good citizens by acquainting them with the history and great common cultural heritage of India and the value systems represented in it. Some of the relevant programmes which are in operation are as follows:

1. *Schemes for publication of books:*

The National Book Trust is stepping up its activities under the Nehru Bal Pustakalaya scheme for production of children's literature in different languages. These books are inexpensive, and in the choice of titles emphasis has been placed on Indian culture, the freedom movement, life and works of outstanding Indians and excerpts from the works of great Indian writers, along with other appropriate themes and subjects. Other organisations including NCERT and the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, also bring out suitable material for children.

2. *Operation Blackboard:*

Under the scheme of Operation Blackboard, the Central Government provides a library of about 200 books in primary schools.

3. *Assistance to Voluntary agencies:*

Under the scheme for Innovative and Experimental projects of the Department of Education, assistance is being given to voluntary agencies, inter alia, for developing children's literature.

4. *Exploratory Scheme of NBT:*

The National Book Trust has introduced an exploratory Scheme to encourage private publishers and voluntary agencies to produce books for children.

5. *Children Book Fairs, Seminar and Workshops:*

Children's Book Fairs, Seminars

and Workshops for those concerned in the production of children's literature are organised through the National Book Trust.

[English]

Sita Ram Bharatia Institute of Scientific Research

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

(a) what is the status of Sitaram Bharatia Institute of Scientific Research, Delhi;

(b) the extent of Government control over this Institute;

(c) whether the institute has framed any rules relating to appointment and other service conditions of its employees; and

(d) if so, whether these rules have been cleared by his Ministry or any other Ministry/ Department of Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Sitaram Bharatia Institute of Scientific Research is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act and is a private scientific research institute.

(b) This institute has been recognised as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation by the Ministry of Science and Technology (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research) and its present recognition is valid upto 31.03.1992. As a private institution, Government does not exercise direct control over this Institute.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Institute has its own Council of Management to deal with all matters relating to rules, regulations and service conditions.

Theft of a Gun from Kanpur Gun Factory

*565. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 28 Km. range gun was carried by a private truck in Fatehpur (U.P.) on 17 February, 1990;

(b) whether this gun was stolen from Kanpur Gun Factory,

(c) whether the police at Banda had taken custody of the truck with the gun; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (b). The Gun Factory, Kanpur despatched on 16.2.90 certain gun components by road in a private truck to ordnance Factory, Jabalpur for carrying out finishing jobs. This vehicle was taken into custody by Banda Police on 17.2.90 and was challaned for violance of some provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act. The truck was released on the same day after security had been furnished by the truck-owner. The stores reached the destination on 18.2.90 intact. This was an authorised movement and not a theft.

Destruction of forests for Rayon production

*566. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHADRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study to determine the quantity of wood utilised and the extent of forest land affected by the supply of raw material to rayon factories in Kerala;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken to prevent/curb the destruction of forests for rayon production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). According to the information given by the State Government, forest based raw material are being supplied to only one rayon factory viz. GRASIM industries for Rayon Grade Pulp production. As per the agreement executed with the firm on 27.10.88. 1.6 Lakh M.T. Eucalptus and 0.4 lakh M.T. bamboos are to be supplied annually for 5 years. The bamboo resources survey has revealed that the bamboo available in Northern Circle is sufficient to meet the requirement of the industry. The Eucalyptus survey conducted in 1987-88 has revealed that the Eucalptus plantations in Northern, Vested Circle, Central Circle, Ernakulam region of Kerala Forest Development Corporation and Kothamangalam and Munnar Division of High Range circle is sufficient to meet the requirement of the industry.

Bamboo is allowed to be harvested as per bamboo felling rules. Eucalyptus plantations are harvested on Coppice Rotation. No fresh natural forest area is cleared for raising Eucalyptus Plantation. The existing Eucalyptus plantations are being scientifically managed with the objective of enhancing their productivity. Destruction of forests for rayon production is not taking place as forests are being managed scientifically.

Working of Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samitti

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

(a) whether it is proposed to conduct an enquiry into the working of New Delhi's Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Unrecognised Universities

*568. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has recently come to know about certain unrecognised Universities distributing degrees as reported in the 'Navbharat Times' dated 29 March, 1990.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against such Universities?

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

Commission Act, 1956, only Universities which are established under a Act of Parliament or a State Legislature, or are granted deemed-to-be University status, are entitled to call themselves as universities and confer degrees. UGC has reported that it is aware of the existence of 14 institutions which, though not legally entitled to be called universities, are describing themselves as Universities/Vishwavidyalayas/Vidyapeeths and awarding degrees. A list of these institutions is given in the statement below. UGC has issued press notes, from time to time, warning student and general public against these institutions. UGC has also issued notices to these institutions asking them not to call themselves as universities and award degrees. Central Government has requested State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to keep a strict vigil and prosecute such institutions for violation of the UGC Act and other penal laws. UGC has filed court cases against some institutions.

STATEMENT

- (1) Maithili University/Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga, (Bihar).
- (2) Takshila Kendriya Vishwavidyalaya, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi.
- (3) Mahila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya (Women's University) Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.).
- (4) Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (UP).
- (5) Commercial University Ltd. Darya Ganj, Delhi.
- (6) Testator Research University, Bodinaya-Kanur (T.N.).
- (7) Sree Narayan Open University, Quilon (Kerala).

- (8) Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (UP).
- (9) National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy, Kanpur (UP).
- (10) University Newjerusalem, Kuthuparamba, Cannore (Kerala).
- (11) World Social Work University, Perunguzhi, Kerala.
- (12) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University) Achal-tal, Aligarh (UP).
- (13) Shrimati Mahadevi Verma Open University, Mughal Sarai (UP).
- (14) D.D.B. Sanskriti University, Puthur, Trichi, (Tamil Nadu).

[English]

Gama Radiation Sterilisation Unit

*569. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a unit for Gama radiation sterilisation of medical products is proposed to be set up in Gujarat; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Bhabha Atomic Energy Research Centre has agreed to provide technical know-how for setting up this plant; and

(c) if so, the what extent it will be beneficial and useful for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal for setting up a Radiation Sterilization Plant for medical products in Gujarat is under consideration by two parties viz. M/s Gujatratt Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. and M/s Duphar-Interfran Ltd.

(b) Yes, Sir. Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology of the Department of Atomic Energy will provide technical assistance.

(c) The proposed Radiation Sterilisation Plant at Gujarat will be used for sterilising medical products and devices produced in Gujarat and in the Western region.

Petrol and Diesel Consumption in Armed Forces Headquarters

*570. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been undertaken to bring out the break-up of petrol and diesel consumption in Armed Forces Headquarters, New Delhi during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the details thereof, service-wise and how does this compare with that of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to bring down the consumption of petrol and diesel during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). No survey has been undertaken with the specific object of bringing out the break-up of petrol and diesel

consumption by the Armed Forces Headquarters, New Delhi, during 1989-90. However, periodical returns reflecting the consumption of these items are being obtained by the Services Headquarters from lower

formations.

- (2) Details of consumption of petrol and diesel in the three Services Headquarters are as under:

<i>Service H. Qrs.</i>	<i>Consumption (in Kilo-litres)</i>								
	<i>Petrol</i>					<i>Diesel</i>			
	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>87-88</i>	<i>88-89</i>	<i>89-90</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>87-88</i>	<i>88-89</i>	<i>89-90</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>	<i>9</i>	
Army	427.17	422.25	401.23	398.40	114.88	122.28	115.45	109.15	
Air Force	328.90	389.70	392.05	413.10	250.76	296.59	320.21	346.05	
Navy	191.86	218.40	219.58	202.98	112.84	146.34	157.76	226.08	
Total:	947.93	1030.35	1012.86	1014.48	478.48	565.21	593.42	681.28	

- (3) In order to curb the consumption of petrol and diesel during 1990-91, the following steps are being taken:
- (i) Controlling the use of transport.
 - (ii) Pooling of MT vehicles for use.
 - (iii) Proper maintenance of vehicles.
 - (iv) Effective training of drivers to ensure economy.
 - (v) Progressive introduction of more fuel efficient vehicles like Maruti, Alwyn Nissan, Swaraj Mazda etc., to the extent feasible.

Desalination of Sea Water

*572. SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present method of desalination of sea-water to make it potable has been found costly;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating any new method to cut down the costs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavnagar has developed two-stage electro dialysis-based method of desalination of sea-water to make it potable. The present cost of desalination,

based on the CSMCRI technology, works out to 10 paise per litre for a plant capacity of 5 cubic meters per day. The international cost of desalinating sea-water comes to between 2-3 paise per litre for large scale plants of capacity ranging between 4500M3 to 23,000 M3.

(b) and (c).

(1) Experimental efforts are on in CSMCRI to reduce the cost, by bringing down the electrical energy cost by nearly 30%, by developing and introducing conducting spacers in electro dialysis process.

(2) Efforts are also directed to develop alternative routes based on reverse osmosis technology for bringing down the cost of desalination of sea water.

Activities of Space Applications Centre at Ahmedabad

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

(a) the exact nature of activities of the Space Applications Centre (SAC) at Ahmedabad and its various co-ordinating agencies;

(b) the names of important organisations to which information generated by the SAC is supplied;

(c) whether information generated by the SAC is sold commercially, especially to international data banks; and if not, whether the organisation proposes to do it; and

(d) the future activities being contemplated by the SAC?

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

OGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The major activities carried out in the Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad are conceptualisation, research and development and execution of projects in the field of Space Applications, namely, Satellite Communications, Remote Sensing and Meteorology. SAC is primarily responsible for the development of payloads for all Indian remote sensing and communication satellites. SAC is also responsible for the planning and execution of certain identified applications projects and for the design and development of necessary hardware and software in such projects. SAC interacts with all the other Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) Centres/Units, including National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) at Hyderabad and other user agencies at the Centre and State level.

(b) The information on remote sensing generated by SAC is supplied to NRSA, Hyderabad, ISRO Centres/Units and User Agencies and also Central Ministries and Departments and various States/Union Territories who use remote sensing data for their various application projects.

The technology developed in SAC, Ahmedabad is being transferred to industries in the public and private sectors under the Technology Transfer Programme of ISRO. For example, in the area of satellite telecommunications, SAC undertakes applications technology development and demonstration projects. In these areas, it coordinates with the user organisations such as Department of Telecommunications Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, India Meteorology Department, etc., right from the conceptualisation phase. The technologies thus developed have been offered to M/s Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) (for Satellite-based Disaster Warning

Receiver System) and M/s Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (KELTRON) (for Satellite-based Radio Networking Terminal), as technology transfer, to meet the larger requirements of the user agencies.

(c) There is no proposal at present for SAC to directly sell any data commercially, especially to International Data Banks.

(d) The activities mentioned in Part (a) will continue to be sustained and expanded where necessary to meet the ongoing and future-satellite programmes especially in the areas of remote sensing and communications.

Protocol for Cooperation in Sports with GDR

5963. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Protocol for cooperation in the field of sports with German Democratic Republic (GDR) has expired;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether Government are negotiating for the next Protocol with the German Democratic Republic; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) On 31.12.1989.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details are being finalised.

[*Translation*]

Electronic Industry

5964. SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities provided by the Union Government for setting up electronics industries in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether import licences are proposed to be issued for setting up electronics industries in the backward areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the names of units to whom import licences have been/are likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Union Government encourages the setting up of electronics industries throughout the country in all permissible areas of this sector. The particular State Government provides facilities and creates conditions conducive for setting up such industries in the State, and the Department of Electronics gives necessary guidance and progresses issue of approvals. The Department of Electronics through Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation (MPSEDC), Bhopal has provided financial support for implementation of (i) Electro-medical Equipment Repair and Maintenance Project and (ii) Rural Electronics Employment Generation Programme. MPSEDC Ltd., a state public sector undertaking of the Government of

Madhya Pradesh is engaged in the promoting and establishment of electronics industry in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). 19 Industrial Licences and 93 Letters of Intent/Registrations have been issued so far for setting up electronics industries in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Out of this, 12 Industrial Licences and 71 Letters of Intents/Registrations have been issued for units in backward areas. Import Licences are issued to industrial units as per the import policy enforced from time to time.

[*English*]

Strength of SC/ST employees

5965. SHRI HET RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of employees under the services of Union Government in Group B,C,D, lowest rung of Group A and other rungs of Group A and the representation of SC/ST among them as on 1 January, 1989 and 1 January, 1990; and

(b) whether Government directives relating to reservation for Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes services in particular reference to ban on dereservation and lapsing have been followed properly in offices of Union Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A Statement showing the requisite information as on 1.1.1989 is enclosed. The information as on 1.1.1990 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No such violation has been reported by any Ministry/Department.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the strength of SC/ST Employees as on 1.1.1989

	GROUP A			GROUP B			GROUP C			GROUP D		
	Lowest Rung		Total	Other Rungs		Total	Excluding Sweepers		Excluding Sweepers		Excluding Sweepers	
	No.	%age		No.	%age		No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SC	2219	11	2985	7.27	5204	8.51	10021	11.65	330330	14.85	223045	20.41
ST	651	3.22	722	1.76	1373	2.24	1720	2	100425	4.52	70583	6.46
Total Employees	20169		41007		61176		86018		2224212		1092715	

Allocation to Orissa for 1990-91

5966. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to Orissa for Annual Plan 1990-91 sector-wise; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91 of Orissa has not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Pay Scales of Scientific Assistants of Botanical Survey of India

5968. SHRI PREM PRADEEP:
SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Botanical Survey of India raised the issue of pay scale of Scientific Assistant of Botanical Survey of India before the Central Administrative Tribunal, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Union Government to implement the verdict of Central Administrative Tribunal, Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Supreme Court against the judgement of Central

Administrative Tribunal, Calcutta Bench. The Supreme Court dismissed the SLP with certain observations. Orders have been issued and steps taken to implement the judgement of the Supreme Court.

Extent of Pollution in Delhi and Bombay

5969. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the three worst polluted cities in India; and

(b) the extent of pollution in Mumbai (Bombay) and Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The three worst polluted cities in India are Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi.

(b) According to the ambient air quality survey, the air pollution levels in Bombay and Delhi are by and large within the prescribed limits. In Delhi, while the levels of Sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen are within the limits the particulate matter is on the higher side; this is due to the natural dusty conditions and industrial activities. In Bombay, the Carbon monoxide emission levels at traffic junctions is on the higher side; this is due to the heavy traffic of automobiles. However, the ambient air quality levels of carbon monoxide in the residential areas are well within the limits.

Development of Hill States

5970. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given on 17 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 6012 regarding meetings on development of hill States and state:

(a) whether any steps have been initiated on the basis of outcome of the meeting held on 19 August, 1989;

(b) if so, the district-wise development plans contemplated for the development of Pauri Garhwal, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi and Dehradun;

(c) the funds earmarked for them, if any;

(d) if not, the measures being adopted for all round development of these hill districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) whether the Planning Commission propose to set up sub-committee of the Planning Commission to go into the peculiar problems of these districts with a view to suggest concrete measures for the economic development?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A meeting of the Members of Parliament representing the Himalayan Region was held on 19th August, 1987 to discuss problems and prospect of the development of Himalayas. The specific observations/suggestions made by the Honourable members were forwarded to the concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments for appropriate action. The suggestions that were general in nature, were kept in view in the Mid-term Appraisal of the Seventh Five Year Plan, already laid on the Table of the House on 22.3.1988.

(b) and (c). The districts of Pauri Garhwal, Uttar Kashi and Dehradun fall under the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) for which special central assistance is provided by Central Government. In order to strengthen and supplement the efforts being made by the concerned State Governments, the HADP was mooted by the Central Government. However, the responsibility of bringing about

faster economic development rests with the concerned State Government. The funds for these districts are provided by the State Government in their Plan.

(d) The general approach in the Eighth Plan is to avoid a series of Special Area Development Programmes as in the Seventh Plan and have, instead, general rural development done on the basis of decentralised area planning by local bodies. In the hill areas, hill development will be the accent in local development. The Centre will continue to assist in providing sufficient technical and other inputs to local authorities in fragile areas to draw up and implement ecologically sound programmes of area development on a sustained basis.

(e) No, Sir.

Clearance for Konni-Achencoil Road in Kerala

5971. **SHRI SURESH KODIKKUNNIL:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from Kerala Government regarding construction of Konni-Achencoil Road is pending for clearance before the Union Government.

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in granting approval; and

(c) the likely time by which approval will be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Handicapped Students in KVs

5972. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey regarding the number of handicapped children in the Kendriya Vidyalayas in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof, category-wise; and

(c) the facilities provided by Government for the welfare of such children in the Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The number of handicapped children in the Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Capital, is 130. All of them belong to orthopaedically handicapped category.

(c) Class room instruction is provided to these children along with normal children. However, with a view to help the academically backward handicapped children in the Kendriya Vidyalayas, a programme is under implementation which consists of identification of crucial areas of academic deficiencies, providing remedial instruction to them in various subjects to cover these deficiencies and periodical contacts with parents of these children to interact with them on the academic progress made by the students.

Setting up of IIT in Kerala

5973. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala does not have a technical institution of the level of Indian

Institute of Technology with facilities for advance studies and research work in science and technology and engineering;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to establish an 'Indian Institute of Technology' in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Kerala does have some good institutions, including the Cochin University of Science and Technology, the Regional Engineering College and the like, for advanced studies and research in science, engineering and technology; this is apart from several high quality technical institutions under various Universities or set up as autonomous bodies.

(b) There is no proposal in this regard at the moment.

(c) Does not arise.

Selection of teams participating in Asiad, 1990

5974. SHRI SANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is participating in the next Asiad to be held in Beijing (China) in September, 1990;

(b) if so, whether any preparatory action has been initiated to start the selection and timely training of the various teams likely to participate in these games; and

(c) the other follow-up action being planned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The sports disciplines having medal winning prospects have already been identified, as also the elite core of sportspersons from whom the final selections would be made. They are being given intensive training in properly scheduled coaching camps with necessary and appropriate support and back-up facilities.

The performance of these sportspersons is being regularly monitored. Mid course corrections/improvements in the training are also made, wherever considered necessary.

Review of Indira Sagar Project

5975. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the six-member committee appointed by Madhya Pradesh Government to review the Indira Sagar project has in its report submitted to Government in February 1990 called for immediate stoppage of work on the dam;

(b) if so, the precise observations and recommendations of the committee in this regard; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) No report has been submitted by the Committee.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Grants to Voluntary Welfare Organisations

5976. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board/Central Social Welfare Board sanction grants-in-aid to the voluntary welfare organisations under the scheme "Socio-Economic upliftment of poor women";

(b) if so, the details of the grants-in-aid sanctioned to various voluntary welfare organisations in Delhi during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the number of persons benefited under the scheme during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The Central Social Welfare Board sanctions grant-in-aid to voluntary welfare organisations under the scheme of Socio-Economic Programme for the upliftment of poor women.

(b) No grants in aid have been sanctioned to any voluntary welfare organisation in Delhi under socio-economic-programme during the past three years.

(c) Does not arise.

Central University Status to Tripura University

5978. SHRI K. B. K. DEB BURMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any pro-

posal under consideration of Government to convert the University of Tripura into a Central University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government. University of Tripura has been established under an Act of State Legislature, and as a matter of policy, the Central Government does not convert State Universities into Central Universities.

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

Education for Girls in Punjab

5979. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to encourage education among girls in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The Central and State Governments have been taking measures from time to time to encourage girls education. The measures include recruitment of more women teachers for primary schools, incentive schemes like distribution of free text-books and free uniforms, attendance scholarships,

provision of central assistance to the tune of 90% for running non-formal education centres for girls, removal of sexist bias from textbooks and supplementary readers prescribed at different stages of schools education. The Government of Punjab has informed that free and compulsory education for girls is provided upto class VIII. A special grant is provided to SC girls studying in Arts, Science and Professional Colleges.

Canteens in Department Headquarters

5980. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any price, weight and quality of the items prepared/sold by the Canteens (eatables) in Defence Headquarters has been fixed and maintained;

(b) if so, how is it ensured that the items are prepared/sold at the fixed price with the weight and quality laid down in this regard;

(c) the details of the checks carried out during the last six months with steps taken to overcome the shortcomings noticed;

(d) the number of complaints received against the quality, price and weight of the items sold/prepared, canteen-wise, during the last six months; and

(e) the details of remedial steps taken in the matter?

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

(b) The maintenance of quality, quantity/weight as well as selling price of the items prepared and sold by the canteens is ensured by the Managing Committees of the respective canteens. There is also a centrally constituted Quality Control Committee

to inspect the various canteens and monitor these aspects.

(c) to (e). In addition to the daily checks being carried out by the canteen officials periodic/surprise checks are also being carried out by the Management Committees of the respective canteens, Quality Control

Committee and Director of Canteens, Department of Personnel and Training. Any shortcomings noticed are attended to. The details of the checks carried out during the last six months, complaints against quality, price and weight of the items sold/prepared and the remedial action taken in the matter are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Details of checks carried out and complaints received during Last Six Months—Departmental Canteens, Defence Headquarters

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the canteen</i>	<i>Checks carried out by the Management and others during last six months</i>	<i>Complaints during last six months</i>	<i>Action taken on complaints</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	DGAFMS Canteen, LM Block	Honorary Secretary carried out weekly checks	Nil	Not applicable
2.	DGQA Canteens, G Block	Honorary Secretary carried out four checks	Nil	Not applicable
3.	DGNCC Canteen, R.K. Puram	Management carried out three checks	Nil	Not applicable
4.	DMIS Cafeteria, R.K. Puram	Honorary Chairman/Honorary Secretary carried out five checks	Two complaints relating to quality of tea and vegetables	Appropriate instructions were issued to the canteen staff to improve the quality of these items.
5.	E-in-C's Branch Canteen	Honorary Vice Chairman/Honorary Secretary and Supervisor carried out three checks	Four complaints relating to quality of certain items	Appropriate instructions were issued to concerned canteen staff to maintain the quality and standard.

Sl. No.	Name of the canteen	Checks carried out by the Management and others during last six months	Complaints during last six months	Action taken on complaints
1	2	3	4	5
6.	South Block Canteen	Honorary Chairman and Honorary Secretary carried out three checks. Quality Control Committee inspected on 13.12.89	One complaint relating to presence of a small pebble in preparation of a gram item (Chhole)	Cooks were instructed to ensure proper washing and cleaning of raw material used.
7.	B/D-1 Wing Canteen, Sena Bhavan	Honorary Chairman/Honorary Secretary carried out weekly checks	Nil	Not applicable.
8.	Naval Headquarters Canteen, R.K. Puram	Honorary Chairman and Honorary Secretary carried out separate weekly checks	Two Complaints relating to quality of tea/eatables	Appropriate instructions were issued to the canteen staff to improve the quality of these items.
9.	Naval Headquarters, 'A' Block Canteen	Honorary Chairman carried out 8 checks	Nil	Not applicable.
10.	Naval Headquarters, 'C' Wing Canteen, Sena Bhavan	Honorary Chairman carried out four checks. Honorary Secretary carried out nine checks. Quality Control Committee inspected on 23.12.89	Nil	Not applicable.

Sl. No.	Name of the canteen	Checks carried out by the Management and others during last six months	Complaints during last six months	Action taken on complaints
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Air Headquarters Canteen, Vayu Bhavan	Officers of Air Headquarters carried out monthly checks. Quality Control Committee inspected on 23 January 90	Nil	Not applicable.
12.	Air Headquarters Canteen, R.K. Puram	Honorary Chairman/Honorary Secretary carried out weekly checks	Nil	Not applicable.
13.	CAO's Office Canteen	Honorary Secretary carried out weekly checks. Director of canteens inspected on 20.12.89	Nil	Not applicable.
14.	'B' Block Canteen	Management carried out fifteen checks. Director of Canteens inspected on 21.12.89	Nil	Not applicable.
15.	NDC Tiffin Room	No eatables are prepared and only tea is served. Chairman carried out fortnightly checks	Nil	Not applicable.
16.	RCPO, Tiffin Room	Honorary Chairman carried out fortnightly checks and Honorary Secretary carried out checks twice a week	Nil	Not applicable.

Study Regarding Reduction of Rain Potentials

5981. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies have been made by Government to ascertain the causes of the reduction of rain potential in some parts of the country including Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Meteorological studies of India's long period rainfall records show that there is no decreasing or increasing trend in the annual rainfall in different regions of the country, including the Knyakumari district of Tamil Nadu. However, there are year to year variations in the rainfall, in various parts of the country (including the Kanyakumari district). This variation is within the natural variability of climate in each meteorological subdivision.

Some scientists have also tried to relate the annual variations in India's rainfall to certain astronomical phenomena like sun-spot cycle and lunar cycle. However, no strong correlation has been established so far between the rainfall pattern and these astronomical phenomena.

[Translation]

Central and State Social Welfare Boards

5982. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of composition, term and functions of the Central Social Welfare Board; and

(b) the criteria adopted while constituting Central Social Welfare Board and State Social Welfare Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Central Social Welfare Board, the composition of its General Body is as under:

(i) All Chairpersons of States/ Union Territories Boards	31 (at present 30 State Boards)
(ii) 5 professionals, one each from Law, Medicine, Nutrition, Social Work Education and Social Development	05
(iii) 3 eminent persons with extensive experience in Social Work	03

(iv) One representative each of the Departments/ Ministries of Women and Child Development, Rural Development, Health, Education, Welfare, Labour, Finance and the Planning Commission	08
(v) Two members to be nominated by the Lok Sabha and one by Rajya Sabha	03
(vi) Chairman of Central Social Welfare Board	01
(vii) Executive Director of Central Social Welfare Board	01
Total	52

TERM

No term for the General Body of the Central Social Welfare Board has been prescribed in its Articles of Association. However, as per practice the General Body is usually constituted for a period of three years.

FUNCTIONS

The Central Social Welfare Board extends financial assistance to registered voluntary organisations for undertaking welfare work for women and children in specific fields under its various welfare programmes. Some of the welfare programmes being assisted by the Board are given below:—

- (i) Condensed Courses of Education and Vocational Training for Adult Women enabling adult women of the age group 18-30 years to acquire the minimum educational qualifications required for employment or for further training in different vocations.
- (ii) Socio-economic programme which provides income through production units of small industries self-

employment units like Dairy, Poultry, Goatery etc.

- (iii) Programme of Creches for children of working and ailing mothers which while extending day-care services to children of working mothers also provides health and nutrition to such children.
- (iv) Nutrition programme for children through Balwadis.
- (v) Awareness Generation Projects which enable women to come together, exchange their experiences, and develop and understanding of realities and to tackle their problems.
- (vi) Annual Grants upto Rs. 10,000 to voluntary organisations running welfare activities on 50% matching basis,
- (vii) Welfare Extension Projects in rural and Boarder Areas which extend welfare services such as Balwadi, Maternity, Craft etc. (These are undertaken directly by the Board through Project Implementing Committees).

- (viii) Assistance to Working Women's Hostels to reduce financial burden in the case of deserving resident by meeting part of the running cost.
- (ix) Assistance to Family Counselling Centres to provide preventive and rehabilitative services to women and children who are victims of atrocities and exploitation and also to provide counselling services to those having marital mal-adjustments.
- (b)
- (i) The Central Social Welfare Board is constituted in accordance with the provisions of Articles of Association as detailed in reply to part (a) of the question
- (ii) The State/Union Territories Social Welfare Advisory Boards are notified by the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Non-official members are selected from amongst eminent social workers are selected from amongst eminent social workers preferably women. 50% of the members are nominated by the State Government/Union Territory Administration and the remaining 50% are chosen by the Central Social Welfare Board. The Chairman of the State/Union Territory Board is a women social worker selected by the State Government in consultation with the Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board. The State Board members include 4 professionals drawn from social/home science/medicine/law/economics. As far as possible members are selected from different districts in the State.

Relaxtion in Income for Providing free Education to Students of SC/ST in Sainik Schools

5985. SHRI RATI LAL KALIDAS VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to relax the condition of income for providing free education to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes receiving education in Sainik Schools; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this relaxation is likely to be given?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Investigation of Cases by CBI During 1989

5986. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases investigated by Central Bureau of Investigation during the year 1989; and

(b) the number of cases in which Central Bureau of Investigation has filed charge sheets during 1989?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) 2298 cases.

(b) 342 cases.

Expenditure Incurred by Western Cultural Centre, Udaipur (Rajasthan)

5987. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the functions organised by the West Zone Cultural Centre Udaipur and the expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years:

(b) the details of the items purchased by this centre for Apna Utsav organised in Delhi and whether the items purchased by them are still with the centre:

(c) whether the plan of the 'Shilpgram' built up under this Centre had the approval of the Steering Committee of the Centre; and

(d) whether the 'Shilpgram' has any utility?

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

[*English*]

Timber Processing Complex at Calicut

5928. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to examine the possibility of establishing a timber processing complex at Calicut; and

(b) whether the Government give priority to this and explore the possibilities in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Kerala Government has informed

that there is no proposal to start Timber processing complex at Calicut since there is not enough quantity of raw material available.

[*Translation*]

Equal Rank Equal Pension

5989. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received representations from the retired Central Government employees demanding that pension be paid to the retired personnel on the basis of 'equal rank equal pension'; and

(b) if so, the details therefore and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The demand of the retired Central Government employees, which include ex-servicemen, is to pay pension to the past retirees at the same rates as admissible to the present day employees on their retirement from equivalent ranks/grades. The Government have appointed a Committee to examine the demand of the ex-Servicemen in all its aspects, including its implications.

[*English*]

Protection Belur and Halebid Temples

5991. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAI AH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Belur and Halebid temples have no protection from sun and rains; and

(b) the steps taken or contemplated to

protect these rare monuments from the bad effects of heat and rains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). No monument can be totally protected from or insulated against the vagaries of nature such as sun and rain. The temples at Belur and Halebid which are protected by the Central Government, are being preserved through chemical treatment in accordance with the archaeological norms and requirements with a view to mitigate the adverse effects of nature including rain and sun.

[Translation]

Construction of Building for Kendriya Vidyalaya at Maithan, Bihar

5992. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Damodar Valley Corporation had taken a decision to construct a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Maithan and had also selected land for the purpose;

(b) if so, whether construction work has started;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be started?

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

laid on the table of the House.

Repairing or Defence Air Station, Gopalganj

5993. SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence Air Station in Gopalganj district of Bihar is in a very bad condition;

(b) whether big aircraft take-off and land there even now;

(c) whether repair work on the said air stations has not been carried out for a long time; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to carry out the repair work at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) There is no Defence Air Station in district Gopalganj (Bihar). An abandoned airfield of 2nd World War vintage exists at Hatwa in district Gopalganj, which has been in disuse since long.

(b) No, sir.

(c) No repairs have been carried out.

(d) For the present, there is no proposal to carry out any repair work on the airfield.

Pollution of Ganga in Kanpur

5994. SHRI KESHARI LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any test regarding pollution of Ganga in Kanpur;

(b) if so, the extent of pollution thereof

at Kanpur in comparison to other districts;

[English]

(c) whether Government have taken any measures under Ganga Action Plan to seek permanent solution to the problem of pollution in Ganga at Kanpur;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is observed that the extent of pollution at Kanpur is generally higher than in the other stretches of the River Ganga where water quality is being monitored

(c) and (d). Under the Ganga Action Plan, twenty schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.39.90 crores have been taken up at Kanpur. These are seven Interception and Diversion schemes including the conveyance & treatment of tannery wastewater, four Sewage Treatment Plants; four schemes for Low cost Sanitation; water supply for Jajmau; solid waste management public health education & community development; intensive water quality monitoring and the establishment of two electric crematoria. On completion of the schemes, the quality of the water at Kanpur would improve. As regards control of industrial pollution, of the 22 gross polluting industries identified in Kanpur, 13 have set up effluent treatment plants, 3 more are in the process of setting them up, 2 are closed and action is being taken against the remaining four.

(e) Does not arise.

UGC Grants to Maharashtra College

5995. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is enormous delay in the the disbursement of UGC grants to the colleges in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in disbursement of grants to Nagpur University and Shivaji University, Amroati during the last two years;

(c) measures taken/proposed for ensuring timely release of grants under various schemes and UGC scholarships to the post-graduate students on monthly basis instead of at the termination of the courses or in two instalments as per existing practice; and

(d) details of the proposals pending with UGC from these Universities and action taken for their speedy disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, it provides financial assistance to eligible universities and colleges for their general development as well as for specific schemes. The assistance under general development is for building, equipment, books and journals and staff. The grants for books and journals, and equipment are released soon after the proposals have been approved by the Commission, provided the universities/colleges have submitted utilisation certificates for grants paid during the earlier plan period. The assistance for building projects is provided on a sharing basis

and can be released only after the reasonableness of rates has been certified by the PWD, resolution of the concerned University Building Committee received and an assurance to meet the matching contribution received from the concerned State Govt./management. Completion of these formalities often takes time causing delay in release of grants. In respect of assistance for staff, the grants are provided by UGC upto the period of five years and thereafter the State Govts. have to take over the liability. The delay in release of grants occurs if the commitment of the State Govt. is not received in time.

According to the UGC, there is, therefore, no specific delay in the disbursement of grants to the colleges in Maharashtra specially for books, journals and equipment provided the colleges follow the prescribed procedure and submit the requisite documents/information as desired by the Commission. During the Seventh Plan, the Nagpur University and Shivaji University were allocated grants amounting to Rs. 190.95 lakhs and Rs. 176.81 lakhs respectively, out of which grants amounting to Rs. 110.15 lakhs and Rs. 128.76 lakhs respectively have been released. The UGC has not been able to release the full amount since the universities have not been able to utilise the component for building staff. Amravati University is not yet declared fit under Section 12 B of the UGC Act for receiving institutional development grant from UGC.

The University Grants Commission is providing scholarships at postgraduate level only for students in engineering and technology. According to the UGC, the grants for scholarships are released to the University on a one-time basis at the beginning of the academic session to prevent hardship to the students.

Ordnance Factory in Karnataka

5996. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set-up an ordnance factory in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the type of defence equipments proposed to be produced in this unit?

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

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

Electric/Water Connections To Residents of Delhi Cantonment Area

5997. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of the Delhi Cantonment Area are given 'No Objection Certificate' by the Delhi Cantonment Board for getting electric/water connection only after clearance of taxes due; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to do away with this practice and help the residents in getting electric and water connections?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Ecological Crisis

5998. SHRIGUMAN MALLODHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item entitled "Ecological crisis grips China" appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated 19 February, 1990:

(b) if so, whether a similar crisis has already developed in India or is likely to develop in future; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to request the UNDP to make a similar study in India, starting with a study of Ganga Action Plan Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Several preventive and curative measures have been initiated to control pollution and degradation of environment. As these measures are implemented effectively such a crisis is unlikely to occur in India.

(c) No, Sir.

One-Rank-one-Pension Scheme

5999. SHRI NARASINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 April, 1990 to Unstarted Question No. 3088 regarding amendment to rules to implement One-Rank-One-Pension Principle and state:

(a) whether the Committee has since submitted its report:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c): The Committee has completed its deliberations and its report is now under preparation.

Regional Council For Jammu and Kashmir

6000. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to form a Regional Council for Jammu and Kashmir to remove the regional imbalance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Notices to Industries in Nasik

6001. SHRI KISANRAO BABURAO BANKHELE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries at Saspur Auband (Nasik) to whom notices have been served for causing excessive pollution;

(b) the number of industries on which penalties have been imposed;

(c) the number of industries which have installed anti-pollution equipment; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government so far to control pollution by industries in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). No notices have been served on the industries at Saspur Auband (Nasik) for causing excessive pollution.

(c) All eighteen major units have installed effluent treatment plants.

(d) The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board monitors pollution levels to check that the prescribed standards are being met by the industrial units.

[English]

New Caves in Ellora

6002. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether Indian archaeologists have discovered new caves in Ellora (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, the number of such caves; and

(c) their historical importance, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Twenty-eight new caves have been noticed at Ellora, District Aurangabad, Maharashtra by Archaeological Sur-

vey of India.

(c) The find throws light on the development of rock-cut art-forms, especially pertaining to smaller shrines and disposition of sculpture in relation to structural design. Besides, it gives some idea of the religious sects flourishing in the areas during the period of excavation of these caves.

Allocation of Funds for Sports

6004. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) the allocation made in this year's budget for sports;

(b) the allocations for sports made in the annual budgets of the last three years with year-wise break-up;

(c) whether the amount allocated this year is too meagre for development of sports activities in the country; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to provide more funds for the development of sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The total central budget allocation for Sports and Games during 1990-91 is:-

<i>Plan</i>	<i>Non-Plan</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rs. 4856.00 lakhs	Rs. 1558.00 lakhs	Rs. 6374.00 lakhs

(b) The total allocation made in the revised budgets for the last three years was Rs. 18200.23 lakhs. The year-wise break-up is:

	<i>Rs. lakhs</i>
1987-88	4914.00
1988-89	6419.23
1989-90	6867.00

(c) and (d). The requirements and proposal are much large than the allocation; however, the latter has to be based on availability of resources and relative priorities of different demands.

Ganga Action Plan

6005. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) the names of voluntary organisations involved in the Ganga Action Plan and the details of their action plan;

(b) whether the voluntary organisations have succeeded in securing people's participation in the Ganga Action Plan;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there has been any report regarding misuse of funds sanctioned for Ganga Action Plan by the voluntary organisation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Names of voluntary organisations and details of their action plans are given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Voluntary agencies have been able to create public awareness about river pollution and the Ganga Action Plan, mainly in the urban areas. However, they have been less successful in motivating people to abstain from activities that pollute the river, as the public response in this regard has so far been less than anticipated.

(d) No such report has come to the notice of Government.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the organisation	Activity undertaken
1	2	3
1.	The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage	Creation of public awareness through a multi-media campaign during the Hardwar Kumbh Mela was undertaken in 1985-86. A matching amount was spent by INTACH for the purpose. In addition, public awareness programme during melas and festivals in the towns along the Ganga was organised.
2.	Spic-Macay	Were involved in a programme to create public awareness especially among school children and youth.
3.	Centre for Environmental Education	Participated in creation of student awareness towards water quality monitoring of the river in the schools of West Bengal, Bihar and U.P.
4.	Himalayas Vanya Jeev Sansthan	Were involved in organisation of Padyatras for public awareness.
5.	Sunil Sangha	Took up direct public participation programmes in different towns, such as cleaning the river fronts and ghats, approach roads, minor restoration works of the ghats, afforestation and minor soil conservation.
6.	Konnagar Kalyan Sangha	—do—

Sl. No.	Name of the organisation	Activity undertaken
1	2	3
7.	Gora Bazar Barhampur	Were involved in mass contact and public awareness campaigns through boat expeditions on the Ganga.
8.	Academy of Environmental Science	Took up direct public participation programmes in different towns, such as cleaning the river fronts and ghats, approach roads, minor restoration works of the ghats, minor soil conservation and afforestation work.
9.	Spastic Society	Involved in creation of environmental awareness among spastic children.

There are other voluntary Organisations like the Ganga Sudhar Samiti, Varanasi; Ganga Sabha, Hardwar; the Farrukhabad Conservation Movement, Farrukhabad; Sakthi Sangha, Serampore, Hooghly, which have also been active on their own in raising awareness amongst the people. These Organisations have been taking up activities such as cleaning the ghats, policing the ghats during festivals, and afforestation.

Promotion of Sports

6006. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether Sport Authority of India (SAI) has achieved its goal in promoting the cause of sports and identifying the new talents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Promoting the cause of sports and identifying new talents are on-going activities of Sports Authority of India for broad-basing sports as also for achievement of excellence.

(b) and (c). Sport Authority of India has introduced several innovative programme and Schemes in this behalf. The details of these Schemes are given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

1. Sporting & Nurturing of Sports Talent and Adoption of Schools. (NSTC Scheme)
2. National Physical Fitness Scheme.
3. Sports Science Research Fellowships/Projects.
4. Sports Medical Centre.
5. Promotion of Indigenous Sports & Martial Arts.

6. Coaching Camps for juniors.

7. Neighbourhood Community Sports Centres.

8. Central Pool of Technical Sports Equipment/consumable Sports Equipment.

9. Promotion of Sports in Special Areas. (SAG Scheme)

10. Establishment of Computerised Sports Data bank.

11. Infrastructure Projects.

12. National Coaching Scheme.

13. Sport Hostels.

14. Plan Schemes Staff and other facilities at various Centres.

15. Plan Schemes of LNCPE Gwalior & Trivandrum.

16. Establishment of Regional Centres of SAI.

Cadre Review in D.G.Q.A.

6007. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State the stage at which the cadre review for the employees of Group 'B', 'C' and 'D' of Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA) under Ministry of Defence Stands at present and the time by when it is expected to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): The Departmental Committee set up to formulate the proposals for the cadre review for the employees of Groups 'B', 'C' and 'D' of the Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA) has completed

its task. The report of the Committee is being processed expeditiously.

[*Translation*]

Statutory Status to Planning Commission

6008. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government propose to give statutory status to the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The details are being worked out.

(c) Does not arise.

Regional Offices of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

6008. SHRI SANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether selection of locations for regional offices of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is under consideration;

(b) if so, the names of such locations under consideration, and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a regional office in Bareilly also?

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

VELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has not so far decided to open new Regional Offices.

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

[*English*]

Upgrading of Central Vehicle Depot, Avadi

6011. SHRI R. MUTHIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether there is any proposal for upgrading the Central Vehicle Depot, Avadi as a composite ordnance depot; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The restructuring of Central Vehicle Depot, Avadi as a Compositated Ordnance Depot is being explored at the level of Southern Command. There is no proposal before the Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Eranakulam as Biotechnical District

6012. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether 77th Session of Indian Science Congress held at Cochin had recommended that Eranakulam District of Kerala should be developed into a biotechnical district; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DE-

PARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). No such recommendation has so far been received by the Government from the 77th Session of Indian Science Congress held at Cochin during February, 1990. However, on a suggestion made during the deliberations of the Science Congress, the possibility of formulating a proposal in 2 Projects mode on the theme "Ernakulam a Biotechnology District" is being looked into By a local group under the guidance of the District Collector, Ernakulam. This proposal would then be submitted to the State Government. The Department of Biotechnology would be associated in progressing it further.

Per Capita Investment/Income in Lakshadweep

6013. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) the per capita investment and the rate of increase in per capita income in Lakshadweep during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is below the national average; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the per capita income of Lakshadweep in the current Five Year Plan period?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The per capita plan outlays (which include public sector investment and current outlays) for Lakshadweep for the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 are Rs. 3889 and Rs. 4667 respectively. These are at a much higher level than the national average, which are Rs. 258 and Rs. 277 for the respective years. The estimates of per capita total investment (i.e. public sector and private sector invest-

ment together) are not available at the level of States and UTs.

The official estimates of Net State Domestic Product (State income) and the per capita thereof are prepared by the respective States/Union Territories, and finalised in consultation with the Central Statistical Organisation. The Union/Territory of Lakshadweep have so far not prepared their estimates of the UTs' income and per capita income.

(c) Steps have, however, been taken to improve the general living standards of the people of Lakshadweep. An Island Development Authority, constituted in 1986, looks into the special development needs of Lakshadweep. Steps have been taken to improve transportation, develop tourism, improve air communications, establish medical facilities and develop non-conventional energy.

[Translation]

Pollution control Devices in Industries in Delhi and U.P.

6014. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) the number of industrial units in Delhi, Noida, Sahibabad and Ghaziabad where pollution controlling devices have been installed; and

(b) the steps taken by Government so far to get these devices installed in other defaulting units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The names of industries having pollution control devices in Delhi, Noida, Sahibabad and Ghaziabad are as follows:

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Name of The Industry</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Delhi	1. DCM Silk Mills
		2. Sylvania Laxman
		3. Delhi Bottling
		4. Rama Paper Mill
		5. Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS)
		6. Mother Diary
		7. Voltas
		8. Vikas Motors
		9. Pearl Drinks
		10. Shakti Hosiery
		11. Continental Devices
		12. Northland
		13. Styropack Limited
		14. Sharpedge Limited
		15. Ajanta Iron Steel
		16. K.K. Rathi
		17. Ranbaxy Laboratories
		18. G.D. Rathi
		19. Krishna Strips
		20. Central Kitchen (Nirulas)
		21. Swatantra Bharat Mills
		22. Hindusthan Insecticides Limited

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Name of The Industry</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
		23. Hindustan Veg. Oils Ltd.
		24. Kaytis Food
		25. Badarpur Thermal Power Station
		26. Indraprastha Thermal Power Station
		27. Rajghat Thermal Power Station
		28. Delhi Grinding Unit
		29. Shriram Food and Fertilizer Industries
		30. Jain Stone Crushing Co.
		31. Gokal Chand Hari Chand
		32. Yogmaya Stone Crushing Co.
		33. Krishna Stone Crushing Co.
		34. Vijay Stone Co.
		35. Tilak Raj Ahuja Stone
		36. Garg Stone Crushing Co.
		37. Laxmi Stone Crushing Co.
		38. Panchshil Stone Crushing Co.
		39. Ganesh Stone Crushing Co.
		40. Amba Stone Crushing Co.
		41. Vishakarma Stone Crusher
		42. Kalkaji Stone Crushing Co.
		43. Gosain Stone Crushing Co.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Name of The Industry</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>

44. United Stone Crushing Co.
45. Mahavir Stone Crushing Co.
46. Onkar Stone Crushing Co.
47. Narain Dass Nagia
48. Ranveen Enterprises
49. Standards Concrete & Stone
50. Sushil Stone Crushing Co.
51. Delhi Grit Udyog
52. Jagadamba Stone Srushing Co.
53. Aggarawal Stone Crushing Co.
54. Sarswati Stone Crushing Co.
55. Sidhy Stone Crushing Co.
56. Bhagwati Stone Crushing Co.
57. Rama Stone Crushing Co.
58. Janta Stone Crushing Co.
59. Gurbaksh Singh Stone Crushing Co.
60. Milap Stone Crushing Co.
61. Kundan Lal Ahuja
62. Sharma Stone Crushing Co.
63. Hindustan Stone Crushing Co.
64. Pelican Potteries

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Name of The Industry</i>
1	2	3
		65. Palam Potteries
		66. Punjab Potteries
		67. Hindustan Petrochemicals
		68. Band Box
		69. Hindustan Vegetable Oil Co.
		70. Kalsi Tyres.
2.	Noida	1. Jagat Jeet Industries Ltd.
		2. Atash Industries Ltd.
		3. Hindustan Proteins Ltd.
		4. Bharat Electroplaters
		5. Anand Electroplaters
		6. Bisleri Beverage Ltd.
		7. Luthra Automobiles Ltd.
		8. Chemical Systems
3.	Sahibabad	1. Wardex Pharmaceutical (P) Ltd.
		2. Marvel Vinyal (P) Ltd.
		3. Suruchi Dyeing Udyog (P) Ltd.
		4. Coolage Breweries (P) Ltd.
		5. Atlas Cycle & Industries
		6. Uptron Picture Tube Ltd.
		7. Pentagun Screw & Fastner
		8. Munjal Steel (P) Ltd.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Name of The Industry</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>

9. Dabur India Ltd.
10. Prem Dyeing & Printing
11. Pragati Paper Mills (P) Ltd.
12. Kapri International
13. Chandrawati Polymers (P) Ltd.
14. Rohini Chemical (P) Ltd.
15. Kapoor Brothers
16. Ben Mohan Process House
17. Ajai Industries Corporation
18. Golden Protein (P) Ltd.
19. Wadco Tools Ltd.
20. Usha Telehos Ltd.
21. Universal Glass Ltd.
22. Meritec India Ltd.
23. Central Electronic Ltd.
24. Deep Tar Udyong (P) Ltd.
25. Sharda Boiron Laboratories (P) Ltd.

4. Ghaziabad

1. Modi Pon Ltd.
2. Sri Ram Piston & Rings
3. R.M.I.
4. International Tobacco Co. Ltd.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Place—</i>	<i>Name of The Industry</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
		5. Hindon River Mill
		6. Ordnance Factory
		7. Ajhanta Tubes Ltd.
		8. Centuary Laminating Co.
		9. Rama Roll Galva Steel (P) Ltd.
		10. Sukruti Vidut Udyong (P) Ltd.
		11. Jain Tube Co. Ltd.
		12. Modi Vanaspati Mfg. Co. Ltd.
		13. Neera Chemical & Fertilizer (P) Ltd.
		14. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.
		15. Albert David
		16. Crop health Product (P) Ltd.
		17. Unichem Laboratories (P) Ltd.
		18. Upera Agro processors & Gen. Mills
		19. Shanti Rolling Mill
		20. Super Snacks (P) Ltd.
		21. Sai Food Pack (P) Ltd.
		22. Lipton India Ltd.
		23. Amrit Vanaspati Co. Ltd.
		24. Gimpax Rubber
		25. Majestic Auto Ltd.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Name of The Industry</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>

26. **Bharat Electronic Ltd.**
27. **Amrit Protein (P) Ltd.**
28. **D.C.M. Toyota**
29. **Escorts Ltd.**
30. **Hindo Rubber**
31. **S.R.F. Nippondence Ltd.**
32. **Nicco Batteries Ltd.**
33. **Mohan Meaking Ltd.**
34. **Samarjeet Singh Mann Textile**
35. **Simbhoulı Sugar Mills Ltd.**
36. **Modi Distillery Ltd.**
37. **Simbhoulı Industries (P) Ltd.**
38. **Chemo Pulp & Tissues Ltd.**
39. **U.P. Board & Container**
40. **Amit Board Mill**
41. **Kumar Board Mill**
42. **Sri Balaji Paper Mill Ltd.**
43. **Mukund Tube (P) Ltd.**
44. **Mohan Crystal Glass Works Ltd.**
45. **Egal Potteries Ltd.**
46. **U.P. Ceramics & Potteries Ltd.**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Name of The Industry</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
		47. Doon Synthetic & Chemical
		48. Dewan Recliam Rubber
		49. Modi Paint & Varnish
		50. Radhu Industries, Murad Nagar
		51. Rituraj Textile Ltd.
		52. Jaina Times Industries
		53. Mascot India Ltd.
		54. Dwarika Nath Steel
		55. Modern Steel (P) Ltd.
		56. Chaudhary Hammer (P) Ltd.
		57. Reinz Talbros
		58. Three Star Paper Mill
		59. Brahmani Paper Mill
		60. Surya Processors
		61. Arti Steel Rolling Mills
		62. Radeint Wire
		63. Rathi Ispat Ltd.
		64. Friends Engg. Co.
		65. Vijay Fertilizers (P) Ltd.

(b) A time-bound programme has been given for installation of pollution control devices to those units which are not having the same. Prosecutions have been launched against the other defaulting units.

[English]

Working Group on Tribal Development

6015. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Working Group on tribal development set up by the Planning Commission for the Eighth Plan has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations regarding Scheduled Areas, administration, allocation and implementation thereof;

(c) whether other Government Depart-

ments have also identified the problems and provided funds for Tribal Sub-Plan areas in their Working Group Reports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Representatives of other concerned Central Ministries/Departments were members of the Working Group on Development and Welfare of Schedule Tribes. The Working Group in its report to the Planning Commission reviewed and recommended the current policy regarding role of Central Ministries in quantifying, adapting and implementing programmes for welfare and development of Schedule Tribes be continued in the Eighth Plan period. It opined that it was necessary that a coordinated view of the efforts made by each Ministry is also taken from time to time.

STATEMENT

<i>Item</i>	<i>Main Recommendations</i>
1	2

Schedule Areas

The Fifth Schedule imposes a special responsibility on the Governor for peace and good Government of Scheduled areas.

No formal interpretation has been made yet as to what constitutes 'peace and good government' in the context of tribal areas. Besides Regulations Governing land transactions and money lending etc., 'peace and good Government' also requires providing and administrative structure in tribal areas which is within the comprehension of the people and which is responsive to them.

It is time for the Centre to consider giving directions to the States for framing regulations on administration and for ensuring peace and good Government of these areas.

Even though it is not provided in the Constitution, the report of the

*Item**Main Recommendations*

1

2

Governor or a gist of it must be placed before the Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) for comments.

The recommendations of the Tribes Advisory Council, which are not accepted and implemented by the State, must be placed before the Chief Minister for a decision.

Administration

There would be practical difficulty in implementation of recommendation for separate cadres to administer tribal areas. Instead, it would be better to have earmarked officers in the main cadre who could be posted to these areas. Besides additional allowances these officers could be given promotion on these posts.

Taking note of the growth in administration from the State to the project areas it was felt that there was a need to take a careful look at the role and function of Secretary incharge of tribal welfare.

The Secretary Tribal Development should preferably be of the rank of Principal Secretary to the State Government.

Administrative integration at the ITDPs level under which there is a clear and distinctly direct line of command has been recommended in a study of ITDPs.

The working Group expressed agreement with this and felt that Andhra Pradesh model is more or less designed on the same pattern.

Administrative integration at the ITDPs level under which there is a clear and distinctly direct line of command has been recommended in a study of ITDPs.

The Working Group expressed agreement with this and felt that Andhra Pradesh model is more or less designed on the same pattern.

It was noted with some concern the fact that difficult terrain, low population density and the flow of additional funds from SCA imposed a greater burden on the BDOs and other block staff, particularly VLWs in TSP areas. The Working Group recommended that the TSP States made larger use of the scheme for strength-

em

Main Recommendations

1

2

ening of blocks being implemented by the Department of Rural Development.

Allocation

Even though Tribal Sub Plan is a plan within the State Plan and each department has a responsibility for providing funds for development of schedule Tribes, the present approach on quantification of funds by sectoral departments requires a new direction.

It would be better to earmark a portion of outlay from the State Plan and place it with the Tribal Development Department of the State, which may in turn allocate, to the sectoral departments looking to the plans/schemes prepared by them for the development of Scheduled Tribes.

It was of the view that unless systems are created, which are capable of giving protection to tribal people, the economic development programmes may not succeed. The investments in tribal areas, however, well planned and however, massive these may be, will only add to the miseries of tribal people if they are not provided proper protection umbrella.

It was felt that there was strong concomitant need for stringent implementation of protective laws to ensure that the benefits of economic development are not taken away from the tribals.

The quantum of funds to be earmarked under the TSP of the State/UT should be calculated on the basis of (i) a base percentage of the total state/UT plan equal to the percentage of the ST population in the state/UT to total State/UT population PLUS (ii) a compensatory percentage to the total State Plan to take care of the relative disparity between the population of STs and the size of the TSP area. This compensatory percentage should be subject to a minimum of 3% of the State/UT plan.

The Working Group review the current norms for allocation of Special Central Assistance to the TSP States/UTs and found these to be fair and equitable. It reiterated the recommendation of the Working Group on Tribal Development during the VII plan for utilising about 25% of the SCA as an incentive to be given to States excelling in tribal development.

Implementation

Though the TSP strategy has yielded results, these are not

<i>Item</i>	<i>Main Recommendations</i>
1	2
	<p>commensurate with both the expectations and the investments made so far.</p> <p>That to the extent possible, programmes for creation of income generating assets with a combination of loan and subsidy should be funded under IRDP and only the balance funded from SCA.</p> <p>That the family cards already introduced under the names 'Vikas Patrika' should be compulsorily issued and maintained in respect of ST beneficiaries.</p> <p>That organisations of ST beneficiaries should be established and involved in the implementation of IRDP and other family-oriented, income generating schemes.</p> <p>That IRDP districts should be given priority in selection under the Scheme 'Development of Women and children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)'</p>

[*Translation*]

Robot

6016. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether Robot is being used in any of the Government undertaking workshops, factory or administrative Institutions and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any Robot has been manufactured or is being manufactured in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any institution or industrial unit has sought permission for manufactur-

ing Robots; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Robots are being used for the assembly of electronics circuits and manufacturing of TV Picture Tubes by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Bangalore. This is an intergrated system which provides automation using Robots.

Robots are also used for handling radio active materials in nuclear plants and at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

(b) to (d). Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent for the manufacture of Robots/Robotic

equipment have been issued to the following organisations:

- M/s. BHEL, Bangalore
- M/s. ASEA Ltd., Bangalore
- M/s. Kirloskar Ltd., Bangalore
- M/s. Sieflex Ltd., Madras
- M/s. HMT Ltd., Bangalore.

M/s Sieflex Ltd.. Madras has started manufacturing Robots for welding purposes.

[*English*]

I.A.F. Helicopter Service to Kargil and Zanskar in Jammu and Kashmir

6017. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether Defence Ministry had agreed in June, 1989 to start MI-17 helicopter service to Kargil and Zanskar in Jammu and Kashmir for civilians through the good offices of the IAF with certain conditions to be fulfilled by the State Government, and

(b) if so, the reasons for not starting the Helicopter service so far and when the said service is expected to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJA RAMANNA): (a) It was agreed in principle to provide a Helicopter service to certain far

flung and inaccessible areas in Jammu and Kashmir for about 7 months from November, 1989 to June, 1990.

(b) The State Government was advised in November, 1989 of the facilities/conditions required from them at the helipads. State Government's response has just been received and further action is underway for starting the service.

Irrigation Schemes of Gujarat Pending Clearance

6018. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) the details of irrigation schemes of Gujarat Government pending before Union Government for want of clearance in view of forest lands coming under submergence; and

(b) if so, the likely time by which the proposals submitted by the Gujarat Government will be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Three proposal of Irrigation Schemes received from Government of Gujarat under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are pending with the Central Government. Details of these proposals and their present position is as shown in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Forest area involved (in ha.)</i>	<i>Present position</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Construction of Mena Minor Canal of Bhadar Irrigation Scheme.	Panchmahal	0.4624	Essential details have been sought from State Government on 9.4.90. Reply from State Government is awaited.
2.	Construction of Galkund dam.	Dangs	1.58	Essential details have been sought from State Government on 10.4.90. Reply from State Government is awaited.
3.	Construction of Ranoli Branch Canal of Narmada Irrigation Project.	Baroda	0.121	Proposal received from State Government on 27.3.90 and is under process.

Technology Missions

6019. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) the details of the technology mission launched during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the main objectives of launching these missions;

(c) the amount spent on each mission in the Seventh Five Year Plan and the achievement made under each programme so far;

(d) whether Government propose to earmark funds for those programmes in the Eighth Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). During the 7th Five Year Plan seven technology missions have been launched. Main objectives of these missions along with amount spent on each of them and also the achievements made during the 7th Five year Plan are as follows:

Technology Mission on Oilseeds:

To accelerate self-reliance, self sufficiency and reduce imports in the case of edible oils.

Amount Spent— Rs. 170 crores

Achievements:

Import of edible oil during recent years have been substantially cut down due to improvement in oilseed produc-

tion. From the level of 18.2 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 the import of edible oil has been brought down to 3.7 lakh tonne during 1988-89.

National Drinking Water Mission

To provide all residual problem villages (numbering 137155) with safe drinking water facilities.

Amount Spent— Rs. 170 crores

Achievement:

Except about 6358 hardcore problem villages which are likely to spill over to the 8th Plan all other problem villages have been covered fully or partially by the end of the 7th Plan.

National Literacy Mission:

Imparting national literacy to 80 million adult illiterates in the age group of 15-35 years by 1995.

Amount Spent— Rs. 171.3 crore

Achievement:

A major programme has been launched to meet the said targets.

Telecommunication Mission:

Improving customer's satisfaction at a fast pace, to focus attention on aspects like quality of service, and improved accessibility to telecommunication facilities in both rural and urban areas.

Amount Spent:

Activities of mission on better communications are an integral part of the Action Plan of the Deptt. of Telecom-

munications. **No Separate allocation was made for the mission activities.**

Achievement:

Telephone fault rate per 100 stations per month reduced to 16.37% from 35% in 1986. Telex fault rate per 100 stations per month reduced to 21.09% in 1990 from 62% in 1986. district headquarters cover for STD increased to 332 in 1990 from 192 in 1986. Manual trunk efficiency increased to 82% in 1990 from 73% in 1986. Percentage delivery of telegram within 12 days —light hours between 500 large stations increased to 84.3% in 1990 from 29% in 1986.

Technology Mission on Dairy Development:

To accelerate the pace of increasing rural income and employment through dairy development, while consolidating the achievements of the cooperative dairy section and increasing milk

production.

Amount Spent — Rs. 1 crore

Achievement:

Detailed district Action Plans for each district are being worked out and implemented, to achieve the objective at field level.

National Immunization Mission:

To reduce morbidity and mortality due to Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis and Measles among infants and to achieve self-sufficiency in production of vaccine required for this programme.

Amount Spent — Rs. 144 crore

Achievement:

Average estimated coverage level of immunization for various vaccines increased as follows:

DPT (Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus)	:	Increased to 72.3% in 89-90 from 41% in 1985-86
OPV (Poliomyelitis)	:	To 71.5% in 1989-90 from 35.7% in 1985-86
BCG (Tuberculosis)	:	To 80.4% in 1989-90 from 28.8% in 1985-86
Measles	:	To 59% in 1989-90 from 55% in 1988-89
TT (PW)	:	To 57.8% in 1989-90 from 40% in 1985-86

National Mission on Wasteland Development:

To meet to need for a more broad

based and multi-disciplinary approach to deal with the serious challenges of land degradation and deforestation facing the country.

Amount Spent— Rs. 68 crore
(1989-90)

(d) and (e).

Technology Mission on Oilseeds

Mission's activities will continue during the 8th Plan. For the first year 1990-91 a modest allocation of Rs. 10 crore has been proposed.

National Drinking Water Mission

For covering residual problem villages, mission's activities will continue during the 8th Plan. A sum of Rs. 106 crore has been provided in the budget for the year 1990-91.

National Literacy Mission

An outlay of Rs. 1637 crore has been proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan.

Telecommunication Mission

No separate allocation has been made. The mission will continue as a part of the programme of the Department of Telecommunications.

Technology Mission on Dairy Development

The proposed outlay for the 8th Plan is on the order of Rs. 70 crore.

National Immunization Mission

Estimated 8th Plan projection broadly accepted by the Planning Commission is of the order of Rs. 547 crore.

National Mission on Wasteland Development

The 8th Plan allocations are in the

process of being finalised for the year 1990-91. A budget provision of Rs. 85 crore has been made.

Forest Land in Kerala

6020. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) the actual forest cover in Kerala at present;

(b) whether it is below the minimum required level of green cover;

(c) whether a large area of non-forest areas is included in the record of forest land in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this has caused problems to the people who had settled on this land many decades ago; and

(f) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) According to the study conducted by Forest Survey of India using Satellite Imagery the extent of forest cover in Kerala during the year 1985-87 was 10149 sq. Kms. which is 26.1% of the geographical areas of the state.

(b) The National Forest Policy 1988 stipulates that one third of the total land areas of the country should be under forest or tree cover; clearly, there will be variation in the percentage between different parts of the country.

(c) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

UGC Assistance to Universities of Bihar

6021. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 19 March, 1990 to SQ No. 81 Reg. UGC grants to Bihar Universities and Colleges and state:

(a) the reasons for releasing only one-fifth of the total approved allocation to K.S. Sanskrit University of Darbhanga, the only Sanskrit University in Bihar, and whether any increase is proposed during the current year;

(b) the present position with regard to grant to the six new Universities announced by the previous Government of Bihar;

(c) whether University Grants Commission has laid down any criteria regarding a time-bound academic session, examinations, results, teaching and total ban on individual tuitions by teachers of affiliated and recognised colleges: and

(d) if so, the position in regard to its implementation by various Universities in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AN MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, it had approved an allocation, of Rs. 72.62 lakhs for the K.S. Sanskrit university, Darbhanga for the Seventh Plan, of which grants amounting to Rs. 19 lakhs were released. The allocation of grants was mainly for building,

books and journals, equipment and for appointment of staff. UGC gives 100% grants for books, journals and equipment. Grants for buildings are on a sharing basis, and grants for staff are released on the condition that the State Government/University will take over the responsibility of maintenance of staff after the end of the Plan period. UGC has informed that while most of the grants for books, journals and equipment have been released, it has not been possible to release full grants for buildings because of inability of the State Government to meet the matching contribution. Grants for appointment of staff has not been released for want of concurrence of State Government to take over future liability. UGC has informed that they will release further grants during the current year if the above conditions are fulfilled.

(b): The University Grants Commission has not received any proposal from the State Government for financial assistance for these universities.

(c) and (d). The University Grants Commission has recently circulated guidelines of a model academic calendar to be followed by universities. These guidelines indicate the time-frame for the beginning of the academic year, last date for admissions, dates by which examinations should be completed and results should be declared. The academic calendar is required to be implemented from the academic session of 1990-91. UGC has also formulated a code of professional ethics which has been circulated to all the universities/colleges. The code provides that teachers should refrain from undertaking any other employment and commitment including private tuitions and coaching classes which are likely to interfere with their professional responsibilities.

Allocation to Maharashtra For 1990-91

6022. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the sector-wise details of amount allocated to Maharashtra for its Annual Plan of 1990-91; and

(b) the percentage increase in the Plan outlay in comparison to that the last year?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The annual Plan 1990-91 of Maharashtra has been fixed at Rs. 2450 crores with sectoral break-up as shown in the statement enclosed. This is 3.30% higher than the revised approved outlay of Rs. 2371.67 crores for 1989-90.

STATEMENT

Annual Plan 1990-91—Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	(Rs. lakhs)	Agreed outlay
1	2	3	
1.	Agriculture and Allied Activities		
	Crop Husbandry	2415	
	Soil and Water Conservation	1022	
	Animal Husbandry	800	
	Dairy Development	800	
	Fisheries	425	
	Forestry and Wild Life	3708	
	Food, Storage and Warehousing	30	
	Agricultural Research and Education	800	

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Agreed outlay
1	2	3
	Agriculture Financial Institutions	200
	Cooperation	4000
	<u>Total: (1)</u>	<u>14200</u>
2.	Rural Development	
	<i>Special Programme for Rural Development</i>	
	a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	3440
	b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	750
	c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	50
	<i>Rural Employment</i>	
	a) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	4325
	b) Other Programmes (Employment Guarantee Scheme)	18375

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Agreed outlay
1	2	3
	Land Reforms	
	Other Rural Development Programmes:	
	a) Community Development and Panchayats	75
	b) Share capital to Regional Rural Development Banks	15
	<u>Total: (2)</u>	<u>27100</u>
3.	Special Area Programmes	
	Wardha Plan	200
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	
	Major and Medium Irrigation	31000
	Minor Irrigation	10702
	Command Area Development Programmes	4500*

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Agreed outlay
1	2	3
	Flood Control (Inc. anti-sea erosion etc.)	30
	<u>Total: (4)</u>	<u>46232</u>
5.	Energy	
	Power	69900
	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	100
	<u>Total: (5)</u>	<u>70000</u>
6.	<i>Industries and Minerals</i>	
	Village and Small Industries	2830
	Industries (Other than Village and Small Industries)	5070
	Weights and Measures	—
	Mining	100
	<u>Total: (6)</u>	<u>8000</u>

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Agreed outlay
1	2	3
7.	Transport	
	Ports and Light Houses	150
	Shipping	—
	Civil Aviation	100
	Roads and Bridges	9650
	Road Transport	5050**
	Inland Water Transport	50
	Other Transport Services (Bombay Development)	1000
	Total: (7)	<u>16000</u>

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Agreed outlay
1	2	3
8.	<i>Communication</i>	—
9.	<i>Science Technology and Environment</i>	—
	Scientific Research (Incl. S&T) Ecology & Environment	90 78
	<u>Total: (9)</u>	<u>168</u>
10.	<i>General Economic Services</i>	
	Sectt. Economic Services	
	a) Planning Machinery	50
	b) Maharashtra Institute of Development Administration	50
	c) Installation of Computer in District Treasuries	74
	d) Felt needs programme of districts	3500
	e) Special action plan for Gidchiroli District and Selected areas of Chandrapur District	726

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Agreed outlay
1	2	3
	f) Prizes to districts under 20-Point Programme	45
	g) Sinhashta Fair	300
	Tourism	325
	Survey and Statistics	30
	Civil Supplies	—
	Total: (10)	<u>5100</u>
11.	Social Services Education	
	General Education	3500
	Technical Education	1700
	Sports and Youth Services	600
	Art and Culture	260
	Sub-Total: (Education)	<u>6060</u>

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Head/Sub-head of Development</i>	<i>Agreed outlay</i>
1	2	3
	Medical and Public Health	7356
	Water Supply and Sanitation	25529
	Housing (incl. Police Housing)	8205
	Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects)	3600
	Information and Publicity	150
	Welfare of SCs, STs and BCs	2700
	<i>Labour and Employment</i>	
	Labour and Labour Welfare	1600
	Social Security and Welfare	200
	Nutrition	500
	Other Social Services	—
	Total: (11)	55900

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Agreed outlay
1	2	3
12.	General Services	
	Stationery and Printing Public Works (incl. Jails)	2097
	Other Administrative Services Consumer Protection	3
	Total: (12)	2100
	Grant Total:	24500

* Includes Rs. 300 lakhs for Ayacut Development

** Includes Rs. 50 lakhs for Motor Vehicles

**Setting up of Examination Centre of
UPSC At Nainital**

6023. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that students of hill areas in Uttar Pradesh are facing difficulties in appearing in the examinations being conducted by U.P.S.C. due to location of examination centres at distant places;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up an examination centre of U.P.S.C. at Nainital in view of the problems faced by the students; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). At present, the union Public Service Commission are having two regular centres in the State of Uttar Pradesh at Allahabad and Lucknow for examinations conducted by them to cater to the candidates from this State. This arrangement has been found to be adequate. Presently, there is no proposal to open a centre at Nainital.

[*English*]

Border Area Development Programme

6024. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Home Department has diverted amount to Human Resource Development

for educational Developments in Border Areas;

(b) if so, the total amount diverted; and

(c) the amount spent on various schemes for development programmes in Border Areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). No amount was diverted by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education. However, the position is that an outlay of Rs. 200.00 crores had been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the Border Area Development Programme. In 1986-87, which was the first year of the implementation of the programme (second year of the Seventh Plan), the programme was implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the three border States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab, in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Committee of Secretaries. From 1987-88 onwards, the implementation of the programme was transferred to the Department of Education to re-orient the programme so as to concentrate on education in the border areas; and necessary provision for it was made in the annual plans of the Department. It was intended that the programme would henceforth be confined to 'education', which is a critical input for the development of border areas. The emphasis is laid under the programme on overall human resource development.

The provision made in the annual plans of the Department of Education, yearwise was as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

1987-88	25.00
1988-89	45.50
1989-90	50.00
Total	120.50

(c) The amounts released to the State Government (including voluntary organisations) for various schemes/activities undertaken by them for development of border areas is given in the statement annexed.

STATEMENT

Statement showing amount released to States Under Border Area Development (Education) Programme during Last Four Years

Sl. No.	Name of the State	(Rs. in lakhs)						Total
		1986-87*	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Gujarat	1100.00	355.69	520.00	850.84	2826.53		
	Voluntary Organisations in Gujarat	—	—	—	6.31	5.31		
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	882.19	2387.53	2058.67	5328.39		
3.	Punjab	559.10	523.95	920.00	889.58	2892.63		
4.	Rajasthan	1200.00	738.17	703.72	1194.60	3836.49		
	Voluntary Organisations in Rajasthan	—	—	18.75	—	18.75		
	Total:	2859.10	2500.00	4550.00	5000.00	14909.10		

* Amount was released by Ministry of Home Affairs.

[*Translation*]

Legal Binding on SC/ST Reservation In Jobs

6025. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government propose to enact any law so as to make filling the reservation quota for SC/ST in Government services legally binding?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

[*English*]

Violation of Environmental Conditions by Hotels on Goa Beaches

6026. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether five-star hotels on Goa's beaches have been constructed in violation of the environmental conditions;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action contemplated by the Government against defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the beach resorts/hotels in Goa have violated environmental conditions.

(b) According to the Reports furnished by the State Government, violations have been committed in eight cases of beach

resorts/hotels. These violations include: constructions within 200 metres of the high tide line, extraction of sand from sandy beaches, extraction of ground water within 500 metres of the high tide line and constructions without environmental clearance.

(c) The State Government has been asked to take deterrent action against violators including demolition of unauthorised structures.

Computer Learning Programme for Traditional Indian Sciences

6027. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some requests have been received by the Government to expand the computer learning programme to include traditional Indian sciences like vedic mathematics and ayurvedic medical system etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the context in which the request has been made;

(c) whether Government propose to take some action on these requests;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The Department of Electronics has received a proposal; for computer assisted learning/teaching of Ayurveda and traditional medicines from All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. There is no specific proposal in the area of Vedic Mathematics.

(b) The objectives of the project include:

- Development of Computer assisted learning/teaching and preparation of research material in traditional medicine such as Ayurveda.
- Development of Information System for a comparative account of modern medicine and Ayurveda.
- Development of a Data base for research on medical plants/herbs.
- To provide a bi-lingual interface for the above in Hindi and English.

Proposal has been made to the Department of Electronics for purpose of funding.

(c) and (d): The proposal is under consideration.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Diploma in Tourism

6028. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Universities having Post-graduate Diploma courses in Tourism at Present; and

(b) The State-wise details of Universities where it is likely to be introduced in 1990 with number of seats thereof?

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

and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, at present, 6 universities are offering post-graduate diploma courses in Tourism. The Commission will shortly invite proposals from all universities for development assistance including starting of new courses during the 8th Plan. Decision on starting courses on Tourism can be taken only after these proposals have been received.

[*English*]

Complaints Regarding Irregularities in Purchases

6029. SHRI SUBEDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the replay given on 2 April, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 3127 regarding Board of Administration in Kendriya Bhandar and state the details of complaints regarding irregularities in purchases noticed and action taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Complaints relating to irregularities in purchases which had been brought to the notice of Government are as follows:

- 1) The entire purchases of 20.10 crores made during 1987-88 have been done by unauthorised persons from the firms and without the approval of Board of Administration.
- 2) The purchase policies were approved in the absence of elected Director of the Kendriya Bhandar.

The accounts for the year 1987-88 have been audited by the Auditors appointed by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi. No adverse comments have been made in their reports.

The revised bye-law enforced with ef-

fect from 10.4.87 have abolished the Board of Administration and necessary power to effectively carry out the day-to day management of the Society have been vested in the General Manager and Chairman. The revised bye-laws have, however, been challenged by certain elected Directors and others in the Delhi High Court and the matter is at present subjudice.

Gandhamardan Bauxite Project in Orissa

6030. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have received any report suggesting scrapping of Gandhamardan Bauxite Project in Orissa on ecological grounds: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Ministry of Environment and Forests had granted environmental clearance to this Project subject to the condition that no work on the project will be commenced till the Revised Environmental Management Plan of the Project is submitted to and approved by the Environmental Management Authority constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary in the Union Department of Mines. The Revised Environmental Management Plan has not submitted to the Environmental Management Authority so far by the Project authorities

Change in Conventional Form of Indian Map

6031. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the conventional form of the Map of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to implement the changes?

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

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

Policy for Wet Land

6032. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the Union Government's policy for the conservation of wetlands in the eastern fringe of Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): The policy of Government of India is to conserve all wetland ecosystems in the country. The responsibility for preserving the wetlands in sound condition lies mainly with the State Government concerned. The Government of India provides assistance for this purpose to selected wetlands, subject to budgetary constraints. No such proposal has been received from the Government of West Bengal.

[Translation]

Tribunals.

Objectives of Administrative Tribunal

6033. PROF. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives behind constituting the Central Administrative Tribunal and to what extent these objectives have been achieved so far;

(b) whether Government propose to expand the administrative tribunal and improve its working; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The objective behind the establishment of the Administrative Tribunals was to render speedy and inexpensive justice to the Govt. Employees in cases of service matters. Only a nominal fee of Rs. 50/- is charged from the parties concerned while filing an application in the Administrative Tribunals. The various Administrative Tribunals (CAT & SAT) have been adjudicating a large number of pending cases transferred from the various High Courts and subordinate courts in addition to fresh cases instituted. Considering that there is an ever-increasing demand for setting up of new benches of the CAT/SAT to cover organisations other than those already covered, as also the fact that the average time taken for disposal of cases is comparatively shorter, it is felt that the institution is serving the purpose for which it was set up.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Government have decided to set up additional benches of the CAT in addition to the holding of circuit sittings at various places. The procedure rules for Administrative Tribunals are also reviewed and amendments are brought about with a view to improve the working of the

Encashment of Commuted Leave

6034. DR. BÈNGALI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision for Central Government employees to avail 10 commuted leaves on full pay and 20 commuted leaves on half-pay each year;

(b) if so, whether there are large number of employees in different ministries and offices of Central Government who do not avail of this leave at all even upto the time of their retirement and they do not get any benefit for it; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide the facility to encash the commuted leave also as has been done in the case of earned leave at the time of retirement?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A Central Government Employee is credited with half-pay leave in advance in two instalments of ten days each on the first day of January and July of every calendar year. The half-pay leave can be availed on medical certificate or on private affairs as prescribed in the rules.

Commuted leave not exceeding half the amount of half-pay leave can be granted on medical certificate to a Government servant subject to certain conditions. However half-pay leave upto a maximum of 180 days may be allowed to be commuted during the entire service without production of medical certificate for undergoing an approved course of study certified to be in the public interest.

(b) Half-pay leave at the credit of employee lapses on the date of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation. The number of employees in whose cases half-

pay leave lapses on retirement is not centrally monitored.

(c) Government are not in favour of the encashment of half-pay leave at the time of retirement on superannuation.

[English]

Training for Global Technology

6035. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any concrete plan for personnel training to meet the requirement to fast changing production technology in various fields;

(b) whether these training programmes will cover all levels of personnel; and

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

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

Representation from Association of Bharat Natyam Artists

6036. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTIMALA BALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Association of Bharatnatyam artists (ABHAI) had request the Government to accord its recognition so that it could effectively pursue the problem of

performing artist and for furtherance of the cause of arts; and

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

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

(b) Neither the Department of Culture nor the Sangeet Natak Akademi have any system of according formal recognition to any art Organisation. Individual artists and Voluntary Cultural Organisations who are eligible can avail themselves of the benefits available under the various schemes and programme operated by the Department of Culture and Sangeet Natak Akademi. No formality of recognition has been prescribed for this.

Clearance to Development of Sabrimala Shrine in Kerala

6038. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for the development of Sabrimala Shrine in Kerala is Pending with the Union Government for environment clearance; and

(b) if so, when necessary clearance is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Benefit of Science and Technology Scheme for Women in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar

6039. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women benefited by the Science and Technology for Women Scheme in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar; and

(b) the number and other details of the new projects approved by the Experts Committee under the said scheme and the amount sanctioned for this scheme in 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The total number of women benefited by the Scheme on "Science and Technology for Women" in Madhya Pradesh is 828 and in Bihar, 905.

(b) Thirty eight projects were approved during 1989-90 for the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi.

The objectives of these projects range from; studies on involvement of women in Science and Technology professions, to studies on ergonomics of women in construction industries; awareness programmes on water, health and sanitation; income generation projects relating to food processing, income generation projects relating to food processing, carpentry, leaf-cup-making, electronics, rope-making, sericulture, glazed pottery, biodynamic gardening, dairy farming and rural laboratory technology. A

project on design and development of mud pressure cookers was also funded.

The total financial outlay for the scheme during 1989-90 was Rs. 70 lakhs.

Titanium Dioxide Project in Kerala

6040. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendation has been received from the State of Kerala for Central sanction and/or participation to set up a titanium dioxide project in the State; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government on this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Department of Atomic Energy has not received from the State of Kerala any request/application for Central sanction and/or participation to set up a Titanium Dioxide Project in that State.

(b) Does not arise.

Pollution Control in Rayon Industry

6042. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high-powered working group to evaluate the status of pollution control in the rayon industry has finalised its report;

(b) if so, whether the report has been submitted to the Union Government;

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(d) how many of the recommendations have been examined; and

(e) the steps being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) No working group has been set up by the Government to evaluate the status of pollution control in the rayon industry.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Women Development Corporations

6043. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the States and Union Territories where Women Development Corporations have been set up;

(b) the industrial unit started by them; and

(c) the number of women who have been employed in these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Women Development Corporations have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(b) and (c). The function of the Women Development Corporation is basically to act as a catalytic agent in identification of women entrepreneurs, preparation of shelf of viable projects, facilitating credit and marketing tie-ups etc. However, some Women Development Corporations have set up industrial units—Punjab is running 8 unit employing 410 women, Tamil Nadu is running five units, employing 343 women, Union Territory of Chandigarh is running one unit employing 12 women. The Women Development Corporations in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have not set up any industrial units. Information in this regard with reference to the Women Development Corporation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh is being collected.

CBI Cases Pending Investigation

6044. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of referred cases pending investigation by Central Bureau of Investigation as on 31 December, 1989;

(b) the number of cases referred by State Government of Kerala to Central Bureau of Investigations for investigation during 1988 and 1989;

(c) the number of cases in which investigations have been concluded; and

(d) the number of cases involving foreign funds under investigation by Central Bureau of Investigation as on 28th February, 1990?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) 1247 cases are pending investigation by CBI as on 31.12.1989.

(b) Only 2 cases have been referred by the State Government in 1988 and 1989. Investigation in both cases has been finalised.

(c) During the year 1989 investigations in 1051 cases have been finalised.

(d) 2 cases are being investigated.

[*Translation*]

**Birth Centenary Celebrations of Dr.
B.R. Ambedkar**

6045. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS
VARMA:
SHRI HET RAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to celebrate the birth centenary of Dr. Baba Sahab Ambedkar; and

(b) if so, the manner in which it will be celebrated?

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

(b) The Centenary will be celebrated at the National level in a befitting manner as has been the practice in similar cases of celebration of the Centenaries of other distinguished citizens of India.

[*English*]

Ban on Advertisements of Baby Milk foods in Radio and T.V.

6046. SHRI KALP NATH RAI:
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have banned advertisements relating to baby milk foods in its media-Radio and Television, with a view to encouraging breast feeding for babies and discouraging the use of artificial milk for babies; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The information and Broadcasting Ministry have decided that advertisements for baby foods can be accepted by AIR and Doordarshan so long as the manufacturers and distributors of these products do not promote them as being suitable for use as partial or total substitutes for breast milk. Each proposal is required to be examined on its own merit before final acceptance.

Freight Equalisation Policy

6047. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government has made a strong plea for scrapping of the freight equalisation policy as industries in West Bengal had to bear a higher raw material supply compared to their counter-parts

elsewhere in the country;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in taking the decisions?

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

(b) and (c). Government had accepted in principle the Pande Committee Report (80) for phased abolition of freight equalisation scheme subject to subsidisation of transports for remote, inaccessible and isolated areas. However, representations were received from a number of States against abolition of freight equalisation scheme since that would put them into a disadvantageous position. In April, 1986, Government decided to refer the issue to the National Development Council for a decision. The decision is awaited.

[*Translation*]

Comprehensive Cultural Schemes in Rajasthan

6048. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ten more comprehensive cultural schemes were to be prepared in relation to National Heritage Projects under the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether these schemes were prepared:

(c) whether the programme to develop necessary facilities under the scheme in Ajmer district in Rajasthan was also given top priority in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details of the schemes finalised?

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

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

[*English*]

Courses in Indira Gandhi National Open University

6049. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:
SHRI LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the courses being offered by the Indira Gandhi National Open University;

(b) the total enrollment this year for different courses by that University;

(c) the new courses proposed to be offered by that University in the coming academic years;

(d) the details of study centres established by that University in different parts of the country; and

(e) number of study centres proposed to be opened during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DE-

PARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open

University (IGNOU), the academic programmes being offered by it and the enrolment in these during 1989-90 is as follows:

<i>Name of Programme</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>
1	2
Bachelor in Library and Information Science	1522
Bachelor's Degree Programme (BDP 10+2)	4541
Bachelor's Preparatory Programme (BDP Non 10+2)	12525
Diploma in Management (DIM)	6613
Advanced Diploma in Management (ADM)	1520
Specialisation Diploma in Management (SDM)	540
Diploma in Distance Education (DDE)	1207
Diploma in Creative Writing in English (DCE)	426
Certificate Course in Food and Nutrition (CFN)	2025

(c) The University plans introduction of the following academic programmes during 1990-91:

1. Diploma in Management (Module IV)
2. Diploma in Higher Education
3. Diploma in Rural Development
4. Diploma in Nutrition & Health Education
5. Diploma in Early Child Care & Education
6. Diploma in Creative Writing in Hindi

7. Diploma in Materials Management
8. Diploma in Financial Management
9. Diploma in Human Resources Management
10. Bachelor of Sciences
11. Bachelor of Information (Module I)

However, the actual introduction of programmes will depend upon the availability of funds, advance preparation of course materials, etc.

(d) The details of Study Centres established by the IGNOU in different parts of the

country are given in the attached statement.

1990-91 provides for establishment of 20 new Study Centres.

(e) The Annual Plan of IGNOU for

STATEMENT

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Study Centres</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Andhra Pradesh	8
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	2
Bihar	6
Goa	1
Gujarat	6
Haryana	7
Himachal Pradesh	4
Jammu & Kashmir	2
Karnataka	4
Kerala	3
Madhya Pradesh	9
Maharashtra	10
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	2
Mizoram	1
Nagaland	1
Orissa	9
Punjab	1

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Study Centres</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Rajasthan	6
Tamil Nadu	5
Uttar Pradesh	17
West Bengal	5
Tripura	1
Sikkim	1
<i>UNION TERRITORY</i>	
Chandigarh	1
Delhi	16
Lakshadweep	1
Andaman & Nicobar Island	1
Pondicherry	1

[*Translation*]

**Amount Allocated to U.P. to Combat
Pollution**

6050. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Uttar
Pradesh for combating environment pollu-
tion and for conservation of forests during
the last three years;

(b) whether the entire amount was
utilised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-
ESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-
TATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) The total amount allocated to Uttar
Pradesh for combating environment pollu-
tion and for conservation of forests during
the last three years is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount Allocated (Rs. in crores)</i>
1987-88	103.47
1988-89	129.54
1989-90	78.85

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The main reasons for under-utilisation were as follows:

- i) Due to severe drought conditions in the country during 1987-88, the new plantation programme for which allocation was made, could not be taken up.
- ii) Economy measures taken by the Government.

Knowledge of Hindi

6051. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the people knowing:

- i) only Hindi;
- ii) Hindi as well as English and regional language;
- iii) only English;
- iv) only regional language: and

(b) the names of States where rapid propagation of Hindi language is taking place and achievements made about the use of Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking States during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Statements I to III giving information in respect of items (i), (iii) and (iv) are attached. Information in respect of item (ii) is not available with the Office of the Registrar General, India.

(b) Various schemes/programmes for propagation and use of Hindi all over India in general and non-Hindi speaking States in particular, were implemented during the last three years. Significant achievements are:

1. Appointment of 3066 Hindi teachers in schools at primary to higher secondary levels under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of appointment of Hinditeachers in Non-Hindi speaking States.
2. Training of 2800 Hindi teachers by 31 Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges, with Central funding to the extent of 75% of approved expenditure in the case of voluntary organisations and 100% in the case of State Governments which run these colleges.
3. One hundred and sixty voluntary organisations engaged in propagating and promoting use of Hindi through Hindi teaching centres, Vidyalayas, Mahavidyalayas, libraries, reading rooms, typing and shorthand centres, publication of Hindi books/ magazines/journals, organisation of seminars and conferences, etc. These voluntary organisations were funded by Government of India to the extent of 75% of approved expenditure for the purpose. According to informa-

- tion received from these organisations including through Akhil Bharatiya Hindi Sanstha Sangh, about 30 lakh students/persons were benefited.
4. Training of 419 Hindi teachers by the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra.
 5. Teaching of Hindi through correspondence courses by the Central Hindi Directorate with benefit for 45,361 persons.
 6. Distribution of 95,270 books valued at Rs. 30.37 lakhs to various libraries and other institutions.
 7. Support provided by Central Hindi Directorate in propagation and use of Hindi by bringing out seven bilingual, seven tri-lingual and one multi-

lingual dictionaries in Hindi and other Indian languages.

8. Support provided through the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology in the propagation and use of Hindi through its on-going programmes for evolving technical terminologies in different disciplines, production of definitional dictionary, production of university level books in Hindi, identification of Pan-indian technical terms, conduct of terminological workshops/orientation programmes.

States where rapid propagation of Hindi language took place were Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur Mizoram, Maharashtra and Orissa.

STATEMENT - I

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>India/State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Hindi</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	INDIA	26,45,14,117
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,18,358
2.	Assam	—
3.	Bihar	5,54,71,663
4.	Gujarat	7,46,659
5.	Haryana	1,14,92,824
6.	Himachal Pradesh	37,97,702
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	10,37,116

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>India/State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Hindi</i>
1	2	3
8	Karnataka	6,94,374
9.	Kerala	16,466
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4,38,07,729
11.	Maharashtra	43,13,721
12.	Manipur	13,574
13	Meghalaya	29,323
14.	Nagaland	33,037
15.	Orissa	6,14,274
16.	Punjab	25,49,098
17	Rajasthan	3,00,32,409
18.	Sikkim	16,987
19	Tamil Nadu	—
20.	Tripura	33,332
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9,96,78,891
22.	West Bengal	36,27,298
<i>Union Territories</i>		
1.	A & N Islands	31,341
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32,318
3.	Chandigarh	2,49,721
4.	D. & N Haveli	2,107
5.	Delhi	47,37,092

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>India/State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Hindi</i>
1	2	3
6.	Goa, Darn & Diu	25,417
7.	Lakshadweep	140
8	Mizoram	9,586
9	Pondicherry	1,560

NOTE.

1. The figures exclude Assam as no Census was taken there due to disturbed conditions prevailing at the time of Census
2. The figures exclude Tamil Nadu as the same in respect of this state are not available with the Registrar General India
3. The figures are provisional and based on 1981 Census as per information collected from the Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

STATEMENT -II

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>India/State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>Hindi</i>
1	2	3
	INDIA	2,02,440
1	Andhra Pradesh	11,455
2.	Assam	—
3.	Bihar	4,910
4.	Gujarat	3,581
5.	Haryana	675
6.	Himachal Pradesh	475
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	809

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>India/State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Hindi</i>
1	2	3
8.	Karnataka	19,818
9	Kerala	4,649
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5,677
11	Maharashtra	1,03,814
12	Manipur	196
13	Meghalaya	495
14	Nagaland	429
15.	Orissa	2,096
16	Punjab	1,764
17	Rajasthan	2,866
18.	Sikkim	43
19	Tamil Nadu	—
20.	Tripura	120
21	Uttar Pradesh	7,021
22	West Bengal	21,232
	<i>Union Territories</i>	
1.	A & N Islands	84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	124
3.	Chandigarh	715
4.	D. & N Haveli	38
5.	Delhi	5,142

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>India/State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Hindi</i>
1	2	3
6.	Goa, Damn & Diu	3,831
7.	Lakshadweep	6
8.	Mizoram	59
9.	Pondicherry	316

NOTE:

1. The figures exclude Assam as no Census was taken there due to disturbed conditions prevailing at the time of Census.
2. The figures exclude Tamil Nadu as the same in respect of this state are not available with the Registrar General, India.
3. The figures are provisional and based on 1981 Census as per information collected from the Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

STATEMENT-III

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Assamese	Bengali	Gujarati	Kannada	Kashmiri	Malayalam	Marathi
1.	2.	3	4	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	INDIA	79,950	51,298,319	33,063,267	25,697,146	3,176,975	25,700,705	49,452,922
1.	Andhra Pradesh	692	20,210	41,736	503,351	164	53,422	451,982
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	977	2,224,52	25,977	2,266	132	17,555	9,809
4.	Gujarat	467	10,371	30,817,185	11,715	347	35,894	413,6
5.	Haryana	266	5,656	1,233	654	1,339	5,229	2,309
6.	Himachal Pradesh	115	1,301	395	307	50,950	1,215	1,324
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	233	1,942	332	377	3,130,870	2,447	1,427
8.	Karnataka	616	12,133	38,506	24,046,196	164	626,240	1,465,847
9.	Kerala	129	1,488	5,862	68,213	35	24,429,133	24,576
10.	Madhya Pradesh	858	208,716	188,997	8,234	670	69,875	1,222,581

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>India/State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>Assamese</i>	<i>Bengali</i>	<i>Gujarati</i>	<i>Kannada</i>	<i>Kashmiri</i>	<i>Malayalam</i>	<i>Marathi</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>	<i>9.</i>
11.	Maharashtra	695	97,542	1,706,832	998,307	1,514	247,638	45,439,086
12.	Manipur	575	19,393	47	87	14	1,041	640
13.	Meghalaya	25,755	118,874	78	145	12	1,601	477
14.	Nagaland	11,925	27,211	357	93	29	3,572	136
15.	Orissa	236	399,226	16,395	2,236	45	16,167	3,503
16.	Punjab	473	4,275	2,210	274	1,156	3,847	2,985
17.	Rajasthan	738	16,071	50,134	1,598	1,027	17,372	16,569
18.	Sikkim	88	2,098	68	20	13	800	97
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Tripura	621	1,418,920	752	77	23	569	88
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,752	153,415	7,156	6,751	2,097	12,631	11,265

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Assamese	Bengali	Gujarati	Kannada	Kashmiri	Malayalam	Marathi
1.	2.	3.	4	5	6.	7	8.	9.
22.	West Bengal	3,103	46,347,935	39,247	1,594	272	15,808	12,842
<i>Union Territories</i>								
1.	A & N Islands	40	44,506	155	261	5	19,952	448
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27,339	46,174	169	99	61	3,159	686
3.	Chandigarh	133	1,902	625	243	888	2,105	782
4	D & N haveli	—	24	22,031	100	—	276	5,155
5	Delhi	1,371	68,763	18,441	6,238	5,031	35,200	16,750
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	125	1,377	77,603	36,772	36	10,419	347,269
7.	Lakshadweep	—	4	2	24	—	33,908	5
8.	Mizoram	627	43,707	22	70	23	1,942	126
9.	Pondicherry	1	573	820	844	8	31,688	461

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Oriya	Punjabi	Sanskrit	Sindhi	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu
1	2	9.	10	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	INDIA	23,021,528	19,611,199	6,106	2,044,389	3,802,995	50,624,611	34,941,435
1.	Andhra Pradesh	223,304	20,457	85	10,060	682,852	45,146,977	4,297,546
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	379,866	107,510	1,745	5,299	18,431	38,795	7,286,870
4.	Gujarat	8,976	38,020	104	745,182	25,734	33,100	643,926
5.	Haryana	1,765	1,156,049	153	487	4,458	1,918	233,343
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,097	254,651	77	85	525	559	13,569
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,506	169,965	64	58	1,288	928	6,315
8.	Karnataka	4,842	11,135	882	12,107	1,416,660	3,096,143	3,610,636
9.	Kerala	316	2,090	882	12,107	607,878	60,727	12,350
10.	Madhya Pradesh	595,714	197,330	350	808,182	35,507	145,305	1,206,385

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	1	2	9.	10	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
		Oriya	Punjabi	Sanskrit	Sindhi	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu		
11.	Maharashtra	13,882	193,253	559	555,480	318,005	984,965	4,582,624		
12.	Manipur	149	1,809	1	1	1,966	214	143		
13.	Meghalaya	546	3,776	—	257	390	377	2,171		
14.	Nagaland	1,705	1,472	1	17	464	464	1,108		
15.	Orissa	21,590,286	21,559	60	2,395	9,977	624,857	386,857		
16.	Punjab	1,187	14,146,581	139	512	3,767	2,121	34,189		
17.	Rajasthan	5,820	1,637,153	278	305,713	8,263	5,320	64,565		
18.	Sikkim	133	544	—	47	169	194	1,917		
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
20.	Tripura	15,442	494	15	—	208	2,033	88		
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3,256	580,743	1,166	49,660	8,092	6,434	10,208,084		

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Oriya	Punjabi	Sanskrit	Sindhi	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu
1	2	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
22.	West Bengal	157,182	75,626	170	5,327	24,896	105,527	1,331,022
<i>Union Territories</i>								
1.	A & N Islands	203	3,316	1	13	29,245	19,208	2,109
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,599	1,948	—	22	756	967	502
3.	Chandigarh	322	182,635	1	218	3,691	912	3,118
4.	D & N Haveli	1	33	—	72	88	151	342
5.	Delhi	4,171	800,104	207	40,770	57,252	16,025	367,458
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	893	2,122	6	462	4,731	6,274	29,263
7.	Lakshadweep	6	6	—	1	45	25	28

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Oriya	Punjabi	Sanskrit	Sindhi	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu
1	2	9.	10.	11	12	13.	14.	15.
8.	Mizoram	151	732	1	4	357	236	5341
9.	Pondicherry	158	86	1	77	537,300	24,755	4,376

- Note:**
1. The figures exclude Assam as no Census was taken there due to disturbed conditions prevailing at the time of Census.
 2. The figures exclude Tamil Nadu as the same in respect of this state are not available with the Registrar General, India
 3. The figures are provisional and based on 1981 Census as per information collected from the Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi

[English]

Afforestation Programme in Aravalli Hills and Himalayan Region

6052. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various kinds of afforestation programme implemented in Aravali Hills and Himalayan region during the Seventh Plan:

(b) whether Government have made any review of the implementation of these programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) During the Seventh Plan period (1985-90), the afforestation and tree planting activities have been carried out on community and panchayat lands, roadsides, canalsides, railsides, private farm lands and degraded forest lands under various Central and State Plan schemes, including the Externally Aided Social Forestry Projects, Rural Employment Programme, Desert Development Programme, Drought Prone Areas Development Programme, etc.

(b) and (c). Regular review and monitoring of the programme implementation under different schemes is carried out by the concerned Central/States agency. Overall, it can be said that the ecologically fragile areas, including the Aravallis and the Himalayas, have not received the attention they deserve. The restructured Wastelands

Development Programme aims at addressing this need, depending on the resources which become available in the Eighth Plan period.

Centrally Sponsored Social forestry Schemes

6053. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) since when the social forestry programmes as a centrally sponsored scheme in different States were introduced, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated to each State in Seventh Plan, targets fixed and achievement made against them;

(c) whether any external assistance for this scheme was received; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme entitled "Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations" was introduced in 1980. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, this scheme was in operation in selected districts covering all the States. The State-wise targets/achievements and outlays during the Seventh Plan are given in the statement.

(c) No external assistance has been received for this scheme.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Statement showing State-wise total Physical Financial Achievement/Expenditures under Rural Fuelwood Plantation Scheme from 1985-86 to 1989-90

Sl. No.	State	Central Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Central Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	Target Plantation* ha.	Achievement Plantation** ha.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	570.00	449.36	20480.00	13260.00
2.	Assam	500.00	538.38	20223.00	18953.00
3.	Bihar	847.00	711.35	40399.50	37641.00
4.	Gujarat	485.00	418.57	17839.00	12437.00
5.	Haryana	330.00	315.81	11750.00	8150.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	415.00	406.41	15854.00	12741.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	200.00	113.16	6307.00	4959.00
8.	Karnataka	520.00	436.48	12255.00	9981.00
9.	Kerala	340.00	153.24	15644.00	6762.00

Sl. No.	State	Central Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Central Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	Target Plantation* ha.	Achievement Plantation** ha.
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	870.00	684.00	31350.00	25633.00
11.	Maharashtra	274.00	199.01	4451.00	3269.00
12.	Manipur	260.00	324.56	15225.00	11070.00
13.	Meghalaya	280.00	208.78	11643.00	10426.00
14.	Nagaland	380.00	332.98	27360.00	25130.00
15.	Orissa	630.00	708.99	39853.00	26909.00
16.	Punjab	495.00	586.45	21405.00	18393.00
17.	Rajasthan	680.00	567.92	29022.00	24990.00
18.	Sikkim	190.00	127.06	5300.00	4430.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	456.00	321.40	19712.00	14972.00
20.	Tripura	275.00	222.10	12300.00	9789.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Central Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Central Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>	<i>Target Plantation* ha.</i>	<i>Achievement Plantation** ha.</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Uttar Pradesh	970.00	865.32	32576.00	25251.00
22.	West Bengal	240.00	137.95	6931.00	5287.00
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	95.00	79.01	1145.00	885.00
24.	Mizoram	350.00	335.33	17747.00	14675.00
25.	Goa	100.00	38.60	2110.00	1710.00

* Does not include seedling distribution.

** Achievement figures for 1989-90 . not yet available.

Study on Air Pollution in Delhi

6055. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been undertaken on the acute air pollution in Delhi, by Government or by any other institution;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to set up any committee for suggesting measures to control air pollution in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the air quality survey, the air pollution levels in Delhi are by and large within the prescribed standards. While the levels of Sulphur Dioxide and oxides of nitrogen are well within the limits, the particulate matter is occasionally on the higher side. This is due to the natural dusty conditions and industrial activities including thermal power plants.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Expansion of IRE Limited

6056. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the annual turnover of Indian Rare

Earths Limited during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(b) whether Government propose to further expand its capacity if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON) (a) The Annual Turnover of Indian Rare Earths Ltd. is as follows:

<i>Sales (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
1	2
1987-88	3259.29 (1631.20)*
1988-89	6015.98 (2994.30)*
1989-90	6485.00 (Prov.) (2752.40)* (Prov.)

* Figures in bracket represent F.E. earned.

(b) The Company has drawn up a five year Corporate Plan covering the period 1989-90 to 1993-94. During this period it is proposed to make an investment of Rs. 271 crores which will involve setting up of new facilities in the existing units of the Company at Alwaye, Chavara (Kerala), Manavalakurichi (Tamil Nadu) and OSCOM (Orissa). In addition new mineral deposits in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are also proposed to be exploited. The growth anticipated in terms of annual sales turnover is of the order of about 200% and a four fold increase in foreign exchange earnings.

[*Translation*]

**SC/ST Candidates Qualified in civil
Services Examination**

6057. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates who
qualified the Civil Services Examination
during the last three years years-wise;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste/
Scheduled Tribe candidate among them,
year-wise;

(c) whether the percentage of the SC/
ST candidates who qualified the examina-
tion has been very low; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISH-
WANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b).
Information is given in the attached state-
ment.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of candidates recommended for appointment on the basis of Civil Services Examination held during the last three years

Year of Examination	Number of candidates recommended for appointment							
	General	S.C.	4	5	S.T.	6	Total	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1986	630	151	(17.7)	74	(8.6)	855	(26.3)	
1987	625	130	(15.9)	62	(7.6)	817	(23.5)	
1988	688	139	(15.5)	70	(7.8)	897	(23.3)	

The figures given in the brackets indicate the percentage of the SC/ST candidates recommended for appointment. The quota of vacancies reserved for SC is 15% and ST is 7.5%.

**SC/ST Officials sent for Training
Abroad**

6058. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of officers belonging to Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and other allied services sent for training abroad during 1989-90;

(b) the number of officers out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if no officer belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes was sent abroad for training, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Department of Personnel and Training nominated 192 Indian Administrative Service officers for training courses abroad during 1989-90. Information regarding the number of officers from Allied Services sent abroad during 1989-90 is not centrally available.

(b) The number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers among IAS officers nominated is 30. The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers sent abroad for training from IPS is 4.

(c) Does not arise.

**N.C.C. in Schools/Colleges of Uttar
Pradesh**

6059. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools and colleges in Uttar Pradesh where N.C.C. has been made compulsory;

(b) the number of such schools and

colleges in Uttar Pradesh where N.C.C. has not been introduced so far;

(c) whether Government propose to make N.C.C. compulsory in the schools and colleges in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMMANNA): (a) NCC is compulsory only in one school in Uttar Pradesh viz., Sainik School, Ghorakhal, Nainital.

(b) N.C.C has been introduced in 228 colleges, 793 Intermediate colleges and 95 schools, out of approximately 414 colleges, 3373 Intermediate colleges and 2364 schools in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The NCC is a voluntary organisation. because of financial implications and infrastructure requirements, it is not considered feasible to make NCC compulsory in schools and colleges.

[English]

Indira Sagar Pariyojna

6060. SHRI N.J. RATHVA.
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given clearance to Indira Sagar Pariyojna;

(b) whether any conditions have been laid down while giving clearance; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the conditions laid down in this regard have been fully complied with; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, sir.

The approval was granted subject to the following conditions:

- Environmental Action Plans will be formulated and furnished by 1989;
- The Narmada Control Authority will ensure that the environmental safeguard measures are planned and implemented *pari-passu* with progress of work on project.
- Catchment Area Treatment and Rehabilitation Plans shall be so drawn as to be completed ahead of reservoir filling.

(c) and (d). The conditions have not yet been fulfilled because the project authorities are still carrying out studies and surveys to finalise the Action a Plans

Environmental Degradation due to Chloro Fluro Carbon

6061. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian scientists and envi-

ronmentalists have observed that the increasing manufacture of the Chloro fluro Carbon (CFC) in India will destroy the environment;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have taken any steps in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) to what extent Government have analysed the report of the scientists and environmentalists in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPELEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. Against the global consumption of Chloro fluro Carbons of 1.2 million metric tonnes, India's consumption is hardly about 7000 metric tonnes annually which is insignificant in comparison to the world consumption and the impact due to this on the environment particularly on the stratospheric ozone layer will be negligible. The threat of depletion of ozone layer is largely due to emissions of CFCs in industrialised countries.

(b), (c) & (d) In view of our reply at 'a' these aspects do not arise.

Defence Equipments Plant in West Bengal

6062. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have accepted the proposal of the West Bengal Government for setting up a defence equipments plant in the State; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed plant?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Departmental Cases Against Armed Forces Headquarters Employees

6063. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civilian employees of the Armed Forces Headquarters placed under suspension and against whom departmental/vigilance proceedings were instituted during the last three years and how do this compare with the cases which took place in the preceding last three years;

(b) the reasons for suspension and institution of cases.

(c) how many cases have been finalised and how many are pending with reasons for the delay, and

(d) the number of cases in which the authorities took part in the proceedings other than disciplinary/appellate revision/reviewing authority, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Out of the 18 cases pertaining to civilian employees of Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter-Service Organisations under the administrative control of the Chief Administrative Officer, placed under suspension during the last three years i.e., 1987, 1988 and 1989, departmental/vigilance proceedings were instituted in three cases. In 12 of the remaining 15 cases, trial is proceeding or pending in in Courts of Law. During the preceding three years i.e. 1984,

1985 and 1986, out of 17 cases of suspension of such civilian employees, departmental/vigilance proceedings were instituted in 11 cases.

(b) The broad reasons for suspension and initiation of proceedings are:

(i) involvement in criminal cases;

(ii) breach of conduct Rules/misconduct involving moral turpitude;

(iii) arrest, detention by police or conviction by a Court; and

(iv) violation of Official Secrets Act and/or breach of security instructions.

(c) Out of the 3 cases pertaining to the years 1987, 1988, 1989 in which the Departmental proceedings had been initiated, two cases have since been finalised and in the third case the proceedings have started only recently. All the 11 cases pertaining to the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 in which the Departmental proceedings had been initiated, have since been finalised.

(d) While disciplinary proceedings are conducted strictly in accordance with the procedure prescribed in CCS (CC&A) Rules, 1965, final decision in each disciplinary/appellate/revision/review case is taken by the competent Authority concerned.

[Translation]

ASI Survey of Baneshwar Mahadev Temple, Banipara

6064. SHRI KESHARI LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India had conducted a survey of Baneshwar Mahadev Temple, Banipara in Kanpur Dehat in the year 1983;

(b) if so, the details of these steps taken to maintain the historical importance of this place; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, sir. But experts of the Department of Archaeology, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh inspected the Baneshwar Mahadev Temple, Banipara in Kanpur-Dehat in 1986.

(b) and (c): the temple of Baneshwar Mahadev, dedicated to Siva, is a modern structure built by using the architectural remains of some ancient temple enshrining therein a 1 meter high Siva Linga. Of the structural remains used in the Modern temple mention may be made of a lintel with *lalata-bimba*, door-jambes carved with the figures of Ganga and Yamuna and some pillars. As it is a Modern temple, it cannot be protected and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Persons Affected by Tarapur Atomic Energy Project

6065. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to rehabilitate the people of village Ghivali affected due to Atomic Power project at Tarapur;

(b) the number of persons who have not yet been fully rehabilitated;

(c) whether affected persons or their dependants are given priority in employment in the project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Land acquisition and rehabilitation of affected persons including that of Ghivali village for setting up of the first two units of Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS-1&2) at Tarapur were completed in 1960s by the State Government for which funds were provided by the Project. For the new 2 x 500 MWe units, there is no proposal to shift the residents of the Ghivali village as it lies beyond the exclusion zone area to be acquired for these new units.

(c) and (d). Priority for employment of affected persons in TAPS-1&2 and related Projects at Tarapur has been given depending upon the candidates fulfilling minimum norms of qualifications and experience. However, priority for employment in the new 2 x 500 MWe units will be applicable to the villages that will be affected by the new units. Village Ghivali is not an affected village for the new 2 x 500 MWe units.

Coverage of Drains/Nullahs in Delhi Cantonment Area

6066. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the fact that the sewerage lines have been laid in Sadar Bazar and Gopi Nath Bazar areas in Delhi Cantonment, the sullage water drains are still running in the open and unconnected with the sewerage lines;

(b) if so, whether due to open drains and nullahs, the menace of mosquitoes and flies have increased many a time;

(c) whether Government proposes to cover the open drains and nullahs in these areas to relieve the residents from this meance; and

(d) if so, by when?

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

(b) No, Sir. There is no stagnant water in the open drains and nullahs.

(c) and (d). Surface drains and nullahs also carry rain water and therefore, there is no proposal to cover all of them. However, there is a proposal to cover some of the nullahs during the current year.

Education for Women in Rural and Adivasi Areas

6069. SHRIGUMAN MALLODHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any new plan for the education of women in the rural and adivasi areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of directives issued to State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON) (a) to (c). Keeping in view the policy for removal of disparities in access to educational opportunities suffered by women, several strategies have been initiated recently to promote women's education throughout the country, with emphasis on women in rural and tribal areas. Some of these are as under.

(i) **Mahila Samakhya:** The basic thrust of this programme is to create a mechanism whereby women are given an opportunity to plan and monitor their own education and reach out to a new body of knowledge. It aims at involving women in the process of educational planing at the village level and providing education inputs like non-formal education centres, training of village school teachers and production of educational material. This project has been launched in 10 districts, 3 each of Gujarat and Karnataka and 4 of Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) **School Education:** In the school education, measures taken for promoting education of the girls include recruitment of more women teachers for primary schools, incentive schemes like distribution of free textbooks and uniforms, free education to girls upto Class VIII in all government, local body and aided schools, and upto Class X in most of the States/Union Territories.

(iii) **Non-Formal Education:** Ninety per cent assistance is released for running of Non-Formal Education Centres for girls in the 10 educationally backward states.

(iv) **Adult Education:** Specific steps taken to enlarge coverage of women in adult education programme include:-

- mobilisation of women learners in large number for ensuring enrolment of at least 50% women in adult education centres;

- appointment of large number of women adult education functionaries such as Instructors and Preraks even by relaxing the minimum qualifications;

- involvement of a large number of voluntary agencies, especially those working for women;

- more attention by Shramik Vidyapeeths to women workers;

- special orientation and training of women Instructors as effective agents for promoting women's equality;

- special orientation and training of women Instructors as effective agents for promoting women's equality;

- provision of opportunities for retention of literacy skills and application of this learning for improving their living conditions;

- involvement of Central and State Social Welfare Boards with adult education programmes; and

- production of films on female literacy and empowerment, and their telecast through Door-darshan.

The State Governments have been advised to take action accordingly.

Development Programme for Women in Eighth Plan

6070. SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether collection and analysis of information of relevant data on the development programme for women is promised in the Eighth Five Year Plan document; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Collection and analysis of information and data is a continuous process. The data are collected periodically from various secondary sources and field studies conducted by different organisations in the country. Details regarding the collection of data on development programme for women and their analysis during the Eighth five Year Plan are yet to be finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Tree Plantation in Eighth Plan

6071. SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any programme for tree plantation in Eighth Five Year Plan:

(b) if so, details thereof and the expenditure likely to be involved; and

(c) the target that was fixed for Seventh Five Year Plan and achievement thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The targets, outlays and programme details for the Eighth Five Year Plan have not been finalised. However, the tar-

gets for the afforestation/tree planting activities proposed for the year 1990-91 are given below:

Area to be covered: 55,000.00 ha.

Farm Forestry : 29,000.00 lakh seedlings.

The total outlay is likely to be of the order of Rs. 560 crores.

(c) The targets and achievements for afforestation/trees planting activities under the 20-Point Programme in the Seventh Plan period are given below:

(in million ha.)

Year	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Targets	1.45	1.71	1.79	2.00	1.71
Performance	1.51	1.76	1.77	2.12	*
Achievement	104.1%	102.9%	98.0%	106.0%	

* Final figures are awaited, but the target is expected to be achieved.

Use of Titanium

6072. SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made to find out the total quantity of titanium in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; statewise?

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

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(PROF. M.G.K. MENON) (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy has been carrying out reconnaissance survey in coastal sands both in eastern as well as western coasts and inland placer sands since early 1950s. Workable concentrations of Ilmenite, Leucoxene and Rutile, the principal mineral sources of titanium are confined to the coastal and inland placers in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Bihar. State-wise break-up of the reserves of ilmenite, Leucoxene and Rutile are given below:-

Sl.No.	State	Ilmenite (Tonnes)	Leucoxene (Tonnes)	Rutile (Tonnes)
1.	Kerala	27,546.00	577,000	2,012,000
2.	Tamil Nadu	68,893.00	4,546,000	4,320,000

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Ilmenite (Tonnes)</i>	<i>Leucosene (Tonnes)</i>	<i>Rutile (Tonnes)</i>
3.	Orissa	35,902,000	-	1,338,000
4.	Andhra Pradesh	9,377,000	311,000	321,000
5.	Maharashtra	1,797,000	590,000	-
6.	West Bengal	2,087,000	-	192,000
7.	Bihar	744,000	-	11,000

Bird Sanctuaries

6073. SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number, location and area of the bird sanctuaries in the country;

(b) whether any of the species of birds face imminent danger of extinction due to various reasons;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps initiated by the govern-

ment towards conservation of these birds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) There are 50 sanctuaries in the country primarily managed for birds. Details of these sanctuaries are given in the statement below:-

(b) and (c). The details of species threatened with extinction are as below:-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of species</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Reasons for being threatened with extinction</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Grus leucogeranus (Siberian Crane)	Keoladeo National Park, Rajasthan	(i) Inadequate protection in migratory route which includes Pakistan, Afghanistan a and U.S.S.R. (ii) Inadequate availability of water in Keoladeo Ghana National Park.

1**2****3****4**

(iii) Weed growth which is suppressing sedges which forms food for the cranes

(d) Action taken by Government to protect these species include (i) Control of poaching of the species (ii) protection of natural habitat (iii) augmentation of water supply (iv) control of over grazing (v) preven-

tion of fires (vi) USSR Government has been requested to provide captive bred chick of Siberian Crane for release in Keoladeo Ghana National Park, Bharatpur (Rajasthan).

STATEMENT

List of Sanctuaries Primarily Managed for Birds

Sl. No.	State	District	Name	Area	Remarks	Main birds/species
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman	Magapode	0.12		Amdaman Magapode
		Andaman	Narcondum	6.81		Narcondum Hornbill
				<u>6.93</u>		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	Kolleru	673.00		Water Fowl
		Medak	Manjira	20.00		Water Fowl
		Nellore	Nelapattu	4.00		Water Fowl
		Medak	Pocharam	130.13		Water Fowl
		Nellore	Pulicat	600.00		Water Fowl
		Kurnool	Rollapadu	6.14		Great Indian Bustard
				<u>1433.27</u>		

Sl. No.	State	District	Name	Area	Remarks Main birdspeices
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Siang	D'Ering	190.00	Water Fowl
4.	Assam	Kamrup	Dipor Beel	0.04	Water Fowl
5.	Bihar	Monghyr	Nagi Dam	2.09	Water Fowl
		Monghyr	Nakfi Dam		
		Hazaribagh	Parasnath	49.00	Water Fowl
		Dhanbad	Topchanchi	8.75	Water Fowl
				<u>266.24</u>	
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Sukhna Lake	25.42	Water Fowl
7.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	Khijadiya	6.05	Water Fowl
		Ahmedabad and Surendranagar	Nalsarovar	120.82	Water Fowl
		Panch Mahals	Ratanmahal	55.65	Water Fowl

Sl. No.	State	District	Name	Area	Remarks Main birdspecies
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Surendranagar Kutch	Wild Ass	4953.00	Flamingo
				<u>5135.52</u>	
8.	Haryana	Gurgaon	Sultanpur	1.21	Water Fowl
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Bandli	41.32	Water Fowl
		Bilaspur	Govindsagar	100.34	Water Fowl
		Kangra	Pong Dam	307.29	Water Fowl
				<u>448.95</u>	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Baital	203.00	Water Fowl
		Srinagar	Hokersar	10.00	Water Fowl
		Srinagar	Overa	32.00	Pheasants
				<u>245.00</u>	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Remarks Main birds/species</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Karnataka	Belgaum	Ghataprabha	29.78	Water Fowl
		Mysore	Ranganthitto	0.67	Water Fowl
		Mysore	Adichuncha	80.04	Peacock
			Nagri Peacock Sanctuary	—	
				<u>110.49</u>	
12.	Kerala	Idukki	Thattoked	25.00	Water Fowl
13.	Maharashtra	Solapur/Ahmednagar	Great Indian Bustard	8496.44	Great Indian Bustard
		Aurangabad	Jaikwadi	341.05	Water Fowl
		Akola	Ketepurna	15.00	Water Fowl
		Raigad	Karnala	4.48	Large Falcon
				<u>8856.97</u>	

Sl. No.	State	District	Name	Area	Remarks Main birdspecies
1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandasaur	Gandhisagar	368.62	Water Fowl
		Gwalior	Ghatigaon	512.00	Great Indian Bustard
		Shivpuri	Karera	202.21	Great Indian Bustard
		Ratlam	Sailana	12.96	Florican
				<u>1095.79</u>	
15.	Orissa	Puri and Ganjam	Chilka	15.53	Water Fowl
		Puri	Nandankanan	14.02	Water Fowl
				<u>29.55</u>	
16.	Punjab	Amristsar	Harike Lake	43.00	Water Fowl
17.	Rajasthan	Kota	Jawahar Sagar	100.00	Water Fowl
18.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Point Calimere	17.26	Water Fowl

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Remarks Main birdspecies</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Chengalpattu	Pulicat	461.02	Water Fowl
		Chengalpattu	Vedanhangal	0.30	Water Fowl
		Chengalpattu	Karikili	0.61	N.A.
		Ramanathapuram	Vettangudi	0.13	Water Fowl
				<u>479.32</u>	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Nawabganj	2.24	Water Fowl
		Rai Bareli	Samaspur	<u>7.99</u>	Water Fowl
20	West Bengal	24-Parganas	Sanjakhali	362.10	Water Fowl
		Grand Total	50 Sanctuaries	18,865.03	Sq. Kms.

Satellite Linked Computer Centres

6074. SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the satellite linked computer centres of the Survey of India (SOI);

(b) the specific nature of activities being carried out by these centres;

(c) the percentage of survey information that has been computerised so far; and

(d) whether information gathered by the SOI is sold for commercial purposes and if so, the details of the primary customers for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON) (a) and (b). Survey of India Computer Centres are not linked through Satellite.

(c) A beginning has been made to computerize the survey information.

(d) The digital survey information available with the Survey of India has not been sold so far for commercial purposes. However, it has been supplied free of charge to National Informatics Centre.

Endangered Species of Animals

6075. SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of endangered species of animals that have been identified by government and the estimated number of these species identified in each of the last 3 years;

(b) whether these figures have been subject to dispute due to the methodology followed for assessment; and

(c) the additional steps being taken/initiated by Government towards the preservation and multiplication of the above species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A list of endangered species of mammals, birds and reptiles as contained in 1988 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals, is annexed as statement which gives areas of the country where these are found. Estimates of population of these species in the whole country for the last three years are not available. Estimate of the population of Tigers according to 1989 census is 4334.

Pug-mark census technique is the methodology adopted for estimation of population of tigers. There is no dispute about this methodology but refinement in implementation is possible by imparting better training to personnel engaged in this work.

(c) Steps taken by Government for preservation and multiplication of the endangered species include:-

(i) Hunting of endangered species, and trade in articles made out of such species has been banned under the provisions of wild life (Protection) Act, 197

(ii) International trade in endangered species of plants and animals and articles made thereof has been banned under the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered

- Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
- (iii) Central Assistance is provided to state/UT governments for strengthening anti-poaching infrastructure.
- (iv) A net work of 400 wildlife sanctuaries and 69 national parks covering 4% of the geographical area of the country has been set up for conservation of wild flora and fauna. financial assistance is provided by the Central Government for development of national parks and sanctuaries.
- (v) Special schemes for protection and conservation of tigers and rhinos are being implemented.
- (vi) Close coordination is maintained with the Police at state level and with Customs Department, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Central Bureau of Investigation, Coast Guards and Army at Government of India level regarding anti-poaching measures.
- (vii) A system of cash rewards has been introduced for getting intelligence about poachers and illegal traders.
- (viii) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Captive breeding of endangered species" is being implemented.

STATEMENT

List of Animals and Birds included in the endangered list of Red Data Book at I.U.C.N.

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Area of the country where found
1	2	3	4
A.	MAMMALS		
1.	Lion tailed Macaque	Macaca silenus	Ever green Forests in Western Ghats
2.	Nilgiri Leaf Monkey	Trachypithecus Johnii	Southern India
3.	Blue Whale	Balaenoptera musculus	Indian Ocean
4.	Humpback Whale	Megaptera novaeangliae	Indian Ocean
5.	Great Indian Rhinoceros	Rhinoceros unicornis	Assam, North West Bengal
6.	Asiatic Lion	Panthera Leopersica	Gir National Park
7.	Tiger	Panthera tigris	Throughout India
8.	Snow Leopard	Panthera uncia	High Himalayas from Laddakh to Sikkim
9.	Indian elephant	Elephas maximus	Foot hills of Himalayas, from U.P. to Meghalaya, Bihar, Orissa and four Southern States

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Area of the country where found</i>
1	2	3	4
10	Indian Wild Ass	Equus hemionus Khr	Rann of Kutch
11	Pygmy Hog	Sus salvanus	Manas Tiger Reserve and neighbouring area
12	Swam deer	Cervus duvauceli	Terai and Duars of northern and eastern India from U P. to Assam and Kanha National Park to Bastar in M P
13	Hangul	Cervus elephus hanglu	Cervus elephus hangKashmir Valley
14	Manipur Brow Antlered Deer	Cervus eldi eldi	Keibul Lamjao National Park, Manipur
15	Wild Asiatic Water Buffalo	Bubalis bubalis	Terai areas in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh Eastern Maharashtra, Western Orissa
B	BIRDS		
1	Cheer pheasant	Catreus wallichi	Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Garhwal and Kumaon
2	Western tragopan	Tragopan melanocephalus	Kashmir Himachal Pradesh, Garhwal and Kumaon in U P

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Area of the country where found
1	2	3	4
3.	Bengal Florican	Houbaropsis bengalensis	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal in Duar areas and Kumaon Hills
4.	Lesser Florican	Sypheotides indica	Whole of India except very humid areas
C	REPTILES		
1.	Estuarine Crocodile	Crocodylus porosus	East coast of India and Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2.	Gharial	Gavialis gangeticus	Ganges, Mahanadi and Brahmaputra
3.	River Terrapin	Batagrus baska	South-West Bengal

[*Translation*]**Renovation of Monuments**

6076. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI JANARDAN TI-
WARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been allocated for the renovation and beautification of monuments and places of worship of national importance:

(b) if so, the details in this regard for the last three years; and

(c) the number of such works completed during the last three years with names and the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON) (a) and (b). Funds are allotted to the Archaeological Survey of India for the conservation, preservation and environmental develop-

(b)

ment of monuments, sites and places of worship declared to be of national importance. The expenditure incurred for the last 3 years is as under:-

1987-88	Rs. 590.69 lacs
1988-89	Rs. 615.85 lacs
1989-90	Rs. 685.39 lacs

(c) Preservation and conservation is a continuing activity.

Approval to Lay 33 KW and 66 KW Lines in Chamoli UP

6077. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the laying of 33KW and 66KW lines in Chamoli district of Uttar Pradesh under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Forest area involved in hectares.</i>	<i>Date of approval</i>
1.	66KV transmission line from Srinagar to Joshimath	12.436	16.04.84
2.	33KV Srinagar Rudraprayag-Tilwara transmission line.	6.696	19.09.86
3.	33KV Srinagar-Rudraprayag transmission line.	15.64	16.12.86

Apna Utsav

6078. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints in respect of serious financial irregularities committed by the organisers of Apna Utsav;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have ordered conducting an enquiry into these irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON) (a) to (c). Government is aware of criticism in some sections of the press concerning the planning and organisation of the two Apna Utsavs which have been held so far. No formal complaints have been received in the Department regarding financial irregularities, except those contained in the comptroller & Auditor General of India's report for the year ending 31st March, 1988 about the non-observance of financial rules and procedures by the organisers of Apna Utsav held in Delhi in November 1986. A report of the action taken by the Government on the Audit Report duly vetted by audit is required to be submitted to the Public Accounts committee of Parliament in accordance with the established procedures. This Report is now under finalisation.

Afforestation in Maharashtra

6079. SHRI KISANRAO BABURAO BANKHELE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the year since when the centrally

sponsored afforestation scheme in Maharashtra is being implemented;

(b) the aim of this scheme and the names of States where it is being implemented;

(c) the areas reserved for afforestation in Maharashtra; and

(d) the details of afforestation schemes for the reserved areas for all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme entitled "social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation" was introduced in 1980 and during the Seventh five Year Plan was in operation in selected districts in all the States including Maharashtra.

(c) and (d). No areas are reserved for afforestation as such. However, afforestation activities are mostly carried out on wastelands including dograded forest lands. The total area of wastelands in Maharashtra is about 144 lakh hectares. Afforestation and tree planting was done during the Seventh Five Year Plan under a number of Central and State Plan Schemes, specially the following:

- Social Forestry including Rural fuelwood Plantations.

- Operation Soil Watch.

- Desert Development Programme.

- Drought Prone Areas Programme.

- National Rural Employment Programme.

- National Rural Employment Programme.

- Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

- Externally Aided Social Forestry Projects.

Allocation under Plan Expenditure in Maharashtra

6080. SHRI KISANRAO BABURAO BANKHELE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated under Plan expenditure to Maharashtra Government during the current five year plan period;

(b) whether the amount has been allocated on the basis of population of the said State; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The 8th Five Year Plan of Maharashtra is yet to be finalised.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Vacant Posts in Schools

6081. SHRI KISANRAO BABURAO BANKHELE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of posts of teachers lying vacant in the schools run by M.C.D., N.D.M.C. and Delhi Administration and since when; and

(b) by what time these posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON) (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by Directorate of Education (Delhi Administration), 1914 posts of teachers were lying vacant as on 1.4.1990 in schools under Delhi Administration. Occurrence of vacancies and filling up of the same is a continuing process. Continuous efforts are always on for filling up the vacancies. Information in respect of M.C.D. and N. D. M. C. is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Computer Programme in Gujarat

6082. SHRI KISANRAO BABURAO BANKHELE: SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) present stage of computer education programme state-wise, in the country;

(b) State-wise number of centres where new computers are proposed to be supplied in the country;

(c) whether Government have reviewed the success achieved in computer education programme in the different parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the changes contemplated in this programme?

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

and (b). A Pilot Project for Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) was initiated in 1984-85 in 248 selected Secondary/Higher Secondary schools jointly by the Department of Electronics and the Department of Education to acquaint students and teachers with the range of computer applications and its potential as a learning medium. The Project has been extended, on a year to year basis, till 1989-90 covering 2350 additional schools. Under the Project, computer hardware, software, study materials and necessary teachers-training are provided to the selected schools. 60 resource centres have also been identified to provide resource support to the participating schools. State-wise break-up of 2598 schools covered so far (including 2171 schools covered during 1989-90) is at given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). the Project was evaluated

by the Space application Centre, Ahmedabad in 1986. The study, inter-alia, revealed that there was considerable enthusiasm amongst the students and teachers for the CLASS programme. The Project was also reviewed by a Working Group constituted by the government in October, 1986. The Group strongly advocated continuation of the Project and was of the view that the Project had made a very welcome beginning in upgrading and updating the education in schools in India. It has potential for encouraging and promoting innovativeness, analytical ability and creativity among teachers and students. It will enable students to gain familiarity with computers and to face an increasingly technology-oriented society.

It has not been possible so far to implement the proposed expanded programme on CLASS due to paucity of funds.

STATEMENT

List of States/Union Territories indicating the Number of Schools covered under class project during 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of Schools allocated during							
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	25	38	44	24	17		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	3	2	2	1	1		
3.	Assam	10	21	18	34	16	13		
4.	Bihar	11	31	31	41	21	15		
5	Gujarat	15	27	29	42	24	16		
6	Haryana	5	13	15	16	9	6		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	9	11	4	3		
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	8	9	16	8	6		
9.	Karnataka	10	20	28	42	24	16		

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of Schools allocated during							
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
10.	Kerala	10	18	17	30	17	12		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	15	44	23	33	17	13		
12.	Maharashtra	18	44	46	67	36	26		
13.	Manipur	2	4	3	—	3	1		
14.	Meghalaya	2	4	3	2	1	1		
15.	Mizoram	12	2	3	2	1			
16.	Nagaland	2	4	3	3	1	1		
17.	Orissa	10	19	25	36	21	14		
18.	Punjab	10	24	22	31	17	12		
19.	Rajasthan	10	24	25	32	17	12		
20.	Sikkim	2	4	2	2	1	1		

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of Schools allocated during							
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
21.	Tamil Nadu	16	27	30	42	24	16		
22.	Tripura	22	2	3	2	1			
23.	Uttar Pradesh	27	63	51	69	38	27		
24.	West Bengal	20	39	42	66	35	26		
25	Goa	2	2	2	4	2	1		
26.	A & N Islands	—	3	2	2	1	1		
27.	Chandigarh Admn.	3	2	3	2	—	1		
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	2	2	2	—	—		
29.	Delhi Administration	2	12	12	19	10	7		
30.	Lakshadweep	—	2	2	2	1	2		

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of Schools allocated during							
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
31.	Pondicherry	1	2	2	2	1	1		
32.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Total	248	501	500	700	378	271		

[English]

Development of Science and Technology in Eighth Plan

6083. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for development of science and technology during the Eighth five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The programme for development of Science and Technology during the 8th Five Year Plan has not been finalised.

Effects of Blasting of rockets in Space

6084. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study of the effect on environment due to blasting of rockets and other space vehicles into the space; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Several national/international studies on the environmental effects of the static and flight testing of large rocket motors have been carried out. These studies indicate that the effects on the environment arising from

such tests are negligible.

Fresh Maps of India

6085. SHRI ANAND SINGH:
SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the wrong and misleading maps that have come to the notice of Government recently;

(b) whether in view of the publication of several misleading and wrong maps of India by various agencies within the country and abroad, Government propose to issue fresh maps after completing the field survey immediately; and

(c) if so, by when the new maps are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON) (a) to (c). Attention of government has been drawn to certain maps, published by some agencies, both in India and abroad, which wrongly depict the external boundaries of India. The erroneous depictions contained in such maps relate to our external boundaries with Pakistan and China and also the depiction of our island territories.

Correct maps based on the latest techniques of field survey have been issued by the Survey of India. The Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Bill, recently passed in both Houses of Parliament makes the publishing of a map of India, which is not in conformity with the maps of India, as pub-

lished by the Survey of India, a punishable offence.

Election of Delegates of Kendriya Bhandar

6086. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Bhandar, according to its bye-laws, is to operate in Delhi only and not outside Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for opening branch stores by it outside Delhi;

(c) whether elections to the delegates of the Kendriya Bhandar are being postponed year after; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to conduct the elections?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) The bye-laws provide that operation of the Kendriya Bhandar shall be confined to the Union Territory of Delhi. Though membership of the society is restricted to employees located in the Union Territory of Delhi, there is no bar in opening up retail outlets of the society outside Delhi for the purpose of purchase and sale. Keeping in view the overall objective of the Kendriya Bhandar which is to assist Central Government employees by providing them essential commodities at reasonable prices, branch stores have been opened in Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and Mussoorie.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. The revised bye-laws which were enforced in April, 87 have been challenged in the Delhi High Court. The office of the Registrar of the Cooperative Societies have advised that elections of the delegates may be held after the issue of revised bye-laws is settled by the High Court.

[*Translation*]

"Farm Forestry Scheme in Rajasthan" (O.I.H.)

6087. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the area covered for afforestation under the Farm Forestry Scheme in Rajasthan and the expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years;

(b) whether the results achieved were commensurate with the amount spent; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount provided by Union Government to implement this Farm forestry Scheme and details of plans proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The area covered under afforestation activities, including farm forestry, in Rajasthan and the outlays provided for this purpose during the last three years are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Outlay (in lakhs of Rs.)</i>	<i>Area coverage (in hectares)</i>
1986-87	3376.13	67051.50
1987-88	2847.84	58693.50
1988-89	3202.00	65500.00

On the whole, the results have been satisfactory despite the drought conditions which prevailed in the State during the period.

(c) Farm forestry is being promoted under the Social Forestry Programme for which funds are mostly provided in the State Plans. In addition, there is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for encouraging Decentralised Peoples' Nurseries, under which seedlings are raised primarily for farm forestry. The total provision for this Scheme in 1990-91 is Rs. 1700 lakhs.

[English]

Jurisdiction of CAT over Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

6088. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association has been demanding that Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan be brought within the jurisdiction of Central Administration Tribunal (CAT); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the Association has been demanding that the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan be brought under the jurisdiction of Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT). Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, being a society under Societies' Registration Act, does not automatically come under the jurisdiction of Central Administrative Tribunal. Section 14 (2) of the CAT act 1985. empow-

ers the Central Government to issue a notification for bringing corporations/societies owned or controlled by the Government of India within the Jurisdiction of Central Administrative Tribunal in regard to service matters of the employees of such bodies. No such notification for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has been issued in this regard.

Amendment of U. P. Protection of Trees Act 1976

6089. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Uttar Pradesh Government propose to amend Uttar Pradesh Protection of Trees Act, 1976 by conferring right on peasants for felling trees;

(b) if so, whether it is against the declared policy of protection and prevention of the environment;

(c) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has also approached the Central Government and sought amendment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 which is reported by them to be impeding development of hill regions; and

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard and what action has been taken to persuade Uttar Pradesh Government to give up their move for amendment of U. P. Tree Protection Act, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The proposal to amend the Uttar Pradesh Protection of Tree Act, 1976, is under consideration of the State Government.

(b) The State Government has been

advised to ensure that the interests of environment protection, ecological security and forest conservation are fully safeguarded.

(c) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent suggestions regarding relaxation in regard to compensatory afforestation as part of forest diversion proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 regarding the hilly areas of the State. No specific proposal for amendment of the forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been received from the State Government in respect of development of the hill regions.

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

Areas Declared as Reserved Forests in U. P.

6090. SHRIC. M. NEGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of areas declared as reserved forests in U.P., district-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken to ensure that the reserved forests are not encroached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) According to the information given by the state government the details of the areas declared as reserved forests in U. P. district-wise are furnished in the Statement attached.

(b) The following steps have been taken to ensure that the reserved forests are not encroached upon:

1. The regular field staff is responsible for prevention of encroachments.

2. In areas sensitive to encroachment and felling, special police force is posted.

3. Units of ex-Army men and Police Armed Guard Squads have been created to protect the forest areas.

4. At the time of revision of working plan proposals are incorporated for the reduction of area of forest beats so that the supervision is more effective.

STATEMENT

Annexure

Districtwise details of Reserved Forest in U. P. (As on 31.3.1988) are as under:-

<i>Region/District</i>	<i>Area under Reserved Forests (In Hectares)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Hill Region</i>	
Almora	1,47,197
Pithoragarh	1,31,720
Nainital	3,61,253

1	2
Pauri	2,37,376
Chamoli	3,63,912
Tehri	2,69,426
Dehradun	1,44,205
Uttarkashi	6,95,479
<i>Total Hill Region</i>	23,50,568
<i>Central Region</i>	
Barabanki	2,299
Fatehpur	509
Hardoi	6,869
Kanpur (Urban and Rural)	743
Kheri	1,54,976
Lucknow	2,487
Raibarilly	1,666
Sitapur	4,460
Unnao	901
<i>Total Central Region</i>	1,74,910
<i>Western Region</i>	
Agra	31,993
Aligarh.	157
Bijnor	62,219
Badoun	3,914

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Bareilly	214
Bulandshar	6,159
Etha	155
Etawa	24,691
Farrukhabad	2,639
Mainpuri	4,497
Mathura	917
Meerut	6,334
Moradabad	11,632
Rampur	6,520
Pilibhit	70,059
Saharanpur	76,325
Shahjahanpur	9,271
Mujffarnagar	3,124
Gaziabad	2,031
<i>Total Western Region</i>	3,22,851
<i>Bundelkhand Region</i>	
Banda	55,704
Hamirpur	11,861
Jalaun	16,998
<i>Jhansi</i>	25,157

1	2
Lalitpur	59,765
<i>Total Bundelkhand Region</i>	1,69,485
 <i>Eastern Region</i>	
Allahabad	14,061
Azamgarh	239
Bahraich	99,607
Balia	
Basti	3,247
Deoria	237
Faizabad	-
Gazipur	-
Gonda	67,522
Gora	45,226
Jounpur	-
Mirzapur	2,91,329
Pratapgarh	219
Sultanpur	1,386
Varanasi	73,646
 <i>Total Eastern Region</i>	 5,96,719

Cultural Centres in Garhwal

6091. SHRI C. M. NEGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open some cultural centres in Garhwal for the overall development of Garhwali culture/language/literature:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has already set up 7 Zonal Cultural Centres in the country with the primary objective of providing facilities for the creative development of different aspects of art and culture. Garhwal region falls in the jurisdiction of the North Central Zone Cultural Centre, which looks after the development and promotion of culture of the areas which come under its jurisdiction, including Garhwal.

Further, the Government has a number of Schemes for financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the development and propagation of culture, including development of languages. The Garhwal region is also covered under such Schemes.

Construction of Konni-Thannithodu Road in Kerala

6092. SHRI SURESH KODIKUNNIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give direction to the forest department of Kerala not to raise any objection to the reconstruction of Konni-Athumbhukulam-Thannithodu road;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Kerala State Government was requested to furnish essential lacking details in this case on 30.1.1987. Information is still not received from the State Government. The case stands rejected for non receipt of required information from State Government.

Assistance to Kerala for Sports Projects

6093. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance sought and given to Kerala State for various sports projects and schemes during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the projects submitted by Kerala Government for 1990-91;

(c) the amount of financial assistance sought for those projects; and

(d) the allocation made by Government?

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

The Central assistance sought by and the assistance actually sanctioned to Kerala under various Schemes during 1988-89 and 1989-90 is given in the Statement appended.

Government of Kerala had also submitted in 1988-89 a project for the development of sports in the State seeking Government assistance of Rs. 107.54 crores. This was not covered under any Scheme of the Department. It was not found possible to extend

financial assistance of this order for this project and State Government was advised to seek assistance under the approved schemes, of the Department.

(b) No project has so far been submitted.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No State-wise allocation is made under any scheme of the Department.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Central assistance sought by Government of Kerala (Rs. in lakhs)		Central assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)	
		1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Grants to State Sports, Councils, etc.	71.40	37.65	44.50	2.50
2.	Incentive scheme for promotion of Sports and Games in schools through Prize Money	6.70	Nil	6.70	7.50
3.	Rural Sports Tournaments	2.32	2.32	1.42	1.42
4.	National Sports Championships of Women	1.12	2.02	0.88	1.42
5.	Adoption of schools by Sports Authority of India	Nil	0.50	Nil	0.30

[*Translation*]

Pension Rules for Victims of Accidents

6094. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the period of service which is counted for giving pension and other benefits etc. to defence personnel in case they become victims of accidents;

(b) whether there are any cases where the services of a defence personnel was counted for pension etc. upto the day he met with an accident, though actually he remained in service for several years after recovery; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The entire period of qualifying service rendered by the defence personnel is counted for giving retiring/service/invalid pension and other benefits such as retirement gratuity. Such victims are also entitled to disability element, subject to the prescribed conditions, provided the injury sustained has been accepted by the competent authority as attributable to Military service and the degree of disablement is not less than 20%

(b) No such case has been brought to our notice.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Scientific Bungling

6095. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the Financial Express dated 27th March, 1990, under the heading "Cases of Scientific bungling on the rise";

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated into the matter; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the scientific bungling?

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

(b) and (c). The press report appearing in the Financial Express dated 27.3.1990 refers inter alia to some cases of scientific bungling in Banaras Hindu University and Punjab University, Chandigarh. The details of these cases are as follows:-

- (i) According to the information furnished by Banaras Hindu University, cases of plagiarism by some teachers and research scholars of the Mathematics Department of the University came to the notice of Vice-Chancellor, BHU in February, 1988 on receipt of a letter from Prof. R.M. Barron, Chairman, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Windsor, Canada in his capacity as external examiner of a Ph. D. thesis.

The Vice-Chancellor constituted two Committees headed by Prof. S. K. Trehan of Punjab University and Prof. M.S. Narasimhan of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay respectively

to inquire into the complaint. Based on the reports of these two Committees, the Research Associateship of one Scientist was terminated by C.S.I.R. Another Research Associate was suspended by the Vice-Chancellor. He was, however, reinstated after he got a regret letter published in the journal concerned.

The Executive Council in its meeting held on 17-19, October, 1989 considered the reports of the Committees and resolved that the Vice-Chancellor be authorised to take appropriate action regarding the theses submitted by research scholars involved in plagiarism. The University has debarred the three supervisors of these research scholars from guiding research for a period of five years. Two of them have also been made ineligible for promotion and placement in the higher scale for five years.

The Executive Council has expressed concern with the present state of research in BHU and referred the larger issue of improvement in standards of research to the Academic Council.

- (ii) According to the information furnished by Punjab University, the case relating to alleged "recycling of fossils" by Prof. V.J. Gupta of the Centre of Advanced Study in Geology at the University came to their notice in April, 1989. On request of the Vice-Chancellor, the Indian National Science Academy (INSA) sent a team consisting of two eminent Geologists to examine the matter and

make its recommendations. The team visited the University from 21st to 23rd September, 1989, and had prolonged discussions with Scientists. The team recommended that a scientific expedition consisting of seven scientists from the country should visit a few selected localities in the Himalayas under the leadership of Prof. Gupta at the earliest to resolve the dispute with regard to the authenticity of fossil occurrences and allegations of recycling.

The University has approached various bodies including INSA, UGC, CSIR and GSI to fund the expedition. The expedition is likely to materialise during the current summer.

[*Translation*]

Central Land Commission

6096. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Environment Advisory Committee constituted in 1983 had suggested to set up a Central Land Commission for the protection of ecology.

(b) if so, whether the aforesaid suggestions had been accepted by the Union Government; and

(c) if so, whether the aforesaid commission has been set up and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) to (c). No, Sir; The National Environment Advisory Committee which was constituted in January, 1984 had met thrice during its tenure. In none of the three meetings of the Committee, any specific recommendation was made regarding setting up of a Central Land Commission for protection of ecology.

Desiltation of Rivers, Dams, Reservoirs in Rajasthan

6097. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of soil erosion has increased due to deforestation of Arawal Mountain ranges in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether the eroded soil swept away in this process is rapidly silting Luni river flowing in West of Rajasthan, Paschchimi Banaye, Sabarmati, Marhi in South; Banas, Chambal, Banganga, Gambhir, Tarah in East and Sahibi, Kantli etc. in North valleys, dams and reservoirs; and

(c) the action being taken to desilt rivers, dams and reservoirs in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house.

[English]

Health Hazards to Employees of Atomic Power Plants

6098. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees in the nuclear

power plants and rare earths factories have health hazards and disease due to radiation;

(b) the measures taken to protect the employees in the nuclear plants and rare earths factories;

(c) whether Government propose to include radiation as an environmental problem and set up a machinery to check the same;

(d) whether the radio active waste in the rare earths factories are developed with all precaution; and

(e) if so, the safety measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Employees in the Nuclear Power Plants and Rare Earths Plants have the same sort of occupational hazards as in those that use X-ray, radiation therapy units etc.

(b) Measures taken in this regard are as follows:

- (i) Built-in safety features such as shielding, ventilation system, remote handling, etc.
- (ii) Safety measures during operation. These measures ensure that radiation exposure to employees is within radiation protection standards and this is confirmed by personnel monitoring.

(c) The environmental effects of radiation are covered under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The effluent treatment plant treats the liquid effluent to prescribed standards. The results of analysis of final effluents are under surveillance of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and also under State Pollution Control Board. The solid wastes are kept in 3" thick reinforced cement caskets (which are water tight) and stored in underground RCC trenches within plant site. This storage area is also under regular surveillance for radioactivity.

Army Regiments on Caste Basis

6099. SHRI HET RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many regiments in Indian Army have been named after certain castes like Rajputs, Mahars and Jats etc.;

(b) if so, the names of all such regiments;

(c) whether Government are planning to raise some more similar regiments;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any study of social and national impact of naming certain regiments on castes has been made;

(f) if so, the details thereof.; and

(g) whether Government propose to change the names of such regiments in the national interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). The regiments based on caste, and religious considerations formed before independence and still continuing under the same names are as under:

1. Jat Regiment.

2. Sikh Regiment.

3. Sikh Light Infantry Regiment.

4. Rajput Regiment.

5. Dogra Regiment.

6. Mahar Regiment and

7. Gorkha Regiment.

(c) Nor, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). Since Independence several studies have been carried out for 'Rationalisation of class composition of the entire Army'. The emphasis has been not to deny recruitment to any Indian national, irrespective of his class, caste, religion or region. The ultimate aim is to achieve All Class All India composition for all Arms and Services.

(g) No, Sir. The existing names are, being retained for historical reasons.

Development of forest Area in H. P.

6100. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes drawn up for developing forest areas in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the central assistance earmarked for the above purpose in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented to develop forest resources in Himachal Pradesh:

- (i) Rural fuelwood plantation and afforestation.
- (ii) Soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas (Operation Soil Watch)
- (iii) Silvipasture schemes.
- (iv) Decentralised people's nurseries.
- (v) Intergated Wastelands Development Project
- (vi) Development of infrastructure for protection of forests from biotic interferences

In addition, there are State Sector Schemes for developing forest areas in Himachal Pradesh. Afforestation schemes are also taken up under programmes like National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

(b) The Central Assistance earmarked during the last three years is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in Crores)</i>
1987-88	5.22
1988-89	6.02
1989-90	4.87

Recognition to Karnataka Universities

6101. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnata-

taka had requested Union Government to give recognition to some universities in that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to recognise those universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M G.K. MENON): (a) to (c) According to the information given by the University Grants Commission, the Government of Karnataka had submitted a proposal in July, 1989, requesting the Commission for declaring the Kuvempu University, Shimoga, fit to receive Central assistance under Section 12-B of the U.G.C Act. Since the proposal was incomplete and also not given in the prescribed proforma, the U.G.C. had requested the State Government/University to send a complete proposal in the prescribed proforma. The State Government has still not sent the proposal.

Scholarship for Study of Hindi

6102. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post-Matric Scholarships for the study of Hindi by non-Hindi speaking students of Assam have been held up for the last two years or so;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the amount disbursed for Assam during the last two years and how many students of Assam received scholarships under this scheme during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The scheme of scholarships to students from non-Hindi speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi is implemented through State Govts/U.T. Administrations. The Government of Assam was allocated 89 scholarships each year during 1988-89 and 1989-90 for giving awards to students studying Hindi at pre-degree, degree and Post graduate levels.

Grants under the scheme are sanctioned on receipt or requirement of funds duly supported by statements of expenditure and taking into account the amount of unspent balance available with the State Government from out of the grants released in the earlier years. The Government of Assam did not furnish the statement of accounts of grants sanctioned to it during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1986-87. Therefore, as per rules, grants during the last two years could not be released to the Government of Assam

Trekking to Gangotri

6103. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have closed all expeditions including trekking to Gangotri;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how long the expeditions will remain closed?

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

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, Sir.

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

Working Group on Early childhood and Elementary Education

6104. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had appointed a working group on early childhood and elementary education in the country;

(b) whether the working group found that 2.5 lakh elementary school teachers appointed by Government have no qualification and training;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON) (a) The Planning Commission had set up a Working Group on Early Childhood Education and Elementary Education for formulation of the VIII five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). The Group had referred to certain provisional data of the 5th All India Educational Survey, to the effect that about 2.5 lakh (or roughly 13.4%) of the teachers working at the Primary stage had qualifications of middle level (i.e. upto class VIII or VII) or lower level, and that of these (2.5 lakhs teachers), about 12.8% were also untrained.

(d) The Group had recommended that

State Governments concerned should take appropriate steps for eliminating the backlog of underqualified/untrained teachers. The report of the Working Group has been forwarded to the State Governments.

Formulation of Rules and Regulations for Employees of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan

6105. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated rules and regulations for the recruitment of officers and staff for the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, if so, when

(b) if not, the reasons therefor,

(c) on what basis the officers and staff of these kendras were recruited;

(d) whether complaints against the authorities for recruitment of staff have been received.

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

(f) whether Government propose to look into the affairs of these kendras and remove their constraints with a view to effect improvement and efficiency in the management of these kendras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir, in November, 1987.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Recruitments to the posts of the

Nehru Yuva Kendras are made as per the provisions of Service Regulations.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) There have been allegations that recruitments in certain cases were based on political considerations. The matter is being looked into.

(f) Yes, Sir.

Allocation of Funds to Nehru Yuva Kendras

6106. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number together with the strength of staff and trainees of Nehru Yuva Kendras, State-wise;

(b) the allocation of funds with the actual expenditure incurred on these kendras during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether complaints have been received regarding mismanagement, irregularities of funds and other types of complaints about the working of these kendras; if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) whether Government propose to review to functioning of these kendras and investigate the cases of misappropriation of public funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and time by when such action is proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) A Statement-I of employees of Nehru Yuva Kendras, state wise, is attached-I.

(b) A Statement II of release of funds, with actual expenditure incurred during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 is attached

Since the financial year 1989-90 has

just ended, it will take sometime to collect detailed Statewise information.

(c) Yes, Sir. Action has been taken to terminate the services of five youth Coordinators and one Accounts Clerk. The Contract of appointment of One Zonal Director has not been renewed.

(d) and (e). It has been decided to have a quick evaluation of the programmes and scheme of NYKS, this will be undertaken by the Planning Commission. Specific cases of misappropriation of public funds will be looked into and appropriate action taken.

STATEMENT - I

<i>S No Name of States</i>		<i>No of Staff/Trainees</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10
3.	Assam	49
4.	Bihar	134
5.	Goa	4
6.	Gujarat	66
7.	Haryana	41
8.	Himachal Pradesh	46
9.	J & K	32
10.	Karnataka	63
11.	Kerala	40
12.	Madhya Pradesh	151

<i>S.No. Name of States</i>		<i>No. of Staff/Trainees</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
13.	Maharashtra	67
14.	Manipur	26
15.	Meghalaya	11
16.	Mizoram	6
17.	Nagaland	8
18.	Orissa	54
19.	Punjab	48
20.	Rajasthan	182
21.	Sikkim	9
22.	Tamil Nadu	71
23.	Tripura	11
24.	Uttar Pradesh	196
25.	West Bengal	58

Name of U.T.

1.	A & N	5
2.	Chandigarh	4
3.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	4
4.	Delhi	36
5.	Daman and Diu	6

<i>S.No. Name of States</i>		<i>No. of Staff/Trainees</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
6.	Lakshadweep	4
7.	Pondicherry	4

STATEMENT-II

Sl. No.	Name of the State	(Rs. in Lakhs)			
		1987-88		1988-89	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Released	*Exp.	Released	*Exp.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.28	31.53	58.75	47.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.74	3.83	8.43	6.91
3.	Assam	19.95	19.26	28.65	23.06
4.	Bihar	47.13	45.78	99.25	79.44
5.	Goa	2.31	1.20	7.55	6.03
6.	Gujarat	22.54	21.87	42.50	33.86
7.	Haryana	24.34	24.12	31.04	24.93
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30.56	29.16	34.00	27.91
9.	J & K	4.58	4.58	23.49	18.41

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1987-88			1988-89		
		Released	*Exp.		Released	*Exp.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
10.	Karnataka	26.62	23.79	34.70	27.59		
11.	Kerala	14.85	14.38	23.79	18.71		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	47.69	45.27	108.81	85.95		
13.	Maharashtra	3.67	2.50	50.70	39.52		
14.	Manipur	12.46	10.69	19.40	15.44		
15.	Meghalaya	2.60	1.25	744	5.91		
16.	Mizoram	4.84	4.72	5.48	4.47		
17.	Nagaland	8.19	5.61	13.87	10.82		
18.	Orissa	32.15	30.97	31.79	25.70		
19.	Punjab	46.40	46.22	30.22	24.13		

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1987-88				1988-89	
		Released		*Exp.	Released		*Exp.
		3	4	5	6		
20.	Rajasthan	57.18	50.40	70.24	56.53		
21.	Sikkim	0.25	0.25	6.91	5.39		
22.	Tamil Nadu	34.92	34.63	46.71	37.06		
23.	Tripura	9.12	8.91	7.87	6.35		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	114.18	105.32	141.74	113.29		
25.	West Bengal	21.82	20.05	40.26	31.62		
UNION TERRITORY							
1.	A & N Island	5.26	4.77	4.93	3.92		
2.	Chandigarh	3.67	3.66	3.06	2.55		
3.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1.63	1.07	2.30	1.79		

(Rs. in Lakhs)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1987-88		1988-89	
		Released	*Exp.	Released	*Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Delhi	7.82	6.66	7.94	6.42
5.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—
6.	Lakshadweep	0.75	0.74	2.32	1.81
7.	Pondicherry	4.41	3.53	2.31	1.80

*Expenditure figures include carry forwarded amounts from the allocations of the previous years(s).

Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts

6107. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to constitute the Board of Members of Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and the time by which it will be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (A) and (b). No, Sir. The Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA) was constituted as an autonomous Trust on the 24th March, 1987 through a Deed of Declaration (Trust Deed) registered by the Sub-Registrar, New Delhi. In this is prescribed the number of Trustees, tenure of the office of Trustees and nomination of new Trustees; the procedure prescribed in this Deed has to be followed; and so the question of constituting a new Trust at the moment does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Construction Work Pending Clearance

6108. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to adopt a liberal attitude in granting approval to those construction work which are pending for clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) if not, whether Government are aware of the difficulties being faced by the people due to such disputed cases of construction; and

(c) the alternative steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The various issues arising out of the implementation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 were discussed by Central Government in the meeting of Forest Ministers of States held in May, 1989. Thereafter, the Central Government has the procedures and revised the guidelines issued under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The steps taken in this regard include:

1. Diversion of forest land for construction of buildings for schools, hospitals, dispensaries, community halls, co-operatives, panchayats, tiny rural industrial-sheds of government etc. which are to be put up for the benefit of the people of that area are now to be considered but such diversions should be strictly limited to the actually needed area and should not exceed one hectare in each case.
2. In hill districts and in other districts having forest lands exceeding 50 per cent of the total geographical area, compensatory afforestation on non-forest land is not insisted upon and is permitted on degraded forest land twice in extent of the area diverted provided forest land involved is less than 5 hectares and the purpose of diversion is for construction of link, road, small water works, minor irrigation works, school building, dispensary, hospitals, tiny rural industrial shed of the government or any other similar work which directly benefit the people of the area.
3. Only those cases wherein forest area involved is more than 10 hectares are

now referred to Advisory Committee for its advice. Cases involving forest area upto 10 hectares are decided by this Ministry without referring those to the Advisory Committee. The Regional Chief Conservator of Forest have been authorised to clear proposals involving forest land less than one hectare.

[English]

Electronic Units in Maharashtra

6109. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to develop electronic units in Maharashtra especially in Vidarbha region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of assistance provided to the State Government so far and likely to be given in 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). At present, there is no proposal with the Government to set up any Central Public Sector Electronics Unit in Maharashtra. However, 210 Industrial Licences and 275 Letters of Intent-Registration have been so far issued for setting up of Electronic Units in Maharashtra. Maharashtra Electronics Development Corporation (MELTRON)-a State public sector undertaking is engaged in promoting the growth of Electronics Industry in the State. An Electronics Zone of 60 Acres has been set up and a standard de-

sign of 32 industrial sheds have been build at Hingare in Vidarbha region.

(c) Amongst other activities, Department of Electronics has provided financial support through Maharashtra State Electronics Development Corporation (MELTRON) to the following programmes:-

- (i) Programme on Electro-medical Equipment Repair and Maintenance for which an amount of Rs. 7.82 lakhs have been released so far.
- (ii) Rural Electronics Employment Generation programme including setting up of Co-operative Societies for women, Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes, for which an amount of Rs. 23 lakhs have been released so far and Rs. 11 lakhs ar likely to be released during 1990-91.
- (iii) Rs. 10 lakhs have been given to MELTRON for starting an Electronics Research and Development Centre (ER&DC) at Pune, a Joint Project of the Department of Electronics and MELTRON. The amount to be paid in 1990-91 is yet to be finalised.
- (iv) Centre for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDT) has been set up jointly at Aurangabad.
- (v) Under Standardisation Test & Quality Control (STQC) Programme of the Department of Electronics, Electronics Test and Development Centre at Pune has been set up jointly, for which an amount of Rs. 73.86 lakhs has been released so far and an amount of Rs. 18.50 lakhs is likely to be released during 1990-91.

[*Translation*]

point of this programme?

20-point Programme in Maharashtra

6110. SHRI HARISHANKAR MAHALE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made in the implementation of 20-point Programme in Maharashtra as per the latest review;

(b) The amount allocated during 1989-90 for this purpose; and

(c) the achievements made under each

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). As per the latest review, Maharashtra has secured 5th position amongst the States in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme during April 1989 to February 1990. The details of funds allotted in the State Plan Sector are given in Statement-I. The details of physical progress achieved by Maharashtra in the implementation of 28 selected items which are monitored on a monthly basis are in Statement-II.

STATEMENT-I*Twenty Point Programme-Maharashtra**Outlays for 1989-90**(Rs. in lakhs)**(State Plan Sector)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	<i>Attack on Rural Poverty</i>	
	IRDP	3088
	JRY	4139
	CD and Panchayats	70
	VSI	1945
2.	<i>Rainfed Agriculture</i>	749
3.	<i>Better use of Irrigation</i>	53011
4.	<i>Bigger Harvests</i>	9174
5.	<i>Land Reforms</i>	79

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
6.	Safe Drinking Water	10000
7.	Health for All	4200
8.	Two Child Norm-Nutrition	456
9.	Education	13144
10.	Justice SC/ST's	2700
11.	Opportunities for Youth	500
12.	Housing for People	442
13.	Improvement of Slums	1215
14.	Forestry	3946
15.	Protection of Environment	92
16.	Concern for Consumer	—
17.	Energy for Villages	40
Total		108990

STATEMENT-II*Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Maharashtra during April, 89-February, 1990*

Point/Item	Unit	Target			Achievement	
		Annual	April 89-February 90	April 89-February 90	April 89-February 90	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
IA IRDP	Families	229475	206527	206530	100	
IB JRY	Lakh Mandays	739.07	640.53	576.00	90-	
IC SSI units Registered	No.	10000	9167	9764	107	
5 Surplus land distribution	Acres	6000	5400	6067	112	
6 Bonded Labour Rehab.	Nos.	299	256	258	101	
7 Drinking Water Problem	Number of Villages	2000	1800	1138	163	
8A CHC	Nos.	Nil	Nil	15	—	
8B PHC	Nos.	261	217	132	61	

Point/Item	Unit	Target				Achievement
		Annual	April 89-February 90	April 89-February 90	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
8C Sub. Centres	Nos.	1572	1310	10	1	
9D Immunisation of Children	Lakhs	14.42	12.74	12.33	97	
9A Sterilisation	000 Nos.	525	463.8	450.0	97	
9B EQ Sterilisation	000 Nos.	252.8	232.2	180.9	78	
9C ICDS Blocks	Nos. (cum)	110	109	119	109	
9D Anganwadi	Nos. (cum)	15137	15062	18001	120	
11A SC families	Nos	88700	78352	70517	90	
11B ST families	Nos.	80000	71733	87666	122	
14A House Sites allotted	Nos.	20000	18133	11936	66	
14B Construction assistance	Nos.	18000	16320	11833	● 73	

Point/Item	Unit	Target			Achievement	
		Annual	April 89-February 90	April 89-February 90	April 89-February 90	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	
14C Indira Awas Yojana	Nos.	9743	8834	4000	45	
14D EWS Houses	Nos.	12760	11569	6752	58	
14E LIG Houses	Nos.	17000	15413	10442	68	
15 Slum Population	000 Nos.	400.05	362.7	302.74	83	
16 Tree Plantation	Crores	41.50	40.50	38.34	95	
18 Fair Price shops opened	Nos.	400	367	320	87	
19A Village Electrification	Nos.	150	125	306	245	
19B Pumpset energised	Nos.	72750	62332	93379	150	
19C Improved Chullahs	Nos.	130000	107467	113670	106	
19D Bio-gas Plants States	Nos.	34500	27603	32409	117	

Note: Though no target was fixed for 89-90 under CHC, 15 CHCs were commissioned.

Allocation to Maharashtra

6111. SHRI HARISHANKAR MAHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Maharashtra State during last three years for the protection of environment and conservation of forests;

(b) whether the entire amount has been utilised for this purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) The total allocation to Maharashtra State during the last three years for the protection of environment and conservation of forests is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount allocated (Rs. in Crores)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1987-88	52.64
1988-89	56.87
1989-90	49.94

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The main reasons for under-utilisation were as follows:

- (i) Due to severe drought conditions in the country during 1987-88, the new plantation programme for which allocation was made could not be taken

up.

- (ii) Economy measures taken by the Government.

Opening of Engineering College in Maharashtra

6112. SHRI HARISHANKAR MAHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open an engineering college and similar instituted for providing higher technical education Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). As per information from the Government of Maharashtra, they propose to submit to the All India Council for Technical Education for its consideration a proposal to start one Government Engineering College at Nagpur to conduct degree courses in Civil Engineering, Electronics, Mechanical Engineering, Power Engineering and Telecommunication Engineering.

[English]

Import of Technology

6113. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the present policy of Government regarding acquisition of technical know-how from abroad for overall economic development?

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) : The policy of the Government in acquisition of know-how from abroad is that the import of technology is permitted only on a selective basis where: need has been established technology does not exist within the country; and the time taken to generate technology indigenously would delay the achievement of development targets.

Technology acquisition from outside shall not be at the expense of national interest. In the acquisition of technical know-how, consideration is given to the choice and sources of technology, alternative means of acquiring it and its role in meeting a major felt need.

The policy governing the acquisition of technology also specify that there shall be a firm commit for absorption, adaptation and subsequent development of imported know-how through adequate investments in research and development to which importers of technology will be expected to contribute.

Evaluation of Products

6114. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEK HAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to evaluate products to find out whether or not they are "environmentally friendly"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) and (b). Products will be evaluated from time to time on the basis of their impact on environment and categorized accordingly to promote products favourable to environmental protection and to discourage others.

Development works in Jalandhar and Ferozepur Cantonment Areas

6115. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any development works in Jalandhar Cantonment and Ferozepur Cantonment Areas in Punjab have been carried out during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Various developmental works relating to water supply, construction of rooms for schools quarters for safaiwalas and latrines, widening of roads and providing RCC floors thereon, providing street lighting etc. have been undertaken by the Cantonment Boards of Jalandhar and Ferozepur during the last three years.

Birds and Animals killed in Entaki Wildlife Sanctuary

6116. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government in connection with the killings of birds and animals in the shooting incidents on 14 and 15 December, 1989 in Entaki Wildlife Sanctuary;

(b) the directions issued by Government for the security of wildlife all over the country;

(c) whether Government have taken

any steps to amend the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Protection of Wildlife in the country is governed under provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. State Governments are competent to take action in respect of breach of this Act. Information about action taken regarding the alleged shooting incident has been sought from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Amendment of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

National Workshop on Awareness Generation on Girl Child

6117. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the two-day 'national workshop on awareness generation on the girl child' held in New Delhi in February, 1990 experts expressed grave concern over various handicaps of girl child in Indian society; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for generation of awareness towards girl child and also to curb the misuse of amniocentesis?

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

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is aware of the unequal status of the girl child and of the need to generate awareness to eliminate the existing sex bias in various important spheres such as education, health and nutrition. With this end in view the Central Social Welfare Board has introduced a permanent component regarding the girl child in its Awareness Generation Project. Positive images about the girl child are also being projected through the electronic and print media, video quickies, films, posters and other printed materials and through conferences, workshops and seminars. The Government is also aware of the implications of the misuse of the practice of amniocentesis and has initiated action in this regard.

[Translation]

Directives to keep Water Free from Pollution

6118. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the directives issued by Union Government to State Governments to protect private and public sources of water from pollution and the funds allocated for the purpose, Statewise; and

(b) the action being taken by the Government to ensure that the funds allocated are utilised properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 provides suitable meas-

ures for the prevention and control of water pollution and for maintaining or restoring the quality of water. The allocation made by the

Union Government towards major water pollution programmes is given below:

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Amount allocated for 1989-90 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2
(i) Ganga Action Plan	6030.00
(ii) Basin and sub-basin inventory which includes identifying the major sources of water pollution	09.69
(iii) National Water Quality Monitoring Programme	44.70
(iv) Construction of Common Effluent Treatment Plants for identified clusters of polluting industries	430.00
(v) Other selected schemes	26.00

(b) Funds are released for specific schemes and their proper utilisation is ensured by the State Governments.

Grants for Central Libraries in Uttar Pradesh

6120. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of central libraries in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether grants are provided by Government for such libraries in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the criteria therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) There is no library run by the Central Government in Uttar Pradesh. There is, however, the Rampur Raza Library which is funded by the Central Government. Additionally the Government of Uttar Pradesh have a State Central Library at Allahabad.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, funded by the Central Government, provides grants: (i) on matching basis equally shared by Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundatin and the respective States, under certain approved schemes, both in rural ad urban areas; and (ii) on non-matching basis i.e.

grants are fully reimbursed by Raja Ram-mohun Roy Library Foundation, under certain approved schemes. Grants are given generally on the recommendation of the State Government concerned.

[English]

Compensation to Victims of IAF Plane Crash in Midnapore

6121. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any court of inquiry has been ordered into the crash of an I.A.F. Plane killing 3 members of a family in a house at Kaggachia in Midnapore district of West Bengal on 31 March, 1990;

(b) if so, its outcome and the future preventive measures being taken; and

(c) the compensation, if any, paid for the loss of lives and property?

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

(b) The Court of Inquiry is in progress.

(c) Ex-gratia payment as per existing rules has been paid at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per person to the next of kin of the 2 adults killed, Rs. 5,000 per person for 2 children killed and Rs. 1,000 per person to the 2 persons injured.

Reconstitution of Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board

6123. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the duties and functions of the

Welfare Officers of Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board;

(b) whether Government propose to reconstitute the Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board; and

(c) if so, when and the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir. Since the term of the present Board expires in June 1992. However, the office of Chairman is vacant. Following the resignation of the previous incumbent and will be filled shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Duties and Responsibilities of Welfare Officers

Planning and Execution

1. To provide guidance and planning of sponsored and aided programmes.
2. To supervise all welfare programmes aided by the Board.

Counselling and Guidance

1. Regular counselling and guidance in regard to development of programmes and maintenance of records by the aided organisations.
2. To ensure proper utilisation of

funds, released by the Central Social Welfare Board/State Social Welfare Advisory Board to the voluntary organisations.

3. To assist the State Social Welfare Advisory Board/Central Social Welfare Board in settlement of pending accounts of programmes as per norms and conditions laid down by the Central Social Welfare Board.

Co-ordination

1. To give technical opinion to the State Social Welfare Advisory Board regarding sanction of grants and release of funds.
2. To enlist the cooperation of public, explaining the policies and the programmes of the Board in order to obtain public participation.
3. To maintain liaison between the State Social Welfare Advisory Board and other agencies at the district and block levels.
4. To advise the institutions in carrying out similar services in a particular area and coordinate their activities so as to get the maximum advantage out of the grants given by the Board, with the object that there is no overlapping and duplication in services.
5. To advise the institutions to review their programmes periodically and assess their effectiveness. This will help the institutions improve their services and avoid all wasteful expenditure.

Publicity

1. To assist the Project Officer in the distribution of the publicity literature on the Board's publicity, enrolling institutions as subscribers of Board's journals,

Social Welfare and Samaj Kalyan

2. Writing features on institutions or individuals themselves or providing background material (printed literature and photographs) to the Project Officer for onward submission to Central Social Welfare Board for publication in Board's journals.

Duration of tour

It is evident from the foregoing that the Field Officers have to concentrate on the programmes being implemented at the field level. For this purpose it is essential that they are constantly on the move and should spend only the minimum time required at the State Board Office. The norms of touring which have to be undertaken by them should be a minimum period of 10 to 15 days.

Other Rules.

Any other work assigned by the Chairman, State Social Welfare Advisory Board/Project Officer.

Clearance to Electricity Generation Scheme Under Farakka Barrage Project

6124. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for generation of electricity from the Farakka Barrage project in West Bengal is awaiting clearance from Planning Commission, and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Visit of Expert Team to Garhwal Region

6125. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expert team of the Planning Commission has ever visited the Garhwal region of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made by them for the economic development of these mountainous districts;

(c) if not, whether the Planning Commission are aware of the peculiar problems of Garhwal Region; and

(d) if so, the short term and long term measures contemplated for the economic development of these districts and to remove unemployment?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Teams have been visiting Garhwal Region from time to time.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The Planning Commission is aware of the problems of the Hill Regions of Uttar Pradesh. In order to strengthen and supplement the efforts being made by the concerned State Govt., the Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) was mooted by the Central Govt. However, the responsibility for bringing about faster economic development rests with the State Government.

(d) Beside various development programmes in different sectors of the State economy, to generate employment opportunities in hill areas including Pauri and Tehri Garhwal, there are special employment-oriented programmes in rural and urban areas, as also employment oriented education for promotion of technical skills of people through strengthening of polytechnics/rural polytechnics, ITIs/branch ITIs and modernisation of trades and introduction of new trades suitable for hills.

Apart from above schemes/programmes, emphasis under industrial sector has been directed towards development of small scale, village and cottage industries, electronics, pharmaceuticals, herb-based units, fruit and vegetable processing units, wool and sericulture industry, which directly generate employment opportunities. Tourism has been recognised as an industry which adds employment opportunities for local people. Employment service is being provided through different employment offices/job development units and coaching-cum-guidance centres. In the Eighth Plan, the Central thrust will be on the critical objective of employment generation, particularly in the backward, including hill areas.

[*Translation*]

Non-Implementation of Court Orders by Ordnance Factory Board

6126. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh High Court gave its decision on 4 April, 1983 in favour of Class III employees regarding transfers in Case Nos. 174/1981 and C/1982 and the said order was upheld by the Supreme Court vide case No. CA/441/1981 and confirmed again on 28 March, 1987; and

(b) if so, orders enjoined therein and the reasons for their non-compliance by the Ordnance Factory Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The Subject matter of the Litigation concerns promotions and not transfers.

(b) The orders of the Courts have been implemented.

Acharya Narendra Dev Centenary Celebrations

6127. **SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have organised Acharya Narendra Dev Birth Centenary Celebrations;

(b) if so, the functions held thereunder and the expenditure incurred thereon by Government;

(c) whether a celebrations organising committee was constituted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Uttar Pradesh was the Nodal Agency and the Department of Culture co-ordinated activities between Ministries/Departments.

(b) Department of Culture has sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 1.91 lakhs to four voluntary organisations. The Vice-President of India released a commemora-

tive postage stamp on 6.11.89. Akasyhwani instructed its capital stations to broadcast a suitable feature. Doordarshan Kendra, Lucknow has been allotted the production of a documentary film by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. In addition, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has spent Rs. 10 lakhs (approximately) on programmes undertaken by that state as under:

The President of India inaugurated the Centenary Celebrations on 11.1.1989. The Concluding Functions was organised on 6.11.1989. The Vice-President of India was the Chief Guest. Simultaneous functions were also held at Lucknow.

Statues are proposed to be set up at various places connected with the life of Acharyaji such as Lucknow, Sitapur, Faizabad, Varanasi, Allahabad, Erode and the like.

(c) and (d). In pursuance of the decision of the Implementation Committee for Commemoration of 40th Anniversary of Independence and Nehru Centenary, to assign the work of this Centenary to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh as the Nodal Agency, a committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh was constituted by the State Government. The Committee comprised 105 Members, from the State Council of Ministers, educationists, scholars, social thinkers and contemporaries of Acharya Narendra Dev.

[English]

Transport Permit to Ex-Servicemen

6128. **DR. A.K. ROY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to reply give on 2 April, 1990 to the Starred Question No. 309 regarding transport permit to ex-servicemen and state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen given

buses on loan in Bihar;

(b) the number of the same given road permit by the Bihar Government to operate the same;

(c) whether he is aware that the ex-servicemen are getting harassed by the State Government of Bihar on this;

(d) the complaint received by the Rajya Sainik Board to this effect; and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). During the last three financial years, 6 ex-servicemen have been sanctioned loan by the Bihar State Financial Corporation for purchase of buses. Three of them have been given road permits by the State Transport Authorities.

(c) to (e). The grant of road permit is a matter which comes under the purview of the State Government authorities. The three ex-servicemen who had not been given road permits, had approached the Rajya Sainik Board who, in turn, have recommended their cases to the State Transport Authorities.

[*Translation*]

Computer Education In Punjab

6129. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some schemes of Government of Punjab in regard to propagation of computer science and technical education are pending with Government for approval.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals in regard to introduction of computer science courses in

girls Polytechnic Institute in Patiala and Jullunder have been sent by Government of Punjab to Central Government;

(d) if so, the amount being provided for implementing these proposals and the time which the said courses will be started;

(e) the amount being provided to the State Government during 1990-91;

(f) whether the proposed courses in computer science are likely to be introduced in Punjab during the 1990-91 academic session, and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the said courses are likely to be started?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

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

(g) The Government of Punjab has not submitted any such proposal to the All India Council for Technical Education.

[*English*]

Clearance to Colour Picture Tube Project of Andhra Pradesh

6130. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY:
SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY:
SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the request of Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted to the Union Government, there is a proposal for a colour tube project in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Union Government thereon; and

(c) the time by which clearance is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. Letter dated 3rd February, 90 from Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh addressed to the Prime Minister regarding the proposal of M/s Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation Limited (APEDC) for manufacture of Colour Picture Tubes, has been received.

(b) and (c). The application of M/s APEDC was not accepted by the Government of India in October, 1988. M/s APEDC has represented against this decision in December, 1988. It has now been decided to re-examine this case.

Research Projects in Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow

6131. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow certain research projects were conceived on 'Detoxification pesticides in milk and milk products'; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Principal Investigator was replaced by another scientist of the same project and the project itself was later on withdrawn from the ITRC; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. The scientific panel of Indian Council of Agricultural Research for Dairy and Livestock Products Technology had observed that there are no other agencies in the country except Industrial Toxicology Research Centre where such investigations could be carried out.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An adhoc research scheme on "Detoxification of pesticides in Milk and Milk Products" was proposed by Industrial Toxicology Research Centre (ITRC), with Dr. P.K. Ray, Director, Industrial Toxicology Research Centre (ITRC) as Principal Investigator and Dr. M.C. Saxena as Co-Investigator. While sanctioning the scheme for implementation, the name of Dr. P.K. Ray, Director, ITRC as Principal Investigator was replaced by Dr. M.C. Saxena as Principal Investigator by ICAR. Since Dr. Saxena had left ITRC by that time, the name of Dr. T.S.S. Dikshit as Principal Investigator was proposed by ITRC. This was not agreed by ICAR as a result of which the above research scheme was withdrawn from ITRC by ICAR even before it started operating.

Private Educational Institutions in Punjab and Chandigarh

6132. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of private education institutions receiving Government aid in Punjab and Chandigarh;

(b) funds received by each institution

during the last three years;

(c) whether Government have received any complaint against their working and of over-charging by the institutions;

(d) if so, the action taken therefor; and

(e) if there is any proposal for nationalisation of these institutions?

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

Development of "Bombay-Karnataka" Area

6133. SHRI S. T. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area, popularly known as Bombay Karnataka area, comprising Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum and Karwar has been totally neglected; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to sanction special funds for development of this area; if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Development of backward areas within a State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. However, while finalising the overall Central assistance, due weightage is given to backwardness of State. Besides all the 4 districts, namely, Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum and Karwar have been recognised as Industrially Backward Districts and incentives like concession in the areas of licensing, investment subsidies, income-tax relief, assistance from

financial institutions etc. are being given to them. Districts of Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar are covered under DPAP (Drought Prone Area Programme) and Karwar (North Kanara), Dharwar and Belgaum under "Western Ghats Development Programme".

CSIR Scientists sent Abroad

6134. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of scientists from CSIR have been sent abroad:

(b) if so, the number of scientists sent abroad during the last three years with the duration of their stay abroad and under what programmes/schemes they were sent abroad; and

(c) the criteria for sending scientists abroad and whether these criteria are being strictly adhered to?

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

(b) The number of scientists who went abroad during the last 3 years is as follows:

1987-88	:	540
1988-89	:	630
1989-90	:	588

The visits were for different purposes/programmes e.g. for participation in Conferences, scientific exchange programmes, bilateral S&T projects, fellowships and training, on study tour, and assignments as

experts under UNDP programmes etc.

The duration normally varied from a few days to a few months/years under the above programmes.

(c) Selections are made on specific guidelines formulated by an Expert Committee. Under these guidelines the proposals are to be first scrutinised by the Internal Committees at the respective Laboratories/Institutes before recommending to CSIR. The visits under bilateral programmes of CSIR and for collaborative projects are finalised on the recommendations of the High Level Departmental Committee appointed by the Director-General, CSIR. The guidelines laid down are strictly adhered to while making selections for the Scientists' visits abroad.

Separate List of Hindi Experts

6135. PROF. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no mention of Hindi experts in the lists of experts of various subjects prepared by University Grants Commission and Hindi has been mentioned under lists of various languages;

(b) if so, whether University Grants Commission will take necessary action to prepare an independent and separate list for Hindi, and if so, when; and

(c) the steps taken in regard to giving adequate representation in the aforesaid list of Hindi experts of both Hindi and non-Hindi speaking States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY

OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, it has 16 panels of experts in various subjects. Experts on Hindi are included in panel for Modern India, other Oriental & African Languages and Literature. There is no proposal to constitute a separate expert panel for Hindi.

Financial assistance to Wardha Plan

6136. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have furnished a revised proposal of Wardha Plan based on Gandhian philosophy of Antodaya seeking additional financial assistance from the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the action taken by government thereon;

(c) whether special financial assistance has been provided by the Planning Commission for execution of district plans in selected pilot districts in the country and if so the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken for clearance of Wardha Plan and the quantum of central assistance proposed for the plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Maharashtra State government had forwarded in April 1984 a draft Wardha Plan involving an outlay of Rs. 183.94 crores including Centre's share of Rs. 13.91 crores. Subsequently, the State Government revised the draft plan to Rs. 178.42 crores including Centre's share of Rs. 13.24 crores. Since the document did not fully reflect the principles and philosophy of Gandhiji, the State Government was advised to reexamine the schemes in greater detail.

(c) Yes, Sir. Planning Commission engaged the services of NIRD (National Institute of Rural Development), Hyderabad to assist State governments for the preparation of model district plans for the districts of Tirunelveli- Kottambomman (Tamil Nadu), Nasik (Maharashtra), Munghyr (Bihar), Shimla (Himachal Pradesh) and Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh).

(d) The State Government has been advised that Wardha plan schemes should place greater emphasis on village self-sufficiency, intensive use of labour on agro-based industries and on non-land base employment, and incorporated as part of the State Plan.

Construction of Roads in Hilly Ranges of Vidarbha

6137. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amendment made in 1988 to the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has adversely affected the development works such as construction of roads etc. in villages located in hilly ranges of vidarbha region in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, details of the villages affected; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to ensure speedy and effective development of these tribal/hilly areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) No, Sir. It may be noted that no Proposal regarding construction of village road in vidarbha region is pending with Central Government for clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Steps taken in May 1989 to ensure speedy disposal of cases under Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 are as below:

1. Diversion of forest land for construction of buildings for schools, hospitals, dispensaries, community halls, co-operatives, panchayats, tiny rural industrial sheds of Government etc. which are to be put up for the benefit of the people of that area are now to be considered but such diversions should be strictly limited to the actually needed area and should not exceed one hectare in each case.
2. In hill districts and in other districts having forest land exceeding 50 per cent of the total geographical area, compensatory afforestation on non-forest land is not insisted upon and is permitted on degraded forest land twice in extent of the area diverted provided forest land involved is less than 5 hectares and the small water works, minor irrigation works, school building, dispensary, hospitals, tiny rural industrial shed of the government or any other similar work which directly benefit the people of the area.
3. Only those cases wherein forest area involved is more than 10 hectares are now referred to Advisory Committee for its advice. Cases involving forest area upto 10 hectares are decided by this Ministry without referring those to the Advisory Committee. The Regional Chief

Conservator of Forests have been authorised to clear proposals involving forest land less than one hectare.

Schemes for Industrially Backward States

6138. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the main criteria for declaring a state industrially backward,

(b) whether Kerala is regarded as an industrially backward state;

(c) whether the Planning Commission is considering any special plan to remove the industrial backwardness of such stated during the Eighth Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Pandey Working group, set up by the Planning Commission in 1968, to study the question of regional imbalances, recommended the following criteria to be applied in aggregate, for the purpose of identification of industrially backward States and Union Territories:

- (i) Total per capital income;
- (ii) Per capital income from Industry & Mining;
- (iii) Number of workers engaged in registered factories;
- (iv) Per capital annual consumption of electricity;
- (v) Length of surface roads in relation to-(a) population; and (b) area of the State;

(vi) Railway mileage in relation to-(a) the population; and (b) the area of the State-

Besides, States (Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland) identified earlier for Special Central Assistance owing to their special problems and backwardness, were also to be considered for special treatment by way of incentives for promotion of industrial development.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). In order to remove industrial backwardness, a number of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives and concessions have been provided by Central and State governments. The question of promoting a more balanced industrial development will be duly considered while finalising the Eighth Plan. In 1990-91, the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme is being revived for small scale industry located in backward and rural areas.

Navodaya Vidyalayas

6139. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Navodaya Vidyalayas Scheme was started by Government to create some model schools in different parts of the country so that other schools could emulate their example;

(b) whether the purpose of opening these schools has been fulfilled;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether opening of these schools in large numbers has defeated the very purpose of the original scheme; and

(e) whether Government are satisfied

with the standard of education imparted by these schools?

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

(b) to (e): No evaluation has yet been undertaken regarding the extent to which the purposes for which Navodaya Vidyalayas were set up, have been fulfilled. Government have, as of now, decided to review the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme. Until this is completed no new Navodaya Vidyalayas will be opened; but the existing ones will be supported as per the original plans.

Promotion of Nurseries

6140. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan to promote people's nurseries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the financial assistance provided to Uttar Pradesh government during the last three years, yearwise, in this regard;

(d) whether some specific amounts have been earmarked/spent on promotion of such nurseries in Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Decentralised People's Nurseries are being promoted under a Centrally

Sponsored Scheme, which was initiated in 1986. Under the Scheme, funds are provided to the States and Union territories in the beginning of the season to raise seedlings through local organisation like Schools Mahila Mandals, etc.

(c) to (e). The Government of Uttar Pradesh did not avail of any assistance under the Scheme in 1987-88 and 1988-89. In 1989-90, a total amount of Rs. 210 lakhs was provided under the Scheme to Uttar Pradesh Government. In addition, 19 voluntary agencies in Uttar Pradesh have been provided a total amount amount of Rs. 17.50 lakhs for raising their own nurseries under the projects sanctioned in their favour.

[*Translation*]

Remote Sensing Photography of forest Cover in Country

6141. SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the studies of forests cover are being conducted since 1972 by the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad from photographs received through Satellite;

(b) whether the area of forest cover is constantly declining; and

(c) if so, the areas under forests in States and Union Territories in 1972 and the percentage of decline registered in this regard at present according to NRSA data?

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

monitoring using satellite imageries was carried out by National Remote Sensing Agency for the years 1972-75, at reconnaissance level scale on 1:1 Million as a first effort to develop the methodology. Subsequently the operational methodology for estimation of national forest cover using satellite imageries was jointly evolved by National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) of Department of Space and Forest Survey of India (FSI) of Department of Environment, Forest and Wildlife.

(b) and (c). For the periods 1981-83, FSI and NRSA jointly estimated the country's total forest cover as 19.52% of the total geographical area of the country. FSI is currently carrying out biennial monitoring of forest cover of India on a routine basis using satellite imageries supplied by NRSA to monitor the changes that are occurring in forest cover at the State level. The current estimate by FSI for the time period of 1985-87 has shown the total forest cover as 19.47% of the total geographical area of the country. There has been a reduction of about 1900 Sq. Km. in the total forest cover, notwithstanding an increased about 17000 Sq. Km. in the dense forest cover (crown density more than 40%).

[English]

Difficulties Arising out of Implementation of Indian Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

6142. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the

<i>Total received</i>	<i>Total approved</i>	<i>Total not Approved</i>	<i>Total rejected for non-furnishing of information</i>	<i>Pending</i>	<i>Withdrawn</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
4023	1967	547	1268	134	107

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fast depletion of forest could be checked by the implementation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) if so, the extent to which it could be checked;

(c) whether there are complaints from different parts of the country about the developmental projects being affected by the implementation of the Act;

(d) the names of projects held up due to Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; and

(e) the steps being taken to clear them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Since the enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 the rate of diversion of forest land has gone down from 1,50,000 ha. per annum during the period 1951-1980 to 15,400 ha. per annum during 1980-1989.

(c) and (d). Statement showing position of proposals received from the States/UTs under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as on 31.3.1990 is as below:

The details of projects pending with the Central Government are as shown in the Attached Statement. The Government of India have fixed a time limit of six weeks for disposal of cases.

(e) There was a general feeling that considerable time is taken in clearance of cases under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Hence, steps were taken for simplification of procedure for expeditious clearance of cases by Central Government in June, 1989. These are as below:

1. Only those cases wherein forest area involved is more than 10 hectares are now referred to Advisory committee for its advice. Cases involving forest area upto 10 hectares are decided by this Ministry without referring the cases to the Advisory Committee. Further Regional Chief Conservator of Forests have been authorised to clear forest diversion proposals involving forest land less than one hectare.
2. In cases containing proposals for laying of transmission lines or pipes for drinking water supply and exploratory drilling for prospecting oil which do not involve any cutting or felling of trees, simplified proforma is to be used. The simplified proforma can also be used in cases involving forest areas upto 2 hectares provided the area is devoid of tree cover or is having scanty tree growth and no tree cutting or felling of trees is involved.
3. The Government of India do not allow diversion of forest land for rehabilitation of the people. However, such diversion is considered a special cases, if essentially required for rehabilitation of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other people who may have to be shifted from the core zone of a National Park of Reserve.
4. Diversion of forest land for construction of building is not normally considered. However, such diversion are allowed for construction of building, school, hospital, dispensary, cooperatives, panchayat, Tiny rural industrial sheds of the Government, etc. which are to be put up for the benefit of the people of that area, but such diversion should be strictly limited to the actual needed area and should not exceed one hectare in each case.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Approach road to bridge between Shikohabad-Wah road.
2.	"	Chamoli	Construction of Paingarh bridle path.
3.	"	Pithoragarh	Construction of Thuigad-Bhairav Mandi Motor road.
4.	"	Dehradun	Renewal of underground phosphate mining lease in favour of PPCL at Maldevta.
5.	"	Chamoli	Sonla-Kothari-Narayan Bagad Motor Road.
6.	"	Pithoragarh	Chilkachhina-Thuwa-Simalkhet Motor road
7.	"	Sonebhadra	Rihand Super Thermal Power Plant.
8.	"	Almora	Construction of Barat Canal.
9.	"	Almora	Construction of Chami Water Supply Scheme.
10.	"	Behraich	Collection of sand stone in Behraich.
11.	"	Kanpur	Mining of sand from Ganga river at Kanpur.

Sl. No.	State	District	Name of Project
1	2	3	4
12.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Widening for 4 lane Ahmedabad link road NH 8 and 8A.
13.	"	Amareli	66 K.V. Trans line at Khicha.
14.	"	Dangs	Collection of boulders etc.
15.	"	Junagarh	Soda Ash Plant.
16.	"	Panchmahal	Bhadar Irrigation canal.
17.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	Construction of approach road to bridge.
18.	"	Midnapore	Construction of bicanal from main canal of Kangsabati.
19.	"	Jalpaiguri	Construction of Distributory No. 1 Mahananda Teesta link canal.
20.	"	Jalpaiguri	Jaldhaka main canal of Teesta Barrage.
21.	Gujarat	Banaskantha	Denotification of forest land for Marble Industries at Ambaji.
22.	Punjab	Patiala	440 K.V. Dehar-Bhiwani Transmission line.
23.	"	Patiala	4 laning of G.T. Road.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
24.	Bihar	Singhbhum	Permission to Steel Authority of India for felling 678 trees.
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	Subansiri	132 K.V. Nirjula Gohpur Transmission line.
26.	Assam	Kokrajhar	132 K.V. Transmission line from Salakati to Geylegphug.
27.	Maharashtra	Raigarh	Renewal of stone quarry lease.
28.	"	Buldhana	M.I.T. at Hiwarkhed-III.
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	M.I.T.
30.	"	Guntur	Nagarjuna Sagar Gooty transmission line.
31.	"	Khammam	Transmission line.
32.	"	Khammam	Transmission line.
33.	"	Khammam	Transmission line.
34.	"	Chittoor	Checkdam in Tirumala.
35.	Orissa	Dhenkanal	Regali Transmission line.

Sl. No.	State	District	Name of Project
1	2	3	4
36.	Mizoram	Aizawal	C.I.J.W. School.
37.	Tripura		Eviction of flame stock by O.N.G.C.
38.	Tripura	South Tripura	Border Road.
39.	Goa	South Goa	Mining lease.
40.	"	North Goa	Mining lease.
41.	Orissa	Sundargarh	Masina nala Irrigation Project.
42.	"	Sambalpur	Lilari open cast coal project.
43.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Hydel Project.
44.	Tamil Nadu	Kamarajan	Allotment of land in favour of Siranjuri Ashram Trust.
45.	"	Anna	Kuthirair Reservoir Scheme.
46.	"	Dharampuri	Diversion of 20 M forest land to Tourism Department for construction of bridge.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>
1	2	3	4
47.	Kerala	Ernakulam	220 K.V. Idduki-Trichur Transmission line.
48.	"	"	Cultivation of Pepper over 300 ha.
49.	Karnataka	Bellary	Renewal of M/L in favour of Zeenath Transport Company.
50.	"	"	—do—
51.	"	Bellary	M/L in favour of Hothur Traders.
52.	"	"	M/L in favour of Gogga Guru Snasthan.
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Construction of Nankhari Bealth Road.
54.	"	Chamba	132 K.V. T/L from Bathri to Korian.
55.	"	Shimla	Khandwa Choki Thalagdhar Road.
56.	"	Shimla	132 K.V. T/L from Gagaj to Kunihar.
57.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	800 K.V. T/L from Kisanpur to Mogra.
58.	"	Shimla	Ropeway in Shimla.

Sl. No.	State	District	Name of Project
1	2	3	4
59.	Haryana		Dhanora drill site of ONGC.
60.	"	Hissar	Construction of four laning road.
61.	Madhya Pradesh	Raipur	Paseeda Tanu Project.
62.	"	Damoh	Panda Tanu Project.
63.	"	Rajnadgaon	Renewal of M/L in favour of M.P. Moharatra Minerals (P) Co.
64.	"	Balaghat	Dokariya Nalla Tank Project.
65.	"	Mandla	M/L in favour of BALCO.
66.	"	Jabalpur	Patpara Tanu Project.
67.	"	Ratlam	Dholabad Irrigation Project.
68.	"	Rajnadgaon	Mogra Irrigation Project.
69.	"	Dewas	11 K.V. T/L.
70.	"	Shahdol	Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>
1	2	3	4
71.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Guna Etava Railway Line.
72.	"	Raisen	Mogha Irrigation Project.
73.	"	Shivpuri	Mohini Pick-up Weir.
74.	"	Panna	Bhawanipur Tank Project.
75.	"	Guna	Gobindpura Irrigation Project.
76.	"	Morena	Burgura-Palpur Road.
77.	"	Bastar	Bodhghat Multi purpose Project.
78-119.			42 cases for regularisation of encroachment from various districts in Madhya Pradesh.
120.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of road from Devkaran to Motipura.
121.	"	Kutch	Special Project of Aviation Research Station of D.G.S. in village Gadoly.
122.	"	Sabarkantha	Construction of High Level Reservoir of Water Supply Scheme in village Rudardi.

Sl. No.	State	District	Name of Project
1	2	3	4
123.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Construction of Vadodara Jam busar State Highway at village Tabasa.
124.	"	Junagarh	Laying of Pipelines for Indian Flayon and Industries Ltd. at Veraval.
125.	Maharashtra	Pune	Construction of road from Borghar to Kavalkhed in Ambegaon Taluka.
126.	"	Nasik	Laying of 11 K.V. T/L through forest village Chinchali.
127.	Madhya Pradesh	Bastar	Leasing of forest land for graphite mining by Arving Minerals.
128.	Uttar Pradesh	Almora	Construction of Babilya Canal.
129.	"	Almora	Construction of Thana Bajnath building.
130.	"	Tehri	Construction of Zinsi canal.
131.	"	Pithoragarh	Construction of Turgali Canal
132.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	Construction of Cafeteria at Nurpur.
133.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli		Construction of road from Kaunchajetty to Chikhailpada.
134.	West Bengal	West Midnapore	Sinking of tubewell and laying of underground pipeline.

[*Translation*]**Adult Education Centres**

6143. SHRI HARI SHANKAR
MAHALE:
SHRI SARJU PRASAD
SAROJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of adult education centres set up in the country so far;

(b) the number of such centres which are being provided with Central assistance;

(c) the number of existing centres and new centres proposed to be provided Central Assistance during the current literacy year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) According to the information received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, 2,78,183 adult education centres were functioning as on 31st December, 1989. A statement indicating, State-wise, the number of these centres is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Out of 2,78,183 adult education centres, Central assistance was provided to 1,67,635 centres. According to the area-specific and time-specific thrust which has been given to the adult education programme, continuance of a centre in an area would depend on its performance in terms of making a prescribed number of illiterate adults literate within a given period. This principle would also apply to the adult education centres run under the State Adult Education Programme.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Centres</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14933
2.	Arunachal Pradesh ***	1013
3.	Assam	8549
4.	Bihar **	43915
5.	Goa	167
6.	Gujarat *	15237
7.	Haryana ***	5302
8.	Himachal Pradesh **	2071

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Centres</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
9.	Jammu & Kashmir 0	1677
10.	Karnataka	10825
11.	Kerala **	3293
12.	Madhya Pradesh **	25066
13.	Maharashtra	27369
14.	Manipur *	2156
15.	Meghalaya	1230
16.	Mizoram *	550
17.	Nagaland **	750
18.	Orissa **	10639
19.	Punjab **	4402
20.	Rajasthan	20016
21.	Sikkim	600
22.	Tamilnadu	18280
23.	Tripura *	2471
24.	Uttar Pradesh	33038
25.	West Bengal	18755
26.	A & N Islands	322
27.	Chandigarh **	247
28.	D & N Haveli *	144

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Centres</i>
1	2	3
29.	Daman & Diu	10
30.	Delhi *	4392
31.	Lakshadweep **	73
32.	Pondicherry	691
Total		278183

* Data relates to September, 1989

** Data relates to June, 1989

*** Data relates to March, 1989 and earlier.

0 Jammu only

[English]

**Academic Courses in Jawaharlal Nehru
- University**

6144. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of courses being offered by Jawaharlal Nehru University with criteria for admission in each course:

(b) whether J.N.U. has also been conducting various professional courses:

(c) if so, the details thereof with criteria for admission in each course:

(d) whether J.N.U. propose to add some more academic and professional courses during the next academic year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, it offers courses leading to the award of degrees of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D); Master of Philosophy (M.Phil); Master of Technology (M.Tech); Masteral Community Health (MCH); Master of Arts (M.A.) Master of Science (M.Sc.) and Master of Computer Applications (MCA). In addition, the University

also offers courses at the under-graduate level in some foreign languages. The details of the criteria laid down for admission to these courses are given in the attached statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Admissions to courses in Jawaharlal Nehru University are made on the basis of merit adjudged in an All-India Entrance Examination held in different Centres all over the country. Candidates seeking admission to Ph. D., M. Phil., M. Tech., MCH and M.A. in foreign languages (other than English) are also required to appear in a viva-voce examination conducted by the University. The details of the eligibility criteria for appearing in the entrance examination for various courses offered by the University are as follows:

<i>Programme of Study</i>	<i>Eligibility Criteria</i>
(1) <u>M.A./M. Sc./M.C.A.</u>	
i. School of International Studies	Bachelor's degree with 45% marks in any discipline
ii. School of Social Sciences	
iii. School of Languages 5-year integrated M.A. Programme	<i>I Year.</i> Senior School Certificate (10 + 2) or equivalent examination with 45% marks. <i>II Year.</i> Senior School Certificate (10 + 2) and B.A. 1st year with 45% marks <i>IV year.</i> Bachelor's degree in any discipline with 45% marks

Programme of Study

Eligibility Criteria

- | | |
|--|--|
| iv. School of Life Sciences | 55% marks in the Bachelor's degree examination in any combination of Natural Sciences. |
| v. Centre for Biotechnology | 55% marks in the Bachelor's degree examination in Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Pharmacy, Agriculture, Veterinary Sciences and or a Bachelor's degree in Engineering/Technology (B.E./B. Tech) or Medicine (MBBS). |
| vi. Schools of Computer and Systems Sciences (MCA) | 55% marks in the Bachelor's degree in any discipline and Mathematics or Statistics or Commerce or Economics as one of the elective subjects. |
| vii. School of Environmental Sciences | 55% marks in the bachelor's degree examination in any Branch of Basic or Applied Science. |
|
 | |
| II. M. Phil/Ph. D | |
| i. School of International Studies | 50% marks in Master's degree in relevant or Allied subject.

or
60% marks in Master's degree in Humanities.

or
65% marks in Master's degree in the Natural Sciences. |

<i>Programme of Study</i>	<i>Eligibility Criteria</i>
ii. School of Social Sciences	<p>50% marks in the Master's degree in the subject concerned.</p> <p>or</p> <p>55% marks in Master's degree in a relevant of Allied subjects.</p> <p>or</p> <p>60% marks in Master's degree in Natural Sciences and Humanities. The candidates with MBBS degree and Master degree in Nursing will also be eligible for admission to MCH/Ph. D. programme in the Centre for Social Medicine and Community Health, School of Social Sciences.</p>
ii. School of Languages	50% marks in Master's degree in the subject concerned or in an allied subject.
iv. School of Life Sciences and Environmental Sciences	55% marks in Master's degree in the concerned or related discipline. Candidates with 55% marks in MBBS degree shall also be eligible for admission in the School of Life Sciences.
v. School of Computer and Systems Sciences (M. Tech/ M/ Phil/Ph. D.)	55% marks in Bachelor's degree in Engineering or 55% marks in Master's degree in Mathematics or Statistics or Operational Research or in any branch of Science.
vi. School of Physical Sciences	55% marks in master's degree in Physics, Chemistry or Mathematics. Students having majored in Physics or Chemistry should have had Mathematics upto bachelor's level.

Programme of Study	Eligibility Criteria
vii. Centre for Biotechnology	55% marks in Master's degree in Biotechnology, Life Sciences, Biochemistry, Physical Sciences, Agricultural Sciences, Veterinary Sciences or 55% marks in MBBS.
iii. Pre-Degree Diploma in School of Languages	45% marks in the Senior School Certificate (10 + 2) or equivalent examination.

NOTE:—

The Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and physically handicapped candidates who have passed the qualifying examination are eligible for appearing in the written test irrespective of their percentage of marks.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Engineering Colleges in Punjab

6145. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open some more engineering colleges in Punjab;

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

(c) whether Government are contemplating the completion of proposed schemes for setting up of Longowal Institute of Engineering college: Jullunder;

(d) if so, the amount proposed to be allocated for these schemes during 1990-91; and

(e) the time by which these proposed colleges are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). There is no proposal from Government of Punjab for opening more engineer-

ing colleges in the State.

(c) to (e). The Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology is being set up in Longowal village and not in Jullunder. This Institute is being set up with financial assistance from the Central Government. It is proposed to allocate Rs. 5 crores for this Institute during the year 1990-91. It is proposed to start certificate courses from July, 1990.

[*English*]

Amendment to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890

6146. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring a legislation for amending the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MINISTERS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I call upon Mr. P. Upendra, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to introduce new Ministers.

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Where is the Prime Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister is ill. I have permitted Mr. P. Upendra, Parliamentary Affairs Minister to introduce new Ministers.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, on behalf of the Prime Minister, I have the pleasure..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

No. Mr. Kalp Nath Rai, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There are precedents when the Ministers other than the Prime Minister also had introduced new Ministers.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

Kalp Nath Ji, I am on my legs. Mr. Kamal Chaudhry, I am on my legs. Mr. Krishna Kumar, you were a Minister. Please sit down.

He has my permission. There are also precedents in the past where the Prime Minister had not introduced but some other

Minister had introduced new Ministers in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: In 1987, when your Party was in power, some other Minister had introduced the new Ministers. There are many instances.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. N.G. Ranga.

PROF N.G. RANGA (Guntur): There might have been precedents in the past when one or two Ministers were being introduced by someone who was not the Prime Minister. But this time, it is going to be *en masse* introduction. It is 18 Ministers. Is it not undignified for the Ministers themselves to be introduced not by the Prime Minister but someone else in the Cabinet? It is their own funeral. But at the same time, they are now denigrating not only the Ministership but also Parliament.

Let me sound this warning. They are denigrating the Ministers as well as the Parliament and I am surprised that you agreed to this process. I am sorry for you; I am sorry for them.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ranga, Prime Minister is sick and I have given permission to Mr. Upendra. I have given my ruling. Mr. Upendra will introduce the new Ministers.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. Upendra has my permission to introduce the Ministers.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): (a) We would only like to know if you are satis-

fied that Prime Minister is so sick that he is not keeping any other engagements for the day; (b) or is he finding himself sick enough to introduce the Ministers? I request you to kindly see that this does not become a precedent in this House. Therefore, I would plead with our colleagues that if he is genuinely sick and if the Speaker is satisfied, it is their business. Let him introduce the Ministers.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: We are walking out.

12.09 hrs.

At this stage. Prof. N.G. Ranga and some other hon. Members left the House

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is their constructive cooperation!

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): It is with a certain amount of disappointment and sadness that I have to reflect on the conduct of the Opposition. It is a very sick demonstration that a senior Member like hon. Shri Sathe spoke of sickness. I can understand their excitement that the hon. Prime Minister should have been there to introduce the Members of his Cabinet. That is a perfectly valid point. But even Prime Ministers and Presidents do fall ill and there are many Members on the Opposition that could tomorrow, Heavens forbid, fall ill. But to walk out in this sort of manner and on this occasion is a very sad demonstration. It is a very sad demonstration particularly when, on behalf of all of us, you have given permission. As the Speaker and as the custodian of the rights of this House, you have given your consent to this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: They should have agreed with Mr. Sathe.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: In spite of your consent being given, I am sorry that this has happened.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, I think you were citing some instances of the previous Government during which it

was not the Prime Minister but some other Minister introduced the new Ministers. Can you recall any instance when the then Opposition walked out like this? Of course, somebody might have raised a question about it but they did not walk out. We have to take a serious note of this unseemly behaviour. This is violation of the elementary decorum of the House. We should take serious note of this unseemly behaviour.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): This is an affront not only to this Government but to the whole House and to the whole system of Parliamentary democracy.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the behaviour of the Opposition is unfortunate. It had never happened in this House in the past. We were also in the Opposition. We raised certain objections. But on this issue we never walked out. We had never behaved irresponsibly... (*Interruptions*) It is an irresponsible behaviour on their part. Sir, you have to take note of the behaviour of the Opposition. This is nothing but an insult to the House.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to add to the epithets that my friends have used before me. Apart from everything else, I wish that the Opposition Party in this House realised that today in this new phase of politics every principal Party is in the Government, every principal Party is in the Opposition in some of the other States. So, the people will be watching our performance, our conduct as Members of these democratic parliamentary institutions both in the Government as well as in the Opposition. It is unfortunate that this particular episode of today only highlights that during the past five months the Congress Party has not been functioning as a responsible party... (*Interruptions*) In fact, I am tempted to say that in the Government it was incompetent but in the Opposition it is thoroughly irresponsible... (*Interruptions*) I would again plead with them, though none of them is here. But I am sure the feelings of this House would be communicated to them, and

their Leader on whom a great responsibility devolves as the official Leader of the Opposition in this House, who is a counterpart of the Prime Minister in this House. Therefore, I would appeal to him to ensure that his Party, which is the principal Opposition Party in the Lok Sabha, functions in a manner so as to make every party in the whole country in the Opposition feel that this is the right conduct for an Opposition party.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I have a feeling that the Opposition has acted today absolutely in contradiction to all our national traditions. Never do we do these things when so many young people, who have become Ministers, are going to be introduced. Our national tradition always is of welcoming such things. So, I think apart from everything else, they have violated our national tradition.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is extremely disappointing that we do not have the Prime Minister here to introduce his Ministers of State and the Deputy Ministers. While that is a great disappointment, at the same time it is rather unfortunate that the Opposition was not taken into confidence... (*Interruptions*) Yes, one does concede that even the Prime Minister and the President do get ill, just as we do. But it is a fact that the Opposition ought to have been taken into confidence. So, it is rather most unfortunate that the Treasury Benches also—the Government—did not care to take the Opposition into confidence. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please hear him?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Even before the entire business was taken up, I think, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs ought to have had the decency to approach the leaders over there of the Congress Party...

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister is sick. I have told him.

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You must have told that. But what I was saying is that even the Leader of the Opposition is also a counterpart of the Leader of the House...

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan): Mr. Speaker Sir, They are also a part of Congress.

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: This is the way they behave. Due courtesy ought to have been shown to the Leader of the Opposition, who could have been approached earlier and told quite in advance about the sickness of the Prime Minister also and the Deputy Prime Minister ought to have introduced the Ministers over here.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not here. He is in China now.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: They are intoxicated with power. And they do not want to hear the lone voice. What I was submitting is, they talk of national consensus all the time, but do not even care for the parliamentary consensus and does not even care for the coordination of the parliamentary work over here. I condemn that the Government did not think it fit and proper to approach the Leader of the Opposition earlier. (*Interruptions*) That is the point. And I must tell them that they must show due respect to the Leader of the Opposition and the opposition over there. That is the only way. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA (Berhampore): I share the feelings of our friends on this side excepting Shri Banatwalla. I should not make any comment on his statement. Rather, it has become quite clear that the opposition has behaved in a way which is quite unbecoming of a responsible opposition, more particularly, when you have already said this and when you have already permitted the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to introduce the Ministers and Mr. Sathe agreed to it. And this is more or less...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is their coordination!

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: Opposition Members from that side did not adhere to what Mr. Sathe said and they staged a walk out. As far as I know—I am a new member in this House—there is no such precedent that on a very flimsy ground, in the context of enormous problems being confronted by the country, over this issue, they can make a hulla and then stage a walk out to demonstrate their protest. What I feel is, they have exposed themselves to the people. The House should condemn it.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, it is very unfortunate that the Opposition has behaved in this manner. As you are aware, at the beginning of the Question Hour itself the hon. Member Shri Kumaramangalam demanded that the new Ministers be introduced. We had two choices—the Prime Minister is indisposed today—either we have to postpone the introduction for tomorrow or some other Minister authorised by him must introduce the new Ministers.

Since all the lists are about to be published, including the portfolios today and they will all come in the newspapers, we thought it proper that the House should be

taken into confidence first and the new Ministers should be introduced in the House today itself. I went to Shri Sathe. Because I do not know in the absence of the Leader of the Opposition who is hardly available in the Parliament any day, I had to consult Shri Sathe. I told him this is the procedure we are going to follow and he completely agreed with me.

MR. SPEAKER: And he said it also.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Yes Sir. I do not know whether his writ runs there and who is really deciding on their behalf.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If you had Shri Sathe's consent, please inform that.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, you must have noticed that I went to him and talked to him. He has agreed to the procedure that today I introduce the new Ministers. Then only I have decided to do that. If there was a difference of opinion, I would have consulted other leaders also. But it is unfortunate because it is never done.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): It is good that Members on this side have not walked out because the Leader of the Opposition is not here!

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I think this will satisfy Shri Banatwalla also.

It is never done in the history of the Parliament that when the Ministers are introduced the Opposition has walked out. It is very unfortunate, unbecoming of a responsible Opposition.

On behalf of the Prime Minister, I have pleasure in introducing to you, and through you to the House, my colleagues:

Shri Janeshwar Mishra,

Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Communications.

Shri Rasheed Masood,

Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Shri Chimanbhai Mehta,	Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
Shri Bhajaman Behera,	Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.
Shri Hari Kishore Singh,	Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.
Shri Upendra Nath Verma,	Minister of State in the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture.
Shri Subodh Kant Sahay,	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.
Shri Satya Pal Malik,	Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism.
Shri Bhagey Gobardhan,	Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning and Minister of State in the Ministry of Programme Implementation.
Shri Nitish Kumar,	Minister of State in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in the Ministry of Agriculture.
Shri Srikant Jena,	Minister of State in the Department of Small Scale Industries, Agro and Rural Industries in the Ministry of Industry.
Shri Ajay Singh.	Deputy Minister in the Minister of Railways.
Shrimati Usha Sinha,	Deputy Minister in the Department of Women and Child Development in the Ministry of Welfare.
Shri Anil Shastri,	Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance.
Shri Bhakta Charan Das,	Deputy Minister in the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
<i>Shri Jagdeep Dhankar,</i>	<i>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.</i>

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]**[English]*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE
(Dumdum): Sir, under your chairmanship let us observe the Orissa Day! Previously India was known as Bharat that is UP. But now it has come to be known as Bharat that is Orissa. That brings it nearer to West Bengal!

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA
(Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Pakistan was something back denying it (*Interruptions*) It has been proved today, because the youth in the course of their interview on T.V. have stated how Pakistanis were taking the Kashmiri youths to their country, training them there and then exploiting them to their advantage. Such statements have come to our notice. This issue should be raised in

various forums of the world, especially in the U.N.O. where efforts are being made to raise the Kashmir issue and steps should be taken to frustrate such attempts. Till now Pakistan was denying having any kind of involvement in the subversive activities of Kashmir, but today it has been proved and we have received statements from the people whom they had taken to Pakistan and these people have given interview on T.V. in this regard. After all this, we should strictly deal with Pakistan on this subject and further, this issue should be raised by India in an offensive manner in other countries.... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulberia): Sir, I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not refer to it and do not read it out.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, it is reported that the Bush Administration has asked India to seek a political dialogue in Kashmir and to address their legitimate political and economic needs. They have also asked the Indian Government to restrain its security forces from using their forces against the unarmed people. Sir, it is quoted like this, which is a serious and grave interference by the imperialist forces in our internal affairs. So, our Government should take serious note of it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Now, Shri Basudeb Acharia.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, today we have seen in this very House, the behaviour of the Opposition. On Friday, just in front of the West Bengal Assembly, the Congress (I) hoodlums threw bombs. It is nothing but an attack on Parliamentary democracy. This is not merely a law and order incident. Sir, your predecessor Dr. Bal Ram Jakhur once condemned a similar incident which took place three years back in

West Bengal Assembly.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Prof. Soz.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we must make a concerted effort to eradicate the menace of communalism from this country, if we are really interested in our nation's unity and integrity. What happened in Mathura?

A mosque has been burnt. Now, we ask for a discussion in this House; it should take place because it is not a joke to burn a mosque. I read a sinister design in burning the mosque. I approach you for appointing a Parliamentary delegation to be sent to Mathura so that we can make an on the spot study. Then we must discuss it in this House. I want you to take serious notice of this. Sir, what about the Parliamentary delegation, which is the least that I ask for.

MR. SPEAKER: We are all here to condemn communalism.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Then, we must have a discussion here.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Please take your seat.

SHRIDINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Sir, on thursday, with your permission, I had raised the situation in Kanpur as a result of the clashes there which led to the imposition of curfew which is still continuing. I had requested that the Home Minister may kindly make a statement on the issue. And I had the impression that the Home Minister did nod his head. Maybe he is having a second thought. Therefore, I thought that I would like to take this opportunity to impress on the Home Minister that it is a very serious situation in Kanpur. I believe, the Prime Minister has also sent some relief from his Relief Fund. Therefore, it calls upon the Home Minister to make a statement.

On the Mathura issue, which my friend, Mr. Soz, has raised, we have already sent for your consideration an adjournment motion and we shall raise that at an appropriate time.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a planned effort to disturb communal harmony in various parts of the country. The matter has travelled from Gujarat, Bihar, and so on. Then, the matter has travelled from Kanpur to Mathura and such ugly instances, as the burning of mosque, have now come up. There is an escalation of such disturbances. It is sad to see that even the law and order enforcing machinery acquiesces in the designs of the mischief-makers who are out to destroy communal harmony and amity in our country by having such instances also as burning down of mosques, which are highly provocative. Under such a situation, the adjournment motion should be admitted.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I also support the adjournment motion. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Discussion on Home Ministry is already there.

SHRIG.M. BANATWALLA: At the same time, I must also fervently request the Home Minister through you to make a statement on the deteriorating communal situation in the country. Certain forces, like the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, the BJP and others, are given a free hand to vitiate the entire atmosphere. A statement must come as to what the Government is doing. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: They are showing their arrogance. We reject this arrogance. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIG.M. BANATWALLA: Please give a direction to the Home Minister to make a statement on this deteriorating communal situation. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan): Why are they referring to B.J.P.?

MR. SPEAKER: I have given them permission. You take your seat.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Soz's involvement with the terrorists was published in "Current" and despite this why is he talking in this manner? He knows the situation. He has links with the terrorists.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: You may have met them. As far as I am concerned I have never met the terrorists.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, it is a serious matter. It must be condemned. (*Interruptions*) We do condemn such an incident. A communal situation, which is having a tendency to escalate, must be dealt with the firmest hand. There is no doubt about it. We request the Home Minister to make a statement on that and to see that the situation is brought under control and to tell us what is the real position about that.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Will there be a discussion on this subject?

MR. SPEAKER: I have permitted a submission only. Discussion is not taking place.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): It is a matter of great regret and sorrow that

MR. SPEAKER: Why, why are you saying like this?

Now, Hindi is an Indian language, don't you like it?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is happening in Mathura or what has happened there does not appear to be an incident which has taken place all of a sudden. There is some conspiracy behind it. It started with Ayodhya and thereafter people expressed their desire to march to the land of Krishna and then to the land of Vishwanath (*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, such things have continuously been taking place. They started with Ayodhya, and then decided to march towards Mathura (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.... (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He was expressing his view. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention Notice has been received. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Communalism has reigned supreme for forty years. (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would only like to say that it is not the issue of Calling Attention. Calling Attention is not just sufficient. (*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: Discussion is taking place on Home Ministry in the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not only related to Home Ministry (*Interruptions*).... Mr. Mufti Mohammad, this discussion is not confined to communalism alone. The fire that is raging is threatening to engulf all of us as also the country. Thus, we are bringing the Adjournment Motion. (*Interruptions*).... I would like to state right now that we will bring adjournment motion in this House tomorrow and would ask for discussion on it. (*Interruptions*)....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid.

12.36 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions for 1990-91; Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, Allahabad Museum Society Allahabad, for 1988-89 and statements showing reasons for delay in laying these papers etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions for 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 693/90]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi for the year 1988-89
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned

- at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 694/90]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Allahabad Museum Society, Allahabad, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Allahabad Museum Society, Allahabad, for the year 1988-89.
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 695/90]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 1988-89.
- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 696/90]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 697/90]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 698/90]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 699/90]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 700/90]
- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8 to 11) above. [Placed in

- Library. See No. LT 697/90-700/90]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti for the year 1988-89.
- (14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 701/90]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89.
- (16) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 702/90]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, for the year 1987-88
- (18) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 703/90]
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Madras, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Madras, for the year 1988-89.
- (20) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 704/90]
- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (22) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 705/90]

- (23) A copy of the Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 140(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1990 under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 706/90]

Military Engineering Services (Army Personnel) Regulations, 1989 and Statement showing reasons for delay. Navy Leave (Amendment) Regulations 1990; and Annual Report and Review on the working of the institute for Defence Studies and Analyses New Delhi for 1988-89

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Military Engineer Services (Army Personnel) Regulations, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 19 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1989, under section 193-A of the Army Act, 1950.
- (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 707/90]
- (3) A copy of the Navy Leave Amendment Regulations, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 56 in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1990, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 708/90]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89

along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 709/90]

12.37 hrs.

[*Translation*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (I) **Need for giving ownership rights to the landless farmers who have been cultivating Government land in Himachal Pradesh since long**

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many farmers in Himachal Pradesh, who do not have sufficient land. Previously, according to the rules of State Government these farmers were allowed to cultivate Government forest land.

12.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Even today there are thousands of farmers in the State who have been cultivating the land for hundreds of years without knowing who is the owner of that land. They are cultivating Government forest land. They have grown fruit bearing trees and have been growing crops on that land.

Government of India have enacted a new law for afforestation to check pollution. Under these provisions no Government for-

est land can be allotted to anybody and nor can it be put to any use without the permission of Central Government.

I, therefore, request the Government of India to grant ownership rights to such farmers as have been cultivating such land for many years and they be permitted to grow fruit bearing trees and agricultural crops on such lands so that their economic condition does not deteriorates and the ecological balance is also maintained.

(ii) Need for treating 'Molakolukulu' variety of rice as a superfine variety

[English]

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH (Nellore): Sir, Andhra Pradesh is known as the 'Rice Bowl' of the country. Coastal area and specially Nellore is known for the production of the best quality of rice. Molakolukulu; is the best variety which is produced in Nellore only. Constant availability of water and good weather conditions are essential for producing this kind of paddy. Nearly 6 lakhs and 43 thousand tonnes of this variety is being produced in Nellore. Needless to add, farming community of this entire district is engaged in producing this variety of rice.

Earlier, this variety used to be treated as 'Superfine Variety'. Successive Governments have recognised this rice as superfine for a very long time. But unfortunately, this variety was downgraded to coarse rice. Farmers used to get Rs. 290 per quintal as long as this rice enjoyed superfine grade. Now, as it is being treated as coarse grain, the farmers are getting only Rs. 205 per quintal.

Hence, I appeal to the Government to take steps to upgrade the 'Molakolukulu' variety to a 'Superfine Variety' of rice and pay Rs. 290 per quintal to the farmers.

(iii) Need for shifting low power TV transmitter set up in Parlakhmundi, Ganjam District, Orissa to a centrally located site

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Ber-

hampur): Sir, the Central Government had set up some low power transmitters in different States, under the expansion of Doordarshan network in the 7th Plan. One such low power transmitter had been set up in Parlakhmundi, in Ganjam district of Orissa.

A building located in one corner of the town was fixed up by Doordarshan engineers of Berhampur for installation of the low power transmitter. The town has a 1100 feet high intervening hill. As a result, only 25 per cent of the population are getting the signals while the rest 75 per cent of the population are in the shadow area. Hence, the site chosen for the low power transmitter installation is most faulty.

As such, I request the Government to immediately shift the low power transmitter to a centrally located site, pending construction of a permanent building at a suitable place in future.

[Translation]

(iv) Need for equal distribution of sugar through fair price shops throughout the country and for giving to the cane growers one per cent sugar of the recovery from cane supplied by them to sugar mills

SHRI HARPAL SINGH PANWAR (Kairana): The policy of the present Government is to provide maximum benefit and facilities to the farmers. A farmer who toils daily for 24 hour for growing crops, does not get full return for his labour. Capitalists and industrialists enjoy the benefit of farmer's labour.

In cities, one kilogramme of sugar per unit per month is distributed at controlled price through public distribution system, but in the villages only 250 grams of sugar per unit per month is distributed through fair price shops and even this is generally not available to the farmers living in villages.

I urge upon the Government that the

[Sh. Harpal Singh Panwar]

rural people should also be given one kilogram of sugar per unit per month, equal to the sugar available to the persons living in cities. Cane growers should be given sugar at least equivalent to one percent of the recovery of sugar from the sugarcane supplied by them to the sugarmills, so that sugarcane growers may meet their requirement and be encouraged to produce maximum quantity of sugarcane.

(v) Need for constructing an aerodrome in Madhepura district of Bihar

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR RAVI YADAV (Madhepura): According to an announcement of the Central Government, there must be an aerodrome in every district headquarters. Madhepura of Bihar was given the status of a district 9 years back, but no aerodrome has been constructed there so far. According to information, district authorities have even selected the site, but no action has been taken in this regard.

I request the Central Government to construct an aerodrome district headquarters of Madhepura in Bihar State on priority basis.

[English]

(vi) Need for taking steps to overcome drinking water problem in Bolangir District of Orissa

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Bolangir district in Orissa is suffering from chronic drought since 1965. Due to large scale deforestation, the average rainfall has come down from 120-100 inches to 60-40 inches per annum since 1950 to 1990. As a result of it, the ground water table is going down every year. There are open wells—dug wells—with a depth of 30 feet on an average and shallow tube-wells up to a maximum depth of 200 feet. The dug-wells have eventually become inopera-

tive even in December and most of the dug-wells are not being used. But these dug-wells are taken into account when the question of sinking a new tube-well comes. So, I request the Government to write off these dug-wells from their books of account. This matter has been raised several times, but the patent reply had been that this is a question of Central Policy and a decision has to be taken by the Central Government. But to the drinking ground water table, the shallow tube wells are also failing fast. In summer, people have to walk for kilometres to fetch drinking water. I request the Central Government to take necessary action in the matter.

[Translation]

(vii) Need to ensure that report of sub committee on electropathy is presented to the Government within the Scheduled period i.e. by 30 April, 1990.

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH (Satna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to draw the attention of the House towards the following matter of public importance.

Electropathy is a new fifth system of treatment, which is more effective, beneficial, cheaper and does not have any side affect. Medicines under this system are prepared from herbs with the help of distilled water. As such these medicines have all the qualities of plants and trees.

The Ministry of Health had appointed a sub-committee on 1st April, 1988 on the subject and asked it to submit a report. Though two years have passed, yet this committee has not submitted its report and its time is being extended after every 4-5 months. The future of thousands of students and medical practitioners of electropathy is in dark news. In view of the interest of general public and future of thousands of practitioners and students, I request the hon. Minister to direct the committee to submit its report before 30th April, 1990.

[English]

(viii) **Need to declare 'May Day' as paid holiday throughout the country**

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, the first of May is celebrated as May Day by the working people throughout the world. The long historic struggle of the working class for eight-hour-work schedule acquired new dimensions after the bloody incidents at Hay Market in Chicago on the first of May in the eighties of the last century.

This day is observed by the working class throughout the world as a day of pledge to achieve their rights as also a day of rejoicing for their achievement through united struggle. Today this right of the working class is recognised by all democratic Governments.

As a mark of recognition of this inalienable right of the workers to work for eight hours a day only and also as a mark of respect to the martyrs who laid down their lives in the struggle for achieving this right, May Days declared as a paid holiday in most of the countries.

In our country also, many State Governments have already declared May Day as a paid holiday.

I would urge upon the Central Government to declare May Day (1st of May) as a paid holiday for all the workers in Government and private establishments throughout the country under the Negotiable Instruments Act from this year itself.

12.48 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1990-91

Ministry of Home Affairs—*CONTD.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will continue with the discussion on the De-

mands for Grants Nos 42 to 46 and 90 to 95 of the Ministry of Home Affairs moved on 19 April 1990. Yes, Mr. Kamson, you may please continue your speech but please remember you have already spoken for seven minutes.

PROF. MEJINLUNG KAMSON (Outer Manipur): Sir, the other day I was refuting the comparison done by one of our friends from Janata Party between the release of 68 Jodhpur detenues and the release of five terrorists. Sir, I would like to say that if they really want to compare, they should compare the release of 68 Jodhpur detenues by the previous Congress Government with the release of 1400 terrorists and terrorists released by the Present administration of Punjab with an understanding of the National Front Government. According to the Governor, Shri Nirmal Kumar Mukherjee, whom I met on 22nd March, out of 1400 persons released not less than one hundred have rejoined the terrorists—fold. Therefore, the policy of appeasement is futile.

We had a discussion on the Kashmir and Punjab situation on Friday. In the last two days, i.e. Saturday and Sunday, we saw a very little development on the part of the Ministry's attempt to have some sort of policy to deal with the Kashmir and Punjab problem. I must appreciate them so long as they are making some sincere attempts. But before they formulate some policy, I would like to suggest that they should have some clearer idea about the category of the problems.

So far as the Annual Report which was given to us is concerned, in it, all the insurgent, extremist, subversive and terrorist activities are clubbed together as one group. I think, if they formulate some policy on that basis, there will be no success, no solution. They have to group them like this. It is my humble suggestion. These terrorists, militants, extremists, insurgents or whatever words they use, have to be grouped into at least two. The first category should be those who are demanding the so called "liberation" of the area which I would like to call as secessionists. They want to go out of India. They want to go out of the Constitution of

[Prof. Meijinlung Kamson]

India. For example, the JKLF of Kashmir, the ULFA of Assam, NSCN of the Nagas, and the Punjab, from the day Mr. Mann declared for a plebiscite under U.N. supervision. These four movements are more or less secessionists' movements, i.e. demand of liberation from India.

So, in order to formulate a policy, the problems should be of similar in nature. You cannot club together the problems regarding Jharkhand, Bodo, Karbi Anglong or a demand for the Sixth Schedule for the Manipur Hill areas or something like that. It is because, they are within the Constitution of India. The demand of these groups—of course, they are insurgents in one sense, they are militants in one sense, they are extremists in one sense because they took up armed movement—or the objective of these groups is to be within India and carve out some area for their socio-economic remedies. So, what they demand is within the Constitution only. The Government cannot club together these groups with JKLF, NSCN, ULFA or the Punjab. I say Punjab because recently Mr. Mann declared for some sort of a plebiscite under U.N. supervision. He comes forward with that extreme step. Before that, they were insisting on Anandpur Sahib Resolution. I do not know what is the stand of the National Front Government on that matter. It is because, so far, they have not declared anything. They had condemned them some time here or there. But, through a clear-cut policy or a declaration, they have not made or said anything so far against them. Therefore, what I would like to suggest here is that there should be two groups: The problems regarding Jharkhand, Karbi Anglong, Sixth Schedule for the Manipur Hill areas and other problem regarding development of Zeliangrong tribal areas should not come under the category of JKLF, ULFA and such other movements. All these problems come within the Indian Constitution. They are not necessarily extremists or secessionists. This is my point. You can categorise some other problems, like the Leftist Extremists which you may call

Naxalites or which is symbolised as the People's War Group of Andhra Pradesh. Only yesterday, there was a Report on this Naxalite movement. Naxalite hit-list is there. So, this is the Leftists' ideology. I think, our friends from the Leftists—side, the Communists' side, who are supporting this Government may have good reason to explain the objectives of these Leftist parties, and Leftist extremism.

Then, we have another category. I would like to call this as right fundamentalists' list. In it, I would like to include the Muslims or the Hindus or any sort of fundamentalism. They may be patriots but with a little bit of jingoism.

So, all these things can be well-explained either by the BJP or by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad Janata Dal. They have their Member here in this House. They have got their Muslim supporters, including our Home Minister. I do not mean to say that they are communal; but I do mean to say that the Janata Dal has secured Muslim votes in the last elections. Because of this, they can better explain why this fundamentalism comes up during this period.

I would like to compare the present National Front Government to a man who is wedded to two wives or more; a polygamous man who has got 2 or 3 wives will have to think of either this wife or that wife; he cannot have his own balance. Pulled by the right side and by the left side, pulled by all the forces—the Hindu forces, the Muslim forces and other forces, the Janata Dal Government cannot have any definite policy. That is one of the reasons why they have this confusion. They should divorce one of the wives. It is for them to decide. They are actually in that sort of a problem. Therefore, it is for them to decide for how long they will be having so many wives.

Lastly, there is the caste conflict i.e. atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, or conflict between castes. I would like to suggest to the Government that they should formulate a policy in this regard.

Coming to the specific problems in Jammu and Kashmir, and Punjab, I would like to tell that the figures of harassment and killing of terrorists and militants or the hours of curfew imposed on them, is not a criterion for the success of this Government. In the interest of law and order, of course, suppression is necessary for some time; Police action is necessary for some time. But the real solution lies in the involvement of the people, and bringing back all those people and instilling in their minds a sense of belonging to India, from which they have been alienated for some time.

In J&K, almost all the people now, as we all know clearly, are very much anti-Indian. A sense of belonging is not there. Therefore, unless you instill this feeling, and unless you involve the people, your policy cannot be successful. Therefore, we have always been seeking a political process. It only touches the surface of politicians, political parties, elected bodies and party workers. But people's involvement is essential. People's involvement can be obtained by voluntary organizations, and by bodies within the State (*Interruptions*)

In Punjab, some sort of experiment is being done, called the Village Protection Force, and that was very successful earlier in the case of the north-eastern region, against insurgency. They called it Village Volunteer Force. Those people who were inflicted earlier, i.e. those who were victims of the terrorism were organized by the State; and they then stood on their own, and protected themselves. So, the people's force can come up here also. Leaving things to drift cannot help, because the people are threatened and intimidated. (*Interruptions*)

I am now coming to the north-east, because I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister to it. About ULFA, I will not speak too much, because of the time factor. But I would like to mention one important point about the north-east, i.e. about the Mizo problem newly coming up there. The Mizo problem was earlier solved by the Congress Government on the basis of their

staying within India. It is there; it is OK. But there is another problem, viz. of ZORO—the Zomi Re-unification Organization led by Brig. T. Sailo who was once the Chief Minister of Mizoram, and now the leader of the so-called Democratic Party which is one of the associate members of the National Front. He is leading the Zero Reunification Organization. Its militant wing is Zomi Reorganization Volunteers. This ZORO, within India, is said to be peaceful. But their counterpart on the other side i.e. in the Chin hill areas of Burma which adjoin Mizoram, has got its Chin Liberation Organization. Their militant wing is the Chin Liberation Army; and this CLA is coming up there, to liberate the Chin hill areas from Burma.

13.00 hrs.

They also said that they want to join India. I do not have any objection in that matter. It is for them to decide about the connection between the ZORO and this CLA. But it will have certain international ramifications and the Government shall have to look into this matter very seriously. Otherwise it will embroil the entire country itself into another conflict.

I also want to see that the attention of the Government is drawn to the activities of NSCN, and the Naga National Council (NNC). They had some talks with the Government of India some years back. I do not know why they have come up again. Then again, I would like to bring it to the notice of the Home Ministry that Manipur which was comparatively peaceful during the past few years, during the time of this Government has become tense and some sort of agitation is coming up. The PLA, the People's Liberation Army, is taking up long processions of thousands of boys and girls on the street. On the 13th of April there was a procession and they prepared a list of those who have been killed and they call them martyrs—numbering ninety who have laid down their lives—and they are thinking of having a memorial. It is patronised by the local party, namely, Manipur Peoples Party which is leading the National Front Govt. The Chief Minister also supports

[Prof. Meijinlung Kamson]

them. That is the position now. That Government is a constituent of this Government at the centre.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot give you any more time. Please wind up.

PROF. MEIJINLUNG KAMSEN: Therefore, because of all these things coming up here, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to take it very seriously, because the Government is not going on the right track and of course, I appreciate that they are trying to draw up some sort of policy during the past two or three months; but a clear cut direction is necessary in the interests of the unity and integrity of the country.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yuvraj ji, whatever you want to say, please say in points. If you make a long speech, I will not be able to give you much time. You will not relish that.

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you need not worry for my long speech. I will not take much time. I would like to submit to the Home Minister that today the entire country is very much concerned about the situation obtaining in Kashmir which we have been able to bring under control after lot of efforts. Before the elections the intelligence wing had cautioned the then Government about this situation prevailing in Kashmir but even then the situation deteriorated. I would like to say that in 1968 when intelligence department was bifurcated into two wings, I.B. and RAW, there was only one Director, four Joint Directors, 20 Deputy Directors but at present a portion of I.B. has been separated. RAW has been put under Cabinet Secretariat while I.B. has been kept under Ministry of Home Affairs. The strength of officers of these organisations has increased and they have also been equipped

with adequate equipment. But today we see that the result of all this is totally different. In an article in 'Sunday' dated 21-27, January under the caption "On the line" Sh. Kuldip Nayar, Indian High Commissioner in UK gave a vivid picture of the pitiable condition of officers of I.B., who are responsible for the security of the country. Question is that when these officers are responsible for the security of the country and not for the security of an individual, why they are not working accordingly? On account of this very reason a lot of secret information is passed on to such elements who can harm our interests. They use it for political end. Sometime back there has been much discussion in the House on the issue of telephone tapping. Sometimes it is said that our letters are opened and watch is kept on the persons coming to meet us. We have condemned all such incidents in the past. But even today the officers of I.B. have not changed their attitude. Through you I would like to say that a thorough inquiry should be conducted in this respect and it is necessary to re-organise I.B. They are provided secret fund which is not audited, but at least we must see this much that whether actual purpose is being served by spending the money. I can name one or two officers who are responsible for internal security. Their duty is to inform the Government about the possible activities of sabotage in factories. Their other duties are to keep an eye over the espionage activities of the agents of foreign countries and to inform about them. But so far nothing of that sort has been done. We are not getting the benefit of these officers according to the money being spent on them. It is because the previous Government used them for their political purposes. During elections, they were used to find out, who is fighting election from which constituency, who is that industrialist who can give money to the party and from whom maximum money can be obtained. On account of all this their loyalty has changed, which has put the present Government in trouble. So, I demand that I.B. should be reorganised and an enquiry should be conducted against the officers who indulged in anti-national activities during the rule of previous Government and those found guilty should be punished.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a senior Additional Director in I.B.,* He was a very important person in the previous Government. The reason for the current situation in the country is that he passes over all our secrets to them. Even today he is doing the same.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, No. Mr. Yuvraj, names of officers are not to be mentioned here. Only their designations are mentioned.

SHRI YUVRAJ: All right I shall mention his designation

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: His name will not go in the record.

SHRI YUVRAJ: This Additional Director is in Intelligence Bureau. In the last week of March, 89, he was entrusted with the job of purchasing mechanical equipment worth Rs. 34 crores in India and USA. Previous Government had okayed that deal. We would like to say that if intelligence people indulge in such activities and moral of people goes down to such a level, then God only can save this country. Today, not only communal disturbances are there in the country but country's internal security has also come into question. So our Home Minister should be quite alert and there is need to keep adequate vigilance in the country. The officers who were working under the previous Government are working under the present government also and no vigilance is kept on them. Instead they have been given promotion.

Secondly, I would like to inform you that communal riots have taken place in Kanpur. A few months before, the situation in Bhagalpur was worst. The situation in Kanpur is so serious that hon. Member Subhashini Ali, who daily says something about her constituency, has not been able to come from there. The U.P. Chief Minister went to Kanpur and held a meeting there inviting all the officers, but the situation is not coming

under control. Today the situation there is very serious. We would like the Home Minister to pay more attention towards the situation there as it would not be proper to leave the matter entirely to State Government on the plea that it is a law and order problem and the state Govt. would themselves deal with it. The communal harmony in this industrial town is vanishing. The town is burning. What are the factors responsible for it? Whose hand is behind this situation? Why Govt. could not get prior information about these riots? Why Govt. could not take precautionary measures to prevent communal riots? Why explosive situation was allowed to develop there? Had intelligence people given information about it, Govt. would have been able to take precautionary measures. A mention has been made here about Bhagalpur riots. In Bhagalpur people feel frightened even today. Communal harmony has not been restored so far there. Still there is bitterness among people. That is why need of the hour is that the national Integration Council should be revived. Steps should be taken to maintain communal harmony with the cooperation of the leaders of all the communities and parties. Our foremost duty should be to strengthen national unity.

As regards ULFA, and A.G.P. Government in Assam acted properly ULFA would not have been able to indulge in activities of sabotage. Some prominent people in government there are supporting ULFA. Instead of criticising the activities of ULFA they are supporting it. We feel that they have taken a major step to enforce prohibition. ULFA has taken a step to check eve teasing there. Merely taking these steps is not enough. It is true that they have raised their voice to enforce prohibition and to check exploitation of rural people. But it is simply a show business. Actually, the subversive activities, atmosphere of violence, killings and looting of people there should come to an end there and an atmosphere of peace should be created. This can only be done when political parties believe in non-violence and launch a campaign in support of problems being faced

*Not recorded.

[Sh. Yuvraj]

by people. Ours is a border area. Beyond Assam some territory of India is under the occupation of China. We cannot part with Kashmir and Punjab. Similarly we cannot ignore the situation in Assam. Peace cannot be restored in all these states at the point of gun. Peace can only be established there with the cooperation of all the patriots and political parties. In this hour of crisis all the political parties should come together and consider over this issue and find out its proper solution. With these words, I support the demands for grants in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the demands for grants in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs. If one ponders over the situation in the country, one will feel that the situation in the country is very serious. It appears that there is no law and order in the country. Due to terrorism, communalism and failure of intelligence one will feel that the country is on the verge of disintegration. It is true that the National Front Government has inherited this situation, but we are also not in a position to say that the new Government has been able to control this situation. Foreign spies are very active in this country. Our vigilance and intelligence departments have failed to give correct information about their activities. We daily read in newspapers that Pakistan spies are coming and Chinese spies have entered the country. CIA and KGB are also active in the country. Foreign countries are sending their spies here and are trying to disintegrate this country. But our intelligence, Vigilance Bureaus have failed to give correct prior information about them. It has also failed to analyse correctly the situation prevailing here. Terrorism has badly affected the people of our country. Previously, terrorism badly affected the people of Punjab and now the situation in Kashmir reveals that our hold on Kashmir, which is an integral part of our country, is slipping. Recently, an all party delegation visited Kashmir. That delegation included our Dy. Prime Minister, Leader of

the Opposition and many senior leaders of some other parties. When they went to ITDC hotel for meal, they were not served meal and slogans of "Go Back" were raised against them. No other situation can be serious than this. In our country, our national flag is burnt and flags of foreign countries are hoisted. Some mischievous elements pay respect to flags of other countries. One can take stock of the situation keeping in mind all these things. In my opinion such a situation is a matter of great concern for our country.

In certain parts, demands for creation of Khalistan, Gorkha Land and another Pakistan are being raised. This is a very grave situation. People of this country are badly affected by terrorism. Discussion has taken place here on many occasions in regard to Kashmir. That is why I will not take much time of the House. The Kashmir problem has two major aspects—one is ; how Kashmir can be kept an integral part of the country and second is, how the Kashmir refugees can be rehabilitated. The other day, Advaniji had rightly said that this time people of our country are becoming refugees in our own country. One lakh twenty five thousand people have migrated from there leaving behind all their belongings. The Minister of Home Affairs has given an assurance that each family is being given a grant of Rs. 500/-. They are being given ration and clothes. But nothing is being done in this regard. It is a matter of great concern for all of us. Very vigorous and precautionary steps are required to be taken to control this internal situation. This grave internal situation is an open challenge to all the patriots. I have seen in this House that whenever discussion is held on internal situation in the country, efforts are made to take political advantage of it. Need of the hour is that all the parties should join hands and take effective steps to control this situation and maintain unity of the country. It is not a matter of taking political advantage. If the situation in the country goes worse then how one can take advantage of it. First, we should set right the situation and then think of gain or loss. If we all have such an approach, then we will be able to curb the forces which are bent upon disintegrating the country.

The law and order situation in the country is very grave. The situation is so bad that respectable persons are not willing to get their reports registered with police stations. They are afraid of being humiliated in police stations. Firstly, people do not go to police stations and if at all they go there, their complaints are not registered and if complaints are registered, no attention is paid on them. I would like to draw your attention by quoting two—three examples.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, Mr. Kalka Das. There is no time for quoting examples.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Recently some culprits were apprehended in Naraina. Somebody.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have been allotted only 7 minutes' time whereas I have already given you 10 minutes.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Somebody has burnt cows and buffaloes of poor people there. A report was made to this effect. Names of persons involved were told. They were arrested and were taken to police station but one Mr. Yadav of Youth Congress came there alongwith his many supporters and gheroed the police station and got the culprits released and went away from the police station. On approaching DCP the culprits were again arrested. This is the situation prevailing in police stations. On 8th, some culprits kidnapped a boy from Ragharpura and the boy was taken to Rajasthan where he was poisoned to death. On 10th, Rajasthan Police came here for investigations and they were told the names of the suspects, but till today the culprits have not been apprehended. I would like to conclude by saying one thing more. Some friends from Congress here were showing photos and were telling about the atrocities committed on Scheduled Castes and Harijans. Committing atrocities on harijans is an old story. It is their creation. The atrocities committed during their regime are heartrening. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you might have heard about Merta case, the place of birth of reversef Meera of reverse of where Police forced one

Ganga Sah, a young boy of 22 years to rape his own 60 year old mother. Congress people gave protection to police personnel in this case. Such a horrible episode did not take place during Ravana's regime even. Ravana kept Mother Sita at a separate place and waited for her consent to become his queen. More serious, horrible and heartrending episodes took place during Rajiv's time. More wrong deeds took place during Rajiv's time than Ravana's time. A 22-year youngman was forced to rape his own mother.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Such things are not mentioned here.

SHRI KALKA DAS: While supporting the demands for grants in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs I urge upon the Government and the Minister of Home Affairs to pay more attention towards internal situation in the country. If our internal situation deteriorates, we will stand nowhere. The Ministry of Home Affairs should pay special attention and take immediate suitable steps to save the country, to strengthen the country, to eradicate terrorism in the country and to check atrocities being committed on harijans.

I again thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs under discussion at a time when the entire country is on fire and a large part of the responsibility goes to the Home Ministry.

Sir, the situation in Kashmir is extremely serious and is a matter of great concern. The Kashmir problem needs a political solution. State terrorism only proves counter productive and aggravates the situation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that the Governor Shri Jagmohan took to repressive measures which have further alienated the people, rendering the alienation complete and total. It is shocking to

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know about the massive searches with alleged atrocities including even rapes committed by the security forces. We had blood curdling instances on the night between 19th and 20th January when hundreds of people were dragged out from their houses and mercilessly beaten.

Peaceful, unarmed demonstrators protesting against all these atrocities have been fired upon later on, as a savage thirst for blood. During the raids in Chanpura area of Srinagar on March 7th, we have even a serious allegation of the security forces behaving badly with women, indulging into rape; at least two FIRs were also filed though no action whatsoever has been taken. In view of the paucity of time, I do not go into all these instances, but the allegations of serious violation of the fundamental and human rights of the people are shocking. India is also a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Article 51 of our Constitution binds the Government of India to its international commitments. I urge that a proper and adequate judicial probe must be made into all the violations of fundamental and human rights of the people of Kashmir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we find the most inhuman curfew going on for more than 12 or 13 days. Perhaps, it might find a place in the Guinness Book now, for its atrocities. We are told that there were cries of the people from housetops that they were dying and starving. Even the hon. Minister for Kashmir Affairs Shri George Fernandes has admitted that there are reports of at least 18 or 19 pregnant women dying because they could not be taken to hospital and given timely medical treatment. Such atrocious curfew is there lasting for days and days without any relaxation whatsoever and it is the most inhuman curfew that has been heard of in the history of the world.

Sir, I emphasize that the situation needs a political solution. To begin with, it is necessary to recall the Governor Shri Jagmohan. He has become a symbol of State terrorism

over there. It is therefore necessary to remove that symbol from there; action has also to be initiated in order to see that all encroachments and intrusions on Article 370 of the Constitution are removed. Today, it is not merely sufficient to go on saying that the Government stands by Article 370. Mere such empty pronouncements will not solve the situation. Action has to be initiated in order to see that all the encroachments, intrusions upon article 370 are done away with and article 370 is restored to its original glory. It is also necessary that our security forces be made accountable for the unpardonable excesses and atrocities committed.

We have also the question of deteriorating communal situation in our country. We find communal fires spreading from Bihar to Gujarat, rising their heads in Madhya Pradesh, Kanpur and Mathura in Uttar Pradesh and so on and so forth. It seems that there are certain forces which enjoy total freedom from this Government to vitiate the communal atmosphere. They seem to enjoy total freedom and the Government lacks political strength to deal with these forces. At Mathura, the activists of Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bajrang Dal and such others went on raising provocative slogans:

“Ram Janma Bhoomi Hamari Hai,
Vishwanath Janam Bhoomi aur Krishna
Janam Bhomi ki Bari Hai.”

On the one hand, these forces agreed to give four months to the Government to find out a solution to the Babri Masjid Ram Janam Bhoomi issue; on the other, they go on vitiating the atmosphere with total freedom to do it. It is not only escalating situation but it is spreading further. Today it is not merely the question of Ram Janam Bhoomi—Babri Masjid issue, we have also been told of the so-called Krishna Janam Bhoomi at Mathura, about the masjid there in Banaras and so on and so forth. A long list of hundreds of places of religious worship has come out. It is necessary that the Government come forward with a Bill to lay down once and for all that 15th August, 1947 shall be taken as the cut-off date and the status of all places of

religious significance as they existed on the independence of the country shall be protected and no further claim will be allowed about that.

But then, there is continuing propaganda of hatred anti-minority propaganda, anti-Islamic propaganda that goes on. I have sent several letters to the Minister for Home Affairs. Even the shrine and the personality of Khwaja Garib Nawaj Rahmatullah—e—Aliah at Ajmer Shariff have not been spared. There is Hindi and English Fortnightly "Public Asia" cuttings of which I have sent to Mufti Sayeed Saheb, Home Minister about trying to denigrate with baseless things and committing sacrileges. From the Government, we find that no action whatsoever has been taken. I have given all these details in my letter to the Home Minister. But then, what can be expected? Such anti-minority, anti-Islamic propaganda on the other hand, I must say, gets the patronage of the Government.

Look at the national awards that have been given, the award of Padma Shri, Padma Bhushan and so on. One of the recipients of the award, either Padma Shri or Padma Bhushan, was Shri Arun Shourie who wrote articles in three instalments in Illustrated Weekly of India making baseless allegations, committing sacrileges as far as the Islam, the Muslim religion is concerned. We at that time protested with the Government asking for the ban of the Illustrated Weekly. That Government did not ban it. But this Government has come to give national awards of either Padma Shri or Padma Bhushan to that Arun Shourie.

It is the political weakness of the Government. Its dependence upon such elements as the BJP for the survival adds to the difficulties.

I must say that they must have the necessary political will in order to solve the present situation.

Now Id is coming. We have this situation escalating. I must urge upon the Government to see that they have the necessary

strength. Here you see that the political weakness of the Government is also translated into the law and order machinery. At Nizamuddin here what happened? The Police fired upon the Basti people keeping them at bay and allowing the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and other persons to continue to build the illegal wall upon the wakf property. That was the situation which we have discussed but then it is high time that the necessary political strength is taken up by the Government in order to improve the situation.

I must in brief refer to one or two matters. We are going to have the census, 1991. The exercise has started. I must urge upon the Government that in case of areas where people of particular community dominate, it will be better and more helpful if those who go for census work in those areas, are drawn from the same community so that they can understand the various names properly and record them also correctly.

I have moved a number of cut motions. Due to paucity of time, I am not in a position to cover those cut motions but, I hope that necessary and due attention will be paid to all these matters that have been taken up.

With these words, I thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma will speak. 7 minutes please.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Please give me at least 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not possible.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was hearing with rapt attention to the speech by the hon. Member from BJP rebuking the Congress regime and talking of Thanas and Municipal Committees. He was not to blame because obviously they were confining themselves only to Thanas and Municipal committees. It is probably for the first time that they have come to the Lok Sabha in such large num-

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bers. I do not know how long they will go on harping like this. This is a Government of Committees and Commissions with no dash, no initiative, no direction, and no decision. The Government is weak because this is a minority Government. This Government is weak because it is banking upon the support of other parties. Those parties are exploiting the situation and giving dictates which are to be followed by this Government.

Sir, a lot has been said about inheritance from the Congress regime. When we talk of Kashmir and Punjab, practically all members speaking from the Treasury Benches make the observation that these problems were inherited by them from the Congress regime. I would like to pose them a plain question. They have been in the Government for more than four months. How long will they go on harping upon this point? How long will they go on repeating the same thing? Let them show their own contribution that has been made in finding solutions to the problems they allege to have inherited from the Congress regime.

Now I come to the Kashmir problem. We gained Independence 43 years ago. After the annexation of Kashmir with India, never in the History of our country did Kashmiris come out in the open in lakhs. There is a revolt against Indians, There is anti-India atmosphere all over the state. They call Indian as Indian dogs. It is happening now. Let them find a solution to those problems. Hindus and Muslims were living there like brothers. Now, probably the Hindu population is being kicked off. What solution is there for this problem? These people who have migrated from Kashmir are suffering from the pangs of hunger and they are wandering from pillar to earn a siltance post to keep their bodies and souls together. The Government says that it is giving them Rs. 500/- each. Are they proud of that measure? But it is a matter of shame, and it was rightly observed by Shri Advani—ji the other day that Indian are refugees within India. What a pity?

Regarding Punjab, a lot can be said. But since the time is limited, I will be making only passing observations. They say that Punjab problem too has been inherited by them. What have they done in this regard? I refer to an editorial of the *Tribune* dated probably the 9th of March 1990 which says: "Since this new Government took reins of power, the number of murders that have been committed in Punjab between December to 7th March, are much larger in i.e. 511 in the hand of terrorists. Is there any explanation for this? I happened to visit Punjab this month. Last month also, I visited Punjab. I had an occasion to stay there for 5 days. I stayed in Amritsar. All respectable citizens whether they are industrialists or traders or doctors, or engineers, and even persons in the Civil Services the terrorists are on their regular pay-rolls. This is how they are passing their days. Has the Government got any explanation? Has it taken any concrete step for find a solution to the problem? But our friends on the other side always make the allegation that they have inherited these problems from Shri Rajiv Gandhi's regime and all that.

Regarding Assam, I am referring to the Annual Report of the Home Ministry for 1989-90 provided given by the Government. Para 2.19 says:

"All Bodo Students Union (ABSU) led by Shri Upendra Brahma intensified their agitation for a separate State from February, 1989, which has been marked by considerable violence. At the talks held by the State Government the ABSU strongly pleaded for a separate State. The State Government have firmly expressed their view against further division of the State and expressed willingness to accept any legal and administrative arrangement acceptable to all the sections of the people of Assam. The Central Government have also made it clear that they do not favour a division of the State. The talks are continuing. Following the talks, the agitation by the ABSU (UB) has been suspended. The United Liberation Front

of Assam (ULFA) is an ethnic extremist group. Their avowed aim is to liberate Assam from 'Indian Colonialism....'

This is the Government Report. It further says:

"During the year, they stepped up their campaigns of murder, kidnapping, looting/extortion and thus have created an atmosphere of panic among the non-Assamese Sections. The targets have been members of the business community, police officials and also political leaders. The ULFA activists have also launched a 'reformative' campaign..."

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your time is very limited. This is all printed and distributed.

SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: This is very important.

"... The State Government were advised to take effective measures to give protection to the people."

I was listening to the observation from the Treasury Benches. There was a categorical allegation being made by an hon'ble Member from the Treasury Benches. I put a premium of confirmation on what he said that the Government of Assam is a Privy to it. I have a written note from an ex-Member of Parliament who had been in this House for three consecutive terms and it will not be proper to name him. He had gone to Assam recently. He sent me a note telling me about what was happening there. He has given me a few names of those who have been belled in Assam and has said that about hundred murders have been committed. Shri Suren-dar Pal is one big business man from New Delhi; Shri G.L. Harlalka, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Assam; Shri Nemi Chand Jain, big businessman from Assam; Shri Shankar Lal, Congress Worker; Shri Lekhan Lohan, Congress Worker; Shri Ra-

jendra Prasad Marwari, big businessman and Shri Goswami, Congress Worker. He has given me a note on this. He was there in Assam and had visited many places. Marwaries are being forced to quit. Their properties have been burnt. They are being killed. My information is that Ministers of the AP Government are not only patronising militants but also are the shareholders in the loot money that is lotted by these militants. Now it is for this Governments take action that they decentfit. I have to say a few words about elections.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, there is no time. You have just described what is happening everywhere instead of giving any suggestions. I have warned you at the beginning itself that your time is very limited. I have a long list given by your own party.

SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: That is correct. But I must have my say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why, I warned you at the beginning. You are just describing what is happening everywhere.

SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Unfortunately, you kindly excuse me, in all humility, I would submit that as and when I am on my legs and the hon. Deputy-Speaker is there, I must get the bell.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is very unfair on your part. This is not right. I have been warning all other Members also. Very unfair on your part. You should not have done this that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): This is not right.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: I am sorry, Sir.

About elections, I shall take only two minutes. The words 'rigging' and 'booth-capturing', honestly speaking, came to be heard by the common man only in the year 1977 and afterwards. We have been talking of 'Green Brigade' in Haryana. What

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is this 'Green Brigade'? It is nothing but members of the HAP in civilian dress. Recently, a lot had appeared in the press about Meham elections. A DSP was caught red-handed by an observer of the Election Commission casting his vote in the name of someone else from Meham. And the action taken against him, after some time, was that he was suspended. He should have been prosecuted. He should have been hauled up for impersonation. How then can you expect fair election? If the custodians of law become the breakers of it and if the police people, in civilian dress, try to take the lynch of law in their own hands and threaten people, what actually would happen? Ministers, Members of the Assembly with their armed security guards with stenguns at one or 2 p.m. go to the polling booths and threaten the polling staff. It is said that the polling staff have written to the Chief Election Commissioner but in vain. It is nothing but an eye-wash; members of the polling staff are all employees of the State Government. The powers that be in the State, that is the Ruling Party, tell them openly that they will have to face dire consequences and they will have to suffer for this. What will they do? They will go and force them to hand over the ballot papers. This is what actually happened.

Recently the CPM, CPI, BJP and the PAC of the Janata Dal had, observed and decided that the Chief Minister of Haryana should be asked to quit. But to what result? All this has been an exercise in futility. This is all proved to be an eye-wash. People were being befooled. Why not introduce the identity cards? The matter was discussed at length in the earlier sessions. In all humility, I would expect the present Government to introduce this identity card system and make it positive if the elections are to be free and fair. There is criminalisation of polls today's politics.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sharmaji, you whip has given me 31 names and the time now your party has one hour 58 minutes. I cannot just allow this.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: About the criminalisation of polls, as I mentioned earlier, at least I can say that in my State I have been experiencing it because I have contested ten elections in my life and never had got such a bitter experience as we are having now in our State.

The Election Commission should adopt a policy to post officers and officials either from the Centre or from the State Hqs. or from the neighbouring States if the elections are to be fair.

I have a lot to say, but the hon. Deputy Speaker is reminding me of the time constraint.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All these points have been discussed on the floor of this House while discussing the Resolution on the Poll Reforms. This is a repetition of points. I am sorry, I could have given you more time, but 31 names are there.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Thank you Sir.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

It is very much be expected at that the very outset we should look at the serious developments at certain parts of our county, at the problems of secessionism, insurgency, communalism and terrorism. The serious problems of terrorism and secessionism are seen to operate in three areas today although isolated pockets may be there in some other parts.

Firstly, if you look at Kashmir, the problem has not been created overnight by the new Government. We have discussed it several times. The problems was very much there and the solution has been found. But if you look back, it was in the days of Mrs. Gandhi that Dr. Farooq Abdullah's Government was toppled. He

was thrown out of power and Mr. G.M. Shah's Government was installed there and the Pakistani flags were being raised.

14.00 hrs.

The problem was very much there because of the mishandling of the situation by the previous Government, because of the parochial policies which were pursued by the previous Government. The new Government has been moving in the right direction. Of course, Kashmir problem has its own diverse ramifications—its international connection, the communalisation of the situation that is being done. Just now, one of the speakers from my right side—the opposition—was speaking about the state terrorism. He was speaking about the atrocities. He was speaking about the curfew being imposed and the death of pregnant mothers. Of course the situation should not be so. He was speaking about human rights, Fundamental Rights etc. We have discussed all those things. We must see that human rights are preserved and Fundamental Rights are not interfered with. But what is the situation in Kashmir? It is quite unusual. We hear of the Vice-chancellor being killed administrators being killed; legislators being killed. Kidnappings are taking place and killings are taking place daily. People are getting their training from the neighbouring country. There are about fifty such training camps in Pakistan and about four thousand youth from Kashmir have taken their training there. This should also be looked into. Without looking into this extra-ordinary situation, if we speak about the State terrorism of a particular State, it is very unfair and it will rather be a failure to appreciate the steps that are being taken by the new Government, which are in right direction. Things have improved during the last fortnight or so and we hope that coordination is there between the political leadership. As you know, a decision has been taken and a Committee under the leadership of hon. Railway Minister was set up and he himself is the Minister for Kashmir Affairs. Speakers from the Congress side as well

as from this side were asking as to why there are two leaderships. They were saying that there should be a unified command and that it should all be done by the Home Ministry. But we should take note of one important thing and that it is a political problem which requires a political solution. That is being done by the new Committee. The law and order part of it, is being looked after by the Home Ministry. We have seen earlier also that if there is any lack of coordination between the political step and the administrative step, it may cause disaster. So we should be very very careful in handling the Kashmir situation. When some speakers from my right side were speaking about the State terrorism and about the indifference to human rights, I was reminded of what the Bush Administration has said very recently, that while the terrorists are being handled properly, they call it and describe it as an interference with human rights. I am very very unhappy that some people in our country are also speaking in the same tone. It should not be so.

After Kashmir, the other arena where secessionism is operating for quite some time—from 1980s—is Punjab. Some speakers from this side have accused the Congress Government that it is their creation; it is not the creation of this new Government; you are responsible for it; you have created Bhindranwala; you wanted to achieve small political gains and jeopardise our national unity and integrity. Some speakers from the other side, especially our hon. friend Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev has asked, if the Congress (I) was responsible, then why not have they been prosecuted. What more prosecution can be done? The people have thrown you out of power—that is why you are sitting on that side—judging from the policy that you had been following. Congress (I) had been creating this problem. They are demanding a solution from this new Government which is only five months old. The people expected that when they are not in power, at least they will be wiser and they will derive some lesson. The people have tried to

[Sh. Rupchand Pal]

teach them a lesson. They should derive a lesson but upto now they have not learnt it.

I was listening to the speeches made by Shri Dinesh Singh and Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. Both of them were speaking in two voices. The hon. Member from the Congress Party, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, was welcoming the steps in Punjab. The other speaker, Shri Dinesh Singh said, "You have totally failed. You are a weak Government. The whole world are looking at India as a very weak country where instability is growing, where terrorism is growing where there is no law and order." Till now, the Congress (I) do not have any clear idea about what it should be. But this new Government is moving in the right direction. There are two types of terrorists. We admit it. One is the Khalistan is. They have been raising the slogans and making the demands for a pretty long time. There is another group of terrorists which emerged after the 1984 riots. At that time, everyone who was a Sikh, was considered to be a criminal. That wrong step by the previous Government had created the situation. Attempts must be made to bring these astrayed youth into the mainstream of politics. At the same time, administrative steps matching the political steps must be there to curb terrorism. No concession should be given to the terrorists. This Government has taken steps for a national consensus for mobilising the people to organise the rallies, as it was done in Ludhiana and other places. The Prime Minister himself went there. Sometimes they ridicule that the Prime Minister has moved 300 yards in an open jeep and claiming this to be a new solution. But the reality is that the leader of the Opposition—the former Prime Minister—even when he is not in power, he is being provided 18 bullet-proof jeeps and all other security arrangements. He cannot move even 3 yards in an open jeep not only in Punjab but even in other places like Delhi.

After Punjab, if you look at the North-East the problem is very serious. It has been rightly stated by some hon. Members that the situation is very very serious there. People are being killed. Kidnappings are taking place. Extortion of money is there. There is reportedly the flight of capital from tea estates and many other places. It is not a controversy. It has come out in the newspapers that there is difference of opinion among the Minister of the State Government. The charge is there. I do not know how for it is true. But it seems that at least there is an element of truth in it that some Ministers may have some links inadvertently or knowingly with these terrorists operating under the banner of ULFA. Sir, terrorism, secessionism and insurgency have acquired a serious dimension and the new Government are trying to move in the right direction. The Opposition has promised constructive cooperation to achieve a national consensus, to achieve a solution to these serious and complicated problems. But the Opposition does not seem to be very responsible and serious in finding out the solution. Rather they are more interested in deriving a political mileage you of all the developments that are taking pace. It should not be so on the part of the responsible Opposition. They might have created the problem. They might have done wrong to our country with regard to national integration and unity. But now, when this new Government is trying to take a right step, moving in the right direction, taking a special initiative with most imagination and innovation, they should come forward and cooperate with them instead of trying to derive political mileage for narrow political and partisan gains. It has been rightly state that communal situation in our country is very very grave. We are discussing about Kanpur today. It is stated that since 1931, there were not communal riots in Kanpur. Even when other parts of the country were burning due to communal fire, Kanpur was peaceful. We are discussing about Mathura also. How is it that things have come to such a Stage? We have to introspect and think over as to how these developments

have taken place. Who had accentuated this problem in the previous Government? The controversy of Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid was in the shelves for a long 35 years and it was the Congress (I) who had raked it up after 35 years to derive political mileage out of it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Pal, your party has been allotted 35 minutes and I have got three names in the list. You have already spoken for 12 minutes. I am just giving you the statistics.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): No, Sir. We have given only two names.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But I have got three names in the list which is with me.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) Sir, my name can be deleted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you do not want to speak, then it is all right. Now Mr. Pal, you can speak for 4 or 5 minutes more.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, you may remember that election was announced in the background of a conspiratorial arrangement between the Hindu fundamentalists and the previous Government. Their leaders said that on the 9th November, the Shilanyas will begin with the construction of the Mandir and then, within a fortnight, they shall hold elections. The leaders of the previous ruling party were going to Babas and Sanyasis to get their blessings. People of India saw that in the morning, the leader of the previous ruling party was a Hindu in the North, then a Muslim in Kerala and in the evening, when he went to Mizoram, he became a Christian.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): He was secular.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: He was of course secular, if you all it to be secularism. He was trying to help the Christian

Government in Mizoram. This is a secular country. After all, what is secularism? Sometimes, some people from the other side are giving new definitions of secularism. But secularism, as in practice through out India, is a concept which need not be re-defined. People of our country were living with this secular heritage even when the Muslim rulers were ruling our country. People with tolerance, amity and communal harmony were living side by side. We achieve unity from freedom struggle. Hindus, Christians and Muslims were all fighting together for freedom and were laying down their lives for that cause. Now Sir, after almost five decades of independence, we find that new definitions are sought to be given about secularism. I would like to say something about the practices in the media. To try to find and in order to create a Hindu wave amongst the electorate, the official media was used, the Ramayana and the Mahabharat was started in Doordarshan. Whose interpretation Ramayana was projected. There are many interpretations of the Ramayana. Sir, you are from Maharashtra. I would like to remind you that Dr. Ambedkar had his own definition and interpretation of Rama and Krishna and other mythological character. There was a lot of controversy over Ramayana. But whose interpretation are we going to accept? Tulsim Das Ramayana is the most orthodox of all the Ramayanas Hindu fundamentalist is being encouraged by some people. This should not be so. When inauguration takes place of official programmes, officials are present there, Ministers are present there with vermilion on their foreheads, a Hindu practice. Why should it be done? It is not secularism. If the people in the administration resist such practices, such rituals which are majority community rituals, I think, the situation will improve.

I would like to make a mention of another new development. There was a proposal for Tipu Sultan serial to be shown on the official media Doordarshan. The other day there were some objections from those, who have been described as great histori-

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ans. Is it secularism? Tipu Sultan's role in our freedom struggle is accepted throughout the world and today some misinterpretation is being given to desist people from bringing out the truth about Tipu Sultan in the media.

I have spoken about communalism. Now, if you look at the other sphere, caste tension and the caste problem, you will find that they are taking place in all the States. During the Congress regime it was there and I do not think, there is much improvement now, though the Government is trying its best to improve the situation. The other day, I was referring to the Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which has been submitted. It has revealed alarming picture. Alarming and shocking revelations have been made that more than seventy per cent of the development fund for the down-trodden people, the weaker section, the Harijans has been siphoned off or diverted by what has been described as a new breed of brokers, and it is mostly by the people now sitting in the opposite, because they had been ruling the country for the last many years.

Now, a word or two about the steps taken by the new Government with regard to the Central-State relations. The Sarkaria Commission had made certain recommendations. We are not happy about it; it had its limitations. The bias was more in favour off the Centre. But it should be that the States should be given more powers and the cooperative federalism should be allowed in a country like ours with multi-lingual, multi-religious and multi-cultural background. In spite of all these limitations, the Sarkaria Commission had made some recommendations for the improvement of the situation and we welcome that this Government has come forward with proposals for inter-State Council, restructuring the Planning Commission as also more allocations of funds etc. In this respect, I would also like to say that when

the process of decentralization has started, why not decentralise in some other spheres also? For example, education, though it is not directly related to this debate, it continued to be for a pretty long time as a State Subject and was turned into a Concurrent subject by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It should be given back to the States.

I would also make a reference to the second channel of Doordarshan. Why should the second channel not be given to the States? Strong States can make a strong Centre.

As regards languages and their recognition, we have been demanding for a long time, there are a number of other languages. Hindi is an official language, it is a link language, but all the languages are national languages. It should be remembered that there are more languages which are recognised by the Sahitya Academy; they should also be given constitutional recognition. For that matter, there are languages like Nepali, Dogri, Manipuri, Maithili etc. Several times a demands have been made on the floor of the House for this recognition.

While concluding, I would only make a brief reference to the conditions of refugees who have come from East Bengal. As you know, in 1980 a committee was set up under the leadership of an earlier Member of this House, Shri Samar Mukherjee and they had submitted a proposal that about Rs. 750 cores were required to undertake some developmental activities in these Government colonies etc., where people from East Bengal were living in a very miserable condition. The condition of people who are living in Dandkaranya and Andaman is not very good. Drinking water is not available in many places there. Proper hospital facilities are not there. The Home Ministry has now become a division only and the Ministry as such has been done away with. I hope required steps will be taken to improve the condition of the people coming from East Bengal. There are about one crore of such people. They

have been made refugees because of the political decision which was taken by the Congress Party. People should not be made to suffer for long. I understand that about Rs. 1500 crores are required for the development of these refugees colonies. Out of some 1200 such colonies only 900 have been recognised. The Government should see that the rest of the colonies also are recognised.

With these words I thank you for giving me the time and I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I wish the Home Minister realises the crucial importance of the Ministry. Sir, this Ministry is charged with some tasks which according to me are of political nature. This ministry, as I can understand, is in charge of maintaining the stability, unity and integrity of the country. The stability and integrity is the pre-condition of development. Without stability there cannot be any development. That is an axiomatic truth. But, Sir, I would like to say that the Home Ministry has not been utilised during these years having this perception in view. The Home Ministry has been utilised merely as an agency to control the trigger happy policemen or the security personnel and to control or influence the wooden headed bureaucracy. As a matter of fact that should not be the approach of the tasks, of the responsibilities of the Home Ministry. Sir, with this preliminary comments, I would like to raise certain issues germane to this perception.

14.22 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

Now, it has been admitted or it has been said that decentralisation of power is one of the most important issues which the National Front Government wants to give effect to. As a matter of fact many of the friends sitting on my left are the protagonists of *Chau Khambha*, i.e. decentralisa-

tion of power decentralisation of power from Centre to the State and from State to other local self-Government. This is a good idea of decentralisation. In this respect I feel the main task for ensuring the stability, and also for the development, is reconstruction of the Centre and State relations and further decentralisation of power from the States to the local self-Government. But what have you done?

The Sarkaria Commission was appointed in June, 1983. It submitted its report in 1988. I appreciate that the Government has already announced the formation of inter-state council under Article 263. I hope that we will go a long way to remove the strains which have been created by the erstwhile Government between the Centre and States, and a new era of cooperation between the State and Centre would be ushered in. I hope the Ministry understands that the Centre cannot be strong unless there are strong States to support the Centre. This is in the *Chaukhamba*. In this case the Sarkaria Commission has said like this. I think his Ministry would have gone through it and examined its recommendations. Now, it is not for me to discuss all the recommendations made by it. But one very significant remark has been made by the Commission itself. I, with your kind indulgence, will only read out from that one very relevant paragraph.

"The basic thrust of this and other criticisms is that while the Union-State relations were intended to be worked on the basis of the co-operative federalism and consensus in all areas of common interest, they have not been so worked and the forums envisaged by the Constitution for that purpose have not been established."

This is a quintessence of re-structuring the Centre-State relations. You have accepted only one recommendation and you have put it into effect by way of formation of the inter-State Councils. What about others? Therefore, this is not for me to

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point out the other recommendations. But, I feel, the Sarkaria Commissions, Report provides a frame-work, in general a good framework, for the re-construction of the Centre-State relations. In this case, I want also to mention this.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): What are the concrete measures? Have you mentioned anything, like the Centre-State relations?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I will tell you later on because I have got other points to make here. You can also understand this. Anyway, I will tell you. If you like I can meet you. I can explain to you my points of view.

Sir, there are—even if I go to that length also—many divisive forces, many secessionist forces and many anti-national forces. If we trace to the genesis of these, the genesis can be traced to a kind of strain in the Centre-State relations. What has been mentioned by the Sarkaria Commission is that the genesis can be also traced to the absence of co-operative federalism and consensus on all areas of common interest. This is also the genesis. Therefore, the Home Ministry is to play a much more crucial role if they are to contain the forces of secessionism, anti-national activities, separatism and divisism. You cannot do it merely by relying entirely on the trigger happy policemen, security personnel and wooden-headed bureaucracy of our country. It is necessary for the re-construction of the Centre-State relations.

Sir, now I will come to communalism. I think, he will agree and even in the Report it says that "Communalism is on the increase". The number of persons killed in communal riots, increased from 331 in 1987 to 607 in 1989. Of the 607, Bihar tops the list. Their toll is 491. One very particular phenomenon is to be taken note

of it. If you go through the Report, you will find that this communal situation has worsened by and large in five States. The States are, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat. I have some adjectives to make but I will refrain from making the adjectives. This is entirely because of the domination of the polity, by the feudal interests, the communal interests and the vested interests. That is the main reason for their repetitive performances of communal riots. My point of view is different from many of them. If the Government approaches the problem from a policeman's point of view, then I think they are bound to do something. This communal virus cannot be liquidated, merely by a policeman's approach. Unfortunately, the Home Ministry's Report suggests measures which are more or less of that nature.

Now, communalism is the product of diseased mind. There are many diseased minds in our country, and communalism is a disease. Only an insignificant section, a miniscule of population has got some communal virus already in their hearts. There are people, political parties, organizations who take advantage of the backwardness, of the lack of political consciousness, to engineer, design communal riots.

I would also like to mention that an environment has been created, which is charged with communal venom. The media can play an effective role to disabuse the minds of those who are still the victims of communal diseases. I find that there are certain political parties—even in this House—who indulge in equating secularism with minority appeasement. Minorities are here in this country, not because of the charity of somebody. Minorities very much have equal rights and privileges in this country. In a country like India, we have a greater responsibility for the protection, safety and security of the minorities. Therefore, the entire approach of the Home Ministry requires to be revised.

Now I come to the atrocities on Sched-

uled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Only in January last, this new Government has enacted a law entitled, 'Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1990' It is good, it was welcome. It was accepted even by the Opposition, as far as I remember. But how far has it been implemented? What has been done at the implementation stage? You may correct me, but so far as my information goes, there are many States which have not set up Special Courts under the Act and Bihar is one of them.

I have again to mention that in these cases also—not only the case of communal riots but in the case of atrocities on SCs and STs also—these are the four States which have got a higher incidence. They are the same Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. As I have shown you earlier, the same States are responsible for the increasing incidents of communalism. Therefore, communalism and caste hatred and all these arise from a mode of polity, an approach of polity and the Home Minister, I think, should take note of it.

I will skip some points, because I do not have time. But I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister to agrarian unrest. The Home Ministry has to deal with political developments, but it cannot ignore the agrarian unrest which is prevailing all over the country. It is within their jurisdiction.

I have got a note. I have prepared that note from a report of your Ministry, called *A Look into the Causes and Nature of Agrarian Tension*. I will not quote from it. I will quote simply from one figure. 1989 registered an increase of more than 11% of rural violence by that, I mean agrarian violence—compared to 1988, with Andhra Pradesh and Bihar continuing to remain the worst-affected States. There were 800 incidents of extreme agrarian violence in the country in 1989, involving 214 deaths, as against 718 in 1988 resulting in 185 deaths. Is it less dangerous or menacing

than any communal riot? Is it less menacing than any of the atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? And you in your wisdom in the Home Ministry sit tight over it! It needs a political solution, it needs a political perspective. Therefore, the Home Ministry under the new dispensation should abandon the old ideas, jettison the whole ideas and bring in new ideas of responsibility. Because it is not merely the Home Ministry, but it is a Ministry for stability and Ministry for the development of the country. Only two points I want to mention more. One is these minorities and the 15-point programme. I have a note with me. I want to make some comments on that. Only this 15-point programme is nothing but a catalogue of postulates which are never meant to be seriously implemented. Their implementation is tardy and completely unsatisfactory.

Now the minorities need constitutional protection. They enjoy the constitutional security. But they should be given the proper attention. My own reading is honestly it needs constitutional safeguards. You have given some status to the rights and privileges of the minorities by setting up the Minorities Commission, but it has got no teeth, and it has got no constitutional backing also. I hope that the Home Minister will take this into account.

Lastly, I come to the terrorist campaign and the Home Ministry policy. I think the Government is doing its best. But I only want to mention a word of caution. The Government machinery should not be used in an unrestricted manner. The policy of eye for eye, bullet for bullet should not be encouraged. If you allow that then the very purpose may be defeated and the policy which has been started will be further weakened.

I think the Punjab and Kashmir policies should be cohesive and more properly integrated and based on long term perceptions.

Lastly, I want to quote on simple advice

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give by a Judge of the U.S. Supreme Court.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not U.S.S.R.?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Have some good ideas also from somebody else. Do not get yourself blocked or wooden headed.

This from MR. Justice Brandeis of the U.S. Supreme Court:

Fear breeds repression,
repression breed hate,
and hate menaces a stable
Government."

I want to mention about the U.P. Government's ban of the use of English. If they treat English like that, they will suffer. The other State Governments, especially the Southern States, be it Kerala, Tamil Nadu, be it Karnataka, they will be alienated.

AN HON. MEMBER: West Bengal.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: We can manage Hindi; we are not opposed to Hindi.

Hindi is the link language. Otherwise, the other languages will be ignored. The other languages are to be there. If the Home Ministry is to exercise its power as a political entity they should prevail upon the Hindi-speaking people not to rush that decision. Otherwise, it will be a great deservice to the cause of the other languages, Hindi and nationality.

Lastly, the hon. Minister is in charge of the Freedom Fighters' pensions. I have been writing a number of letters. But they should not remain unattended.

Again, there said to be a committee called the Political Pensions committee of the Indian National Army. I am afraid, that that committee has been dissolved I urge that that committee should be revived. Royal Indian navy gave us this free-

dom. Do not forget Indian national Army. Do not forget Royal Indian Navy. Do not forget the lakhs of freedom fighters, who are still in their old ages who are suffering and who are victims of poverty. I hope the Home Minister, in the best political interests will provide some relief, sustenance to these freedom fighters because of whose contribution, we are all here as Members.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak about the freedom fighters. for too long a time this question has been kept pending before this House and the country. It was through Indiraji we were able to have some kind of a settled policy from the Government of India so far as the freedom fighters are concerned. Then all these years, maladministration has been dragging its feet. Even today, more than lakh of applications are pending final disposal. In recent years, many of these applications are being dismissed in an arbitrary manner on the specious plea that these applications had been sent to the Government a bit too late. I call it a specious plea because quite a large number of old men and women do not know that these applications have to be sent. If they come know about it,, they do not have the application forms. And when they have the application forms, they do not realise how to fill them up, to whom to send and so on. With the result, the State Governments take their own time and they dismiss them in their own turn. And thereafter, many freedom fighters do not know how to appeal to the Government of India. All these things have been happening. Indiraji gave a special power to the Minister concerned to dismiss this objection of late application and use his discretionary power. It so happens that the Ministers got frightened of their own administration and the Cabinet Secretariat also and so they became very hesitant to use their won discretionary power even when the freedom fighters pleaded with them that they were too old, ignorant, unwell and other reasons as to why they could not send their applications in time. Even Members of Parliament like myself

and Shri Shailbhadra Yaji, Chairman of the All India Freedom fighters' Association, put in a special plea for the use of the ministerial discretionary power to waive the question of timing of the applications. In spite of all these things, these applications are being dismissed. This has been happening in many cases. I would like my honourable friend to give his special attention to it. It do not know whether he would himself be doing that. That is a real difficulty. Now, I suppose, they are going to have a Minister of State. If the Minister of State is now given the freedom. With the result, a large number of applications are likely to be dismissed.

Secondly, there is corruption also. One in a hundred may possibly get the pension in a wrong way. But almost every one is being suspected. So much so that delay takes place. Delay means very costly experience for these people. Most of them are very old and not very healthy.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): A committee was formed to screen these cases.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Their dependents are very troublesome for them. They do not know whether they will get it or not and before a final decision is taken, they are dead. Their wives, if they are alive, are helpless. This is what is happening. In a humanitarian manner these things have got to be studied with sympathy, admiration and affection towards these people, who had suffered for the sake of the country, who had taken part in our national movement in those days when there was no freedom, and yet that sympathy that appreciation, that admiration which ought to be there is not in evidence so far as the Department is concerned because these clerks are there and the ordinary officers, the secretarial demigods also are there, who have never had any experience of fighting for any freedom excepting for the freedom to get power for themselves in their own offices. Naturally they do not

show that kind of sympathy as one would expect. The result is that many a freedom fighter is made to feel unhappy why this system of giving pension is brought in at all and, therefore, his dependents have begun to think about it. Worse than this, they are being pestered by these dependents in such a manner that they regret about the system of pension; they regret that they had gone at all to jail in those days and suffered in all those years. My hon. friend should give some thought to it. We had so many committees. Those committees also got tired of this work. My hon. friend, the other day, who was Minister Incharge of it, was himself putting in a plea for our freedom fighters. But when he was himself a Minister he was not able to do it because of the obstruction caused by the clerks and these demigods in the Lok Nayak Bhavan. For a time it was said that the clerks and all these people should not be reached by any freedom fighters either directly or indirectly. This is what happened. Through whom and by what method they have to send their applications? If they are sent by post, where is the guarantee that the application reaches the proper place? Even when registered letters are sent, where is the guarantee that these files are being kept very carefully. As if this is not enough, they needed the support of the State Governments. Therefore, these freedom fighters are obliged to go to the State Governments and there starts the usual process of red tapism. Files do not come over here. When Files have been sent here. They go on accumulating. They are at the mercy of these clerks. They may not be placed before the Minister at all. And when letters from us, MPs to the Minister, the Minister again sends them in a routine fashion to the clerk concerned. It is a scandal. It is high time that the Government should set before themselves some kind of a time limit for the disposal of these things. They should have one or two politically minded assistants who had been freedom fighters, who could understand the problems of these freedom fighters and who would be able to look into these papers actually and

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

not as they are placed cooked up before the Minister or his subordinates. Then, Sir, there is the question of law and order. My Hon'ble friend, Shri Chitta Basu, was advising the Government to give more and more powers to the States. We always stood for more and more powers for the States when the British were here. We know how the States had been using it. The Sarkaria Commission came with all their wisdom, but, then, they did not think of inter-caste rivalries and struggles. We have had it in Tamil Nadu, we are having it in Andhra Pradesh and in several other places also. There are linguistic quarrels, regional quarrels and also the anti-harijan quarrels. With all these things is it enough to leave all the powers to the State Governments? In Andhra Pradesh, for instance, the previous Government had one policy of dealing with Naxalites. The present Government has also been making its experiments. From where have the Naxalites arisen? They arose in West Bengal, they have gone to Andhra Pradesh, in Tamil Nadu, in Bihar, in Orissa too and it is a kind of an infectious disease which is spreading just because the State Governments are not able to deal with it nor can they possibly have a consistent or sensible policy. Now, in dealing with these special problems which are likely to be explosive, which are likely to spread from State to State, like Naxalism, Bodoism Gorkhaim and Santhal Panana-ism and it goes on, the Central Government should have shouldered special responsibility and should have been given some kind of overall policy and programme and be in a position to satisfactorily deal with the State Governments, by advising, guiding and even by controlling them in order to see that some effective, consistent policy is pursued in dealing with these problems, and also in having a separate effective police force which would be able not only to supplement but sometimes to take the initiative and to take up primary responsibilities in dealing with these problems. Otherwise, it would not be possible for us to

have any kind of peace in our country. Now what has happened in regard to the border problems of Maharashtra and Karnataka? Fortunately, the then Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu had the necessary moral courage to settle their problems straightaway but, it was not possible for the Chief Minister of Maharashtra on the one side and the Chief Minister of Karnataka on the other side to settle their inter-district and regional disputes. Similar problems are there in other areas too. In regard to all these things, the Central Government has got to have not only supervisory powers, but also final authority. It is not good giving too much powers to the State Governments in regard to these matters. If you continue the present process, if you allow the sentimental suggestions made by the Sarkaria Commission of giving all the powers to the State Governments in the face of rising inter state, inter-communal and inter-caste tensions that had arisen all over the country, it would be very dangerous indeed and it is likely to militate against the stability of our country. Therefore, I am more in favour of the Union Government undertaking not only concurrent but in some cases even super powers to deal with these problems. The Centre should not leave this final power to the State Governments to play mischief or to sit over the issues, as and when they arise. I hope, my hon. friend will give some special thought in regard to the manner in which the problems of the freedom fighters can be dealt with in a much more sensible, business-like and conscientious manner that has been the case till now. Although Indiraji initiated this policy with all good wishes, successive Ministers/Ministers of State who have been placed in charge of it, have not been able to give sufficient attention, sufficient care, sufficient sympathy and moral strength to do justice to these freedom fighters. Thank you, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salem): Mr, Chairman, Sir, I thank you for

giving me an opportunity to express my views on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I would like to give some suggestions while supporting these demands. Our country became independent on 15th August, 1947. It is the duty of Government and all the countrymen to defend every inch of our territory. On account of wrong deeds of previous government our borders have squeezed. In many part of the country people had resorted to underground activities. National Front Government has presented a revolutionary budget and brought a change in the approach of people.

We want that the mistakes committed by the previous government should be rectified so that the poor can feel secured. Today the people living in Kashmir, Punjab and other parts of country are in the grip of fear. It is the duty of the Minister to remove that fear.

I would like to raise two or three issues before you. After a very long period houses have been built for scheduled castes and Harijans in Bihar, U.P. and Rajasthan but these houses are not in their names. A harijan lives in that house till he works as a bonded labour for the contractor. But as soon as he refuses to work as bonded labour his house is demolished with the help of police. If he raises his voice against it, he is done to death.

I would like to narrate another incident. In a village a young girl was raped and was thrown in a well. It happened in connivance with the police. If the young son of a poor farmer raises his voice against social evils, these cruel people get him challenged and prosecuted under sections 109 and 110 in connivance with the police.

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

If anybody leaves his village and settles

in a remote area of the country, his opponents in the village reach there and in connivance with the police he is declared as Naxalite. Police arrest him, take him to the police station, beat him and put him behind the bars under section 25 of Arms Act. If no intimation is given at his house, he remains behind the bars. Since under section 109 punishment is a must, police can arrest any person under section 109 and treat him as a criminal. During the regime of previous government all these three sections were misused on a large scale. Everybody was badly effected by this section. It had made difficult for the people to live. If anybody talked about distribution of land and existing disparities he was formed as Naxalite and action was taken against him under this section. I demand that the Home Minister should take steps to either delete these sections or amend these sections to ensure safety of people.

We find that all the industrialists and contractors had close links with big leaders of previous government. The wine contractor or any other contractor has links with big leaders and ministers and they dominate the society and do any profession they want. If anybody raise any voice against them, they take the help of police. Today in police department also, the situation is very curious. In every department of police there is union. Everybody in the police Deptt. has got the right of forming association. People get their problem solved through their associations. But police jawans do not have the right to form union to get their problem solved. I remember that late Shri Ramanand Tewari had formed a union of police personnel in Bihar. Taking inspiration from this U.P. police personnel formed a police parishad but an attack was arranged by the Ministers of the previous government on the Police Parishad and destroyed the future of young policemen. They were told that they had no right to form a union. Officers can form an association. Police Jawans cannot form an association.

[Sh. Hari Kewal Prasad]

While recruiting Jawans in police the recruiting team goes to various districts of all the states. The person, who gives a bribe of Rs. 15000/- to Rs. 25000/- is recruited and the person, who does not pay, is declared unfit. We demand that steps should be taken to put an end to this conventional system. Corruption should be checked and Jawans should be recruited in police on the basis of merit.

The condition of Home Guards and Chowkidars is pitiable in the country. A Home Guard is entrusted with any job even if it relates to keeping a watch on polling booths during elections, but these people get very meagre salary. They do not come under any category. In Bihar, when Shri Karpoori Thakur was in power and in U.P. when Shri Ram Naresh Yadav of Janata Party was in power, their salary was increased to some extent. Since then no increase has been made in their salary. They belong to the lowest cadre and they do not get remuneration according to their work. I would request the Hon. Minister to allocate necessary funds in this budget in order to provide relief to these people.

So far as the question of the language is concerned, the Chief Minister of U.P. has not asked the people that they should not learn English. One may learn to read and write English, but we will not allow public use of English. Some of our colleagues are not able to compromise with this situation. I will like to tell my colleagues that when entire country from Himalayas to Kanyakumari is one and it is the duty of every citizen of this country to defend every inch of our land, why should we forget that the British rulers destroyed our language and ruled our country with the help of their language. We have got independence as a result of sacrifices made by million of people under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Lohia, Jai Prakash Narain and Jawahar Lal Nehru. After getting the independence, it was the duty of the independent country to pay its atten-

tion to the language spoken by the poor living in huts. What is the language of the people living in Madras, Assam and Telugu Desham? What is the language of the people in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar? Can they not say that they speak in their mother tongue and their own language? You want to discard your own mother and love other's mother. I would like to say that only the British Government would say that English could be the language of this country. Whosoever loves this country would say that English should be removed. Hindi is our National language Hindi should be promoted. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has done a very commendable job by ordering use of Hindi in all offices throughout the State. We would like to tell our friends and colleagues that they should to have any objection. If you indulge in such thing in the name of your own language... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): His son is studying in the English medium school. You just ascertain whether his son is studying in the English medium school.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: If you talk in this manner, what can a person like me say? We love the South Indian people. We have love for their culture and their soil. The son of a farmer, living in a hut on the banks of river Yamuna or river Narayani dreams that as our country is one and United, We should also have one common language.

When the question of charge arises the people of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh work unitedly to remove the congress from power and when people come to power, it is very unfortunate that our Minister speaks in English. We say that one must speak in Hindi first and thereafter one may speak in English. We do not have any objection to it.

Sir, I would also like to speak about pension. Prof. Ranga Saheb has said that the State Government has sanctioned the pension. A large number of applications are pending with the Central Government. I have come to know from reliable courses that if an applicant fulfil the drive of the dealing clerks, he is sanctioned the pension. If an applicant does not fulfil the drive of the dealing clerk, he is not sanctioned the pension. I would, therefore, urge the hon. Minister that at least the freedom fighters who have been getting pension in the States and who are not getting pension from the Central Government should be sanctioned pension. Dozens of high officers are setting in the offices. They are monitoring the situation. There is no reservation there. The previous government had said that 18 per cent reservation would be provided. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that he would go through the papers and state as to how many officers are covered under reservation in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Only 6 per cent officers are covered under reservation in your department. The previous government had promised to provide 18 per cent reservation, but action has not been taken in this regard so far. With these words, I support the demands for grants of this Ministry and I want that you should consider the point, which I have mentioned and bring about revolutionary charges.

[English]

SHRI C. SRINIVASAN (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for providing me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Ever since this Government assumed office in the Centre, incidents of communal clashes have increased. The unity and integrity of this nation today is at peril. The Punjab situation has worsened further. This Government promised elections in Punjab. This Government also repealed the constitution 59th Amendment Act. Immediately after three months, they are seeking the approval of the House for extending the

President's rule in Punjab for six more months. The Prime Minister who had gone in an open jeep three months back, visited Amritsar a few days ago with tight security. This itself shows that three months, Punjab has gone to the worst. The remedy lies in firm dealing with the terrorists. You must stop infiltration and training of terrorists across the border and for this, you must immediately build the security belt. If need be, we must also sponsor counter-insurgency operations against the country which is inciting communal violence in our country.

The situation in Jammu and Kashmir is worse than Punjab. The Governor is ridiculously claiming that the communal clashes have come down. But that is not the truth. Killings continue to take place. Hindus in the valley are migrating to Delhi and other areas in large scale. The gruesome murder of Shri Mushir-ul-Haq, Vice Chancellor of Srinagar University, Shri Abdul Ghani, his private secretary and Mr. Khera, the General Manager of HMT signals the victory of terrorism over the State administration. This Government released three to five terrorists for the release of Miss Rubaiya, the daughter of the Home Minister. But they could not secure the precious lives of the Vice Chancellor and the General Manager of HMT after paying only one terrorist. If the State authority in the valley is to be restored, three things have to be immediately done. One, remove the Governor immediately who is painting a rosy picture of the things, two, revive the legislative assembly along with the political leadership which was in the State and three, persuade the U.S. administration to extradite Shri Amanullah Khan, the head of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front for trial and punishment in India. These are imperative in the interest of peace in Kashmir.

The communal situation in Gujarat and Assam is also extremely bad. In Gujarat, the Janata Dal Government supported by the fundamentalist Party is unable to control the situation. In Assam ULFA activities

[Sh. C. Srinivasan]

have cut off Assam from the rest of the country. This is also a very serious thing. This Government has been often accusing that Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir are the creation of the Congress.

But what about communal clashes in Tamil Nadu, which happened after the DMK Government came to power? The DMK Government has engineered communal riots in Dindigul. Dindigul is my constituency, and named as Anna district by late Dr. MGR. The DMK Government changed the name of the district as Qaid-e-Millet district. This ensued the communal clash and one Muslim and one Hindu had lost their lives. Several shops have been looted. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu neither condoled the deaths nor compensated the damages. He has threatened the people with imprisonment under the National Security Act. I earnestly appeal to the Prime Minister to liberally contribute compensation from his Relief Fund to the victims and of the damages in the Dindigul riots.

Very recently, Sattur was also engulfed in the communal riots. Seven deaths have been reported. Who is responsible for this? It is the DMK Government which is casteist and communal and I would cite one instance. The DMK Party held a social awareness rally at Tiruchi under the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. A procession was taken out. In that procession, person was dressed as a Brahmin in his traditional attire, with the sacred thread and tuft of hair on his head and was taken in the procession, when the people around had beaten the Brahmin with chappals.

This the savage display of the Chief Minister's anti-Brahmin attitude. Therefore, Tamil Nadu will turn into another Kashmir and a situation may arise when as Kashmir pandits, Tamil Nadu pandits will also swarm Delhi and other areas for livelihood. The DMK party, since it is anti-Brahmin and communal should be banned.

Sir, on the other day, Mr. Chandrasekhar made a very serious charge that his telephones were being tapped and his residence bugged. He also made a statement in this House that he stood by that charge. The Government ordered a CBI inquiry into the matter and also referred it to the Privileges Committee. My Party leader, *Puratchi Thalaivi* Jayalalitha is a mass leader, leading politician, Leader of Opposition in the Tamil Nadu Assembly and member of the National Integration Council. Her telephone is being tapped and she is under constant watch by the Tamil Nadu police. She is not keeping well but she is subjected to all kinds of harassment by the DMK Government. They are making another bid to eliminate her politically.

She emerged victorious in all the elections held in the State. In the recent Lok Sabha elections, people of Tamil Nadu signified their solidarity with her by rejecting the DMK Party outrightly. They made their first attempt on her life on the floor of the Tamil Nadu Assembly but they failed. We demanded an inquiry into the Assembly incident but that was not agreed. Then they tried to finish her in a car accident. Due to that, she could not attend the National Integration Council meeting also. They could not succeed in their attempt and they bailed out the car driver within 10 days with simple fine. We demanded an inquiry into the incident and that has also failed. Now they are using the police to watch her, tap her telephones and try to eliminate her physically and politically. I demand that a CBI inquiry into the telephone tapping must be instituted and reported back to this House. The people of Tamil Nadu will not tolerate any more attempts on the life of Jayalalitha and they are ready to throw around her to protect against the evil designs of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. If this inquiry into the telephone tapping is not instituted, I warn the Government that there would be a serious mass movement against the unpopular Government in Tamil Nadu.

Any person who disrespects the army should be termed as a traitor. When the IPKF returned after so much of sacrifices, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu boycotted the reception on the ground that it killed Tamils in Sri Lanka. Mr. Karunanidhi has committed more heinous crime of disrespecting the army. This House is the custodian of the constitution. I beseech this august House to pass a resolution disqualifying Mr. Karunanidhi from being recognised as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

I would also like to draw your attention to the large-scale political arrests in Tamil Nadu. Members of Parliament were detained, brutally beaten and abused because they demanded the name of Kamaraj for a railway station. Even a case was registered against me during the Palani bye-election.

The DMK Government has also decided to put on sale liquor in satchets at low price. This would definitely spoil younger generation and lead to serious law and order problem when there are already communal riots in the State.

There is a growing tendency to shift IAS and IPS Officers from one district to another very often on political grounds. This should be stopped. This badly affects their family interests particularly their children's education. They should be posted in a place at least for three years continuously. Punishment postings should be discontinued.

[Translation]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to participate in this discussion. I would put forward two or three suggestion before the hon. Home Minister through you and conclude my speech. As a matter of fact, the Ministry of Home Affairs has got the major responsibility of the internal security of this country and the external security and there-

fore, the importance of this Ministry increases even further. If there is peace in the internal situation and stability in our country, there may not be any danger of external aggression. The manner in which our country is being clouded by the danger, shows that the deterioration in the internal security situation are definitely mainly responsible for it. If the law and order situation in Kashmir and Punjab would not have deteriorated, Pakistan would not have got a chance to indulge in such disruptive activities. Pakistan has tried to take undue advantage of the resentment in Punjab and Kashmir, because we were not able to control the situation there. Our Government and the Ministry of Home Affairs could not control the situation there. Due to such a situation of discontentment, Pakistan elements got an opportunity to enter our territory. When we concentrate our attention to find out as to why this happening, we find that no concerted efforts have been made during the last 40 years to keep the country united. No efforts have been made for consolidating the integrity of the country. The previous Government could not remove the economic, social and educational disparities. Due to unprincipled politics, the person ruling the country from time to time tried to make agreement with all riots of wrong policies with a vilne to remain in power. This gave an opportunity to all communal forces to raise their head.

Sir, just now one hon. Member was speaking and he was referring to communalism. If communal fenzy is not checked in the country, you cannot save India. Not only Pakistan, but even a weaker country than Pakistan can deceive you and interfere in your affairs. Today a rift has been created in the country. If you see any field, whether it is Tamil Nadu, Bihar or Uttar Pradesh, the feeling which is being created in the country cannot save the country. Communal fenzy is being spread in our country in such a manner that it continues unabated. A deliberate frenzy was created by allowing laying of foundation on the disputed land of Babri Masjid

[Sh. Mitrasen Yadav]

and Ram Janambhumi on 9th November last year so that Hindu voters may be attracted. Now other section of Hindu community is going to lay foundation of Ram Temple there. They will again create communal frenzy. How many times would there be laying of foundation for the temple? Why is this frenzy being created to incite Hindu Community? Why is this all being done? This all is being done to open the shops for looting the people and to collect the subscriptions in the name of foundation laying ceremony. It is being done to incite the Hindu community in the name of formation of Dharma Jagran Morcha. Why is all this being done? Our country does not have any danger from Pakistan, our country is facing danger from our own people. If these persons are not identified, you cannot save Pakistan. Hon. Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs and the Government of India are greatly responsible for the poison of communalism that is being spread in the country. The government should take some positive steps in this direction you cannot check this trend by force. How much Police force can you keep at Kanpur, Faizabad, Ayodhya, Varanasi and Kashi? If you are going to do so, you should try to check this trend, if the mosques were temples earlier, then those temples were also Boddh temples earlier and Boddh temples were Shiva temples earlier. This fact should also be kept in mind. I would, therefore, request you that a law should be enacted to maintain the *statu quo* of mosque and temples prior to 1947. This situation should not be allowed to be disturbed. By doing so you should assure the people that the position of temples and mosques would not be allowed to be disturbed. People should be assured that this is a secular country and religious feelings of the people would not be allowed to be hurt. This fire cannot be extinguished by force, but it would further flare up. Unless you create a feeling of paternity among Hindus and Muslim, this fire can not be extinguished. It can be brought under control by constructive steps

and not by force. Unless you formulate such programmes and take steps in this direction, this fire of communalism cannot be extinguished. Therefore, if efforts are made to divide the people in the name of language, religion and caste in the country and if communal forces are allowed to have their full play, then country can not be saved neither from Pakistan, not from Nepal and Srilanka, because it has been my experience that communal forces are indulging in the act of creating disturbance in the country and the government is not taking any positive steps to check such a situation.

Sir, according to the present situation, Vishwa Hindu Parishad has submitted a list of 300 mosques and monuments which are to be converted into temples. According to them, even Taj Mahal has been constructed on the site of the temple, would it also be connected into a temple? Would the government prohibit the activities of the people spreading communal tension or not? I would like to urge that a Bill should be should brought forward in the House to maintain the *status quo* of religious places prior to the situation of 1947. If you cannot bring forward such a Bill, you may say so and we will introduce such a Bill. But if we bring forward such a Bill, it will bring bad name to your government you should therefore, bring forward such a Bill so that all the minorities in the country whether they are Punjabi, Muslims or other castes may have such a guarantee. If the government cannot give such a guarantee, then let Khalistan be formed. If some people want to create Hindu Raj and communalism is being encouraged, then why should Khalistan or independence of Kashmir be opposed? You should allow whatever is happening. Whatever people demand should be conceded and let the country disintegrate. Sir, I was submitting that leaving aside all communal parties, all the forces within the Congress Party and ruling party or within CPI, CPM, other parties and independent members should collectively implement a programme to fight communal forces, otherwise there is a very

great danger to our country. If it is not done, unity of our country may not be maintained, there may not be internal peace and we can not protect our country from foreign countries. Communalism can not be checked by use of force. If you are not vigilant towards the fire of communalism which is being spread in the country, you are not reading the real pulse of India. I would also like to say that you do not deserve to remain in the power. I would therefore, request you to reply to my points and you should explain as to what is being done by your government in this regard. You should also enact a law before the adjournment of this session that temples, mosques and churches would not be allowed to be attacked by other community and *status quo* anti would be maintained. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is with a very heavy heart that I stand to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The general law and order situation throughout the country especially in the North and certain North-Eastern parts has been much deteriorated and disrupted that it calls for serious concern to all those who are committed to non-violence and to those who always stand for strengthening the secular value for which the country has stood so far.

I have been carefully listening to almost every speaker from the Treasury Benches. Most of them have only accused the previous Government for all the maladies and for the present-day communal and other problems that the country is facing. Through you, I would ask them, how long they will be able to continue in power—a weak Government, a minority Government that depends on two crutches which are ideologically poles apart. How long will you continue accusing the previous Government and finding fault with them? What are the positive actions you have taken? I must say that secularism is

the very essence of our democracy and the first casualty after this Government has come to power is secularism. Can they deny that? They have been saying about the communal forces which have been here before they came to power. I would point out only two instances. First is the Babri Masjid case. I am surprised to say that many Members have spoken about it without knowing even the basic facts. How has this Babri Masjid problem come to limelight? It has been here since the time of independence. It was only due to the court's order that the problem now developed. I would ask the Government either the Home Minister or the Prime Minister to make a statement on the reported press report given by our dear friend Advaniji, after the last elections to the Assemblies. He has stated, it was widely published in the papers, "Babri Masjid need not be demolished but it must be removed. A decision to this effect shall be taken by the people of India, the people of India means 'Hindus'. That was the report. Who is creating communalism here? I want a clarification either from the Prime Minister or from the the hon. Home Minister whether they stand by the declaration of leader of the BJP on whose support the Government survives. If that is so, what a great fall. Where are we going? What is the plight of this country? I can speak for hours together on this.

Dr. Ambedkar is one of the greatest sons of India. I am pained to say that the Prime Minister of this country has politicised even the birth centenary celebrations of such a great man. This is the year of the birth centenary of Dr. Ambedkar. Any sensible Government in power would have celebrated the birth centenary of a great leader in manner that is befitting to him.

I am happy that Bharat Ratna has been awarded to him. I am also happy that his portrait is now displayed in the Central Hall of the Parliament. But I am ashamed to say that here is a Prime Minister who made a public statement that so far Dr.

[Sh. A. Charles]

Ambedkar was an untouchable to the Parliament. This a disgrace. I would ask the Prime Minister where was he during the last quarter of a century. Every drop of blood in that man is that of the Congress. It any horn has been done to Dr. Ambedkar by the Congress, who was responsible for that. Can the present Prime Minister disown it?

I may now say what the Congress has done to honour that great man. I have been a student of law. While I was studying the history of our Constitution, my professor very emotionally taught me that Dr. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of our constitution. He was called the father of the Indian Constitution. You go and see outside the Parliament House. His statue is there pointing the Parliament House, the seat of power in the largest democracy of the world. In the TV programme every evening when the Parliament News is announced, it was the Congress Government which displayed that great man.

Now they have placed a portrait in the Central Hall. Who will see the portrait? Only MPs and discarded MPs. Can anybody else see that portrait? Can a common man see the portrait?

What happened in the constituency of the Prime Minister? during the birth centenary year of Dr. Ambedkar, a Harijan has been burnt alive in the constituency of the Prime Minister.

During the birth centenary year of Dr. Ambedkar has the Government brought forward any programme like giving a hundred huts to the Harijans who are in the pavements or under the trees. Have they got any programme to give employment to a hundred poor families? The Prime Minister is now playing the communal card. He has no programme. He wanted to cash in out of the communal feelings of the poor Harijans by placing a portrait. The

time is limited, otherwise I would have spoken much about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am happy that you are reminding yourself.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Dr. Ambedkar was the one man who stood against communalism. So he joined Buddhism believing that at least there would be no casteism. But now there is a Government which has come forward with a Bill to give protection to the neo-Buddhists who are Harijan converts. If you do that, then what about the Hindus converted to Christianity? Article 14 of the Constitution specifically states that there shall be equality before law and equal protection of laws. But here are Harijans converted to Buddhism and Harijans converted to Christianity. This Government has created casteism and communalism among the Harijans, among the Christians. One day they will have to answer that.

About the Sarkaria Commission a lot has been said. I pointedly ask a question. The Home Minister is not here now. When a question was asked about the manner of appointment of Governors, the Home Minister said the Governors will continue in office so long as they enjoy the confidence of the Government. I stop there. Is this the recommendation of Sarkaria Commission? That is the way how Governors are shifted like clerks by the present Government.

Coming to Kashmir everybody knows that. The Problem of Kashmir has been there right from the days of independence. The Congress is equally responsible. But what is the cause of the sudden spurt of violence which developed there? In the last session of Parliament, speaking under the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, Rajivji asked a few question when the Prime Minister and the Home Minister both were present. I am repeating that question. I hope the new Minister will communicate to the Government. We have a right to get an answer. Is it not a fact that the present spurt of violence has increased with the release of

Dr. Rubia, daughter of the Home Minister? I fully share the agony of the father, when the life of his daughter is in danger. I am also a father of three children. When the life of our child is at stake, we can understand the pain. But, quite unfortunately, five dreaded terrorists have been released, just to save the life of the daughter. Is this the Government, which speaks of values. I am sorry, the Home Minister is disgracefully occupying the chair of the Home Minister. What a great fall! What is his right there? Shri Rajiv Gandhi asked two questions. They are, whether Dr. Rubia was kept in a mosque very close to the residence of the Home Minister and was it a fact that food was being sent to his daughter every time, from the house of the Home Minister. Sir, there is a cloud of suspicion over there.

Sir, I gave a Calling Attention Motion. There was a news item that an eight page note was given by the present Minister in charge of Kashmir Affairs, Shri George Fernandes to the Prime Minister telling that the Home Minister has got a link with the terrorists. What is happening in this country? I am happy that the new young Minister has been inducted to the Home Ministry. I hope that in his hands, things will improve. But there is a cloud of suspicion about the present Home Minister. There is a saying that Caesar's wife shall be beyond suspicion. I would plead with the ruling party to see that the security and integrity of the country is retained.

In another discussion, pointedly one question was asked about Article 370 of the Constitution. The Prime Minister stood up and said that the present Government stands by Article 370. Immediately Shri Advani stood up and he said that he stands for the abolition of Article 370.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN): Please conclude.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I am finishing, Sir, I have not spoken on any other Demands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But these are all old stories.

SHRI A. CHARLES: No answer has been given, Sir, I asked a pointed question about Kashmir. What is needed now, in Kashmir is not only military action and disciplinary action against the terrorists, but also a healing touch for the people, the common man who are hurt and who are not in the mainstream now. I ask the Prime Minister and the Home Minister as to whether they will be able to win the confidence of the people of Kashmir who are outside the mainstream of the nation, so long as a party, which stands for the abolition of Article 370 supports the present Government. That is a very emotional issue. I would plead with my friends on the other side—the treasury benches or the BJP—that in the interest of the nation, kindly look back and see whether the policy regarding Kashmir can be changed.

Sir, I am not saying anything about Shri Jagmohan. It is an irony that when the present Home Minister was the PCC a few years back, he took Jagmohan to topple Farooq Abdullah Government and to install Shri Shah. He suddenly became an Angel and received garlands from the then Opposition who is running the Government now when he left the congress. The very same Home Minister, has now taken Shri Jagmohan and toppled Farooq Abdullah Government once again. What is your answer for all these?

Sir, one more thing is there and that is about the Delhi Administration. I have seen a report which is very much disturbing. Delhi is the national Capital. We all feel proud that we have a Capital which is cosmopolitan. At page 41 of the report, there is an alarming news. I have gone through the report which was presented on 14.12.1989, by the Committee which was constituted to look into the Reorganisation of the Delhi set up. On going through that, I felt that the Committee has gone far beyond the terms of reference given to them. The terms of reference given to them were to recommend for the reorientation of the administrative set-up of Delhi within the constitutional framework. But they have gone far beyond that. I quote the last sentence:

[Sh. A. Charles]

"Informal discussions have been initiated with important parties for reaching a consensus on the main recommendations as some of them may require amendment of the Constitution."

So, that was not contemplated there. I warn this House that if you are going to give statehood to Delhi, that will be the beginning on the next stage of disintegration of this country. There will be a lot of people to claim that national capital should be shifted from Delhi to some other place. This will seriously jeopardise the democratic values of this country. So, do not open such issues.

They say that they are going to implement the Mandal Commission's report. That is another Pandora's box. Be careful about it.

I am not discussing Punjab because we all know what is happening in Punjab. But what has happened after this Government came to power? The visit by the Prime Minister to the Golden Temple was held on 7th December last year and he became a great hero. Thereafter a broad consensus was reached in the all-party meeting. Finally, on 11th January this year, a resolution has been adopted. But what action has been taken to solve the Punjab problem? Can the Prime Minister go there now as a hero? We have watched the television. What happened last time? Our country is going towards a very very dangerous situation. I would request the present Government to look into all the aspects and forget the political differences and work together so that communal harmony is created in our country, and the problems facing the country get solved and democracy saved.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I would like to inform the Government through you, Sir, that the internal security of our

country is in danger today. Through you, Sir, I would like to give some suggestion to the government to strengthen the unity and security of the country.

After the partition of the country, more than one crore of refugees has settled in various parts of this country. Even after 42 year, the previous government did not take any action to ensure an honourable living for those refugees. Through you, Sir, I would like to inform the government that after Bangladesh war in 1971, more than one crore of foreigners have intended in our country. The largest number of intruders have entered Bengal. So far as I know, 54 lakh Bangladesh intruders in Bengal only are depriving the original residents of Bengal of their rights. The people in Bengal are starving in the absence of job opportunities because these foreign intruders have enrolled themselves as voters in Bengal. The previous Government have more importance to power than unity and integrity of the country. They were continuously deriving the benefit from foreigners by enrolling them as Indian citizens and were continuing in power. There is CPM government Bengal. People had a feeling in their mind that CPM Government would expect the foreign nationals from the state, but even the CPM Government did not make any efforts to expel the foreign nationals from the state. I would like to inform the Government that approximates one crore of foreigners from Bangladesh above have settled in various parts of the country. Assam continuously fought for five year for outring the foreign intruders. Accord was signed thereafter and their Government was formed, but even that government was not able to oust the foreign national from the state.

Similarly Bihar is also in close proximity of Bangladesh. A large number of foreigners from Bangladesh have settled in the districts of Purnea, godda Pakim-Sahibganj, Kishanganj, Rajmahal and Damka in Bihar. Their number is about 20 lakh. The government would find from the census of 1970 and 1980-81 that this growth of foreigners is truen the district of Purnia, Kishanganj and Rajmahal. The growth rate of population for Bihar in 1981 was 23 per cent, whereas the

growth rate of Purnea and Kishanganj was 62 per cent and that of Rajmahal was 48 per cent. This fact shows that no action was taken to check the infiltration of Bangladesh intruders in Bihar as well.

The border of our country is 1600 kms. long. No action was taken to seal that border. As a result 5.5 lakh Bangladesh nationals are entering our country every year and they are spreading throughout the country from Bengal. There are more than 3 lakh foreign nationals in Delhi alone. Due to infiltration of such a huge number of foreign nationals from Bangladesh, the economy and political situation of the country has been adversely affected.

On the other hand, lakhs of intruders from Pakistan have entered Rajasthan, Gujarat, Kashmir and Punjab. Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat had asked the then Chief Minister, Shri Haridev Joshi in the last Vidhan Sabha about the number of persons having dual citizenship in Rajasthan, he had told that the number of persons having dual citizenship was 5,000. This number is admitted by the state government of Rajasthan itself. But no steps have been taken to oust these 5,000 foreign nationals from Rajasthan.

I would like to submit that foreign nationals in all the countries of the world, whether they have been issued ration cards or their names have been enrolled in the voters lists are ousted from those countries. It is essential also. I would like to urge upon the government that crores of foreigners who have been residing in India, should be ousted, otherwise internal security of the country may be jeopardised.

Recently armoured hides have been posted by Pakistan on Kashmir border. Foreign nationals are already living in the country to help them, which may prove a serious danger to our country. Foreign nationals are involved in the disturbances in Bihar and Bengal. They are indulging in undesirable activities like rate of spurious

drugs and dacoitis. Immediate action should be taken to oust them.

I would like to speak about reorganisation of economic states. Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana in Bihar are two such dangers. The population of these areas is two crores and there are 85 assembly seats. There are rich deposits of minerals there, but the people in the region are the poorest. The Harijans, and tribals living in Chhota Nagpur and Samthal Pargana are being exploited and they are sufferers. A state of 'Vanachal' should be set up for their upliftment. When small states having a population of 4 or 5 lakhs could be created in Assam so that those small states and these areas could be developed, then why—could a separate state not be created for Chhota Nagpur and Samthal Pargana having a population of 2 crores. There are means of development there; therefore, a separate state of 'Vamanachal' be set up for the development of this region.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say one thing about the intelligence Bureau. The work of intelligence Bureau is to collect information about the internal security of the country of the country and submit them before the government, but the previous government utilised the intelligence Bureau to collect information for sustaining the government. Bureau, can spend any amount of money and no account is furnished. Many allegation of embezzlement have been made in this regard. I would urge the government to make an enquiry about the funds disbursed to the Bureau and as to how it was spent. There is an urgent need to enact a powerful law for strengthening the intelligence Department in the country. The government should enact such a law. All the information has been furnished to the present Prime Minister through a letter.

I would also like to draw the attention of the government to a circular. A circular has been sent to all the District officers that if some one has personal Arms Licence, it is valid for that particular district only and that person can not take the Arm out of the

[Sh. Janardan Yadav]

district. It is a very wrong circular. Arms licence should be valid for the entire country. Therefore, this circular should be withdrawn.

So far as the question of Communalism is concerned, we have to be mentally prepared to end communalism. To make a speech in Parliament is a different thing, but when candidates seek votes, they establish contact with communal elements and encourage communalism. Therefore, if this country is to be developed, serious efforts would have to be made to solve the problems. The members from the opposition have said that five dreaded terrorists were released to seek the release of the daughter of the Home Minister, Dr. Rubaiya. I would like to tell them that during 1989, Dr. Farukh Abdullah released 70 ultras and in spite of that he was made Chief Minister of Kashmir twice. There is a conspiracy going to disintegrate Kashmir from the rest of the country. I would like to draw the attention of the government towards it.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN (Chandigarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today our country is facing the problems of secessionism and terrorism. Communal forces are on the rise. All the countrymen are concerned about it. Our friends in the opposition hold the Government responsible for the happenings in Kashmir and other States. But the Congress party also can not absolve itself from this responsibility. Congress party is also responsible for the happenings there during the last 42-43 years. Whatever the Congress party has been doing there, cannot be forgotten.

15.59 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

Our friends in the opposition particularly made a reference to Dr. Rubia, the daughter of the Home Minister, in connection with the happenings in Kashmir today. However, we would like to ask them as to where they were when all this had happened. Is it not a fact that 25 terrorists were released till December. Thereafter 45 terrorists were released who were arrested in connection with terrorist activities. In view of the situation prevailing in Kashmir today, our Prime Minister deserves our gratitude for his act of benevolence to grant relief to the extent of Rs. 1 crores for those Kashmiri people who have been forced by the situation there to flee their places of residence there and take shelter in Jammu and Delhi. However it is not adequate. In a situation like this, it becomes our duty to pay special attention to these people who have been forced to flee their homes and hearths.

We all know what is happening in Punjab. I hail from Chandigarh which is in Punjab. Chandigarh being the capital of Punjab, we are all the more worried. There is a dire necessity of improvement of situation in Punjab. After sun set police retire to their respective police stations and the civil authorities return to their homes leaving behind the common man and the labourer unarmed and unprotected.

There was a bomb blast in Batala on 3rd April. It is said that the blast had occurred at 2.45 p.m. I had visited the Governor at about 3.0'clock and remained with him till 3.45 p.m. For a duration of about an hour and a half, I was with him. The Governor was unaware of an occurrence of an incident of such magnitude. In such a situation one can very well judge the consequences that might follow. It could result in spread of communal riots to other cities and the administration would not have been able to control them. The administration would not have been able to send reinforcements even if it wanted to. Similarly the medical aid could not have been rushed there despite the administration's intentions to do it. In view of this my suggestion to the hon. Minister would be that the situation in Punjab is not likely to improve

unless the people at the helm of affairs are made to function in a responsible manner. Stern action should be taken against the people found guilty.

While speaking on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs, I would like to convey the feelings of the people of Chandigarh union territory which is covered under Demand No.94. Chandigarh is a beautiful and planned city. It had a population of about six and a half lakh and is spread in an area of 110 square Km. The people of Chandigarh are in favour of keeping Chandigarh a union territory only. They are not inclined to go to either Punjab or Haryana. Talks in this respect are going on since long. Whenever there is a move to settle the Punjab issue, the people of Chandigarh are made the escape goat. What I would like to suggest is that Chandigarh may be allowed to retain the status of a union territory. Whenever there is any move to settle the Punjab issue, the people of Chandigarh should be invariably associated with it.

Secondly, Chandigarh is the most educated territory. The astonishing factor about it is that the top heavy administration of this small union territory is so high that one can not imagine. In other States, a district has a population of 20-25 lakhs and the area is much larger, whereas Chandigarh is having an area of 110 K.M. and a population of six and a half lakhs. In the districts of states, there is a D.C. and S.P. to run the administration, while in Chandigarh, Governor administration is there, it has one adviser, 6 I.A.S. officers and 16 I.P.S. officers who vie with each other to secure the posting there. In addition to this, Chandigarh has one I.G.P., one S.S.P., three SPs, 11 D.S.Ps and about 4000 policemen. Even that much of staff is not able to cope with the demands of the administration of the union territory. So, we will have to look into this top heavy administration to ensure smooth administration there.

It is a strange thing that Punjab lacks a democratic set up of any sort, though it is a

very advanced state as far as education is concerned. There is no Corporation and no Member of Legislative Assembly. I am the only elected public representative. People of Chandigarh have been fighting for some sort of democratic set up for Chandigarh. Lease system also has been introduced in Chandigarh. I will give you an example of how a system compares with another system. A person gives lease to another person, while another person does not give any. People are making a demand for its complete abolition.

Central Government employees in Chandigarh have been fighting for quite some time for grant of B2 city status to Chandigarh. According to the 1981 census, the population of Chandigarh was four lakhs, twenty two thousand and eighty hundred forty one approximately. As per the criteria laid down in this regard, it should have been accorded the status of B-2 city at that time itself, but the same had not been accorded so far. I would urge that it should be done immediately. Employees in U.T. Chandigarh had been fighting for long for Punjab cadre grades. Chandigarh administration has formulated rules for subordinate services. People in these services are demanding that these rules should be amended. This demand of these people should also be met. The grants meant for Chandigarh have been given in Demand No. 94 because it is a union territory. The total amount earmarked for Chandigarh is Rs. 153.98 crores of which an amount of Rs.55.97 crores is under plan head and Rs.98 crores is under non-plan head. Contrary to the claims of the Government that it would take care of rural sector, the amount set aside for the villages from plan head amounts to only one percent. The total number of villages there is 22 for which an amount of Rs.19.79 lakh has been provided. This position should be rectified.

Now slum clearance is another thing which is a matter of shame. The people who contribute in the making and improvement of this city live a miserable life here which is akin to living in hell. For these people a total amount of Rs.19.18 lakh has been provided

[Sh. Harmohan Dhawan]

which is quite insufficient. It should be increased. Then for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes merely an amount of Rs.27 lakh has been provided which is too meagre. As regards the shortage of drinking water, I would submit that drinking water problem has been there in the city for the last 20 years. Even after the implementation of the plan made in this regard, there would still be a shortage of 27.27 N.D. by 1991-92. So, Government should formulate a plan in this regard on priority basis and this drinking water shortage should be removed.

16.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barackpore): I want to make one submission. I would like to draw the attention of the House that probably a fire has broken out a few minutes before at Motia Khan area, in *Jhonparis*. That is the position. I have smoke coming out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Members speak first.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: I want that the Home Minister should keep in touch. The smoke is still there and it is rising height. Anybody can go out and see for themselves the smoke.

The Home Minister is there. He will take care of it.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Every member, here put forward his views and wanted that justice should be done to him. I want that the justice should be done to me first. We indulge in tall talks here ...** (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Sir, he cannot say that against the Chair, he is accusing and making reflections against the Chair. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Mr Owaisi. Please listen. I want to make this clear: your chance has come. Only because you made a request, I am giving you the chance, somewhat as a matter of priority. This is not the way to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: All these remarks should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who do you say all these things, about Members from Kerala, and other things? Don't cast aspersions on the Chair. Everybody is interested; what can I do? But you cannot speak like that. I cannot allow it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is some method which we have to follow. I cannot allow it; I will not allow it. What you said, is not to be recorded. It is not allowed. Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing what Mr. Owaisi said.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRISULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: I am grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak. In our country the law

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

and order situation has deteriorated every where. There is no rule of law. Now the question arises as to what, after all, are the causes for this deteriorating situation for the last forty years. When we take a patient to the doctor, first of all he tries to find out the root cause behind the sickness. Once we are able to diagnose the ailment, it would be easy to treat it. During the last 40 years things have gradually reached such a pass that they have become a source of danger to the country itself. Situation in Kashmir today is very grave. Since the time at my disposal is not sufficient, I would like to quote only a sentence which has been said about the solution of Kashmir problem. It runs thus:

"we should not only love the territory of Kashmir; but should love its people also".

If along with our love for the territory of Kashmir, we love the people of Kashmir, it will solve the problem of Kashmir. But our experience in this respect tells a different story. Of course some apparent benefits will be there, but it will not be easy to heal the deep wounds inflicted as a result of this. So if we want to undo the wrongs committed during the last 40 years, we should win over the people of Kashmir. Only then the problem can be solved. But if we want to solve the problem by use of force, it won't work. On the other hand we will have to see what is happening in Kashmir, Punjab, Assam and other places. We have to see whether our country is landing itself. Why fresh issues are being brought to the surface. When offering of namaz is not something new to Babri Masjid, it has 500 years old history, it is not understood a demand is suddenly made to remove that Masjid. The Government have entered into a political understanding with those very people who claimed to have made political gains by making an issue of this Babri Masjid. Now their intentions can very well be judged as to what is their motive and how they want to achieve that.

Kanpur and Gujarat and other places are riot torn today. In Mathura, a mosque

was set afire. One can not take a view of all this situation which sitting here. It is not that simple. If this is allowed to go unchecked, it will vitiate the atmosphere of the entire country. Terrorism is being condemned by one and all. Terrorism has created an atmosphere of fear where even VIP's do not find themselves safe. They are constantly living in the shadow of death. How can a common man feel safe in such circumstances. Today disturbances are taking place in every part of the country. These disturbances create a feeling of insecurity among the minorities. This prompts them to take precautionary measures which again give rise to law and order problem. We should settle all these issues first. Merely using secularism as a slogan will not do. The minority communities here must also confirm it. Only then, the world will accept us as a secular nations. Mr. Advani can boast of being secular, but as long as the minority communities of the country and the Muslim community do not vouch for that, this country cannot be called a secular country. The need of the hour is to move forward taking into confidence the minority communities.

The present law and order situation of the country is known to everybody. I would like to dwell at some length, upto the situation prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. Today Naxalites are running a parallel Government in Andhra Pradesh. The Law relating to ceiling in respect of land holdings in Andhra Pradesh provides that a person can hold land upto 25 acres only. But the naxalites do not permit any body to hold more than 5 acres of land. If somebody does possess land in excess of that, he is forced on the gun point to distribute that to persons named by them. One has to abide by it, he cannot protest. They are forced to give evidence to that effect in the courts there. Now let me know who is ruling Hyderabad and who is ruling Nizamabad for that matter. Who is ruling the entire district? The prevailing law and order situation is not hidden from anybody. We have a strange arms licencing policy there under which a licence holder can not carry any of his arms outside the city, though he may be possessing lands outside.

[Sh. Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi]

Now what is the use of such arms licences when one can not carry his arms outside the city. It is a strange policy indeed. We all know about the results of such policy. Is an arm licence holder in Delhi not permitted to carry his arm to any place out side Delhi? Shall I have to come to Parliament. With my axni dangling in my neck? When people in Delhi are permitted to carry their arms even out side Delhi why an exception has been made in this matter in respect of Hyderabad. If I sense any danger when going out of Delhi, I will definitely carry my arm along with me. What I mean to say is that the policy adopted in Hyderabad in this regard is very strange. Prevailing situation requires a leap forward. If I am allowed a minute or two, I can explain to you the situation in Hyderabad where a large number of people are being murdered. When prisoners and murderers are released by courts, public shoot them as soon as they come out and they die. Has anybody tried to find out the reasons behind it. It is due to this factor that law and order situation there has worsened. Such a person has been made chief minister there...** (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR CHAIRMAN: You cannot say all these things here.

SHRISULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: These people are happy. They are clapping because they are also in favour of a change... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot raise it here. Let the members raise it in the Assembly.

[*Translation*]

SHRISULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Whatever I am stating is true and I have a right to state this.....

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: People have voted him. It is not fair. You cannot say that here. Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRISULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: You yourself decide the matter of granting old age person. (*Interruptions*)... Sir, it is a question of law and order, a question of life and death for us. Grandson of a Member of Parliament, Mr. Venkat Swamy was kidnapped by them. He remains untraced so far. This is a grave situation and in view of this it is justified to raise this issue in Parliament. The child could not be found even after conducting a thorough search of the forest.

[*English*]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN (Ottapalam): Mr Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Inevitably some of the things I have to say will go over the same ground covered by the hon. Members during this debate. But I shall try to confine myself to some basic points involved in the present situation as described in the Annual Report for the Ministry of Home Affairs.

One thing which comes very vividly from the Chapter law and order is that the Ministry's perception of the current situation is extraordinarily smug. To describe the developments in Punjab, in Jammu and Kashmir, in Assam, and in connection with Ram Janam Bhomi Babri Masjid issue as law and order problems show a certain blurring of the vision and a certain incapacity to understand the realities of the situation existing in India today. The Prime Minister himself has admitted the seriousness of the situation when he said some time ago that every outbreak of communal violence strikes at the very foun-

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

*Not recorded.

datation of our secularism and every outbreak is an insult to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi. In terms of actual action these days—we know that Ram Manohar Lohia, great as he may be gets precedent over Mahatma Gandhi.

The situation in our country whether it is that of communal violence, caste violence or violence arising from social and economic unrest is such that it is not the same kind of violence that we had witnessed in our country before. I think, the magnitude as well as the intensity of these outbreaks has reached a stage when the country has moved qualitatively to a different type of social and political situation.

I was glad to read some time ago a statement by the Communist Party, where it has detailed events in the country and said that the threat to the unity and stability of India posed by developments in Punjab, in Kashmir, in Assam and in regard to Ram Janam Bhoomi—Babri Masjid issue have become much more serious than even before. In terms of rhetoric torrential talk, we show a certain degree of appreciation for the dangers of the situation. But in terms of actual action, there is precious little that is being done today. In fact there is a fundamental inability to understand the basic seriousness of the different types of threats that are facing this country. Instead of dealing with the situation, we are deeply involved in our narrow politics, in group rivalries, rivalries of one coterie against another, in manipulations. And it is these things which dominate the substance of politics in India today and not a frank and an honest attempt to face these basic issues which are threatening our very integrity and our stability. When I see these things, I sometimes tempted to draw a comparison with the historical parallel with 19th century Europe. Karl Marx wrote a very interesting book entitled the 18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte. There he describes the political situation of those times. I think, he sums up very brilliantly the situation on the other side today. He said:

"The motley mixture of crying contra-

dictions, alliances whose first proviso is separation; struggles whose first law is indecision; wild inane agitation in the name of tranquility; most-solemn preaching of tranquility in the name of revolution; passions without truths; truths without passion; heroes without heroic deeds; history without events."

Unfortunately, we are facing an epoch or shall I say passing dark period of this type of politics in our country today. As I said earlier, personalities, leaders of all parties have been talking a great deal against communalism, against casteism and such ills of our society. But it has been tragic to think how those who talk so loudly against communalism are in fact, knowingly or unknowingly, by their action, promoting and strengthening communalism in our country. Certainly to depend upon communal forces for the very fact of ruling country cannot be dismissed as an irrelevant factor. Leftists have talked a great deal against communalism with sincerity, I think, and with passion. But I am tempted to recall a historic period, in 1929 when in Germany the Communist Party of Germany thought that the Social Democrats were the greatest threat to Germany and not the Nazis. They voted with the Nazis in the Prussian election. And in one of the great demonstrations which took place, the street car demonstration in Berlin in 1932, the Communists supported the Nazis on the theory that Nazism was going to be a temporary phenomenon; and that soon, the Communists could come to power. You know what happened in history in fact. I have an agonising feeling whether we are not enacting the same type of misunderstanding of the historical forces at work when I find our good friends, the Marxists, involved not in theory, not in talk but in fact playing with the communal forces and strengthening them in this country. Whatever you may say, whatever be your theory, the actual consequences of what you are doing is really strengthening communalism in this country. I hope, you will not have to pay the same sort of price that Europe paid as a result of this tragic mis-reading of history, mis-reading of social forces at work in our country today.

[Sh. K.R. Narayanan]

(*Interruptions*) When you raise a monster, it may not always be ready to control that monster later on. But this is something which one has to think very deeply and very hard so that for temporary tactics one should not mortgage and endanger the future of the country and let forces which you cannot control in future, reach a stage and assume a certain degree of power with your informal support, then we will not be able to roll back this danger. When one looks at it, what is happening today it is nothing short of a threat to secularism, which from the time of Gandhi and Jawahar!al Nehru we had built up as the fundamental support of our body politic, and our Constitution. Various theories of secularism have been advocated of late. I have read one of our pseudo philosophers, political philosophers putting across a theory that in India, secularism does not mean neutrality of the State in regard to religion, but promoting and encouraging all religions. I think this looks very facile, very nice, but you know that, in a highly religious society, where there are so many religions, if the State takes up the role of promoting all religions equally, what would really happen is fanning the flame of communalism in the country. Not only that, the majority religion will, in fact, be encouraged and become dominant in the country. This is precisely what has been happening in our country during the last several years.

I fail to understand what is this distemper, this feeling that Hindus are being discriminated in this country, which some of our parties are developing. If you look at facts, the facts are so different. Is not this country dominated by Hindus? Is not the lion's share of jobs in the Government occupied by Hindus? Is not our army, our police dominated by Hindus? Is not the entire private sector in this country dominated by Hindus? Then what is the reason for the people to raise the cry that Hinduism is in danger and we must have a Hindu *rashtra*? I think it is not fear. It is, in fact the desire to dominate, the desire not to give any advantaged to the disadvantaged religion, or in terms of caste, that is

there at the root of this new feeling on the part of some Hindu parties that Hindus are being discriminated, disregarded in this country. We have to look very carefully at this frightening phenomenon of majority communalism in our country today.

When I talk about communalism, I cannot but mention Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir we have upheld as a symbol of communal harmony, as a triumphant evidence of India's secularism. I should like to read something, Sheikh Abdullah said at the time when he introduced the Kashmir's Constitution in the Constituent Assembly and it would be clear from this what his perception was. He said: "Certain tendencies have been asserting themselves in India which may in the future convert it into a religious State where the interests of Muslims will be jeopardised. This will happen if a communal organisation had a dominant hand in the Government and Congress ideals of equality of all communities were to give way to religious intolerance. The continued accession of Kashmir to India should, however, help in defeating this tendency. From my experience of the last four years, it is my considered judgement that the presence of Kashmir in the Indian Union has been a major factor in stabilising relations between the Hindus and the Muslims of India. Gandhiji was not wrong when he uttered words before his death which I paraphrase—"I lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence come the my help" This was the perception of Sheikh Abdullah. But there is a reverse of it now. If he thought by remaining in the Indian Union, secularism would be strengthened in India, what has happened is that when communalism has been rising in India, Kashmir has been progressively feeling a sense of alienation with India. I would like you to consider very seriously whether this phenomenon, this rise of communalism or communalist forces in this country is not one of the reasons for the alienation of Kashmir and the kind of situation that we get there today. Sir, I should like to mention one or two other points.

Sir, when we talk about communalism,

it is not just religious communalism. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru used to say communalism means casteism also. It means suppression of women. It means deprivation of our ordinary people from the benefits which the rest of the society enjoys. He used "secularism" as an overall concept as opposed to narrow thinking and groupism, what he called tribalism. If you consider that point of view, I would like to mention one thing because a mention has been made in this Report about the anti-reservation agitation. The entire people most affected by caste atrocities are the Scheduled Castes. Very often it is said that the reservation for them is the result of caste consideration. Dr. Ambedkar, has been honoured recently. If you read his book, you would find that he has proved decisively that Scheduled Castes are no caste at all. They are the people outside the caste system. They are the people exploited and kept outside the caste system. Therefore, though they are described as castes I would rather prefer to call them Harijans or Dabits they are not castes of which you are proud and exploit somebody else in the name of that caste. They are the victims of the caste system. I think it is important for the Government to educate the people what this reservation means. It is not a caste reservation. It is a reservation for people who have been deprived for ages. You may ask: was it not in the past? Why should the present generation pay for that? As a matter of fact, it was not only in the past, it is in the present also. Dr. Ambedkar once said that in every village in the country, there is a little South Africa. It may not be exactly true today. But an element: of it is present in our villages today there are several things to explain about it. But unfortunately, I do not have time, but I should like to mention just two points.

One is the question of "elitism" which has been mentioned that reservation is being enjoyed by the elite among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But as a matter of fact, who are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But as a matter of fact, who are the Scheduled Caste elites? I would like the Home Ministry or the Welfare Ministry to undertake a study. I saw a study

called "Who Goes to College" prepared by two scholars in Maharashtra and they examined who were the parents of the Scheduled Castes who went to College and got jobs. This study showed very clearly that the parents of 50% of the Scheduled Castes who went to college were actually daily labourers, the parents of 20% of Scheduled Castes who went to college were clerks and Class IV servants, the parents of 10% of Scheduled Castes who went to college were shop-keepers and farmers and only the parents of 0.5% came from professions like doctors, engineers, MLAs, MPs, and a few Ministers. This is only 0.5%. Is it what you call an elite? And I would like to ask if the educated among this class are not being given jobs, then who would get the jobs? Will you give a job to a person in an office who is utterly uneducated? Therefore, the meaning of this argument is that educated should not be given jobs and naturally uneducated will not get job either. So, it is very important that we make people industrial of this basic truth. Communalism plus casteism plus the economic and social unrest among the poorer sections of people of this country, have become interlocked and are spreading like a cancerous disease to every limb of our body politics. It is these things we have to tackle rising above party lines and not just indulge in torrential rhetoric against communalism, casteism etc, while we do practically nothing about it, but in fact encourage it by political manoeuvrings.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY (Rosera):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. There is historical proof that the previous Congress Governments have been responsible for the delicate situation prevailing in the country today.

Due to paucity of time I am not submitting the detailed account but I want to give the comparative figures of incidents of atrocities on Harijans in Congress and non-congress ruled States

State	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4
<i>Congress Ruled</i>			<i>upto November</i>
Bihar	1,271	1,596	1,330
M.P.	3,879	2,802	3,495
U.P.	4,348	4,755	4,945
<i>Non Congress Ruled</i>			
W. Bengal	8	9	12
Assam	3	13	8
Haryana	45	48	61

I want to emphasise that communal riots are deliberately engineered in Congress ruled States. I would like to say a few words as to how Police Officers are recruited. Shri Subodh Kant Sahai, who has been made the Minister of State, represents our State Bihar and I hope he will do some justice.

In Bihar, Police Inspectors are being appointed after taking Rs. 40-50 thousand by the authorities of the Bihar Public Service Commission. They provide question papers to the people after taking money. The Honourable Minister should set the basic things in order. Secondly the politicians have a hand behind communal riots and atrocities on Harijans. The politician who wields some influence wants to get the police officers appointed according to his choice. Dr. Jagannath Mishra when he was the Chief Minister, posted the corrupt S.P.s' in the districts and the honest S.P.s' were confined to the Secretariat, as a result of it there was large scale booth capturing, murders and looting incidents. The S.P. and S.H.O. of every Police Station should be held responsible for the murders and riots in his area.

Communal riots and mass murders take

place due to inefficiency of the administration and the local police. So we must take action against the inefficient bureaucrat and police officers of the district in which such incidents take place.

I agree that the question of maintaining law and order is the most important question in a society. Without peace we can not make any progress in any field including art and science. Neither industrial progress is possible nor we can preserve our cultural heritage. If our sisters and daughters are not safe then what is the use of this social and political system.

Today the law and order situation is critical and the culprits go scot free due to inefficiency of the police. The police do not file the final report in the court as a result of which the person who stands witness against the culprits have to face the consequences. So there is need to amend the system of freeing persons on bail, so that the Criminals are not able to obtain stay orders or bail so easily and I request that a Committee of Legal experts jurists be constituted to make suitable recommendations in this regard.

In Bihar there are lot of irregularities in

the promotion of I.A.S. & I.P.S. officers. The Harijans of our state had requested the Prime Minister to Check the discrimination against Harijans in this regard.

[English]

SHRI ABDUL SAMAD (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to express myself on this debate of the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

At the outset, I welcome the assertion of this Government about the non-interference in the personal law of the Muslims and giving assurance for safeguarding the rights of the minorities.

Further, I am happy to note that the Government has formed a Cabinet Sub-Committee to monitor the implementation of the Prime Minister's 15-point programme for the welfare of the minorities. I want the committee to set up quantitative targets for the year or for the next five years in the matter of education, employment, representation in the legislatures etc. If they are able to set up definite goals and achieve something concrete by taking prompt action, the Government will deserve the appreciation of the minorities. I wonder whether during the course of the last four months, the sub-committee was able to meet at least once, to deliberate on matters pertaining to the minorities.

I appreciate the action of the Government in placing on the Table of the House the report on Urdu by the Gujral Committee. Hon. Mr. Gujral happens to be a founder-member of the ruling party and a senior and respected member of the Cabinet. As such, I expected that this Government would accept the recommendations of the Gujral Committee *in toto*. However, I was surprised when the Government asked another committee to go into the relevance of the Gujral Committee report. I plead that, without indulging in delaying tactics, the Government should make necessary arrangement to implement the recommenda-

tions with regard to the Urdu language.

Further, I request the Government to place before Parliament the report submitted by Dr. Gopal Singh panel.

Under the prevailing electoral system, the religious and linguistic minorities cannot get adequate representations in the State legislatures and Parliament. I think, it will be appropriate to point out here, that though in our country, the Muslims population is more than one-fifth of the total population—20 crores out of 84 crores—there are less than 30 Muslims Members in the House of People which had got a strength of 547 Members. In the Legislature of Madhya Pradesh, only one member from the Muslim community got elected. But from the State of Gujarat, not even a single member could be elected to the august House. In every State, Muslims are under-represented and in some States, they are even unrepresented. This is not a good sign. Hence, I request the Government to bring forth suitable legislation that could provide adequate representation to the Muslims in this country.

Sir, it is most unfortunate that since the advent of this Government, law and order problem has further deteriorated. I do not want to delve deep into the Kashmir problem since the House has discussed the situation many a time. I am of the firm opinion that appointing Mr. Jagmohan as the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir State was a serious blunder committed by this Government. We are deliberately kept in utter darkness about the happenings in the Kashmir Valley. I am with the other hon. member who plead for taking stern action against the terrorists. But, on the pretext of putting down the terrorists, innocent and peace loving citizens should not be penalised. Reports given by civil liberties activists are alarming. The curfew has become a permanent schedule, perhaps the number of days curfew has been clamped in the Valley, could find a place in the Guinness Book.

Mr. Jagmohan may be a terror to the terrorists but at the same time, he is not liked

[Sh. Abdul Samad]

by any section of the Kashmiri people. So, it is high-time to recall Mr. Jagmohan and send someone else who has got a human heart.

When the Government assumed office, there were high hopes amongst the Muslims since a majority of them, especially in the Northern parts of the country, supported their candidates. Unfortunately, they are disillusioned because of the series of communal riots in Gujrat, Bihar, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and some other places. Is it not a sad reflection upon the administration of the States that they could not contain, if not prevent, the communal clashes by taking appropriate action on time? almost in all the clashes, most of the victims are from the members of the minority communities.

Whenever there are such incidents, we hear a lot about the formation of crack forces to contain such clashes and give proper protection to the affected people. Further, it was also agreed upon that such special forces must consist of persons belonging to different minority communities. I want to have a categorical statement from the Minister regarding this. What action the Government has taken so far?

The atrocities against the minorities have been increasing. Every day, the vilification campaigns are carried on against them. No preventive action has been taken by any one of the State Governments concerned.

It must be placed on record that during the course of the last 42 years of our Independence, not even a single Muslim citizen of India was proved to be disloyal to our country on any account.

Really, I pity the Minister for Home Affairs. He has to face umpten number of problems. Hence, I request the Government to create a separate Ministry for the protection and welfare of the minorities.

I appreciate the kind gesture shown by

the Prime Minister, hon. Shri V.P. Singh by allowing the Muslims during the sacred month of Ramzan to pray in the mosque which are under the Department of Archeological Survey.

Mosques are the places of worship and places of assembly for the faithful. Once a mosque, always a mosque. Therefore, I request that Muslims must be allowed to pray at all these mosques, throughout the year without any hindrance whatsoever. Further I appeal to the Government to give munificent help to repair old mosques which are in a dilapidated condition.

Finally, in order to put an end to unnecessary controversies that would kindle the feelings of religious communities, I request the Government to bring forth a comprehensive Bill that would restore the places of worship to the respective communities on the basis of the position as on the 15th August, 1947 the Independence Day.

[*Translation*]

SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV (Bayana)
Mr. Chairman, Sir, we daily read in the newspapers that anarchy is on the increase in the country. The incidents of Communal riots, aitations, arson, explosion of bombs etc. are increasing. Secessionist forces are becoming more powerful. The people are fighting in the name of religion. Atrocities are being committed on the down-trodden in villages. The so called leftist militants are most active in Bihar. During 1988 there were 718 incidents and 185 persons lost their lives. In 1989 the total number of incidents was 801 and 214 people were killed in Bihar. We have to find out the solution of these incidents by going into the root of their causes. These are very shameful incidents for the country. Many of these incidents happen on the question of remunerative prices for the agricultural produce, recovery of loans, supply of water and power, prices of inputs, rates of wages and land disputes. The Government should take concrete steps to check them immediately. Most of such incidents have taken place in UP, MP, Bihar and

Rajasthan. President's Rule has been promulgated in Punjab. Elections should be held there as early as possible. We must make good security arrangements for the people.

The border areas of J&K and Punjab should be sealed. The Government should identify the hide-outs of terrorists. Often the pictures of these hide-outs publish in the newspapers. The secret agencies should take steps to destroy these hide-outs.

It is not proper to suspect the sikhs as a whole and to term them secessionists. The selfish people want to drive a wedge between Hindus and Sikhs. ULFA in Assam is killing innocent people in Assam. We must check the activities of ULFA with an iron land. We must ensure safety of the people who have migrated from Rajasthan and other states. The 31 battalions of Assam Rifles which form part of CRPF, doing good job. 127 battalions have been sent on the borders. They should be equipped with the latest arms, equipment, and machinery and they should be provided good transport facilities. In Rajasthan camels are used for keeping vigilance. This is not adequate. The smugglers easily intrude into the border areas. More effective steps should be taken to check smuggling in Rajasthan. The persons who help in apprehending the smugglers should be suitably rewarded. What happens is that the rewards are grabbed by big officers and the constables and officers of lower ranks are denied their due.

Smuggling of drugs is another matter of concern. Effective steps should be taken to check these drugs which are ruining the lives of the youth. Shelter homes should be built for drug addicts. These addicts should be provided with jobs and they should be properly educated against the use of these drugs.

Pakistan and India should jointly patrol the borders. Strict vigilance should be kept over the activities of Pakistan whose attitude is non-cooperative. We believe in peace but we are ready to defend our country. We are capable of defending our borders. Pakistan wants to go nuclear. But we are not afraid.

We must condemn the attitude of Pakistan. The amount of welfare fund for the CRPF should be increased. The fund should be managed in such a way as may ensure the increase of this amount. ITBP is also doing excellent work. More amenities like houses, medical attendance, education should be provided to the jawans and officers of lower ranks. The character of guards who are posted with VIP's should be beyond doubt. The conditions in Police Stations in the villages is very bad and the complaints are not registered. The person who goes to the police station to lodge the report is threatened by the police. Complaints are not registered without taking the bribe. There are no writing pads, no telephones, no typewriters and no jeeps in police stations. The Head Constable himself writes the report and other things.

Tribal councils should be set up for the Bheels living in Chittor, Udaipur, Doongarpur, Banswara and Sirohi. These areas should be declared tribal areas under Article 244 and 275. At present there are no proper education and irrigation facilities in these areas. There are certain tribes like Babarias, Kanjar, Sansi, Rav, Rana, Beria etc. which are called criminal tribes. They move from one place to another to earn their livelihood. Ministry of Rehabilitation was set up for the refugees coming from Pakistan but for these tribal people no department has been set up. They should be properly rehabilitated and given jobs. The number of crimes in the country is increasing every year. In 1981 the figures were 7529 which increased to 84773 in 1983. In Bihar, the number of crimes was 1,07,000 in 1981 which increased to 1,22,000 in 1988. In Rajasthan the figure was 67,052 which increased to 88,146.

In Karnataka the number of incidents in 1981 were 79,605 and it increased to 89050 in 1988. In Madhya Pradesh the incidents were 1,69010 in 1981 and they increased to 1,80630 in 1988. The incidents of atrocities on SC/ST have also increased from 15373 in 1985 to 4055 on ST in 1985. This number in 1986 was 15403 on SC and 3949 on ST. In 1987 this number increased to 13529 on SC

[Sh. Than Singh Jatav]

and 2605 on ST. In Rajasthan the number of incidents of atrocities on SC were 760, 1180, 1562, 1731 and 1604 in 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 respectively. These incidents include very serious cases like murder, rape etc. The reserved quote for SC/ST is not fulfilled as a result of which there is wide spread resentment among the youth. The high caste persons say that efficient, capable and suitable candidates are not available among the SC/ST people but if all the efficient people belong to high caste, then how is that the law and order situation in the country is worsening. Why the prices are going up and smuggling and anarchy is increasing? Actually the SC/ST candidates should be given proper training. Those SC/ST candidates who pass the examination getting high marks along with General candidates should be included in the general category. The SC/ST candidates should be posted against the reserved posts.

The Prime Minister deserves congratulations because he went in an open Jeep in Amritsar.

17.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

He has also installed the portrait of Dr. Ambedkar in the Central Hall, and has also awarded him with Bharta Ratna. His birthday has also been declared as a National Holiday.

The Collector and S.P. should be appointed from the SC/ST people to check the atrocities on SC/ST. A Committee should be appointed at the Panchayat level or Tehsil level which should review the cases of atrocities on the down trodden and to punish the guilty. The Congress party failed to check the atrocities during the last 42 years and the recommendations of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were not implemented. Now we can have some hope in this regard.

A separate Ministry should be set up for

the census work. There should be a separate Ministry for Union territory. The Government should find out exact number of nomads and effective steps should be taken for their rehabilitation.

The Christian Lord Mount Batten was allowed to enter into Jagnath Temple but a Hindu Dr. Ambedkar was prevented from entering it. In this situation, how can Scheduled Caste people like to remain Hindus, Untouchability is still prevalent everywhere including Government services. These people are like bonded labour.

Representation should also be given to SC/ST and nomads I Raja Sabha and Legislative Councils of the States. It is a matter of shame that women are being openly sold in Dhaulpur. The administration is turning a blind eye towards all this. The Government should encourage inter-caste marriages. Strict action should be taken against those who profess untouchability.

Child marriages and Dowry system is not been checked. Concrete steps should be taken to stop these evil practices. Super time Scale should be given to the I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers belonging to SC/ST. The percentage of SC/ST people in colleges and Universities is not even one percent.

MR.S DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have taken enough time. Wind up now.

SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: The previous Government did not pay an attention towards the promotion of SC/ST people. We hope the new Government will be concerned towards it. The percentage of Secretaries and additional Secretaries belonging to SC/ST is negligible in Ministries.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have taken 20 minutes. Please wind up.

SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: There are about 15,000 Jogins, Vasvis Parvati or Deodasis in 12 district of Andhrya Pradesh. About 80 percent of them are untouchables. Many Laws have been framed to check the

bad practice of devdasis, But no progress has been made in the matter of their rehabilitation. These women are exploited and they are a means of satisfying the sex hunger of the rich people. Jagat Guru Shankarcharya has also advocated the practice of deodasis and Sati. Dr. A. Ambedkar had burnt Mnu Samriti but in Jaipur the Stachu of Mnu had been instored. This thing increases untouchability. If judiciary also indulges in such things then how can down trodden and women get justice.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I want that the people should live like brothers with love and affection. There should not be any place for untouchability and castism. With these words I support the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

17.21 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Communal Incidents at Kanpur and Mathura in U.P.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Shri Subodh Kant Sahay will make a statement. I think, this is your first statement. You are welcome.

[Translation]

SHRI MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that this is my first statement in the House as a Minister. As a Member of this House and as a Minister, I expressing regards to all the Hon'ble Members of Parliament.

[English]

Sir, I rise to apprise this august House about eruption of communal violence in Kanpur and Mathura last week. The com-

munal trouble in Kanpur city was sparked off on 18th April following a minor road accident involving a cyclist and a scooter rider. Supporters of both persons, who belonged to different communities, collected on the spot and soon there was an altercation between the two sections of the crowd. The situation took an ugly turn some country-made bombs were hurled from a house top on a PAC truck causing minor injuries to a PAC constable and three others. There were also some incidents of arson and bomb-throwing. Six semi-pucca dwelling units were set on fire. One small shop was burnt down, and a marriage pandal was also gutted. A small temple was damaged when a bomb hurled at it.

The police resorted to lathi charge and firing in the air to disperse the mob. Curfew was imposed in parts of two Police Stations, namely, Chamanganj and Bajeria. The situation remained under control the next day, i.e. 19th April. However, in the night of April 19/20, when the police was carrying out search operations in an affected area to flush out illicit arms, it encountered a lot of resistance. Country-made bombs and pistols were used by the residents of that area and some burning objects were thrown from house tops on the police party. The police fired several rounds to control the situation. Five persons were killed and three were injured. During the search operations, the police recovered a number of country-made bombs, pistols, knives and some quantities of inflammatory powder. 225 persons have been arrested in Kanpur so far.

The situation in Kanpur has remained generally peaceful since then. The Jamat-ul-Vida, the prayers on last Friday of the month of Ramzan, passed off peacefully. However, as a matter of precaution, intensive patrolling by police and paramilitary forces is continuing in the affected areas of Kanpur city. The curfew was relaxed today between 9.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.

The trouble at Mathura began on 21st April when a group of Bajrang Dal and VHP workers on its way to Virat Hindu Sammelan

[Sh. Subodh Kant Sahay]

organised by VHP at Mathura on conclusion of Dharam Jagran Yatra clashed with another group belonging to a different community. There was brick bating between the two groups and some incidents of arson also took place. Four shops were burnt down and 4 others were damaged. On mosque and one 'Mazaar' were partially damaged.

The police fired two rounds in the air and also burst some tear-gas shells to disperse the mob. The situation was brought under control.

Four criminal cases have been registered under relevant provisions of law. 12 persons were arrested. Intensives patrolling is continuing in Mathura city. No untoward incident has been reported since yesterday.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, shall I seek a clarification?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, not now.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Vishwa Hindu Parishad workers were going to Virat Hindu Sammelan. On their way, clashed took place. Were Police not aware of all this and is it a small thing to burn a mosque? I want say that when there was apprehension of clashes, the Police should have been vigilant.

[*English*]

My point is whether or not he will take not of this. We should understand as to what had happened.

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly listen to me We are going to discuss the Demands

for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. If any one has to ask anything, he can do so during that discussion. There is no need to ask separately.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If I allow one person, then everybody will ask for clarifications.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I am not raising any question about the statement. I only want to inform you that in the morning, when Speaker was in the Chair, he was pleased to observe that he will decide on the question of Adjournment Motion tomorrow. We have filed an Adjournment Motion on the same issue. Therefore, is it possible for the matter to be raised tomorrow? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you all please appreciate that we are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry? And when we are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry, these issues can be very well raised by you.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI: This Hindu Parishad is becoming uncontrollable...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be seated. Listen what I am saying.

[*English*]

Anybody who want to raise this issue as part and parcel of his speech, can very well raise it. There will be no difficulty. What I want is that you should not put any question separately...*(Interruptions)*... If I allow you, then I have to allow others also. It may become unending.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, I want to clarify one point. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Pal, you are a very senior Member. You should understand my difficulty. It is not necessary that you have to clarify your points separately. You can discuss the same when you speak... (Interruptions)... Mr. Pal, you please understand that we are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry. If you want to ask any question, you can ask your colleague to put that question at the time of his speech. There will not be any difficulty in that. If I allow you, then I have to allow others also. I cannot just allow you and disallow others. Now, Mr. Bhuria may speak.

17.29 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL).
1990-91

Ministry of Home Affairs-*CONTD.*

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, presently Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs are being discussed. Many Hon. Members have stated several things and about this Government they have stated that it is a government with four 'pillars' and it wants to rule with the help of those four pillars. I want to say that this Government consists of 12 'pillars' and not four. In fact, there are many 'pillars' and no one knows when which of these 'pillars' may fall down. I am not fortune-teller and I do not want to forecast either.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA (Chatra): To depend on one 'pillar' is dangerous

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: You are right. That is why I am saying this Government does not consist of four 'pillars', it

consists of twelve pillars! This Government is continuing with the help of different constituents with different ideologies.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): You need not worry for that.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Communal riots are taking place in the country today; atrocities are being committed on Harijans and Adivasis, prices are skyrocketing. The other day I was travelling by train. A woman was also travelling in that train. When I boarded the train from Delhi several people talked to me. Then that woman asked me whether we will all be able to reach Ratlam tomorrow. I asked her whether she had any doubt about that. What is happening today in the country? Somewhere trains are being burnt, somewhere bombs are being exploded. Today ever passenger whether he travels by bus, by train or by aeroplane is apprehensive some untoward happening. What I want to say is that every citizen is worried. Why it is so? There is only one reason for this and that is... (Interruptions)...

AN HON. MEMBER: Congress (I) is responsible for it.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: I know that Congress (I) has never indulged in satyagrah. Congress (I) has always built the country, has struggled for the independence of the country and our leaders have laid down their lives for it. They are not aware of this. They have all forgotten about this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have risen to tell that these power-hungry people say something in the House and they say something different outside the House. They say that Shri V.P. Singh is the Prime Minister of National Front Government just for giving green signal. Today Bhartiya Janata Party is creating confusion in the entire country about Article 370. Who is responsible for this? It is good that the Hon. Home Minister is present here. I would like to ask him as to why your National Front Government does not take some concrete decision? Effigies are being burnt all over India for abrogation of Article

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370. These are the crises that are coming up. Not only this, communal riots are taking places at different places. Who is behind all this?

AN HON. MEMBER: Congress(I) is getting all these things done.

SHRIDILEEP SINGH BHURIA: We are not behind these things. We cannot do this. I want to suggest that you should convene a meeting of all the parties and take some decision collectively. We want you rule for 5 years. The parties with different ideologies belonging to leftist and rightists views have come together. We will be happy if during these five years these people with different views remain together. I want to ask to BJP and CPM people as to why they do not join the Cabinet? Let them join the Cabinet and rule the country. We are at present in Opposition and we want to be in the Opposition during the next five years. We are not worried about that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Are you saying this from your heart?

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: We want this from our heart. Basudebji, you join the Cabinet at least. The people who have been power hungry during the 40 years after independence, have no principle no ideology and they have no plan for the development of the country. You are all power hungry people sitting here. You have won the elections somewhere in the name of language, some where in the name of religion and somewhere in the name of caste. You have no principle... (Interruptions)... When you get a chance to speak you can reply to my points. I do not have any objection. If someone has to say something just now, I would yield. The Hon. Home Minister is present here. If he wants he can reply to my points.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You are matchless.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: You do not have any reply to my points. You are directionless people. That is why all sorts of crises are arising in the entire country.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You have got the reply.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: We have go not reply. We will keep on asking in future also. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not discuss in this way. Mr Bhuria, they are doing this just to delay your speech. Therefore, you should not pay any attention to them.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You do not reply to his points

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: I am not replying to his points, I am making my speech. I said that different factions and people with different ideologies have joined hands. What is happening today in Jammu and Kahsmir? (Interruptions). The hon' Minister of Home Affairs was associated with the congress as well. He used to be the President of the congress Party in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. He is one of my best friends and is now the Home Minister of the country. The people of this country had high aspirations from the new Government and they hoped that this Government will certainly do something, especially, when the ruling party at the centre has been changed for the second time. But the Government has not lived upto their expectations. When his daughter was kidnapped, he got her released. I am very happy to learn this. But what happened when the General Manager of the H.M.T., Mr. Khera was abducted by the terrorists. The terrorists placed a demand that they would release Mr. Khera only when their own accomplices were released from the police custody. (Interruptions) What can I do? Te people of the whole country know as to what were the reactions of Mr. Khera's family members when he was killed by the terrorists. Mr. Home Minister, Sir, you

will have to reply to their queries. Though I am your friend, I demand a reply from you in this regard. I know that today the terrorists are reigning supreme over the Government and they treat this Government a week one. Shri George Fernandes said this today and the newspaper reports also speak that Pakistan is imparting training to so many terrorists. It is not my statement. Please let me know as to why your government is not taking firm action against Pakistan. We read the statements made by our Prime Minister who says that force will be replied with force. Then who prevented him from doing so? If you cannot apply force please take measures to step the losses being suffered by the country on this account. Secondly, the ULFA in Assam is killing people and there is no reply with you in this regard.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Only 5 members of Congress Party have won from Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: You need not bother about the number. Even one member coming from there is equal to 100 members. You are not aware of this. He is trying to divert my speech. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is what is happening in Assam. Such a situation is also prevailing in Bihar. communal riots cutbroke in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. Who is responsible for this?

AN HON. MEMBER: The Congress Party.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: The congress will never do such a thing, nor did it ever do.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Kota is adjacent to your constituency and it has been proved that the Congress Party had a hand in the riot that took place over there.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: When I am making a point about riots, why do they react. It is just like a guilty conscience cannot shed off its alarmed stance. A congressman can never do such a thing. When "Ramshila

Pujan" was being under taken, the Congressmen did not extend their support to this move. If the hon. Home Minister...

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT (Baroda): Who massacred the sikhs in Delhi?

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: No one. It was your misunderstanding. You were power hungry and its is your people only who spread all such rumours. Today atrocities are being committed on the Harijans and the Adivasis. A Harijan was burnt alive in the Prime Minister's constituency. These people also launch agitations against reservation. Why do not the members belonging to the communist party say anything about it? Today proposals are being mooted to abrogate Article 370 of the constitution and atrocities are being committed on our Harijan and Adivasi brethren. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have no right to go on commenting like this. This is very unfair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: I am addressing you and not them. I did not name them. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is in your interest.

[*English*]

You address the chair. If you address them you are going to be interrupted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. deputy Speaker, Sir, I am addressing you. I am not looking at them. I am looking at you. I saying that... (*Interruptions*)

What I was saying is that atrocities are being committed on the Harijans Adivasis and agitations are being launched against

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reservation. Since the day the national Front Government came to power, the Muslims in the country are feeling insecure. The Adivasis and the Harijans also have a similar feeling. They are apprehensive as to who will come to their aid. The Congress party had launched several schemes for these people. There was Tribal-Sub plan for the Adivasi areas, Component Plan for the Harijans and a 15 point programme for the Muslims. All these schemes have been stalled today. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to make his position clear in respect of the Adivasis, Harijans and women and let me know as to what are his schemes in this regard so that no injustice is done to these people in the matter of their development. These people have developed a feeling that people who come to power commit atrocities on them. Many big people were involved in the incident that at Sheopur today. In my constituency, an Adivasi died of starvation. There is no work for them. There are no schemes in the area. The same is the position with regard to reservation in the country. The Government Promised that it would provide jobs to one and all and bring down the prices. The people who are in the Government now are sitting there with the support of others and they cannot take action against these blackmarketeers. What is the price of oil and sugar? Prices of many commodities have shot up.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: It does not come under the purview of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Is it written in your book that black marketing does come under the purview of the Ministry of Home Affairs? I am saying this after going through the relevant provisions of the rules. This you book. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: If you people do like this, none of you would be able to speak. The business of the House cannot run in this manner. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will be given the opportunity to show all your talents in the House. Why do you interrupt his speech. Whatever you want to say, you can say when your turn comes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: I am participating in the discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted to you is about to end.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: I shall conclude within two minutes. I know that I am not required to make a long speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You do not make a reference to them.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: I am talking about you ... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is very wrong. If you have the capacity to speak, I will give you a chance, you can make a speech. Not like this.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Deputy, Sir, I have risen to say this thing only. An atmosphere of instability has been created in the whole country. Let the hon. Minister of Home Affairs make a policy statement that there will be no atrocities on the Harijans Blackmarketing which is on the rise in the country should be checked. Action should be taken to check terrorism which is spreading throughout the country. Let the hon. Minister of Home Affairs also spell out as to what efforts are being made and what are the programmes of the Government to ensure that communal riots do not take place in the country. The parties which have

formed an alliance should have uniform views. There should be no contradictions in their profession and practice.

With these words I express my thanks to the hon. Deputy Speaker for providing me time to speak. I support the Cut Motions, oppose the Budget and thank you once again.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mahadik, you will have to be brief. I am warning you in advance. If you insist on elaborating, the real points will be left out. In case, I ring the bell, you should not request me to allow you more time.

SHRI AMRATLAL VALLABHDAS TARWALA (Khandwa) : Last night, a passenger train caught fire between Khandwa and Harda station in my constituency and a bogie was completely damaged. The House should be informed of it... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot raise it in this manner.

[*English*]

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay South Central): sir, Government has given prominence to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. His work was appreciated here. He is the son of this nation, as well as of Maharashtra; but I have seen that there is a serious neglect on the part of the Central Government so far as Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj is concerned. His birth anniversary falls on the 26th April, and the Central Government has not declared it as a holiday. He is the hero of the nation and its saviour, and was the founder of Swarajya during the tyrannical rule of the Moghuls. I have, therefore, to request the Government and the Home Ministry to see that some immediate steps are taken to declare 26th April as a holiday.

Secondly, in Bombay, the Sahar aerodrome is there; its opening ceremony is supposed to be done, in the name of the late Jawaharlal Nehru. There also, I have to request that in place of Nehru, it may be

named as Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Aerodrome; and whatever love Babasaheb Ambedkar was shown, the same can be shown to Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

The next point on which the Home Ministry has to take steps to save Maharashtra from agency—and Karnataka too—is the border issue which is burning for the last 33 or 34 years, for no serious reason. I pray that the Central Government should take steps to solve the problem by seeing to it that those who have got, as their mother-tongue, the language of the adjacent State, should be put in that State, and this problem should be solved; or the Central Government may have its rule in that disputed area; but this problem should somehow be solved without delay by the Central Government.

Demand are made here to see that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given protection and amenities. The Mandal Ayog has also been insisted upon and promises are also given. Are we going to insist on giving prominence to castes by doing justice in the manner the Mandal Ayog has said? Why can't we resort to the class system i.e. giving amenities based on the economic backwardness of any Indian—in other words, whoever needs the help. Let us evolve some kind of a legislation or norms where by anybody who is economically backward—may be, belonging to any caste, creed or religion—is allowed some kind of amenities in education, service and all other fields like housing etc and all those who belong to the castes mentioned in the Mandal Ayog report will also have a right to get these amenities. Those who belong to the other communities which are not included in the Mandal Ayog report, if they are economically backward, will also get the same amenities, so that we shall get rid of casteism and come to a common understanding of classism. (*Interruptions*) I want to bring this idea to the notice of the Home Ministry.

Sofar as the Jammu and Kashmir issue is concerned, I had a chance to visit the camps of the refugees. The main complain about J&K is disparity and injustice.

[Sh. Vamanrao Mahadik]

The total strength of voters in a MLA's constituency in Srinagar is 50,000 whereas in Jammu it is 75,000. That is why the number of constituencies in Jammu is less than those in Srinagar. Even the finances are distributed in the ratio of 80:20 between Kashmir and Jammu are always treated as if they are inferior to those in Srinagar. This is the result of the refugee problem. We have given one crore of rupees to Bhagalpur victims. But to Jammu people we have give only 500, per head Even that is not adequate. It is recently declared that one crore rupees are given to Kashmir refugees, after such a criticism.

I think that the Government should agree that they should be properly rehabilitated, at all costs. I had therefore complained to the Ministers and suggested that some Minister should go there and help them. I hope that the new state young Minister for Home will pay a visit.

It has also been reported that the Pakistani militants infiltrate into Kashmir in the administration police and Kashmir's armed forces to 90% portion. This should be prevented. It is also understood that only Muslims are given arms licence. Non-Muslims Hindus should also be given licences for arms for proper self protection. Now they are afraid of their protection.

The work of Shri Jag Mohan, the Lt. Governor appreciated by cost of the people. In Anantnag there were riots which resulted in 43 deaths house burning and 23 temple burning. That was two years back. Unfortunately they have got a kind of dissatisfaction toward the Home Minister. It is reported in the House also that our Minister for Kashmir Affairs has got some links directly or indirectly with the extremist organisations. So, also the Home Minister is reported to have some connection with extremist elements. That is why I want to request Home Minister to clarify the doubtful and suspicious allegations in the House people should be rounded up if they are dangerous. Otherwise, how

can you be sure of the confidence of this House, Non-Muslims are treated badly. There are number of colleges and women's colleges kept in such places.

In J & K now high time that the law and order must prevail in stricter discipline. The pro Pakistani infictration and situation should be reviewed and kept under vigil. The intruders from Pakistan should be checked. The border should also be sealed. Then only the officers will be able to find out who the intruders are and who are the citizens.

It is also high time that anti-nationals in this country are rounded up. Then only the unity and integrity of the country can be ensured. Those found guilty should be punished. Several explosions have taken place, and the bombs explosion are not restricted to this area only but they have gone up to Maharashtra and to other places of Hindustan Who are these persons? In Bombay itself, there are one lakh people who have come from Bihar and west Bengal. There are one lakh Pakistanis in Bombay. But they are not accounted for. CBI should be entrusted with the job of finding out these persons. The agents are also using chemicals for abrupt fires.

In regard to communal riots, there is one smuggler who rules such kind of elements in the country. He moves from place to place throughout the country and he poisons all these elements for communal riots. There is one smuggler who stays outside India and controls the rioting elements in Maharashtra. Everyday one or two people are being killed. You have amended the Criminal legislation to catch hold of the culprits who are residing outside Hindustan. They have created a second underground world to rule over Hindustan. They should be watched and punished properly. Computers should be made use of for recording information as to who are the culprits in this country for the last ten years. You find out and name these culprits. They are having all kinds of weapons and getting the financial help from the agents.

I would like to make one important point about secularism. Secularism means equality of all religions before the law. But here instead appeasement of minorities is going on. It is said that special protection is to minorities is given. What is the meaning of that? In Kashmir, whether the Governor should be kept or not is being decided by a religious head Imam Bukhari of India and Khomeini of Iran. It should only be decided by the Government by forming a council of political parties. Imam may talk about religion and not about politics.

Secularism does not deny justice to Shah Banu case. There was a collective demonstration against the decision of the Supreme Court, regarding Shahbano's case, under Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Secularism does not tell us to give permission for putting loudspeakers in the temple of one community and deny others. Secularism does not tell us to protect the place of one religion and discard other places. Secularism does not tell us to give amenities to a particular community and deny amenities to other communities. If you adopt this practice of differentiating the communities, then it will be dangerous.

Then, I come to communal riots. They are going on in the country. Who are creating all these communal riots? There is a communal riot between Shias and Sunnies. But that is not accounted for. In Hyderabad there was a communal riot between the Hindus and the Muslims because of the competition between the two Chief Ministers. In Marat wada there was a riot between touchables and untouchables on the question of naming the University after Baba Saheb Ambedkar.

18.00 hrs.

Why should it be like that? In Karachi there were riots between local Muslims and Pathans? What was the cause of it? The only cause was that some riots took place here between two communities. There are also communities here which indulge in rioting. That is why, if the Government lacks in knowing the instrumentality of the riots, it is

the fault of the Government. That should not be put up as the cause of religion only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now it is not correct. You have to take your seat.

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Difference should not be there between two religions regarding divorce system, regarding family planning, regarding places of prayer, giving help to refugee camps like Bhagaipur and Jammu. If it is there, then there is heart-burning. The Government asked the Army to enter the Golden Temple. But it had never asked the army to enter any mosque or temple where such conditions were prevailing.

Now about Hindutav, because I preached it as a nationality, I am prosecuted for disqualification. When Muslim League is there, Hindu Mahasabha is there, Democratic Christian Party is there, how can I be disqualified for that? We must have the rule of law in the nation which must be loyal and congruent to nationality only. It should not in any way degrade nationality.

18.01 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Seventh Report

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I beg to present the Seventh Report the Business Advisory Committee.

18.1 1/2 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

Points arising out of answer to SQ No. 445 dated 12 April, 1990 representation from Gujarat to National Committee for appraisal of DPAP & DDP

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT (Baroda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am

[Sh. Prakash Koko Brahmhatt]

grateful to you for allowing me to raise a half-an-hour discussion in regard to the shortcomings in the reply of the Minister to Question number 445 dated April 12, 1990. The answer given to my first question is not complete. It has not been stated therein as to when had the Government of Gujarat sent its memorandum. Also the details of the proposal to which the reply refers have not been given. Thirdly, the reply also does not indicate as to when was the National committee constituted and when it is expected to submit its report.

Mr. deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government of India has formulated two programmes namely DPAP & DDP. Under DPAP programme, 43 Taluks of Gujarat have been covered. Under this programmes, 50 per cent of the funds are provided by the Central Government and 50 per cent of it has to be borne by the State Government, whereas under DDP, 100 per cent funds are provided by the Central Government. My points is that when I was studying in class V, one of my subjects was Geography. One of the questions often asked was as to which were the two Ranns in the country. I was in class V and yet I knew it that there are two Ranns in the country, being the largest, one in Rajasthan and the other one, the Rann of Kutchch. I could write it down correctly and I would get full credit for it. However, today I regret to say that the Rann of Kutchch is not covered under the DDP. The Minister of Agriculture is not present today and some other Minister is going to reply in his place. It is a matter of regret that the people have given the mandate to our party with a view to ushering in a change. They had reason for it. They wanted a change in alongwith a change of the Government, they wanted a change in the setup as well. From the reply, I could find that there has been a change in the Government but not in the system. The reply given by the Minister has been prepared by the bureaucrats. The Government of Gujarat submitted a memorandum in 1989 seeking the coverage of the entire Kutchch district under DDP and the rest of the 28 districts under the

DPAP. Thereafter, the committee went to Kutchch on 15th may and a memorandum was presented to it there on 16th May, as well. One year has passed since then but there has been no settlement so far. The intention behind my asking this question is to see whether the present Government is committed to the masses and the farmers. In spite of that if we have a reply of this sort from the Government, it is surprising. I respect shri Devi Lal very much and he is committed to the farmers but he has also given the same kind of response and another committee has been constituted and a year has passed since then and I do not know as to when the reply will come. It has been the misfortune of this country that the Ministers have always claimed to have hailed from a small village.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the question of the country. This relates to Gujarat. The scope of your discussion is limited. You should ask only the relevant question.

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: The reply received in response to our memorandum is incomplete and I am not satisfied with that. Therefore, I would like to know whether the memorandum submitted by the Gujarat Government will be accepted in toto or not? Whether the Kutchch area will be covered under the DDP and whether the rest of the 28 districts would be covered under DPAP or when will the committee take a final decision on the proposal of the Government. One whole year has passed since the other committees had been constituted and they have not submitted any reports so far. Can you assure us that the Government will take a final decision in this regard by May 31, 1990. Has any memorandum been received from other parts of the country as well? You have stated in your reply that nothing has come from other parts of the country. Has anyone sent anything due to which it is getting delayed? Mr. Minister, I am confident that there will be no delay in this matter and the Central Government will start work on these two matters at

the earliest. I would like to thank you for given me time to speak.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): The hon. Minister has stated in his reply to an unstarred question dealing with the Gujarat Government's memorandum about the expansion of DPAP & DDP, that he has received the memorandum and that it has been referred to the National Committee of Planning Commission and the matter is still under their consideration. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether certain State Governments to one of which the hon. Minister belongs, had urged upon the Ministry of Agriculture and Planning Commission for the expansion of the Desert Development Programme and the Drought Prone Area Programme and that efforts should be made to include the maximum number of Taluks under them. This matter has been referred to the Planning Commission by the Ministry and perhaps Shri C.L. Jain was the chairman of it, but that is not my concern. I would like to know from you as to what attitude has been adopted by different State Governments in this respect? Whether under the 8th Plan, these programmes are going to be extended to only these special areas or blocks which were already covered under DPAP or the blocks which have been selected will be covered after a specified period or is the additional list submitted by the State Governments will be taken into consideration?

Secondly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that under these programmes the Central Government has imposed many restrictions...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rawat, the scope of discussion is limited. It takes a lot of time.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: As it relates to topic it has become an Half-an-Hour discussion. In this connection, the hon. Minister has not only mentioned the memorandum sent to the Gujarat Government but the National Committee which has been formed by the planning Commission for this purpose

has also been mentioned. Therefore, the request which have come from different states have also been referred to the Planning Commission. The most important point is whether an extension of this Scheme will take place under the 8th Plan? There is a doubt regarding this question and I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is he going to do in this matter. Along with it, the Central Government has imposed many kinds of restrictions in regard to the selection of Schemes etc. under this programme. Different conditions have been imposed for different States. Different States may require different Schemes. For example, one state may want to put emphasis on minor irrigation and the Central Government should not specify any priorities as such. On the other hand, the states should fix the priorities themselves and the Central Government should provide its sanction, accordingly.

In U.P., we can see that the Central Government will fix its priorities and select the Schemes suo motto under DPAP and in this connection, I would like to know whether the recommendations of the States will be given priority while selecting such items or will it be the other way round?

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Sa-lem): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, I am grateful that you have been kind enough to call me. This matter is not really limited only to Gujarat in the sense that the reply that the hon. Minister gave on the 12th of April, 1990 to the Starred Question No. 445 opens the scope for discussion and questioning, especially with regard to the national Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri L.C. Jain, and the fact that they will consider memorandum received from the Government of Gujarat, alongwith similar memoranda received from the State Governments, hold discussions with the State Governments, if necessary, and thereafter finalise its recommendations. That has been the reply earlier and, therefore, I would like to know in categorical terms which are the State Governments which have given memoranda. If its is possible for

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

him, now, or if not, later, he may communicate to me whether in my home State, that is, Tamil Nadu, he has received any memorandum at all and whether in the memorandum, per chance, there is a mention of my home district called Salem, which is a drought prone area, almost a desert today, where drinking water itself is not available in more than eighty per cent of the villages. There we have been requesting the Central Government to bring in the deep bore wells with the hope that maybe the sub-soil water or the ground water would help us to at least have drinking water. Irrigation is a very far off concept now because when there is no water to drink, irrigation becomes heavenly dream and not anything lesser than that. I speak with a little amount of pain because unfortunately due to certain circumstances, according to scientists due to disturbances in the ozone area, we find that there is a change in the normal, usual climatic conditions that we have known historically, specially, in the last decade we have seen vast changes on times of monsoons and also that the desert is increasing and spreading and drought, when it is continuous, is liable to hit the normal land to become desert. I know peasant today is in a situation where his land is unable even to grow the simplest dry crops and even ground-nut which was considered to be something, to be produced in the rain-fed land, is today not possible to grow in many an area in my district and in my constituency. It is my request to the hon. Minister that if it is possible he should take a look on his own and analyse on the basis of these reports and recommendations as well as all the possible Memoranda as to which are those districts, on a national level, which really shift to drought prone areas, requiring desert development programme, because the shift is taking place visibly on the ground. Now, the issue is: is this shift analysed and are we giving right subsidies to the right area? Today we have reached a stage that certain areas have become deserts but they are being considered as drought-prone areas. Of course, every desert is drought-prone in the sense that it is impossible that deserts have

no drought. It is going to be drought-prone but the special schemes meant for the two different types of situations in land and climatic conditions that provide for that land should be considered. And invariably both in drought-prone areas as well as in desert areas, you will find drinking water is the first victim and invariably that is what is the demand of the majority of population as the first and the foremost item for which attention should be paid. I would like to know what is the scheme that you have in mind at present, whether there is any change in the earlier schemes as to how you are going to meet drinking water requirement. Earlier there were short-term and long-term concepts. There was a mini-mission for drinking water. How are you planning to meet that? Whether it is in Gujarat or in Tamil Nadu or in Karnataka, which is very close to my constituency, it is irrelevant. The fact is that drinking water is becoming a major problem. How are you going to handle it? Have you any specific programme in mind? I would like to congratulate my friend who belongs to Treasury benches, who had the honesty to purpose to raise this question and give us an opportunity to request the hon. Minister to be more specific in his answer and if he cannot give it today, he can enlighten us by writing a letter later on, on specific details as to how exactly he plans to manage it and if he has the time we are willing to go to his Chamber and explain to him the situation and why we want the Government to solve this problem.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the question relates to Gujarat only. But it has a scope for putting some questions to the hon. Minister. I will not embarrass the Minister by putting odd questions. I want simply to know whether other State Governments have sent representations to the Government of India demanding specific claims of Central assistance for the development of their area. My second question is: what are the total areas of land in the country which are covered by the drought-prone programmes and desert development programmes?

Third question: At what point of time the

different State governments have sent their representations to the Central Government and whether the Government have reacted then and there?

My last question is whether the areas of desert are extending in the country. These are my simple questions.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I shall try to answer all the questions one by one. First of all, I shall reply to the questions raised by Members from Gujarat. I consider necessary to clarify the three points which have been raised. They wanted to know when the Gujarat Government first sent the representation. The Gujarat Government first sent its representation in April 1989. Then another question was asked from all sides as to when different State Governments sent their representations. Maharashtra has not replied so far. Representations were received from Andhra Pradesh in April 1989, from Bihar in March, 1989, from Haryana in September 1989, from Himachal Pradesh in April 1989, from Jammu and Kashmir in June, 1989, from Karnataka in April, 1989, from Madhya Pradesh in August, 1989, from Orissa in July, 1989, from Rajasthan in June, 1989, from Tamil Nadu in July, 1989 and from Uttar Pradesh in March, 1989

Sir, as I don't have information with me at the moment, I cannot reply to the question on areas in India under D.P.A.P.

When questions on the need to expand this programme and linking of D.A.D.P. programme to the T.D.P. programme arose, a committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Shri L.C. Jain of the Planning Commission and consisting of Secretaries of various Ministries and one or two others who can be called representatives from the public. This committee was formed in 1986. At that time the previous Government was in power and this committee remained non-functional for a number of years.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: All the good work was done when we were in power

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: I would have congratulated if it were so. But the fact is that this committee remained non-functional for several years. As this matter has been raised now, a solution to it, will also be found. There was query about the term of the new committee. Questions were put in regard to the terms of reference of the L.C.Jain committee, the areas to be covered such as Salem and Kutchch and other such questions which the States have mentioned in their Memorandum. The terms of reference of the Committee are:-

[English]

The terms of reference of the Committee are:

- (i) Appraisal of impact of DPAP and DDP for drought proofing and control of desertification.
- (ii) Review of other on-going schemes in project areas and their impact.
- (iii) Identification of weaknesses in the programme and suggestions for improvement, in programme content, planning, scale and pattern of funding, structure of implementation etc.
- (iv) Spelling out the strategy for Development of Drought Prone and Desert areas with suitable linkages between DPAP/DPP and other on-going schemes.
- (v) Review of existing coverage under the two programmes and whether any new areas are to be included

These are the board terms of reference of this Committee. I think, all references which you say and the representation of the State Governments which we have said cover all

[Sh. Nathu Ram Mirdha]

these points. Therefore, the terms of reference are sufficiently wide. This committee of 13 people have to visit certain areas, consult the States and take some decision. The last and the very important point.

[Translation]

By when will this decision be later? This is a very crucial question as four years have already passed. In order to expedite matters we would like this committee to undertake tours, take the State Governments into confidence and submit a final report as soon as possible. The first meeting is scheduled for May 4. Prompt action is necessary as a lot of time has elapsed. The first meeting will be held in May and thereafter another meeting will be held after the tours have been conducted. After consultations with the State Governments the terms of reference...

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will more funds be allocated for this in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: No more funds can be allocated under the Eighth Five-year Plan. The question of increasing funds would be foremost in the recommendations of the Committee Provisions will be made according to the need for funds. The National Commission on Agriculture under my Chairmanship has given an interim report on desert development. There are three types of deserts in our country:-

[English]

- (i) Cold Desert of Leh,
- (ii) Hard Deserts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana and
- (iii) Temperate Deserts of Rayalseema and Tamil Nadu.

In all the there types of deserts, various types of programmes like, research programmes, croppattern, tapping of the gourde

water etc. are there. If there is less water, it will be used for human and animal consumption. If there is more water, it will be used for irrigation purposes. Without water, there can be no desert development programme. Therefore, we will tap the water, wherever it is available.

[Translation]

A question was raised whether desert areas are increasing or decreasing. I think in the hot deserts where high velocity winds blow, the sand keeps shifting here and there. The sands shifts from a desert area to a non-desert area. There is a very important programme of stabilisation. When it stabilises the sand does not move. There is no question of extension of area. But the changes taking place there affect the neighboring areas also.

There is no extension problem as for as cold deserts and desert in Rayalseema are concerned. I have given a brief account of the Commission's views on area extension.

As for the question on area coverage, there are 615 blocks under the D.P.A.P. programme. These blocks are spread over 93 districts and 13 States.

[English]

Drought Prone Aras Programme is covering an area of 536 lakh hectares with a population of about 700 lakhs.

Desert Development Programme is covering 131 blocks, of 21 district in 5 states with an area of 362 lakh hectares, with a population of about 150 lakhs.

[Translation]

I think I have replied to all the questions raised.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): I want to ask the hon. Minister ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not

the procedure. You can ask your question later when you go outside. This disturbs the procedure.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House

stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.30 hours.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 24, 1990/Vaisakha 4, 1912 (Saka).