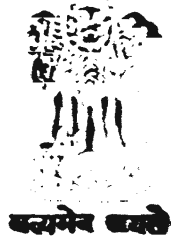


Ninth Series, Vol. III No.16

Wednesday, April 4, 1990  
Chaitra 14, 1912 (Saka)

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES** **(English Version)**

**Second Session**  
**(Ninth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. III contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

*Price : Rs. 6.00*

**(ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND  
ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE  
TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.)**



## CONTENTS

[*Ninth Series, Vol. III, Second Session, 1990/1912 (Saka)*  
*No. 16, Wednesday, April 4, 1990/Chaitra 14, 1912 (Saka)*]

	COLUMNS
Welcome to Parliamentary Delegation from U.S.S.R.	2—9
Condolence on Batala Killings	9—11
General Answers to Questions:	11—32
*Starred Questions Nos.      317, 320 to 322 and 324 (4.4.90)	
General Answers to Questions:	32—956
Starred Question Nos.      289 to 291, 293 to 309 (2.4.90) 310 to 316, 318, 319, 323, 325 to 330 (4.4.90)	32—110
Unstarred Question Nos.      3049 to 3081, 3083 to 3101, 3103 to 3107, 3109 to 3190 and 3912 to 3237 (2.4.90) 3238 to 3363, 3365 to 3371, 3373 to 3423, 3425 to 3445 and 3447 to 3469 (4.4.90)	110—952
Papers Laid on the Table	957—961
Rules Committee	961—962
Second report— <i>Laid</i>	
Motion Under Rule 338	962
Suspension of Rule 338	
Institution (Sixty-Fifth Amendment) Bill— <i>Introduced</i>	963—964

---

The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	<b>COLUMNS</b>
<b>Matters Under Rule 377</b>	<b>965—968</b>
(i) Need to amend the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 in view of the problems being faced by farmers	<b>965</b>
Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	
(ii) Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Rajasthan to solve drinking water problem in the State	<b>966</b>
Shri Shopat Singh Makkasar	
(iii) Need to conduct an enquiry into the alleged burning of a girl during S.S.C. examination in Ulhasnagar	<b>966—967</b>
Prof. Ram Ganesh Kapse	
(iv) Need to construct reservoirs at Mahane and Sakri rivers in Bihar	<b>967—968</b>
Shri Nitish Kumar	
<b>Demands for Grants (General), 1990-91</b>	<b>968—1047</b>
<b>Ministry of External Affairs</b>	<b>1049—1084</b>
Shri Sudarsan Raychaudhuri	<b>969—976</b>
Shri Samarendra Kundu	<b>976—983</b>
Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal	<b>983—988</b>
Shri Nani Bhattacharya	<b>988—991</b>
Shri Chitta Basu	<b>991—998</b>
Shri Het Ram	<b>998—1001</b>
Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri	<b>1001—1005</b>
Shri Hari Kishore Singh	<b>1005—1011</b>
Shri M.S. Pal	<b>1012—1015</b>
Shri A. Vijayaraghavan	<b>1015—1018</b>
Ch. Jagdeep Dhankhar	<b>1018—1022</b>
Shri Ashok Anandrao Deshmukh	<b>1022—1023</b>
Shri Ram Krishan Yadav	<b>1023—1026</b>

(iii)

COLUMNS

Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra	1026—1031
Shri Rameshwar Prasad	1031—1032
Shri Ganga Charan Lodhi	1032—1037
Shri Piyare Lal Handoo	1049—1053
Shri Yadvendra Datt	1053—1059
Shri Nitish Kumar	1059—1064
Shri Vamanrao Mahadik	1064—1067
Shri Surya Narayan Yadav	1067—1069
Shri Indrajit Gupta	1069—1078
Kumari Mayawati	1078—1079
Shri A.N. Singh Deo	1079—1082

**Statements by Ministers**

- (i) Revision in the rates of industrial dearness allowance applicable to employees of Central Government Public Sector Enterprises 1011—1012

Shri Ajit Singh

- (ii) Bomb blast incident in Batala 1047—1049

Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

---

LOK SABHA

[Translation]

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Where have all the Members of Bhartiya Janata Party disappeared today?

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Mr. Joshi, please sit down.

\_\_\_\_\_

Wednesday, April 4, 1990/Chaitra 14,  
1912 (Saka)

....(Interruptions)....

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

(Interruptions)

11.02 hrs.

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY  
DELEGATION FROM U.S.S.R.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of shame for us that terrorists have killed dozens and injured hundreds of people by planting a bomb at the site of a religious function at Batala. It is a very serious matter. It should be discussed right now.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, we have given an adjournment motion. In Batala, they have killed people....(Interruptions).... We should express our serious concern on this....(Interruptions)....

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Anatoly I. Lukyanov, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of USSR and Mrs. Ludmila D. Lukyanova and the hon. Members of the Soviet Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs, please. Mr. Rawat, I am on my legs.

The other hon. Members of the Delegation are:

....(Interruptions)....

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I am on my legs, Mr. Rawat. Mr. Agarwal, please take your seat. When the Speaker is on his legs, you should take your seat.

1. Mr. Yury P. Platonov
2. Mr. Valentin I. Pokrovsky
3. Mr. Yury V. Skokov
4. Mr. Yuly M. Vorontsov

The Delegation arrived Delhi on 4 April, 1990 morning. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, the Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

—————  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Vasant Sathe.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We want the Government to take the strongest possible action. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We want the suspension of the Question Hour. You know it, Sir, that we have given today an adjournment motion. What is happening in Batala is an unprecedented thing. It has never happened before—an attack on a religious procession. (Interruptions) They are not bothered about this most serious occurrence. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: That is enough, now you take your seat.

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It will have repercussions all over the country. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can give a Calling Attention on that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No, Sir. You allow an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I know the urgency of this matter. I agree about its urgency. We can take it up. But this is the Question Hour, Mr. Sathe. I agree it is a serious thing. We can take it up after the Question Hour is over.

Let me proceed with the Question Hour.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vijay, I am not preventing you from taking up the matter, I totally agree that it is an important thing but it can be taken up only after the Question Hour is over. Let Question Hour proceed first.

MR. SPEAKER: These are important matters. I will take it up after Question Hour is over.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia please take your seat. I agree with you that it is an urgent matter. Let us take it up after the Question Hour is over.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is a very serious situation. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sathe, how will I be able to hear when 10-12 people are standing and speaking at the same time.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me proceed with the Question Hour.

....(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want that the Question Hour be suspended?

....(Interruptions)....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No notice has been given to suspend the Question Hour.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will give notice just now. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not like that. I think there is no need to suspend the Question Hour. I do not agree. It is upto the Government to give a statement after the Question Hour is over. Let us proceed with the Question Hour.

....(*Interruptions*)....

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Question Hour can be suspended.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khurana please sit down.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, we can suspend the Question Hour.... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, I am not able to hear you. All of you are standing up and speaking at the same time. Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I want to run the House as per the rules. Mr. Upendra.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Now we cannot call for a Delhi Bandh. What are you doing?.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Notice should have been given before 10 o'Clock.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): This is a very serious incident and very unfortunate. The whole House joins in expressing the condolences to the bereaved families. If the hon. members want a statement, it can be made in the afternoon. (*Interruptions*)

SHRISAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Why can't you move a condolence resolution? (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Listen to me, you please sit down.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That can also be considered.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. We will consider it afterwards.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We are unanimous on this issue. Why don't you hear him? Let us first hear him. I will take it up afterwards.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: An Adjournment Motion has been given. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, wait for a second, please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen your motion to suspend the Question Hour. Though it is time-barred, if the House wants you can give your opinion and we will decide. I have no objection.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I can put Mr. Sathe's motion. His motion is about suspension of Question hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If you are not worried, you oppose that. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, yes. Mr. Upendra.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): I have a suggestion to make. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: My suggestion is that a condolence Motion be moved and the Question Hour be suspended. How long we can let people die there like that.

[English]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, immediately after the Question Hour we can jointly introduce a motion condemning the incident and expressing our condolences and if more details are required then the Home Minister can make a statement in the afternoon. (Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): We donot want just a condolence motion. Just a condolence will not do. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dinesh Singh.

Yes, Dinesh Babu.

SHRIDINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will appreciate that. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: First you move a condolence Motion. Mr. Speaker, you please suspend the Question Hour and move a Condolence Motion and it is as per the rules only.

[English]

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will appreciate that we have gone to the utmost limit to accommodate the Government in the issue concerning Punjab. We said, we will co-operate with them in extending the time for elections. They could not show majority in the House. Even then we agreed to suspend the rules. Please listen me first. But there are certain issues on which it is not possible for us not to have a debate in the House. Merely passing a condolence resolution is of no use. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Constitution Amendment is also coming up. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH SINGH: My request is that we will extend our full cooperation to the Constitution Amendment Bill which is likely to be introduced. You please allow us to move the Adjournment Motion. We will agree to this Amendment. Let this Amendment Bill be introduced and it can be discussed afterwards. This is a Censure Motion and we will definitely press it as it has become a daily routine. It is no longer a question of one or two days. The Government has not spelt out its policy on Punjab in this House as to what action it is contemplating to take to improve the situation in Punjab. If the condition in Punjab continues to deteriorate, then how long can we keep quite and go on cooperating with the present Government. If inno-

cent people are being killed there without any check, we are not ready to cooperate any longer. I am greatly surprised that B.J.P. which used to express great concern over this issue, has now started thinking that only a condolence Motion will be more than sufficient.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: We have Calling Attention Motion after that.

11.13 hrs.

[*English*]

#### CONDOLENCE ON BATALA KILLINGS

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Let the condolence motion be moved and accepted first. After that, if you like, we do not want to come in the way of the introduction of the Bill about Punjab which has to come. And then, Sir, I would beg of you to take up the Adjournment Motion in all seriousness to discuss the Batala incident. This is how I would propose the things to be done.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): We have also given notice for discussion under Rule 193.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now place the condolence resolution before the House.

"This House is deeply grieved over the ghastly killing of a large number of people due to a bomb blast in Batala yesterday and conveys its heartfelt sympathies to the families of the deceased."

I am sure the entire House agrees with it.

I would request the Members to stand in silence for a short while.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): Sir, this is a very serious matter, no doubt about it. We have already condemned and shown our concern. We have given a notice already for discussion under Rule 193. But that discussion can start immediately after the introduction of the Constitution Amendment Bill. That is our suggestion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us proceed with the Question Hour.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: We have also given a notice for discussion under Rule 193.... (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI NATHU SINGH: We have given notices for a Calling Attention and for discussion under Rule 193.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: There can be a Calling Attention also.

MR. SPEAKER:

Shri Harin Pathak .. Not present

Shrimati Basava  
Rajeswari .. Not present

[*Translation*]

They given notice of questions and then are not present in the House.



Shri Satyagopal  
Misra

Not present

[*English*]

Shri Lokanath  
Choudhary

.. Not present

Prof. Shailendranath  
Shrivastava

.. Not present

Shri Gopi Nath  
Gajapathi

.. Not present

Shri Ram Sagar

11.17 hrs.

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### **Free Medical Aid to Cancer Patients**

\*317. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide medicines and injections free of cost to cancer patients in Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government also propose to issue some guidelines to State Government for reimbursement of expenses to State Government employees suffering from cancer?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). Treatment to can-

cer patients in Government hospitals is provided either free or at a subsidised cost depending on the financial status of the patients.

(c) Various State Governments provide for reimbursement of cancer treatment expenses as per their own rules and instructions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM SAGAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked in part (c) of my question as to whether Government also propose to issue some guidelines to State Government for reimbursement of expenses to State Government employees suffering from cancer, in reply to which he had stated that various State Governments provided for reimbursement of cancer treatment expenses as per their own rules and instructions. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will lay the rules of State Governments regarding reimbursement of cancer treatment expenses, which are different in each state, on the Table of the House?

[*English*]

SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY: Sir, there is a Central Cancer Board. Also in the States there are State Government Boards. They discuss among themselves. They also receive instructions from the Central Cancer Board. From time to time guideline are provide about the treatment.

About reimbursement in the States, they have got their own rules and accordingly they do.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM SAGAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to know from the hon. Minister

whether instructions will be issued to those State Governments for reimbursement of expenses to poor patients and their employees which have no rules at present?

[English]

SHRINILAMANI ROURAY: Sir, this is a State subject. Only the Central Cancer Board gives instructions. About the Central Government employees, we are doing according to the rules and reimbursement is being made. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister the amount that has been given by the Central Government during the last one year to the cancer patients and two, how many States and how many patients from each State?

[English]

SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY: I require notice. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Naspur, the second capital of Maharashtra, the National Saint Tukaji Maharaj 'Cancer Relief Society' is working. Will the Government recognise its hospital as a regional hospital and provide grants in aid during the current year?

[English]

SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY: If the hon. Member gives me the details, about it. I will certainly look into it.

SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is giving financial assistance only to the Tata Institute of Cancer in Bombay? May I request him to give the same financial assistance to the Cancer Institute at Ahmedabad in Gujarat State?

SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY: There are several regional cancer institutes to whom

Government of India gives assistance.

MR. SPEAKER: His question is about giving financial assistance to Ahemdabad Institute.

SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY: The details about Ahemdabad Institute are not with me. I want notice for that.

[Translation]

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, cancer is a deadly disease and so far it is incurable. Seminars are being organised every where in the world in regard to this disease. I would like to know from hon. Minister that since millions of people are suffering from this disease, has the Government decided to form a forum or organise seminar where doctors from all over the world may come and discuss the problem?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question regarding the availability of medicines in hospitals?

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: This question relates to cancer and since there is no remedy for it, has the Government provided enough funds for this financial year for organising seminars to conduct analysis and survey in this respect? I have seen an article which mentions that in China attempts are being made to find the treatment of cancer by preparing medicine from snake-poison.

[English]

SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY: We do have cancer seminars with the W.H.O.

[Translation]

### **Bisalpur Project of Rajasthan**

\*320. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bisalpur Project in Tonk District of Rajasthan has been approved;

(b) if so, the time by which water for irrigation and drinking purposes is likely to be made available from this project;

(c) whether all the villages to be covered under the project have been approved;

(d) if not, the number of villages approved for inclusion in the project and those not approved for the same; and

(e) whether lift irrigation facility would be provided to the villages which would not be covered by the project?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (e). The comments on the project report received in May, 1982 were sent to the State Government from August, 1982 to August, 1984 for compliance. The State Government has to prepare a modified project report based on the approved hydrology.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my question, I wanted to know the number of villages included in as well as excluded from the proposed Bisalpur project which was formulated in 1981-82. And what is the alternative arrangement proposed for the villages excluded from the project? Will the project provide the drinking water to areas falling in Tonk parliamentary constituency as well?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this project has not been approved by the Central Government and it has been sent back to state Government for compliance. Further action can only be taken when the project is sent back by the State Government duly approved and receives the approval of the Central Government.

SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the time limit by which the project would be approved

and also the number of the villages likely to be covered by the project.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, nothing can be stated unless the proposal is referred back to the Government for approval..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIDAUDAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the project in question is progressing very fast. Just as this project covers some villages of 'Tonk' parliamentary constituency, some 192 villages of Kota-Bundi Parliamentary Constituency are also to be covered by this project. Is hon. Minister in a position to promise the inclusion of all these villages in the project? And if it is not going to be so, then will he please state the reason and tell the number of villages to be included in the project?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already given the reply. Unless the project is referred back to the Central Government for approval nothing can be stated. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO: I can understand the hon. Speaker protecting the Minister from complicated questions or when the Minister expresses his ignorance, once, twice or thrice, but not every time... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is objectionable, Sir. No aspersions are to be cast on the Chair... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K.S. RAO: The hon. Minister said that the State Government has not sent the proposal for approval... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, I am on a point of order... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Whatever objectionable is there, I will look into it. Please take your seat...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, hon. Minister has replied that the State Government has not sent the project proposal for approval and he can answer this only when the State Government sends the proposal for approval. My predecessor Member said that the project is going on very fast... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You put the question to the Minister.

SHRI K.S. RAO: This clearly indicates that the Minister is ignorant that the project is going on. I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the projects which are going on in various States without the permission or approval of the Government of India. Does he say that this is one such project which is going on, being implemented without his knowledge and approval?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, there is no question which I should reply to... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know only this whether the project is going on in his State without the approval of the Central Government.

[*English*]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, it is for the State Government how to take up the work of any scheme. If they require any Central assistance for the scheme..... (*Interruptions*)..... Then only the Centre comes into the picture; otherwise not. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: This question pertains to Rajasthan. Shri Nathu Singh.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this project is in my former assembly constituency. The Rajasthan Government had sent the project to centre for approval for providing water for drinking as well as irrigation purposes. But the project was not approved and it was said the project for drinking water only can be approved. The allegation is that this was done with a view to appease the people of big cities like Jaipur, Ajmer and Beawar. A total sum of Rs. 191 crores was approved for the project. Therefore, the State Government proposed to Central Government that since the State was also expected to raise the same amount, it would be better, if the project is approved for both purposes i.e. drinking as well as irrigation. After that the project was started for providing both the facilities. I would like to know, whether permission will be granted for providing water for irrigation also in addition to providing water for drinking purposes.

[*English*]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: So, far as the drinking water proposal is concerned, only the Ministry of Urban Development is the competent authority to sanction the project.

So far as irrigation is concerned, if the proposal comes from the State Government..... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: I have already replied that.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: I have already replied that the proposal has come

to the Central Government. I have sent the case to the State Government for compliance. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Question No. 321—Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey. He is absent. Now, Shri Madan Lal Khurana.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

**Dharna by Employees of Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy**

+

\*321. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy and the Vishwayatan Yogashram;

(b) whether the employees of these institutions staged a 'dharna' at Nirman Bhavan to press their demands; and

(c) if so, the details of their demands and the action taken thereon?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**STATEMENT**

(a) The number of employees in these Institutions are as follows:—

	<i>Sanctioned strength</i>	<i>In Position</i>
1. Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN)	25	15
2. Vishwayatan Yogashram (VY)	74	39

(b) and (c). Some of the members of the Yoga Employees Association which claims to have on its body staff of the Central Council for Research the Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) and Vishwayatan Yogashram (VY) staged a Dharna for redressal of their grievances. The main demands of the employees related to payment of salaries including arrears bonus, sanctioning of annual increments, allowing of crossing the Efficiency Bar in time and stoppage of transfers and termination also demanded that the present Director/Managing Trustee of the CCRYN/VY should be removed.

Director of the CCRYN has since re-

signed and in his place a senior officer of the Ministry has been asked to look after the work of the Council. Action has also been taken to release funds for payment of salaries to the employees of the Council. VY is a private Trust and its day-to-day affairs are managed by the Trust.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the amount of money which has been given to this institution by the Central Government and other institutions in the form of grant-in-aid during the last five years and the extent of misuse of

such funds in the setting up of a Gun factory in Jammu and the construction of a studio at Gurgaon. Have the Government received any such complaints. The money meant for the payment of salaries to the employees and for the development of this research centre, had been misused.

[*English*]

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY: Sir, complaints have been received, but we are looking into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: It is a general reply of the Government. My submission is that people have been staging 'dharna'. I would like to know as to what action has been taken against Shri Dharendra. I am clearly mentioning his name, as he has defrauded this institution..... (*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY: Sir, I beg to submit that the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) and Central Research Institute for Yoga are autonomous institutions which have been registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and functioning under the control of this Ministry and are exclusively financed by the Government. Vishwayatan Yogashram (VY) is also a registered society, but it is a Private Trust owned by private individuals and receiving grant-in-aid from the Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied. I had asked as to how much amount of money had been given to this institution by the Central Government during the last 5 years and what was the extent of misuse of such funds by them and whether the Government have received any complaints to that effect.

[*English*]

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY: Sir, at this moment, it is not possible to say as to how much funds have been allocated. Regarding the administration, we have placed a new senior official in charge of the Institute.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Sir, this is a very important question. The person concerned had been misusing his connections in high places. This is not the question of autonomy. I want to know whether the Minister is aware that the funds have been misused and will he get it enquired into?

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY: Sir, the hon. Member has asked for steps for taking action so far as the two institutions that are directly under the Government are concerned. (*Interruptions*) Shri Brahmachari has resigned from that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what purpose is served by his resignation, he should be arrested. My question has not been replied. My question was a pinpointed one which sought the information as to how much funds had been allocated in the form of grant-in-aid to this institution and how much of it had been misused by them.... (*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIBALGOPAL MISHRA: Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister through you that whether he has received any complaint from the employees of Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy and the Vishwayatan Yogashram... (*Interruptions*)

If so, whether he will entrust the case to the CBI to investigate the happenings and

also to find out the actual funds allotted by the Government and how much has been misutilised by the Institute? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY: The hon. Member has asked to hand over the case to the CBI. I will look into the matter and, if there is any report from the CBI, I will place the report before the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

The hon. Member has asked whether the funds have been misutilised or not. The Minister has assured that he will inform him later on.

(*Interruptions*)

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

#### **Working Capital for Powerlooms**

\*322. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOT-TAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to provide working capital to powerloom sector under refinancing scheme of NABARD;

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

(c) the number of workers employed in powerloom and handloom sectors?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scale of finance to powerlooms

under the refinancing scheme of NABARD is as follows:

<i>Variety of yarn</i>	<i>Per loom scale of finance</i>	
Cotton	Rs.	17,000/-
Polyester	Rs.	26,000/-
Silk	Rs.	24,000/-

(c) About 55.0 lakh workers are estimated to be provided with employment by the Powerloom sector including weaving and post weaving operations. According to the recently conducted National Handloom Census 1987-88, the total number of persons engaged in preparatory and weaving activities in the handloom sector is estimated at about 65.33 lakhs.

SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the amount of aid given to the powerloom sector under the NABARD scheme and also the number of persons working in that sector. You have given the broad figures but I would like to know the exact number of these people and whether the Government proposes to make some other improvements in this scheme or proposes to introduce some new schemes to replace the present one?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to confirm the figures I had given earlier. About 55 lakh workers have been provided with employment there and about 65 lakh persons have been engaged in the activities connected with the handloom sector. What I have said in my earlier reply to the question was not mere an estimate but the exact figure. Under the NABARD scheme, we provide financial assistance and also allow a rebate of 2 1/2 per cent in the rate interest on it. We have formed a task force under the control of the Textile Commissioner. I am seized of all their problems. The registration of the powerloom weaver involved a number of problems. The Government have now simplified the entire procedure of registration. Mobilisation of

working capital is one of the main problems. Our department has been taking their problems very seriously. The problems of weavers working in the powerloom sector are—the problem of mobilisation of working capital or the continuance of supply at a fixed price. We provide work to them with the assistance of various financial institutions, but that is not enough and I do agree that more assistance should be provided to them.

[*English*]

SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Textile Minister has given us information about the workers in the powerloom sector. The hon. Minister has not spoken a single word about the handloom sector in his answer to part 'C' of the Question. What is the situation in the handloom sector?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already stated that handloom weavers have to face much more problems than those faced by the powerloom weavers. Our Government have introduced a number of schemes for them. We are concentrating on all these things viz. the scheme of modernisation of their looms, streamlining the system of marketing of their products and to get them fair and reasonable prices for their goods. In our list of priorities, handloom weavers are at the top; the number of persons engaged in this sector is more than those engaged in the powerloom sector, the total number here is about 65 lakh. That is the figure as it has been furnished by the Ministry but I personally feel that their number is somewhere on a higher side. The Government had been considering to reserve the manufacturing of a number of items for this sector and also to provide facilities for the same. I have also told my officials that the facilities meant for them do not reach them properly, so it is their duty to see as to how they should be helped. There are a number of obstacles due to which they cannot avail of the facilities meant for them, a number of intermediaries are indulging in

corrupt practices. We would take all these things into consideration to find a way out in their interest.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: The hon. Minister has made a big speech but the fact is that the handloom weavers are in competition generally with those employed in powerlooms. For a long time there has been this rivalry and from the Central Government as well as the State legislations, there have been efforts made in several States especially in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka also, to limit the number of powerlooms in order to protect the handloom weavers. The import of this question is that powerlooms should further be strengthened by provision of capital and on easy terms by the Central Government. My hon. friend is new to this Ministry. I appreciate his good intentions in favour of handloom weavers and also in favour of the workers employed in powerlooms, who are not even 1/10th of the total number of workers employed in handloom. Therefore, may I request my hon. friend and the Government, the Department behind him, to study this question of rivalry between these two and ensure that no further encouragement is given to the powerlooms to the detriment of the handloom sector employees and their demand for employment?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with what Shri Ranga has stated. Powerlooms had already been registered before I took over the charge of the Ministry and various types of looms have been facing problems for a number of years. I am fully aware that the section of Powerloom weavers is new and so long the Handloom exists it should not be included in the Powerloom. The cotton growers were not covered under the Textile industry earlier. Thus in view of their large number, it is essential to see as to how they could be given protection. Handloom weavers come at number two, Powerloom weavers at three and then come the textile industries. We should see that they



cooperate with each other, and the difficulties being faced by the Handloom weavers should be removed. I do agree with your views and share your sentiments in this regard. I do not intend to deliver a speech in this regard. I only intend to provide information and I am saying all this with a sense of full responsibility and authority. So far as registration is concerned, their number had already gone up before I took over the charge of this Ministry. Their number is not very large.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just how they had made a mention of the rivalry going on between the Powerloom and the Handloom sector. What is appropriate is that there should be complimentary understanding between the two, but the fact is otherwise. We have encouraged Powerlooms during the last Five year plan and also the Handlooms had been encouraged to convert themselves into Powerlooms. At the moment, when Handlooms are in the process of converting themselves into Powerlooms, it is all of a sudden that the point of rivalry between the two has been propped up. Thus the whole matter should be reviewed afresh to formulate a policy in this regard that may give a separate identity to the powerlooms so that it may not be detrimental to the interests of Handloom sector. The Government should come out with a clear cut policy to specify as to how the problems of the Powerloom sector, could be solved. It should also see that this sector has a separate identity and gets proper aid, they should be treated properly so that workers of Powerlooms are not made to feel it that they have been left to starve. Today Handloom as well as Powerloom sector is passing through a phase of crisis. In these circumstances Powerlooms should also be brought to their size. It is not something appropriate that you are encouraging Powerlooms with the provisions of working capital for them. In response to a question of Mr. Ranga, you have stated that you also share his views and sentiments.

So, certain things are not laid down in the policy. As such I would like to know

whether the Government would like to declare its policy with regard to powerlooms?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while replying to the questions put by Shri Ranga, I found that there was no confrontation between the questions put by Shri Banatwalla and Shri Ranga. I already stated that there are four major industries in the country. Textiles is the biggest one. This industry comprises of ten crore cotton growers, a large number of handloom and powerloom weavers and workers working in spinning and composite mills of the textile industry. I did not say that we would help handloom weavers at the cost of powerloom weavers. Nor did I say that powerloom weavers were to be helped at the cost of handloom weavers. I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Member Shri Banatwalla the fact that in India Powerloom factories have been facing extinction one after the other and a number of new industries have been set up in their place. Textile weavers whose number was indeed more have quit these sick mills.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: They were encouraged.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I donot agree to the statement made by Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Handlooms should be encouraged in place of powerlooms.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: What I mean to say is this that there is no step-motherly treatment with the powerloom sector. To protect and strengthen the powerloom sector, the Government has already formulated a scheme. The previous Government was instrumental in issuing the illegal registration which were in vogue.

I agree that superior variety of composite cloth are being manufactured by powerloom and handloom sectors both. There is no confrontation of any sort between them. I admit that whether it is the textile industry or

powerloom sector or handloom sector or cotton growers everyone should work in cooperation with each other. As such for the development of textile industry, the Textile Ministry should prepare such a textile policy which helps the industry flourish at a rapid speed with the cooperation and concerted efforts of all of us. In the field of export, maximum foreign exchange for the country can be earned through the expansion of this sector. The garment industry contributes to 25 per cent of our total foreign earnings. There exists full scope to further develop this industry. Our effort would be to avoid the situation of confrontation among these four components of the textile industry to enable them to flourish in their respective sphere and earn maximum foreign exchange for the country.

[English]

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:**

Sir, it is not clear, as explained by the Minister also, that the Seventh Plan target of cloth production in the mill sector was fulfilled to the extent of less than fifty per cent and in the handloom and powerloom sector to less than eighty per cent. The per capita cotton cloth availability in the country in the course of the previous Government's rule has been reduced to half as compared to the earlier years of freedom. The question is that there is a scope for improvement in all the sectors. But, unfortunately, production is not picking up in any of these sectors. My question, therefore, is, apart from the faulty economic policy pursued by the former Government, is it due to the faulty textile policy that was pursued by the previous Government? And is it the intention of the new Government to review the entire textile policy in order that the handloom cloth fulfils the target and powerloom sector also fulfils the target along with the mill sector?

[Translation]

**SHRI SHARAD YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very interesting question has been put to me by my learned colleague Shri Chatterjee. I want to bring this fact to his notice that

due to earlier textile policy, a number of new difficulties had cropped up. As I stated earlier, a deliberate attempt was made to create confrontation among the said four components of the textile industry. As a result, all of them tried to encroach upon the rights of the another due to which people engaged in handloom sector, powerloom sector and textile mills had to suffer hardships. In view of the hardships faced by the people, the previous Government constituted the Abid Hussain Committee. The committee was asked to review the new textile policy and suggest ways and measures to correct distortions and inconsistencies in the textile policy and submit a report on the subject to the Government. The report of the Abid Hussain Committee has been received by the Government and we are at present studying it. As I said earlier that apart from the recommendations made by the Abid Hussain Committee, I earnestly desire that there should be no hardship to the people due to new textile policy of the Government since this industry is the leading industry of the country. It should be encouraged to flourish to the maximum extent as it would in turn open vast areas in the field of international export. That is why it becomes all the more essential to promote the growth of this industry. If improvements can be brought about with the implementation of the recommendations made by the Abid Hussain Committee, we would certainly not hesitate in implementing the recommendations. If the recommendations of the Abid Hussain Committee serve our purpose, we will implement them.

[English]

#### **Profit in C.C.I.**

\*324. **SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the profit earned by the Cotton Corporation of India during last three years;

(b) the steps taken by Government or proposed to be taken to improve the condition of cotton industries as well as the condi-

tion of cotton-growers; and

(c) the facilities proposed to be provided by Government to cotton growers in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

### STATEMENT

(a) The Cotton Corporation of India incurred losses of Rs. 0.17 crores and Rs. 3.06 crores after taxes in 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively and earned a profit of Rs. 8.55 crores after taxes in 1988-89.

(b) Government has announced remunerative support prices for cotton to ensure reasonable return to growers after covering cost of inputs. Cotton Corporation of India have increased volume of purchases to arrest downward trend in prices of such varieties of cotton whose prices approach support levels. Government resorts to export/import interventions whenever necessary to stabilise sharp fluctuations in the prices of cotton keeping in view the interests of both growers and consumers. Government have set up an Intensive Cotton Development Programme to improve production and productivity of cotton in major cotton growing States.

(c) The ICDP is proposed to be continued during the Eighth Five Year Plan to provide assistance for production of certified seeds, demonstrations, plant protection measures etc.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Paniji, would you like to put any supplementary?

SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: No, I would not like to put any supplementary.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: All right. the hon. Member is not willing to put any question but I would like to say something on this issue.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Question hour is over.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### Clearance for Construction of Tam-nighat Road Between Poona and Dighe Port

\*289. SHRI A. R. ANTULAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central clearance has been sought by the Government of Maharashtra to their proposal for construction of Tam-nighat Road between Poona and Dighe Port in Raigad District of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the time by which clearance is to 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government was requested to furnish information which has not been received. Case, therefore, stands rejected for non furnishing of information by the State Government.

#### Patel Commission on Eastern U.P.

\*290. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Union Government on the report of the Patel Commission for the development of four backward districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons thereof and the time by which Government propose to take action on the report?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). In 1962, the Planning Commission and the Government of Uttar Pradesh appointed a Joint Study Team, under the Chairmanship of Mr. B.P. Patel, to report on the progress of socio-economic development of four Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh and to suggest measures for improvement. The action on this Report has been taken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Government of India sanctioned specific assistance during the year 1964-65 and 1965-66.

#### **Commissioning of Kamini Research Reactor**

\*291. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 6 March, 1990 wherein it has been stated that "Kamini" a mini research reactor being set up at Kalpakkam as a tool for studying the internal structure of irradiated nuclear fuel, will be commissioned by March, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose?

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

VELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Kamini is a new type of Research Reactor fuelled with Uranium-233 which will operate at low powers upto 30KW. The neutrons from this Reactor will be used to examine the irradiated fuel of the Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR). This Reactor is located in the Radio Metallurgy Laboratories of Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam, where irradiated FBTR fuel is examined.

(c) Rupees Seventy lakhs have been allocated for this purpose. This does not include the cost of fuel and reflector which are fabricated and supplied by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) as part of its Research and Development activity.

#### **Priority to Services Sector in Planning Process**

\*293. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has submitted that the services sector be given priority in the planning process in view of its greater value addition, employment generation and less requirement of capital; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the proposal?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. No such submission has been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Establishment Expenditure in States**

\*294. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total revenue being spent as establishment expenditure in different States annually;

(b) whether the Planning Commission had called for this information from various States while sanctioning grants/assistance to them, and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the purpose for which this information was sought?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Such specific information for different States annually is not available.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. In connection with the assessment of financial resources of the States, Planning Commission had called for information from various States on expenditure inter alia on organs of State, fiscal services, administrative services, pension and miscellaneous general services. Central assistance to State Plans in the form of block loans and grants is allocated under the modified Gadgil Formula approved by the National Development Council, and expenditure on establishment is considered in sanctioning grants/loans to the States.

[*English*]

**Allocation for Minimum Needs Programme**

\*295. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of allotment made during the current year for the Minimum Needs Programme;

(b) whether any survey or study was made to ascertain the progress made under the Minimum Needs Programme at the national level;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the programme has been a success in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The allocations under the Minimum Needs Programme from the various sectoral outlays have not been finalised as yet for the current year (1990-91).

(b) No, Sir. There has been no survey or study conducted at the national level to ascertain the progress made under the Minimum Needs Programme. However, the performance under the Programme is reviewed from time-to-time.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The performance under the various components of the Minimum Needs Programme in Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the Seventh Plan period has been, by and large, satisfactory.

**Ezhimala Naval Academy**

\*296. PROF. K. V. THOMAS:  
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the work of Ezhimala Naval Academy, Kerala;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on the

project so far; and

(c) the time by when this academy is expected to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). Approximately 1014 hectares of land have been taken possession of in the Cannanore District of Kerala. An Architect has been selected for the Project on the basis of an all-India Design Competition. Various scientific studies at the site have been completed. The selected Architect will be required to draw up a Detailed Project Report. The time schedule for the implementation of the Project and other details will be known only after the Detailed Project Report has been prepared. The total expenditure incurred by the Government of India on the Project is nearly one crore of Rupees till the beginning of March 1990.

#### **Senior Pay Scale to Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas**

\*297. SHRIMATIGEETAMUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether senior scales of pay as admissible to different categories of teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas have not yet been extended in many regions;

(b) if so, the details of such regions; and

(c) the time by which these scales are likely to be executed?

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). Senior Scales of pay, as admissible to different categories of teachers, have been

extended to all regions of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) except for Jammu Region. Effort is being made to extend them to Jammu Region as soon as possible.

#### **Appointment of Blind Candidates as Lecturers in Delhi University**

\*298. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN:  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD  
SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether blind candidates were appointed as Lecturers in Political Science in colleges under Delhi University during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not appointing any one so far?

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

#### **Ex-Servicemen Working in Field Gun Factory, Kanpur**

\*299. SHRIM. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ex-servicemen working in the Field gun Factory, Kanpur have been given proper rehabilitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps contemplated to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Ex-servicemen re-employed in Field Gun Factory, Kanpur are properly rehabilitated in terms of general orders relating to fixation of pay etc. issued by the Central Government which are applicable to all posts under the Central Government, including those in the Ordnance Factories. On such re-employment, they are treated at par with other fresh entrants in the Organisation in matters relating to service conditions including seniority and promotion.

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

#### **Battery Technology by Electro-Chemical Research Institute**

\*300. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi is trying to develop a Battery Technology for mass consumption; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The Central Electro-chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi has, inter alia, developed technology for the following battery systems for mass consumption:

1. Lead acid batteries-for use in automobiles, for starting, lighting and ignition; in operating community TV

sets, street lights in rural areas, and solar photovoltaic panels; for emergency lights and low temperature operations. These batteries are in commercial production.

2. Nickel cadmium sealed button types cells for application in electronic power sources, rechargeable battery lights, electronic shavers, tape-recorders, photoflash lights, video recorders and video cameras.

The technology for following battery systems are under development:

1. Lithium button cells for applications in wrist watches, calculators, computer memory devices etc.
2. maintenance-free lead acid batteries for automobile industries, emergency lighting etc.

#### **Job Growth in Private Sector**

\*301. SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted about job growth in private sector vis-a-vis its capital/investment growth;

(b) if so, whether the job growth in the private sector has been commensurate with its expansion; and

(c) if not, the steps contemplated by Government to promote the growth rate of jobs in private sector?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Available information on gross domestic capital formation and employment is as follows:—





### **Management of Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar**

\*302. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of Board of Directors of Kendriya Bhandar and the Super Bazar;

(b) the top managerial posts in the two Organisations:

(c) the difference, if any, between these two organisations in respect of Board of Directors and top managerial posts; and

(d) whether Government have received representations from Employees Union of Kendriya Bhandar for reduction in top management?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The Managements of Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar are constituted as per their respective bye-laws registered under Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972. Details of the composition of its managements are as in the statement below. Top managerial posts in the Super Bazar are General Manager, Deputy General Manager, Controller of Accounts & Finance, Chief Vigilance Officer and Assistant General Manager. Kendriya Bhandar's top management consists of General manager, Secretary, Chief Accounts Officer and Assistant General manager. In August, 1989 Government had received some representations from the Employees Union of the Kendriya Bhandar to the effect that the Kendriya Bhandar was becoming top heavy.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **Composition of the Board of Directors, Kendriya Bhandar**

The Board consists of a Chairman and 14 Directors, 8 of who are nominated by the Government and 6 are elected by its shareholders. One post of nominated Director and two of elected Directors are lying vacant at present.

Composition of the Super Bazar Managing committee

The Managing Committee of the Super Bazar, Delhi comprise of 15 members, which includes the President, the Vice-President. According to an agreement entered between the Super Bazar, Delhi and Government of India, Government of India has nominated 9 members on the Managing Committee of Super Bazar, Delhi. The remaining 6 are required to be elected by the other shareholders.

#### **Extension of Ganga Action Plan**

\*303. PROF. RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ganga Action Plan is proposed to be extended upto the Kapil Muni Ashram at Sagar Island; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Expenditure on Development of Hindi and Other Languages**

Gujarati, Marathi, Bengali, Urdu, Assamese, Oriya etc?

\*304. DR. SUDHIRRAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred for the promotion and development of Hindi during the last five years; and

(b) the expenditure incurred for the promotion and development of other major Indian Languages. viz. Tamil, Telugu,

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 expenditure incurred by the Central Government for the promotion and development of Hindi during the last 5 years is as under:

1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>				
368.74	480.34	499.77	700.86	1016.02

(b) The expenditure incurred by the Central Government for the promotion and

development of other Indian languages during the last 5 years is as under:—

1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
545.39	652.34	837.68	801.56	938.88

**Free Education to Children**

305. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been able to provide free education to all the children upto the age of 14;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to undertake an in-depth study of the present education system to provide free education for maximum possible number of children of the prescribed age; 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) and (b). Education upto upper primary level, which children generally achieve by the time they are 14 years of age, is free in all schools run by the State Governments. Other costs of education, such as, textbooks, learning material, uniforms etc. are borne by the parents. In some States, textbooks, midday meals, uniforms etc. are provided as incentives.

(c) and (d). The Government have decided to make a review of the present Education Policy keeping in view, inter-alia, the resolve to provide free elementary edu-

cation for all children upto the age of 14 years. The modalities for the review are being worked out.

### **River Development Authority**

\*306. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by the Department of Science and Technology in 1980 identified certain major rivers of the country, other than the Ganges, as polluted;

(b) if so, the names of those rivers:

(c) whether it is proposed to set up a River Development Authority or a Central River Authority on the lines of the Central Ganga Authority to take up this work:

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the project as mooted; and

(e) the steps being taken to educate the masses about the need to conserve and protect from abuse the water as an essential resource for health and welfare of humanity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI-MATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Committee has stated that many of our rivers are polluted due to discharge of domestic and industrial wastewaters. The rivers have not been listed.

(c) and (d). A conceptual plan for establishment of a National River Authority of India has been prepared. The Plan has

broadly outlined the various components such as scope, functions, organisational framework, modalities of implementation, etc.

(e) A number of activities for creation of mass awareness regarding water pollution have been taken up amongst all sections of the country's population. These include awareness campaigns, training programmes, seminars, workshops, symposia and programmes on mass-media.

### **Clearance to Irrigation Projects of Orissa**

\*307. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the irrigation projects of Orissa pending clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as on date;

(b) since when the projects have been pending;

(c) the reasons in each case for non-clearance by the Union Government; and

(d) the date by when these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI-MATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (d). The number of proposals of irrigation projects received from the Government of Orissa upto date is 38. Out of these, 25 proposals have been approved. The details of the remaining 13 cases are shown in the Statement given below.

## STATEMENT

S.No.	Proposal	Area (in ha.)	District	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Samkoi Irrigation project	81.89	Dhenkanal	Rejected for non-furnishing of information on 23.12.88
2.	Bhalludhar MIP	52.42	Kalahandi	Rejected on merit.
3.	Panipoila MIP	4.1953	Puri	Case withdrawn by State Govt.
4.	Kansbahal irrigation project	48.45	Sundergarh	Rejected on 11.1.90 for non-furnishing of information by the State Government.
5.	Subarnrekha Irrigation project	1166.07	Mayurbhanj & Balasore	Case rejected for non-furnishing of information by State Government on 21.12.89.
6.	Ong dam irrigation project	237.90	Sambalpur	Project rejected from envi-

S.No.	Proposal	Area (in ha.)	District	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Rajharan MIP	43.54	Dhenkanal	ronmental angle in 1986. Forest clearance orders also not issued.
8.	Ostalli MIP	89.00	Bolangir	Case rejected on 19.1.89 for non-furnishing of information by State Govt.
9.	Deo Medium Irrigation Project	316.63	Mayurbhanj	Rejected on 9.3.90 for non- furnishing of information by State Govt.
10.	Hatia Nalla MIP	97.72	Sambalpur	Rejected on 8.4.89 for non- furnishing of information by State Govt.
				Rejected on 6.1.90 for non- furnishing of information by State Government.

S.No.	Proposal	Area (in ha.)	District	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Turugarh MIP	15.53	Sundergarh	Rejected on 24.7.89 for non-furnishing of information by State Government.
12.	Masina Nalla MIP	21.04	Sundergarh	Information sought from the State Government has been received recently.
13.	Nedum MIP	6.25	Mayurbhanj	Additional information sought from the State Government on 16.3.90.

**National Scholarship for Study abroad**

\*308. SHRIMATICHENNUPATIVIDYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications for the National Scholarship for study abroad were called at the end of January last year interviews conducted in July/August and the results of the same were published in December;

(b) if so, the reasons for so much delay in awarding these scholarships; and

(c) the details of the period for which these scholarships were awarded and the commencement of these research courses?

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 reason for delay is that the question of revising the income limit for eligibility to the scholarships had to be examined.

(c) The periods of scholarships vary between one to three years, depending upon the courses of study. The commencement of the courses also varies in individual cases, depending upon the courses themselves and the institutions where admissions are secured by the scholars.

**Transport Permit to Ex-Servicemen**

\*309. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ex-servicemen are given loans to purchase buses as a part of rehabilitation measures for ex-servicemen;

(b) whether ex-servicemen are given loans to purchase buses as a part of rehabilitation measures for ex-servicemen;

(b) whether ex-servicemen getting loans for buses are given road permits as a matter of course; and

(c) if not, what measures are taken or contemplated to co-ordinate the issue of road permits so as to ensure that ex-servicemen are able to ply the buses for their livelihood without coming in debt trap of loan and interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir. Ex-servicemen are eligible to take loans for purchase of buses under the SEMFEX—I Scheme (Self Employment for Ex-Servicemen).

(b) and (c). The road permits are not granted as a matter of course to the ex-servicemen getting loan for buses, but are regulated by the State Road Transport Authority/Regional Transport Authority in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State concerned.

However, in pursuance of the recommendations of the High Level Committee on 'Problems of ex-servicemen' some State Governments have made reservation in favour of ex-servicemen for passenger bus road permits as under:—

---

(i)	Himachal Pradesh	—	12-1/2%
(ii)	West Bengal	—	10%

57	Written Answers	CHAITRA 14, 1912 (SAKA)	Written Answers	58
(iii)	Orissa	—	10%	
(iv)	J&K	—	7%	

In addition, reservation in respect of national permits is also available for ex-

servicemen in some States such as:—

(i)	Mizoram	—	10%
(ii)	Bihar	—	10%
(iii)	Himachal Pradesh	—	10%
(iv)	Delhi	—	10%

Since the grant of road-permits is under the purview of State Government authorities and the position differs from State to State, it is expected that the ex-servicemen seeking loans for buses would themselves simultaneously make necessary arrangements for obtaining road permits from the concerned State Government authorities. In cases of genuine difficulty, the assistance the Rajya Sainik Board's/Zila Sainik Boards is available to them. Director General Resettlement also looks into specific cases of difficulties faced by the ex-servicemen in this regard and takes up the matter with the State Government authorities.

[Translation]

#### Action Plan for Improvement of Jhuggi Jhonpris in Delhi

\*310. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development authority has formulated any action plan for improving the conditions of Jhuggi-Jhonpris and slums in Delhi:

(b) if so, the salient features thereof: and

(c) whether the plan will help in checking the growth of slums?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The action plan envisages relocation, in situ shelter upgradation and environmental improvement including rationalisation of layouts wherever possible.

(c) The policy of the Government is not to permit fresh unauthorised construction or encroachment, through preventive action and through the mechanism of the regional plan.

[English]

#### Garment Export Targets

311. SHRIMATIBASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for the export of ready-made garments for the year 1990-91; and



(b) the schemes proposed to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) For readymade garments, an export target of Rs. 3900 crores has been fixed for 1990-91.

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

### STATEMENT

The target is proposed to be achieved through increased unit value realisation, higher floor price for export, optimum utilisation of quotas, increasing exports to non-quota countries and increase in non-quota items to quota countries. A large number of garment manufacturing machinery have been put under OGL to facilitate import which in turn, will improve the quality of produce. Under the new Import-Export Policy effective from 1st April, 1990 a new scheme for import of all kinds of capital goods at concessional duty of 25% is being introduced which will greatly help garment manufacturers to modernise units. The policy has also liberalised Rep benefits to garment exporters at 20% with full flexibilities. The Apparel Export Promotion Council has also conducted a market survey of Latin American countries. Similar study of the East European Countries is proposed to be done during the year. Also special Action Plans for improving exports to Japan and Australia will be implemented by the Apparel Export Promotion Council. From the more long term point of view, several schemes have been sanctioned from out of Earnest Money Deposit/ Bank Guarantee Forfeiture Fund which include, among other things, setting up an Apparel Training Institute at Bombay a Laboratory and Test Centre for cotton hosiery at Tirupur.

### Jute Modernisation Fund and Jute Development Fund

\*312. SHRISATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which has been released so far, for the Jute Modernisation Fund and Jute Development Fund, scheme-wise;

(b) whether Government have found difficulties in continuance of these schemes; and

(c) if so, the plans proposed to overcome the problems?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) A total of Rs. 15.59 crores has been released through the financial institutions to jute mills under the Jute Modernisation Fond Scheme. Under the Special Jute Development Fund Rs. 24.65 crores have been released so far.

(b) No, Sir. Both the Schemes are reviewed from time to time to monitor their progress, with a view to speed up their implementation.

(c) The Government have set up on January 18, 1990 a Committee of Officers of the Central Government, Govt of West Bengal and Financial Institutions to review and suggest measures for speedier and more effective implementation of the Schemes.

### Irregularities in Working of Five Star Hotel at Barakhamba Avenue New Delhi

\*313. SHRILOKANATH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have found certain irregularities in the working of a five

star hotel on Park Road, New Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Certain irregularities in the construction of the Building have come to notice. The New Delhi Municipal Committee which is responsible for administering building controls in the area has taken appropriate action.

#### Committee to Review List of Drugs

\*314. SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed an Expert Committee to review the list of category-I drugs;

(b) if so, the date of setting up of Committee and submission of its report to Government;

(c) the name of drugs recommended by

#### *Names of Drugs Recommended by Sidduqui Committee*

##### I. *Malaria Control*

Committee for inclusion under Category -I

(d) whether list of recommended drugs were not forwarded to the Administrative Ministry; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 6.9.1988 and 8.11.1988.

(c) to (e). A statement is given below.

#### STATEMENT

The list of drugs recommended by the Committee is annexed. This list was not forwarded to the Department of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals. It was decided to set up a Standing Committee to consider all matters connected with the review of Drugs prices Control Order, 1987. The Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals has accordingly constituted the Standing Committee and three Expert Groups by its order 5.2.1990.

##### Names of Drugs

1. Chloroquin
2. Amodiaquin
3. Quinine
4. Pyrimethamine
5. Sulfamethopyrazine
6. Sulfadoxin
7. Primaquin

(To drugs added viz. Sulfadoxin and Primaquin which did not figure in the D.P.C.O. 1987).

**II. *T.B. Eradication***

1. Streptomycin
  2. INH
  3. Thiacetazone
  4. Ethambutol
  5. Pyrazinamide
  6. Sodium PAS
  7. Rifampicin
- 

(The Committee recommended that the drug Rifampicin may be reclassified to Category II when the production starts by fermentation technique).

**III. *Filaria Control***

1. Diethylcarbamazine.

(The drug already figures in Category I formulation).

**IV. *Blindness/Trachoma Control***

1. Vitamin A.
  2. Sodium sulphacetamide
  3. Tetracycline
  4. Timolol
  5. Acetazolamide
  6. Atropine
  7. Idoxouridine
  8. Pilocarpine
- 

(The Committee recommended deletion of Hydrocortisone and Hemotropin from Category I list of DPCO 1987 and instead recommended addition of Vitamin A, Sodium sulphacetamide and Timolol).

**V. *Leprosy Control***

1. Dapsone
2. Clofazamine
3. Rifampicin

(The Committee recommended that the drug Rifampicin may be reclassified to Category II when the production starts by fermentation technique).

The Committee recommended following drugs for 4 additional Programmes which do not figure in Category I formulations of D.P.C.O. 1987:—

I. *STD*

1. Penicillin
2. Tetracycline
3. Streptomycin
4. Spectinomycin
5. Ceftriaxone
6. Probenecid

II. *UPI*

1. DPT
2. TT
3. Oral Polio Vaccine
4. BGC
5. Measles Vaccine
6. Mumps Vaccine

III. *Diarrhoeal Diseases*

1. ORS (only as per WHO formula).

IV *Family Welfare including MCH*

1. Ferrus salts
2. Folic acid
3. Calcium Lactate/Gluconate
4. Tetanus toxoid
5. Vitamin D.

V. *Aids* No Drug

VI. *Goitre Control* Iodised Salt considered food and not drug.

Note:— Beside the above, the Committee suggested  
8 Complimentary drugs for Trachoma control and  
3 Complimentary drugs for STD.

The Committee recommended 40 drugs for 9 Programmes.

### **Assistance to Jute Manufacturing Units in Bihar**

\*315. DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRI-VASTAVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an office of the Jute Manufactures Development Council in Bihar to boost the Jute Manufacturing Units of Bihar; and

(b) the assistance given by the JMDC in 1989-90 to the Jute Manufacturing Units of Bihar Under the Internal Market Assistance Scheme and External market Assistance Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Only one application has been received for disbursement under the Internal Market Assistance Scheme by the Jute Manufactures Development Council and is being examined. No application has been received under the External market Assistance Scheme from Bihar.

### **Irrigation Potentials of Orissa**

\*316. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the irrigation facilities avail-

able in Orissa have lagged far behind the national level;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to provide additional irrigation facilities in Orissa during the Seventh Five year Plan period; and

(c) the total additional land in Orissa brought under irrigation during that plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Irrigation potential anticipated to be created by the end of the Seventh Plan in Orissa in 2.97 Million Hectares, which represents about 50.3% of the ultimate irrigation potential of the State. Corresponding figure for the country in 70%.

(b) A number of major, medium and minor irrigation projects are under construction. External financial assistance and Central assistance is also made available to the State.

(c) Additional irrigation potential anticipated to be created during the Seventh Plan in Orissa is about 0.36 Million Hectares.

### **Food Processing Units in Rural Areas**

\*318. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Food Processing Units on co-operative basis in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including joint venture, if any;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any such units on co-operative basis are likely to be set up in Maharashtra State?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (d). While some schemes have been formulated for providing support to the setting up of Food Processing Units in the co-operative sector, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries has no proposal to directly set up any such unit in the co-operative sector in any State.

#### **Mahabir Colliery Disaster**

\*319. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had conducted an inquiry into the disaster at Mahabir Colliery of the Eastern Coalfields on 12 November, 1989;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the management of the Colliery had complied with the recommendations of the Gugnani Committee and permission was obtained from Internal Safety organisation, Eastern Coalfields Ltd. or the Director General of Mines Safety to work in the Colliery; and

(d) if not, the action taken against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d). An inquiry was conducted by the Directorate General of Mines Safety under Section 23 of the Mines Act, 1952 into an accident which occurred at Mahabir Colliery of the Eastern Coalfields Limited on 13-11-1989. The inquiry revealed that the accident had occurred as a result of inrush of water from an abandoned shaft connected to an upper seam, both of which were water-logged, into a seam where development work was in progress. The area attracted the provisions of Regulation 127 (3) of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 which lays down that the management shall obtain permission from the Directorate General of Mines Safety for working within 60 metres of disused or abandoned water-logged working. The inquiry revealed that the management had not obtained permission from the Directorate General of Mines Safety for working in the area. The inquiry also indicated that the management had not also complied with the provisions of regulation 127(6) which requires drilling of advance bore-holes while working within 60 metres of water-logged workings.

The Central Government have decided to appoint a Court of Inquiry under section 24 of the Mines Act, 1952 to undertake a comprehensive inquiry into the causes of and the circumstances attending the accident. The Court of Inquiry would, inter alia, examine the role and the functioning of the Internal Safety Organisation as well as compliance with other recommendations of the Gugnani Committee relevant to the causes and the circumstances in respect of the accident. The question of taking action against any person will be examined on receipt of the report of the Court of Inquiry.

[*Translation*]**Pay Commission for Uniform Wage Policy**

\*323. SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to appoint a Pay Commission to enforce Uniform Wage Policy throughout the country; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to check recurrence of strikes due to discrimination in wages?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Central and State Governments maintain a close watch on the industrial relations situation. The Industrial Relations Machineries at the Centre and the States take steps to reduce industrial conflicts and minimise the incidence of strikes through preventive mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

[*English*]**Urban Consumer Cooperatives in Orissa**

\*325. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:  
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals to develop Urban Consumer Cooperative Stores were invited from the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of proposals received, State-wise and number of them sanctioned so far; and

(c) whether it is a regular practice?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposals to develop urban consumer cooperative Stores under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Urban Consumer Cooperatives are invited from all the States every year. The scheme has three aspects:

i) Development of Consumer Cooperatives;

ii) Rehabilitation of sick Consumer Cooperatives; and

iii) setting up of Consumer Industries in Cooperative Sector.

The scheme is being continued in Eighth Five Year plan. A list of the proposals received and sanctioned during the financial year 1989-90 is given in the attached statement.

**STATEMENT****Statewise Details of Proposals Received and Proposals Approved During 1989-90.**

<i>Code No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U. T.</i>	<i>No. of proposals received</i>	<i>Proposals approved for assistance</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	5

<i>Code No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>No. of proposals received</i>	<i>Proposals approved for assistance</i>
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3.	Assam	3	-
4.	Bihar	4	-
5.	Gujarat	2	-
6.	Goa	-	-
7.	Haryana	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1
10.	Karnataka	10	4
11.	Kerala	6	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	-
13.	Maharashtra	12	-
14.	Manipur	1	1
15.	Meghalaya	-	-
16.	Mizoram	1	-
17.	Nagaland	-	-
18.	Orissa	3	-
19.	Punjab	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	20	4
21.	Sikkim	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	12	6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-



<i>Code No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>No. of proposals received</i>	<i>Proposals approved for assistance</i>
24.	Uttar Pradesh	14	3
25.	West Bengal	10	2
26.	A & N Islands	-	1
27.	Chandigarh	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	-	-
29.	Delhi	-	-
30.	Daman & Diu	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	-	-
<b>Total:</b>		<b>110</b>	<b>27</b>

N.B. Remaining Proposals are pending for want for requisite information from the State Governments.

**Cases Pending in Industrial Tribunals and Labour Court**

\*326. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending before various industrial tribunals and labour courts including the industrial-cum-labour courts, State-wise;

(b) the number of case pending for more than three years, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for delay in their

posal and the steps proposed to be taken for the early disposal of the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) According to information available, as on the 30th June, 1989, the number of industrial disputes and applications pending before the Industrial Tribunals and the Labour Courts of the Central Government, the State Governments and the Administrations of the Union Territories was 3.29 lakhs. Statements showing the pendency of industrial disputes and applications in the state sphere and the Central sphere are given at attached statement-I

(b) A statement showing the information on the number of cases pending upto one year, between one year and two years, between two years and three years and for more than three years in the Tribunals and

the Labour Courts set up by the State Governments and the Administrations of the Union Territories, to the extent available, as well as that in respect of the Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts are given in attached statement-II

(c) The reasons identified generally for delay in disposal of these cases are, *inter alia*, heavy work load, occasional vacancies in the posts of Presiding Officers, procedural impediments such as absence of advocates, adjournments for furnishing information, stay orders of superior courts, or attempt to make an out of court settlement, etc.

The steps in hand for expediting adjudication of industrial disputes are *inter-alia* the

following:-

- (i) Improving and strengthening of Conciliation Machinery so that a larger number of cases are settled at the conciliation stage;
- (ii) Expeditious filling up of vacancies in the posts of Presiding Officers of the Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunals;
- (iii) Setting up of additional Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals as appropriate;
- (iv) Holding of Lok Adalats, where possible.

## STATEMENT-I

No. of Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals, Labour Court-cum-Industrial Tribunals and Industrial Disputes and Applications Pending before them for the half Year Period ending June 1989

State/Union Territory	No. of Indust. Trib./Indust. Trib.-cum-Courts	No. of Labour Courts	No. of industrial disputes pending at the end of half year	No. of applications pending at the end of half year	Grant Total of pending disputes and applications
	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	3	2	379	156	535
Delhi	3	8	15623	19506	35129
Goa	1	0	157	69	226
Haryana	2	3	3543	2154	5697
Kerala	3	4	934	879	1813

State/Union Territory	No. of Indust. Trib./Indust. Trib.-cum-Courts	No. of Labour Courts	No. of industrial disputes pending at the end of half year	No. of applications pending at the end of half year	Grant Total of pending disputes and applications
	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	4	8	7568	14907	22475
Meghalaya	0	1	2	0	2
Manipur	1	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3	20	1657	879	2536
Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0
Orissa	1	3	352	688	1040
Punjab	1	6	6386	7631	14017
Pondicherry	1	3	16	5	21

APRIL 4, 1990

State/Union Territory	No. of Indust. Trib./Indust. Trib.-cum-Courts	No. of Labour Courts	No. of industrial disputes pending at the end of half year	No. of applications pending at the end of half year	Grant Total of pending disputes and applications
	2	3	4	5	6
1					
Rajasthan	6	1	3826	3378	7202
Tamil Nadu	2	7	4453	6022	10475
Tripura	3	3	2	0	2
West Bengal	9	2	2234	191	2425
Total	44	71	47,132	56,463	1,03,595
Andaman & Nicobar	1	0	—	—	12
Andhra Pradesh	6	3	—	—	7582
Bihar	3	12	—	—	3447

State/Union Territory	No. of Indus- Trib./Indus- Trib.-cum- Courts	No. of Labour Courts	No. of industrial disputes pending at the end of half year	No. of applica- tions pending at the end of half year	Grant Total of pending disputes and appli- cations
	2	3	4	5	6
Chandigarh	1	0	—	—	942
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	1	—	—	6
Gujarat	11	31	—	—	97627
Himachal Pradesh	1	0	—	—	281
Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	—	—	21
Maharashtra	19	35	—	—	91924
Uttar Pradesh	5	14	—	—	12650
Mizoram	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil

State/Union Territory	No. of Indust. Trib./Indust. Trib.-cum-Courts	No. of Labour Courts	No. of industrial disputes pending at the end of half year	No. of applications pending at the end of half year	Grant Total of pending disputes and applications	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sikkim	0	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil
Grand Total	92	167	—	—	—	3,12,057

*Sphere : Central*

**Number of Industrial Disputes & Applications Received, Disposed of and Pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts for the Half-year Period Ending June, 1989**

Sl. No.	Name of CGIT	No. of industrial disputes pending at the end of half year	No. of applications pending at the end of the half year	Grand Total of pending disputes and applications
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Asansol	95	5	100
2.	Bangalore	110	—	110
3.	Bombay No. 1	74	584	658
4.	Bombay No. 2	150	1340	1490
5.	Calcutta	340	219	559
6.	Chandigarh	277	2299	2576



Sl. No.	Name of CGIT	No. of industrial disputes pending at the end of half year	No. of applications pending at the end of the half year	Grand Total of pending disputes and applications
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Dhanbad No. 1	265	99	364
8.	Dhanbad No. 2	501	41	542
9.	Jabalpur	541	1610	2151
10.	Kanpur	416	1091	1507
11.	New Delhi	266	876	1142
Total:		3,035	8,164	11,199
Total for State and Centre		3,29,286		

## STATEMENT-II

**Break-up of Industrial-Disputes & Applications pending Before Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals, Labour Court-cum-Industrial Tribunals for the Half Year Period Ending June, 1989**

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of industrial Disputes										Grand Total
		Upto 1 year	Between 1 & 2 years	Between 2 & 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Upto 1 year	Between 1 & 2 years	Between 2 & 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Assam	59	72	85	163	379	19	33	40	64	156	535
2.	Delhi	7558	2453	2460	3152	15623	8730	5291	2307	3178	19506	35129
3.	Goa	47	26	18	66	157	30	25	6	8	69	226
4.	Haryana	2324	694	273	252	3543	1361	370	174	249	2154	5697
5.	Kerala	382	282	125	145	934	269	158	63	289	879	1813
6.	Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	NA	7568	NA	NA	NA	NA	14907	22475

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of industrial Disputes													No. of applications		
		Upto 1 year	Between 1 & 2 years	Between 2 & 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Upto 1 year	Between 1 & 2 years	Between 2 & 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Grand Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
7.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2					
8.	Madhya Pradesh	551	374	255	477	1657	267	220	140	252	879	2536					
9.	Orissa	124	96	31	101	352	419	155	61	53	688	1040					
10.	Punjab	4205	830	741	610	6386	5228	1039	702	662	7631	14017					
11.	Pondicherry	10	1	0	5	16	4	0	1	0	5	21					
12.	Rajasthan	1186	840	896	904	3826	1290	917	903	266	3376	7202					
13.	Tamil Nadu	1673	1022	695	1063	4453	1652	1872	1220	1278	6022	10475					

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of industrial Disputes												No. of applications		
		Upto 1 year	Between 1 & 2 years	Between 2 & 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Upto 1 year	Between 1 & 2 years	Between 2 & 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Grand Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
14.	Tripura	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2				
15.	West Bengal	793	746	391	304	2234	64	31	40	56	191	2425				
	Total	18914	7436	5971	7243	47132	19333	10111	5657	6455	56463	103595				

**Break up of Industrial Disputes and Applications Pending in the Central Government industrial Tribunal-cum-labour courts for the half year period ending June, 1989**

SI.No.	Name of CGIT	No. of industrial Disputes							No. of applications				Grand Total
		Upto 1 year	Between 1 & 2 years	Between 2 & 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Upto 1 year	Between 1 & 2 years	Between 2 & 3 years	More than 3 years			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Asansol	73	20	2	0	95	5	0	0	0	5	100
2.	Bangalore	88	17	2	3	110	0	0	0	0	0	110
3.	No. 1 Bombay	35	31	6	2	74	111	36	2	435	584	658
4.	No. 2 Bombay	56	27	41	26	150	843	258	168	71	1340	1490
5.	Calcutta	35	119	59	127	340	90	22	41	66	219	559
6.	Chandigarh	180	72	13	12	277	464	1661	87	87	2299	2576
7.	No. 1 Dhanbad	199	8	0	58	265	88	1	0	10	99	364

Sl.No.	Name of CGIT	No. of industrial Disputes													No. of applications		
		Upto 1 year	Between 1 & 2 years	Between 2 & 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Upto 1 year	Between 1 & 2 years	Between 2 & 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Grand Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
8.	No. II Dhanbad	185	115	83	118	501	15	26	0	0	41	542					
9.	Jabalpur	193	189	87	72	541	420	106	374	710	1710	2152					
10.	Kanpur	353	49	2	12	416	978	21	85	7	1097	1507					
11.	New Delhi	119	82	32	33	266	379	195	168	134	876	1142					
	Total	1516	729	327	463	3035	3393	2326	925	1520	8164	11199					

### **Prices of Ayurvedic Drugs**

\*327. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to bring down the prices of Ayurvedic medicines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. AMANI ROUTRAY): Presently, the Union Government do not have any mechanism for price control on Ayurvedic medicines.

### **Central Government Quarters in Tamil Nadu**

\*328. SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government residential quarters in Tamil Nadu, city-wise and type-wise;

(b) the ratio of number of quarters in each type to number of Central Government employees in those cities;

(c) whether Government propose to construct more quarters in those cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). In Tamil Nadu, general pool accommodation controlled by the Directorate of Estates is available only in Madras. The details about demand, availability and type-wise percentage of satisfaction as on 31-12-89 is given in attached statement-I.

(c) and (d). The programme for construction of quarters by the Central Government in Tamil Nadu is given in attached statement-II.

## STATEMENT-I

*Demand, availability and percentage of satisfaction of different types of accommodation at Madras as on 31-12-89*

Type of Accommodation	Demand	Availability	Percentage of satisfaction
1	2	3	4
I	922	450	48.80
II	1961	824	42.02
III	924	332	35.94
IV	320	320	100.00
V	141	86	60.28
VI	23	16	69.57
Hostel Single and Double	68	44	65.00



**STATEMENT-II**

<i>Name of the City</i>	<i>Type of accommodation</i>	<i>Programme for construction of quarters by CPWD in Tamil Nadu Already under construction</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4
Madras	I	—	
	II	54	
	III	102	
	IV	—	
	V	—	
	VI	—	

[*Translation*]

### **Supply of Quality Items to Consumers**

\*329. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the 'Jansatta' dated 10th December, 1989 under the caption "Ration ki dukano se sab pareshan" highlighting the reaction of consumers towards functioning of Fair Price Shops in Delhi;

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure timely supply of quality essential items to consumers from ration shops; and

(d) the time by which the results are likely to be achieved?

MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Delhi Administration distributes nearly 1 lakh metric tonnes of rice, wheat, sugar and edible oils, through over 3500 fair price shops, among more than 20 lakh card-holders every month. While there may be short-comings in an operation of this magnitude, the benefits provided by this system, especially to the poorer sections, cannot be overlooked. Continuous efforts to strengthen and streamline the system are made.

Some of the measures adopted by Delhi Administration to secure timely supply of good quality items are door-step delivery of these items to the Fair Price Shops, checking of quality of the items before delivery to

these shops, frequent inspections to check malpractices etc.

### **Village Health Guides**

\*330. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of village health guides in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to bring them at par with the Class IV employees and if so, when; and

(c) whether medicine kits are issued to these public health guides and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Based on the information received from the States/Union Territories, the total number of trained Village Health Guides as on 31.9.1989 is reportedly 410062.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) Supply of medicines kits was discontinued effective from 1.7. 1986 mainly on account of financial constraints. There is a proposal to revive the supply of kits to Village Health Guides.

[*English*]

### **Appointments in Senior Positions of Government**

3049. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a lot of appointments in several senior positions of Government of India were made in the past in which Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) recommendations were

not accepted; and

(b) if so, the number of such appointments made during the last three years, year-wise?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b).

The number of cases of appointments to Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts under the Government of India in which the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission were not accepted by the Government are negligible compared to the total number of such recommendations made by the UPSC. The figures relating to the last three years are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of recommendations about appointments made by the UPSC</i>	<i>No. of cases of non-acceptance of the recommendation of UPSC in respect of such appointments</i>
1985-86	11,523	9
1986-87	12,179	25
1987-88	11,769	17
1988-89	UPSC Report not yet published.	

#### **Cut in Import of Electronic Goods**

3050. SHRI JANAHARDHANA POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent in 1988 and 1989 on import of kits, components and other inputs of electronic industry; and

(b) the steps taken to cut imports and give impetus to indigenous development of component sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The estimated imports of components and other inputs for electronic industry dur-

ing 1988-89 and 1989-90 are as under:-

1988-89	-	Rs. 1745 crores
1989-90	-	Rs. 2000 crores

(b) Government has taken the following steps to promote development of component industry in the country:

- Electronic component industry has been delicensed.
- Foreign collaboration has been allowed liberally.
- Electronic Component Industry has been exempted from clearance under Section 22A or the MRTP Act.

Most of the inputs required for

manufacture of electronic components are available at concessional customs duty.

Tools, dies, moulds are available at concessional customs duty.

Large number of capital goods are permitted for import under OGL.

Capital goods under project import/substantial expansion attract concessional customs duty. A large number of capital goods required for modernisation/balancing also attract concessional customs duty.

As a result of these steps, an investment of about Rs. 1100 crores has been made in the component sector during the VII Plan and the share of imports in the total component requirement within the country in terms of percentage has started showing a declining trend.

#### **Population Below Poverty Line in Andhra Pradesh**

3051. SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

state:

(a) the number and percentage of persons living below the poverty line in the State of Andhra Pradesh vis-a-vis other States;

(b) whether there is any time bound programme under consideration of Government to bring more persons above the poverty line in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) No, Sir. There is no such time-bound programme of the Government of India in respect of particular States.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **STATEMENT**

1. Percentages and number of persons below poverty line, State-wise, are presented below for the year 1987-88 (Provisional):

**STATEMENT**

1. *Percentages and number of persons below poverty line, State-wise, are presented below for the year 1987-88 (Provisional):*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>No. of Persons (Lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.62	195.05
2.	Assam	22.64	52.51
3.	Bihar	40.74	335.75
4.	Gujarat	11.72	46.61
5.	Haryana	11.74	18.29
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9.12	4.50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	13.34	9.41

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>No. of Persons (Lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4
8.	Karnataka	31.98	136.13
9.	Kerala	16.92	48.65
10.	Madhya Pradesh	36.45	223.31
11.	Maharashtra	29.07	213.27
12.	Orissa	37.90	114.47
13.	Punjab	7.02	13.58
14.	Rajasthan	23.57	96.20
15.	Tamil Nadu	32.80	176.76

Sl.No.	States	Percentage	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
16.	Uttar Pradesh	33.00	422.01
17.	West Bengal	27.55	173.31
	All India	29.23	2324.04

2. These calculations are based on the provisional results of 43rd Round of National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure.

2. These calculations are based on the provisional results of 43rd Round of National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure.

3. State-wise poverty ratios have been estimated using the same methodology as was used at the time of the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Since then, a number of issues have been raised about the methodology of poverty estimation and these issues are being considered by an Export Group headed by Dr. D.T. Lakdawala.

4. The estimates presented here are tentative and are likely to get revised in the light of the recommendation of the Export Group. Finalisation of the results of 43rd Round by the National Sample Survey Organisation may also necessitate some changes in the estimates.

5. Numbers of poor have been estimated using the projected population as on 1st of March, 1988.

#### **Forest Land Affected by Pooyamkutty Hydel Power Project in Kerala**

3052. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of forest land estimated to be submerged/affected by the Pooyamkutty hydel power project in Kerala;

(b) whether final sanction has been granted to this project;

(c) whether any representation against permitting this project has been received by Government; and

(d) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

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 total forest land likely to be affected by the Pooyamkutty Hydel Project is 3001.8 ha and the project has been rejected from the forestry angle in December, 1988.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Recommendation of Gujral Committee**

3053. SHRIBHAGEY GOBARDHAN: SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations of Gujral Committee on Urdu Language;

(b) whether Government have agreed to accept all these recommendations; and

(c) if so, how far this step will encourage Urdu language in the country?

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) A summary of the recommendations of the Gujral Committee for Promotion of Urdu is presented in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Some of the recommendations of Gujral Committee have already been implemented by the Central Government as per statement presented in Annexure-II. The Government have set up a Committee to



examine implementation of the recommendations of the Gujral Committee. The steps taken by the Government are meant to encourage the Urdu language.

### STATEMENT-I

*Statement referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3053 for 2.4.90 by Shri Bhagey Gobardhan and Shri Chokka Rao regarding recommendations of Gujral Committee*

*Short Summary of the recommendations of the Gujral Committee for promotion of Urdu*

*(Figures in brackets at the end of each para refer to the relevant paragraph (s) of the Report of the Committee)*

1. The States and the Union Territories should take action under Article 345 of the Constitution for providing safeguards for the linguistic minorities in the State Acts on Official Language(s) and specify comprehensively in the Acts themselves the areas and purposes for which the State concerned decides to allow the use of the Minority language. (3.60)
2. The Centre should ensure effective and comprehensive implementation of the safeguards for the linguistic minorities by the States and the Union Territories. (3.60)
3. State level committees should be appointed under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister concerned to look into the grievances of the Urdu speaking public in the light of the recommendations of the Meeting of the Committee of Vice-Chairman of Zonal Councils, held in November, 1961. (4.56)

4. The existing arrangements for teaching Urdu at the primary stage are inadequate. The Education Departments of the States, Union Territories and local authorities should, in the light of Article 350-A of the Constitution, make necessary arrangements for the teaching of Urdu at the primary stage for the benefit of those who claim it as their mother tongue. (4.123)

5. At present, facilities for education through the medium of Urdu at the primary stage are to be provided in institutions where there are 10 students in a class or 40 in the school as a whole. This formula has been found inadequate to meet the needs of the Urdu Speaking people. In substitution of this formula, it is recommended that:—

- i) Where is an area speakers of Urdu constitute 10 per cent or more of the total population, one or more Urdu medium primary schools should be set up according to need. Such schools need not be exclusively of one medium. Efforts should be made to keep Urdu and non-Urdu medium students at the same school to avoid segregation.
- ii) In an area where Urdu speaking people constitute less than 10 per cent of the total population, an Urdu teacher should be provided in such schools as are likely to get a minimum of ten Urdu speaking students. This likelihood should be determined on the basis of the population of Urdu speaking children of school going age in the area concerned.
- iii) For immediate purposes, bilingual teachers may be appointed

in schools mentioned in (ii) above. The existing teachers in such schools may also be given incentives to learn Urdu additionally. (4.132)

6. At the secondary stage of education, the present formula, which requires the enrolment of 15 students belonging to a particular linguistic minority in each class and 60 in the last four classes before the facility of studying in the minority language concerned is provided has presented a number of hurdles in actual practice. In substitution of this formula, it should be presumed that 2/3 of the students leaving primary schools would be desirous of moving on to the next stage of education. Urdu medium sections in the existing secondary schools should be provided on this basis and Urdu knowing teachers appointed in anticipation of students offering Urdu as medium. The emphasis should be on students studying through different media in the same school.

In the case of higher secondary

schools in cities having concentration of Urdu speakers, one Urdu medium higher secondary school may be opened for every Group of 8 to 10 primary schools. (4.195 and 4.202)

7. State Governments should help such Urdu medium higher secondary schools as are run by linguistic minorities themselves in raising their standards of teaching. (4.197)
8. The pre-conditions, if any, for permitting the setting up of Urdu medium higher secondary schools and sections privately should be relaxed in favour of the linguistic minorities setting up such schools or sections, and the procedures so simplified that the required permission is granted within two months of the date of application. (4.198)
9. The Three Language Formula enunciated in the Resolution on National Policy on Education 1968 should be modified as follows:—

*In Hindi Speaking States*

*Present Formula*

*Proposed Formula*

(i) Hindi	(i) Hindi (with Sanskrit as part of a Composite course);
(ii) English	(ii) Urdu or any other modern Indian Language excluding (i) and;
(iii) Modern Indian Language (Preferably one of the Southern languages)	(iii) English or any other modern European language.

*In Non-Hindi Speaking States*

*Present Formula*

*Proposed Formula*

(i) Hindi	(i) Regional language;
-----------	------------------------

*Present Formula**Proposed Formula*

- (ii) English
- (iii) Regional language

- (ii) Hindi;
- (iii) Urdu or any other modern Indian language excluding (i) and (ii); and
- (iv) English or any other modern European language.

The non-Hindi speaking States may also adopt, as an alternative, the following formula being implemented in Andhra Pradesh for the Urdu speaking population:

- (i) Urdu and Hindi (a composite course);
- (ii) Regional language; and
- (iii) English or any other modern European language. (4.240 and 4.241)
10. Student whose mother tongue is Urdu should learn Hindi and those whose mother tongue is Hindi should get an opportunity to learn Urdu. (4.242)
11. Candidates whose mother tongue is Urdu should be assured of admission to teachers' training institutions so that enough teachers become available who can teach different subjects through the medium of Urdu. (4.276)
12. For the training of Urdu language teachers it is recommended as follows:
- (i) Immediate and effective steps should be taken to ensure expansion of training facilities in the States to cope up with the demand for trained Urdu teachers.

(ii) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal should set up centres for giving concentrated short term courses for Urdu teachers. These courses should be sponsored and financed by the Central Government.

(iii) In other States, Urdu medium Section may be opened in existing training centres. The Central Government may also set up centres for such States collectively at suitable places.

(iv) A quick survey should be conducted by the State Governments to assess their requirements of Urdu teachers for the different stages of education as against the available number. (4.286)

13. The State Governments should ensure that all textbooks in Urdu meant for schools are made available in the market well before the beginning of the academic session. (4.323)

14. The machinery for the distribution of Urdu textbooks should be toned up by the State Government. (4.324)

15. In view of the steep rise in the cost of

- production, the Government may consider subsidising production of Urdu textbooks. (4.325)
16. It is necessary for the State authorities to examine carefully the books produced by private publishers as also by other States, to see if they fully satisfy the requirements of the State concerned. (4.326)
17. The grades of pay of Urdu teachers in the schools run by Government or local bodies should be the same as those of teacher with equivalent qualifications in other subjects. (4.327)
18. One Joint Director (Urdu) should be appointed in the States and Union Territories which have sizeable Urdu speaking population. These officers should essentially be Urdu knowing. (4.329)
19. In such States as have a sizeable Urdu speaking population and where centres for adult education are being run, classes for teaching Urdu also should be opened. (4.330)
20. The State authorities should persuade at least one university in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal to start correspondence courses in Urdu. (4.332)
21. In school and college libraries, books should be properly maintained and a catalogue prepared. Urdu knowing staff should be appointed to look after the Urdu sections of the libraries. Assistance of existing Urdu teachers in the institutions concerned may be taken in this matter and some incentives given to them for the extra work. (4.336)
22. The State Governments should ensure that substantial allocations are made for the purchase of Urdu books for schools and college libraries. (4.337)
23. The State and university libraries in the States should have a modern and updated collection of Urdu books, and the staff in these libraries should have a complement of Urdu knowing persons. (4.338)
24. Facilities for teaching of Urdu should be provided in the universities and colleges located in areas with a sizeable Urdu speaking population. (4.340)
25. To promote higher research in Urdu literature and language, two Urdu research institutes, one in the North and the other in the South should be established with adequate library facilities. Fellowships should be created at the research institutes on the pattern of these in similar institutions. (4.357, 4.359 and 4.360)
26. Financial assistance and other facilities should be provided to Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi, for graduate and post-graduate studies through the Urdu medium. (4.368)
27. At least one college should be set up in each State for making Urdu a medium of instruction up to the graduate level. (4.369)
28. The Bureau for Promotion of Urdu should be suitably strengthened and assigned the task of coordinating and monitoring the work of Promotion and development of Urdu at the Centre and in the States in the field of education. (4.370)

29. The Union Government and the State Chief Minister have already agreed to provide certain facilities to a particular linguistic minority residing in pockets where such a linguistic minority constitutes 15% or more of the total population of such pockets. In the sphere of administration generally, the minimum percentage mentioned above for languages like Urdu should be brought down to ten. (5.55)
30. Translation Cells/Bureaux for translation into Urdu of laws, regulations, petitions etc. do not exist in most States, and where they exist in nucleus form, as in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra, they are ineffective for want of adequate staff. Translation Cells/Bureaux should be set up at the State/District headquarters and elsewhere as necessary, with adequate staff so that apart from undertaking translations mentioned above, replies in Urdu could also be sent. With a view to economy, however, incentives may also be offered to the non-Urdu knowing staff to learn Urdu for manning these Cells/Bureaux. (5.77)
31. The right of every person to submit a representation to Government in any of the languages used in the Union or the State concerned for the redress of grievance is recognised under Article 350 of the Constitution in absolute terms. The right to receive a reply in the same language in which a letter is addressed to the Government has also been administratively recognised. These rights should be fully respected. (5.98)
32. In the Hindi speaking States, knowledge of Urdu should be made compulsory for those who have to administer at various levels. (5.99)
33. Administrators should be acquainted with the local minority languages. Incentives should be given to officials to learn at least one minority language of the State. In Hindi speaking States in particular, officers should be acquire knowledge of Urdu also, and officials knowing both Hindi and Urdu should be suitably rewarded. (5.100, 5.101, 5.111)
34. Arrangements for the training of Urdu typists are lacking in most of the States. These States should, therefore, set up or subsidise centres for training in Urdu typing and stenography. Related with this suggestion is the shortage of Urdu typewriters in the country. To overcome the shortage, licences for import of Urdu typewriters should be given liberally and the question of manufacturing such typewriters in the country should also be examined. (5.102, 5.104 and 5.105)
35. Candidates for State services should be permitted to take the relevant examinations in all languages included in the VIIIth Schedule. (5.108)
36. Where in a State or a district, 10% or more of the total population speaks a language other than the local official language, such a minority language should also be recognised as a medium of examination for recruitment to the State or district level services, as the case may be. (5.109)
37. Lack of knowledge of the official language of a State should not be a bar to entry into State services; but candidates who do not know the official language may be required to pass a departmental test in the official language subsequent to appointment. (5.152)

38. The Ministry of Law and Justice should arrange for early translation of Acts etc. into Urdu inter-alia through the agency set up by the Jammu & Kashmir Government for this purpose. If necessary adequate funds should be made available to ensure this. (5.162)
39. Arrangements should be made, particularly at the district and lower levels, for translation into the local office language of the documents filed in courts in Urdu; and in hard cases, the financial burden of such translation should be borne by the authorities and not by the party concerned. (5.163)
40. In some States, copies of old documents written in Urdu are being issued in Devangri. Such copies should be made available in the script in which the original is written. (5.164)
41. The question of the use of Urdu by legislators and publication in Urdu of agenda papers etc. of the Legislature, may be discussed by the Central Government with the Chief Ministers and Speakers concerned. (5.175)
42. Electoral Rolls should be published in Urdu also in all areas where Urdu speaking public comprises 10% or more of the total. (5.179)
43. Court notices in certain States appear in Urdu newspapers in Devnagari script. Such notices should be published in Urdu script. (5.180)
44. Post and Telegraph forms, including moneyorder forms, should be printed in Urdu in large quantities and made available in areas which have an Urdu speaking population of 10% or more of the total. (5.186 to 5.188)
45. The P&T Department should make available public notices in Urdu also according to the 10% population norm suggested by the Committee and in the light of the principles laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs for translation of notice etc. for pockets with concentration of linguistic minorities. (5.189)
46. The names of Railway stations should be displayed in Urdu also in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and in the Union Territory of Delhi. (5.195)
47. If a Railway station is located in an area where the second largest number of persons are Urdu speaking, the fare and name of the starting and destination/stations should be printed in Urdu also; this should be done in the case of other Scheduled minority languages as well. (5.196)
48. The question of displaying names in Urdu on Government Offices, name plates of officers and doctors, buildings, hospitals, hospitals wards, factories, bus stops, mile stones, streets, bus tickets, trains etc. in suitable areas including municipal areas, should be considered sympathetically. It is not proposed to make a sweeping recommendation on this subject. (5.198, 5.199)
49. The frequency and time allotted for Radio programmes broadcast by All India Radio from Jullundar, Lucknow, Patna, Simla, Calcutta, Bombay, Nagpur, Ranchi, Rampur, Bangalore, Dharwar and Mathura require to be increased, keeping in view the needs of the local population. Necessary Urdu knowing staff for this purpose, such as Urdu producers etc. should

- be appointed. (5.210, 5.221, 5.214 and 5.220)
50. In view of the unnecessarily ornamental language used in Urdu broadcasts, a small committee of Urdu experts, including outsiders, should be formed to review periodically the language used in such broadcasts with a view to suggesting improvements. (5.321)
51. Radio programmes in Urdu should have more originality. Features relating to Hindu, Sikh, Christian and Parsi festivals should figure in Urdu programmes. These should also include development features and national programmes (5.215 and 5.216)
52. Urdu plays should be given their due place in national programmes of plays and features. (5.217)
53. Urdu should figure more frequently in programmes for women, children, youth, labour and kisans. (5.218)
54. Repeated replaying of old symposia should be avoided. Instead, Musairas organised at important regional centres by private organisations may be tape-recorded and broadcast subsequently in other regions. (5.219)
55. On television, the name of the writer/poet should be exhibited in Urdu also when he appears to recite Urdu Poetry or to participate in a literary discussion. (5.211)
56. Items issued by the Press Information Bureau for the Urdu Press should not confine themselves to matters that interest the Muslims only. Such items should endeavour to put across secular and progressive ideas. The Bureau should do away with the emphasis in its Urdu work on translations and should make arrangements for production of original publicity material. The staff that may have to be appointed for this purpose would be fully justified. (5.226 and 5.227)
57. The Press Information Bureau should make available to Urdu newspapers and journals, translations of suitable material on foreign affairs appearing in the Indian and foreign press. (5.228)
58. The publication Division should bring out in Urdu a Journal which should consolidate information published in the different journals brought out by the various Ministries. The journal 'Yojna' should be brought out in Urdu also. (5.230 and 5.233)
59. The publications Division should bring out of Urdu a book on Urdu literatures, journalists and poets who participated in our Freedom Movement. (5.235)
60. The distribution machinery of Urdu literature brought out by the Government should be improved. (5.236)
61. The Film Division should encourage production of more films in simple language on subjects which may be of special interest to the Urdu knowing public. (5.237)
62. States which have a sizeable Urdu speaking population may bring out the State Gazette in Urdu also. (5.240)
63. In order to ensure full implementation of the agreed safeguards for linguistic minorities, the State Government should identify officers responsible for such implementation. These Officers should be of sufficiently high status to be able to coordinate effec-



- tively with the various state Departments and Central Ministries. The appointment of such officers in the States should be notified to the public through the Press and Gazette so that individuals and organisations could approach them in case of need. (5.254)
64. The Union Ministry of Home Affairs should earmark an Officer specially for the work relating to linguistic minorities. It should be his job also to coordinate with other Ministries and Departments. (5.254)
65. Cells should be created in the States and in the Ministry of Home Affairs to assist the officers referred to in the previous two paragraphs. (5.254)
66. The States and Union Territories should ensure the timely submission of complete statistics to the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. (5.254)
67. Government should give substantial concessions to periodicals and other publications in regard to postal rates. (6.82)
68. The Central Government may advise the nationalised banks and other financial institutions to meet the financial needs of Urdu press. (6.87)
69. Formation of cooperatives for running Urdu newspapers should be encouraged. (6.89)
70. Urdu newspapers should be allowed to import printing machinery liberally. (6.94 and 6.95)
71. A small consultancy cell should be set up in the Press Information Bureau to advise the Urdu Press on technical matters. (6.96)
72. The possibility of evolving a new policy in respect of newsprint in order to give relief to smaller newspapers should be explored. (6.114)
73. State Governments may, through cooperative banks or finance corporations, arrange for temporary loans to small Urdu Newspapers so that they can take delivery of the newsprint allotted to them. (6.116)
74. The circulation qualifications imposed by the DAVP for giving advertisements to journals should be relaxed in respect of papers and journals serving the intelligentsia. (6.121 and 6.122)
75. Sixty per cent of mass campaign advertisements should be given by the DAVP to smaller and medium Urdu newspapers. (6.125 and 6.126)
76. Display advertisements should be reduced in size by the DAVP in order to accommodate a large number of smaller newspapers and periodicals within the available financial allocation. (6.129)
77. All Government advertisement whether at the centre or the States should be released through a centralised agency like DAVP. (6.132 and 6.143)
78. Urdu newspapers should get their due share of classified advertisements. (6.133)
79. The determination of rates for advertisements should be on commercial lines but the interests of smaller and medium newspapers should also be considered. (6.149)
80. Government should ensure expedi-



- tious payment of bills presented by the smaller Urdu newspapers. (6.151)
81. The Institute of Mass Communication should organise short refresher courses for persons engaged in the press industry. The Punjab University should organise a course in Urdu journalism. (6.165 and 6.167)
82. The State Governments should set up Urdu Press Relations Offices from which the Urdu Press could be suitably briefed regarding Governmental policies, development plans etc. These Units could also monitor matter appearing in the Urdu Press. (6.173 to 6.175)
83. A suitable Press advisory machinery should be created at the State and possibly at the district levels to scrutinise cases of evolution of journalistic ethics etc. Urdu newspapers should be adequately represented in these. (6.185)
84. The Government should earmark some funds for the publication in Devnagri script of Urdu poetry, fiction and humour, as also for publication of similar Hindi works in the Urdu script. The publications could be undertaken a semi-official organisation. (7.41 and 7.42)
85. Inter lingual exchanges should be encouraged by including the history of Hindi literature in that of Urdu literature and vice versa. In the universities, Urdu scholars should be requested to lecture to Hindi students and vice versa. (7.51 and 7.52)
86. The Ministries/Departments of Education and Culture at the Centre and in the States, as also the various Akademies set up in the country, should earmark a substantial proportion of their budget for promoting production of specialised literature in various fields, including social and physical sciences and other functional literature. (7.56 and 7.70)
87. Technical and Scientific Terminology in Urdu should be based on international usage should be common to all the Indian languages. There would be no objection to accepting established Urdu terminology in humanities and social sciences. (7.58, 7.59 and 7.65)
88. Urdu writers and scholars should be given due representation in the State level Sahita Akademies and Parishads, pending the establishment of separate Urdu Akademies there. (7.69)
89. State Akademies should promote compilation in Urdu of reference works like bibliographics, encyclopaedias etc. The present role of the Akademies in this field has to be reshaped. (7.71)
90. The Ministry of Education should initiate discussions with the States with a view to chalking out a coordinated programme of providing incentives and assistance to writers. (7.72)
91. Publication of their own works by writers should be subsidised by the Central and State Governments and banks should also advance loans for this purpose. (7.74)
92. The composition of committees appointed to select authors for Government or Akademi Awards, should be representative of scholars and writers also. The composition of the committees should reflect merit and

- scholarship and not mere seniority. (7.75)
93. Patronage, including assignment of translations, should be equitably distributed by the Sahitya Akademies so that no linguistic group has a grievance. (7.75 to 7.77)
94. While there is need for an All India network of booksellers for the sale of Indian language books generally, the sale of Government and Akademi publications certainly require coordination. Urdu books should be displayed in Railway bookstalls also. (7.78 and 7.94)
95. The old age stipend given to Urdu writers by the Centre and the States should be raised substantially. (7.79)
96. Coordination should be ensured between the various bodies financed by Government which are engaged in the work of publication, including reference works, so that the titles selected for publication do not overlap and duplication is avoided. Similar action should be ensured in the matter of research pertaining to languages. (7.80, 7.81 and 7.108)
97. The copyright law should, if necessary, be amended to ensure that copyright and royalty contracts are duly signed by the writers and the publishers, and are also registered with the appropriate authority. (7.89)
98. The problem of piracy in Urdu writing should be solved by compelling publishers to register themselves with the appropriate authority. Legislation for this may be resorted to, if necessary. (7.90 and 7.97)
99. To spread the reading habit amongst the people, the publication of low-priced books should be encouraged by producing and allocating low-priced printing papers a large scale to willing publishers. For the same purpose, the Government should launch a project for manufacturing off-set presses within the country as soon as possible. (7.91 and 7.92)
100. Refresher courses for Urdu publishers may be started by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication or the School of Printing at Allahabad. (7.95)
101. An Urdu Writer's cooperatives society should be set up with Government assistance to publish and sell Urdu books on commercial basis. (7.97 and 7.99)
102. The Institute of Mass Communication may organise writer's workshops where Urdu and Hindi writers could enhance their competence in commercial writing, advertisement, publicity and public relations, and in the techniques of book production, besides writing as such. The expenditure on such workshops could be partly subsidies by the Central and State Governments. (7.104 to 7.107)
103. The export market for Urdu books should be studied and steps taken to improve exports. (7.109)
104. The staff for Urdu in the National Library Calcutta, needs to be strengthened immediately. The Library should publish at end of each year a register giving description of all the titles in Urdu. (7.111 and 7.112)
105. Government should provide suitable grants for enriching private Urdu libraries and to Trusts for holding literary conferences. (7.113 and 7.115)

106. There should be a scheme of recognising scholars emeritus who should

be given substantial scholarships to pursue research and writing. (7.114)

*Proposed composition of the Central Urdu Committee*

---

1. Prime Minister	Chairman
2. Minister of Home Affairs	Member
3. Minister of Education	Member
4. Minister for Information and Broadcasting	Member
5. Two Chief Ministers	Members
6. Three Members of Parliament	Members
7. Five Scholars of Urdu	Members
8. Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs dealing with Linguistic Minorities.	Member Secretary

---

## STATEMENT-II

A statement referred to in reply to parts (b) and (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3053 for 2.4.90 by Shri Bhagey Gobardhan and Shri Chokka Rao regarding recommendation of Gujral Committee.

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Deptt.	Recommendations Implemented
1	2	3
1.	Ministry of Informations and Broadcasting	<p>(i) The frequency of Urdu programme at Radio and Television has been enhanced (5.210)</p> <p>(ii) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has started printing of Urdu version of the 'Yojana'. (5.233)</p>
2.	Ministry of Railways	<p>(i) Railway time table is being printed in Urdu. (5.197)</p> <p>(ii) The names of Railway stations in Urdu Speaking areas are indicated in Urdu. (5.195)</p>

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Deptt.	Recommendations Implemented
1	2	3
3.	Ministry of Communications	Money order forms and V.P.P. forms are being printed in Urdu. (5.186, 5.187, 5.188)
4.	Ministry of Home Affairs	Voters' list is being prepared in Urdu for Urdu speaking areas. (5.179)
5.	Ministry of Law	The Urdu version of Constitution of India has been brought out in collaboration with Government of Jammu & Kashmir. Similarly, other important central laws are being translated into Urdu. (5.161, 5.162)
6.	Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education)	<p>(i) Urdu organisations are being financially assisted regularly by Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education). 5.181. 5.182)</p> <p>(ii) The work of publication of Urdu classics in Devangari has been taken up. (7.41)</p>

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Deptt.	Recommendations Implemented
1	2	3
		(iii) Adequate facilities have been provided for the training of Urdu teachers under the auspices of Central Institute of Indian Languages to cope with the demand. (4.286)

(Numbers indicated in brackets are numbers of paragraphs in the report).

**Missile Test**

3054. SHRISRIKANTADATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to carry out second test of its IRBM technology demonstrator, Agni, from the Interim Test Range on the Orissa coast; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the second test is going to be carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). AGNI is a Technology demonstrator vehicle. Carrying out of flight trials of such systems is continuous in nature. It is not possible at this juncture to say when further tests will be carried out.

**Regional Sports Coaching Centres**

3055. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to provide coaching facilities in various sports disciplines at the State Capitals and District Headquarters;

(b) the number of Regional Sports Coaching Centres set up at State Capitals and District Headquarters in the country;

(c) the places where such Centres have been opened/proposed to be opened in Orissa; and

(d) the number of Stadia constructed/proposed to be constructed in Orissa and the names of Stadia in Orissa being managed and utilised by the Sports Authority of India?

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

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) With a view to provide decentralised coaching facilities in various sports disciplines at the District level. Government is implementing the Scheme of "Sports Project Development Area (SPDA) Centres". Each SPDA Centre would cover 80 to 100 Community Development Blocks (three to four Districts). The coaching facilities will be provided in selected disciplines which are locally popular and have potential for development in that area. While the cost of creation of infrastructure will be shared between the State and the Central Governments, Sports Authority of India will manage the Centres and will bear the entire cost of running and maintenance.

Government have also formulated a Scheme for extending Central assistance at the rate of 50% of the cost, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores, for the establishment of one State Level Sports Complex each, having playing facilities of international standard either at the State Capital or any other preferred location. This will be managed and run by the concerned State/UT Governments, inter-alia for training and coaching of athletes selected from that State.

(b) Government has so far sanctioned 6 SPDA Projects and 2 State Level Sports Complexes.

(c) Government has so far sanctioned one SPDA Project in Orissa at District Headquarters, Dhenkanal.

(d) Government of India has assisted Government of Orissa for the construction of 26 Stadia in the State under the "Scheme of Grants to State Sports Councils etc." The role of the Central Government is limited to extending such grant as may be admissible, to State Governments for the construction of such projects.

Presently, no Stadia in Orissa are being managed and utilised by the Sports Authority of India.

### Shifting of Thorium Plant at Trombay

3056. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received representations from the Maharashtra Government and others against the shifting of Thorium Plant at Trombay (Bombay);

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Government have received in the past representations from the Maharashtra Government against shifting of the Thorium Plant at Trombay.

(b) and (c). The existing plant is to be replaced as it is very old and beyond economical repair and service. The Atomic Energy Commission decided to shift out of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre premises in Trombay, plants and laboratories which are not directly related to the R&D programme of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. The employees who opt to shift to the new

location will be transferred, whereas others will be provided alternative employment in other units of Department of Atomic Energy located in Bombay. Those who opt to take voluntary retirement will be paid due compensation. there is no proposal to reconsider the decision in this matter.

### Assistance to Programmes Pertaining to Environment

3057. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving financial assistance to different states for implementing programmes pertaining to promotion of general environment;

(b) whether such centrally sponsored general Environmental Awareness Promotion Programme has been launched in Orissa;

(c) if so, the financial assistance given to that State for implementing these programmes in last three years; and

(d) the details of the work done in the State under this programme?

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.

(c) Financial assistance given to the State during the last three years is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. lakhs)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3
1987-88	2.94	Financial assistance provided directly to the Non-Governmental Organisations for implementing the Awareness Programme.



<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. lakhs)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3
1988-89	5.00	Financial assistance provided to the Department of Science, Technology and Environment, Government of Orissa, for implementing the Awareness Programme through Non-Government Organisations.
1989-90	6.38	Financial assistance provided directly to the Non-Governmental Organisations for implementing the Awareness Programme.

(d) Various Non-Governmental Organisations/voluntary bodies/institutions organised several activities such as padayatras/rallies, competitions, poster campaigns, folk dances, seminars, workshops, etc., to create environmental awareness among different target groups in the State.

#### **Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Maharashtra**

3058. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Kendriya Vidyalayas are proposed to be opened in

Maharashtra in the next academic session;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial targets being fixed in this regard in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

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). Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has received proposals for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas at the following places in the State of Maharashtra sponsored by the agencies indicated against each:

i) Dehu Road	—	Ministry of Defence
ii) Naval Armament Depot, Karanja	—	—do—
iii) Dehu Road, OEF	—	—do—
iv) Ajni, District, Nagpur	—	Railway Board.

The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is examining the feasibility of these proposals.

No decision regarding the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened during

the Eighth Plan period has been taken including those that may be opened in Maharashtra and so no financial targets can be indicated at this stage.

### Farm Forestry Scheme

3059. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had launched a farm forestry scheme in the country;

(b) if so, when was that scheme launched;

(c) whether such scheme has been launched in Orissa;

(d) if so, the amount provided for implementing that scheme in Orissa since then; and

(e) 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). Farm forestry is an important component of the Social Forestry Programme, which is under implementation from the Sixth Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The amount spent on afforestation/tree planting activities in Orissa State during the Sixth and Seventh Plan period are given below:

---

Sixth Plan (1980-85)	:	Rs. 2908.99 lakhs
Seventh Plan (1985-86 to 1988-89)	:	Rs. 8597.34 lakhs

---

### Assistance to Orissa for Forest Plantation in Tribal Area

3060. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given assistance to the State of Orissa for forest plantation in the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details of the areas covered thereby; and

(c) the different kinds of plants planted in these areas under this centrally sponsored scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Central assistance is being provided to the Government of Orissa under Schemes of Rural Fuelwood Plantations, Silviculture Development, Minor Forest Produce, Decentralised People's Nurseries and the Drought Prone Areas Programme for planting work in the tribal districts of Balasore, Kalahandi, Sundergarh, Koraput, Phulbani, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Sambalpur.

(c) The species being raised are mainly for fuelwood, fodder, timber and minor forest produce.

[Translation]

### Pipeline between Kandla and Bhatinda

3061. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is reconsidering the scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 755 crores for laying a pipe-line between Kandla and Bhatinda for

the transportation of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission is reviewing the pipeline and railway options in terms of relative viability, resources availability, and possible time phasing of the investments.

[English]

#### **Telugu University**

3062. SHRIMATI T. MANEMMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telugu University, Hyderabad is receiving any grant by U.G.C.;

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

and (b). Telugu University, Hyderabad has been declared as an institution fit to receive Central assistance under section 12-B of the UGC Act on 6th March, 1990. The UGC has made an allocation of Rs. 20.00 Lakhs (Rs. 10.00 lakhs respectively for books and journals; and for equipment) for this University, and has asked it to formulate proposals before sanction is issued.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Sanskrit Universities**

3063. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of places where Sanskrit Universities are functioning in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the Schemes of its expansion?

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) There are three Sanskrit Universities and two Institutions deemed to be Universities imparting education in Sanskrit as indicated below:

Sl.No.	State/UT	Status	Name of the University
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	University	K.S. Darbhanga S. Sanskrit University, Darbhanga.
2.	Orissa	University	Sri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Puri.
3.	Uttar Pradesh	University	Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Deemed University	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, Tirupati.
5.	Delhi	Deemed University	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi.

(b) There is a proposal concerning the establishment of a Sanskrit University by the Government of Kerala at Kalady, the Birth Place of Shri Jagatguru Shankaracharya. The Government of India has also sanctioned an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 1.00 crores in the connection. However, the question of this University being established is under examinations.

#### **Pollution Control Units in Tamil Nadu**

3064. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish pollution control unit either in Ranipet or Ambur in Tamil Nadu in order to control the pollution occurring due to working of a number of leather tanneries in Ranipet, Vaniambadi, Ambur, etc.; 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). The State Government has prepared and financed schemes for construction of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP), for clusters of tanneries in Ranipet, Ambur, Pernambut and Dindigul in Tamil Nadu. Construction of a CETP has already begun at Vaniambadi.

#### **Reconstitution of P.E.S.B.**

3065. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) is proposed to be reconstituted; and

(b) if so, when, and the proposed

composition of the Board?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The existing Government of India Resolution dated 3rd March, 1987 provides for the appointment of a part-time or full-time Chairman and 3 full-time Members of the Board. A full-time Chairman has been appointed with effect from 2.1.90. A proposal to appoint two more Members is under consideration. The question whether or not the Board should have a 4th Member is also under consideration.

#### **Stone Quarries near Mirzapur**

3066. SHRIGUMAN MALLODHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India have discovered stone quarries near Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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) The discovery of stone quarries near Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh was made recently by the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi and not by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) In the area around Chunar, near village Baragaon in the hills lying South of the Chunar Railway Station in district Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh, a series of ancient stone quarries and massive finished/unfinished blocks of stones of cylindrical and pillar-like shape have been found. According to the explorers these ancient quarries were used during the Mauryan and subsequent

periods of Indian history.

**“Prani Vihar” at Asola**

3067. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start or have started a “Prani Vihar” at Asola, South Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred thereon?

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). Delhi Administration have notified an area of 10.75 square kilometers of land in Gaon Sabhas of Asola, Sahurpur and Maidangarhi as Wildlife Sanctuary under Section 18 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(c) The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5.00 crores, out of which expenditure of Rs. 1.75 crores has been incurred so far.

**Western Ghat Scheme**

3068. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for inclusion of any area in the “save western ghat” scheme;

(b) the talukas of Goa State included in the scheme; and

(c) the taluk as proposed for inclusion?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Planning Commission is not aware of any scheme called “save western ghats”. However, there is a Western Ghats Development Programme, the relevant information relating to which is as follows:

The delineation of the Western Ghats area was originally done on the basis of the Irrigation Atlas of India, which formed part of the report of the Second Irrigation Commission. The delineation issue was later on referred to the Town and Country Planning Organization who identified the Western Ghats area on the basis of the following criteria:

a) the taluka should be taken as a unit.

b) at least 20 per cent of the talukas should be above 600 metres elevation; and

c) if should be contiguous to the Western Ghats. A one man committee consisting of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Member, Planning Commission was set up subsequently for finalizing the delineation of the Western Ghats area for the purpose of the programme. The Committee decided that the States may be allowed to continue the programme in all the Talukas initially identified and also to extend it to the talukas suggested for addition by the Town and Country Planning Organisation.

Satari, Sanguem and Canacona talukas of Goa have been included under the W.G.D.P.

(c) There is no such proposal with the Planning Commission in respect of the

scheme referred to in part (a) of the Question.

### **Pending Cases in Jodhpur Bench of Cat**

3069. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the Jodhpur bench of Central Administrative Tribunal; and

(b) the number of cases disposed of during the last one year in Central Administrative Tribunal, Jodhpur and Jaipur benches?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The number of cases (excluding miscellaneous petitions) pending in the Jodhpur Bench of Central Administrative Tribunal as on 28.2.90 is 3,258. During the period from March, 1989 to February, 1990, Jodhpur Bench disposed of 648 cases (excluding miscellaneous petitions). The above figures are inclusive of cases of Jaipur where Jodhpur Bench holds circuit sittings.

### **Allocation for District Plans in Punjab**

3070. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for District plans in the State of Punjab during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any complaint of arbitrary allocation/utilisation of this amount by the District authorities; and

(c) if so, the action taken against such authorities and to check it in future?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The State Plan outlays allocated during the last three years for the District plans have been:

Nil in 1987-88, Rs. 5.70 crores in 1988-89 and Rs. 14.47 crores in 1989-90.

(b) As informed by the State Government, no complaint relating to allocation of funds has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Tools for Jaguar**

3071. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIHAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether tools are required to be indigenously manufactured for Jaguar;

(b) if so, the number of the tools to be manufactured; and

(c) how much saving in foreign exchange would be effected in their indigenous manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). 83186 tools have been indigenously manufactured and the estimated saving in foreign exchange is Rs. 43.2 crores. No more tools are required to be manufactured indigenously against current orders for Jaguar.

### **Minor Forest Produce Plantation**

3072. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundred per cent central assistance was being provided to Orissa for minor forest produce plantation in tribal areas

to provide regular source of income to the poor people; and

(b) if so, the names of districts in Orissa covered/proposed to be covered in the current year, with details of assistance given and achievements made so far?

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) Special Central assistance has been provided to the Government of Orissa as an additive to the Tribal Sub-Plan of the State Government for undertaking programmes of tribal welfare and development which includes raising of Minor Forest Produce.

(b) During 1989-90, the tribal districts covered under the programme are Balasore, Kalahandi, Sundargarh, Koraput, Phulbani, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Sambalpur. Total Central assistance provided is Rs. 26 lakhs to cover 1080 ha.

In addition, in 1989-90 Central assistance of Rs. 54.175 lakhs has been provided to the State Government for raising minor forest produce in other areas of the State.

#### **Setting up of Teachers Training Institute in Kerala**

3073. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Government of Kerala for setting up of an Institute for training teachers and supporting staff in technical education and requesting for central assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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). The Government of Kerala had submitted a proposal for setting up an Institute for training in Technical Education. Four Technical Teachers Training Institutes have already been set up by Central Government on a national basis to meet the requirements of the respective regions. The Institute at Madras and its extension centre in Kerala are taking care of the technical teachers training requirement of Kerala. The State Government has been informed accordingly.

#### **Megalithic Excavations at Trichur**

3074. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ancient human skeletal remains have been unearthed from the site of the Megalithic excavations at Trichur district of Kerala;

(b) whether any effort has been made to ascertain the age of these findings through carbon dating and other means; and

(c) what are the findings of such studies?

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) yes, Sir. Excavations have been carried out by Archaeological Survey of India at Chormangadu in District Trichur in Kerala. Out of the five burial mounds excavated, three burial types have yielded remains of pieces of human bones in a highly disintegrated condition.



(b) It has not been possible to ascertain the dates or periods on the basis of carbon-14 determination. However, these types of Megalithic burials in Kerala are generally dated between first century B.C. and first century A.D.

(c) Five varieties of burials viz., Umbrella-stone, Topikals, Multiple Hood-Stone, stone circle and unhewn granite slab capstone types have been excavated yielding pottery, in the shapes of jars, bowls and vases in coarse Red Ware and Russet-Coated painted Ware and antiquities like beads, copper bowls, iron objects and tiny pieces of gold. These excavations throw light on the burial practices of the people of ancient Kerala around the beginning of the Christian era.

[*Translation*]

#### **Decrease in Forest Area in Bihar.**

3075. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of decrease in the forest area in Bihar during the last three years;

(b) whether environment is being affected or likely to be affected due to this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Forest Survey of India has published a state of Forest Report for the country based on visual interpretation of Landsat imageries for 1985-87. They had earlier published an assessment of forest cover based on the space data of the period of 1981-83. Com-

paring the two sets of data it is seen that forest cover in Bihar has decreased by 1814 Sq. Kms.

(b) The percentage of forest cover in Bihar is only 15.49% as against 33% envisaged in the National Forest Policy. The further reduction in forest cover is bound to have a deleterious effect on the environment.

(c) Government proposes to increase the forest/tree cover through massive afforestation or social forestry programmes specially on all denuded, degraded or unproductive lands. An area of 4.73 lakh hectares has been planted during the period 1986-87 to 1988-89 in Bihar state under the 20 Point Programme.

#### **Species Disappearing in Rajasthan**

3076. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of species of wild animals in Rajasthan, and the names of the species which are disappearing; and

(b) the measures adopted by Government to protect these 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). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

#### **Export of Zircalloy to Pakistan**

3077. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the clarification received from M/s. NTC Nukleartechnik GmbH (NTG) and also from the Federal Republic of Germany regarding illegal diversion of Indian Zircalloy to Pakistan;

(b) the follow-up action taken by Government;

(c) the norms for exporting such materials; and

(d) the level at which clearance for export in this case was given and what precautions were taken to eliminate its diversion to Pakistan?

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) Upon enquiry by Government, M/s NTC have clarified that the Zircalloy products supplied by India were further sold by its former Manager, Mr. Ortmyer to another company called M/s. Physikalische Beretung (PTB) in FRG. M/s. PTB in turn exported Zircalloy products to Pakistan without observing the existing legal regulations in FRG. M/s. NTG have informed that Mr. Ortmyer has been dismissed from the company since February 1988. Authorities in FRG have started proceedings against Mr. Ortmyer on charges of illegal exports of nuclear material including Zircalloy products.

(b) In the light of diversion of Indian Zircalloy to Pakistan by NTG, Government has tightened the procedure for export of nuclear materials with strategic significance. The approval will be given only on a case by case basis. Undertakings will be obtained from the recipient countries that the supplied material shall not be diverted for any non-peaceful use and that it shall not be transferred to a third country without the prior

approval of the Indian Government.

(c) The policy of the Government is not to export, as a general rule, Zirconium, Uranium and other nuclear materials. Exceptions are made in special cases and in respect of small quantities of such materials to be supplied to countries for experiments under bilateral cooperation agreements in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

(d) The clearance for export in this case had been given by the Department of Atomic Energy since M/s. NTG had stated in their telex order that Zircalloy materials were required in certain irradiation tests and the supplied Zircalloy would not be resold.

#### **Assistance to Poor People Living in Cantonments**

3078. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether poor people living in cantonments throughout the country are denied any assistance/compensation/relief by the State Governments for losses arising out of natural calamities;

(b) whether no poverty alleviation measures are extended to these residents by the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to provide these people necessary relief measures under the 20-point programme?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) People living in cantonment areas are not excluded under the guidelines determining admissible relief assistance in respect of natural calamities.

(b) and (c). Under the Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme there are no specific programmes for the residents of Canton-

ments Areas. However, there are schemes for urban poor like self-employment programme and self-employment for educated unemployed youth under which assistance may be availed of.

### **Import of Nuclear Power Units from France**

3079. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations have since been completed for import of two one thousand mega watt nuclear power units from France;

(b) the price offered by France as compared to the price of some power reactors which the Soviet Union proposes to build at Koodankulam in Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up all the four reactors considering the projected gap in the availability of power at the turn of the century; and

(d) the venue of installations of the French nuclear power units?

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) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

### **Anganwadi Programme**

3080. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

discontinue the Anganwadi Programme;

(b) if so, when and the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, whether Anganwadi Programme is proposed to be introduced in all the development blocks of district Sitapur in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In Sitapur district, out of 19 Blocks, 11 are already covered by the ICDS Programme. Hence, nearly 58% of district is already covered under the programme, which is more than the average national coverage i.e. 40%. However, the case of other blocks of District Sitapur shall be considered for introduction of the programme, along with other blocks of the State, keeping in view the availability of resources and claims of other deserving blocks in the country.

### **Discontinuance of English as Compulsory Paper in Civil Services Examination**

3081. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to discontinue English as a compulsory paper in the Civil Services Examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):** (a) and (b). The paper on compulsory English which is of matriculation standard, is only qualifying in nature and does not count for competitive ranking. However a Committee of Experts appointed by the U.P.S.C. has been asked to examine this question and give their recommendation.

#### **Posting of Husband and Wife at the Same Station**

3083. **SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any orders to the effect that if both husband and wife are in Government Service, they should be posted at the same station;

(b) if so, the number of applications received in various Ministries during last four months regarding the posting of husband and wife at the same station;

(c) whether it is also a fact that transfer on medical grounds has been given first priority while the priority has not been given to the provisions of the said order; and

(d) if so, the manner in which Government propose to make effective the said order?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):** (a) Government have issued guidelines for posting of husband and wife, who are employees of Central Government/State Government/Central Public Undertakings, together, at the same station, as far as possible, within the constraints of administrative feasibility.

(b) to (d). The administrative authorities responsible for transfer and posting of employees in Government Department,

Public Sector Undertakings are competent to decide etc. at the same station as per the guidelines. The information regarding number of applications received in various Ministries in this regard is not available in this Ministry. This Ministry is not aware that requests for transfer on medical ground are being given a higher priority over requests for transfer on the ground of posting of husband and wife at the same station.

[English]

#### **Medicinal Plants Facing Extinction**

3084. **SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Botanical Survey of India brings out a report every year giving details of medicinal plants facing extinction;

(b) whether such plants are exported;

(c) if so, at what price; and

(d) whether any efforts are being made to preserve and process these plants before exporting?

**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 Botanical Survey of India brings out periodically volumes called Red Data Book giving details of endangered species of plants. These also include medicinal plants. So far 3 volumes of Red Data Book have been published—one each in 1987, 1988 and 1990.

(b) Highly endangered species of plants including medicinal plants are placed periodically in Appendix-I of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species

(CITES) which prohibits international trade in such plants. Export policy also prohibits export of certain rare medicinal plants and derivatives.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of the position stated at (b) above.

[*Translation*]

### **Per Capita Income of States**

3085. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:  
SHRI NATHU SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income in each State during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken to raise the per capita income of each State?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Each State has its Five Year Plans and Annual Development Plans in which investments/outlays are provided for the development of infrastructure in the States under various sectors of development like agriculture, rural development, irrigation, industries, education, health, employment, etc. to raise the level of income of the people.

## STATEMENT

The per-capita income (per capita Net State Domestic Product) for each State, for the latest three years for which data are available, is stated below:

Rs. at current prices (old series)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
		(P)	(P)	(P)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2205	2333	NA
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2834	NA	NA
3.	Assam	2159	2317	2335
4.	Bihar	1648	1844	1966
5.	Goa*	5038	5280	NA
6.	Gujarat	2985	3515	3636
7.	Haryana	3748	3925	NA
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2636	2908	NA

Rs. at current prices (old series)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2270	2344	NA
10.	Karnataka	2264	2636	2802
11.	Kerala	2140	2371	NA
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1974	2036	2404
13.	Maharashtra	3542	3777	4490
14.	Manipur	2383	2508	2736
15.	Meghalaya	2077	2203	NA
16.	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA

Rs. at current prices (old series)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
		(P)	(P)	(P)
1	2	3	4	5
17.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA
18.	Orissa	1973	2036	1983
19.	Punjab	4536	4954	5477
20.	Rajasthan	1993	2193	2336
21.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA
22.	Tamil Nadu	2432	2656	2980
23.	Tripura	2002	2084	NA
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2003	2146	NA



Rs. at current prices (old series)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	(P)	(P)	(P)
		3	4	5
25.	West Bengal	2712	2864	3208
26.	Delhi	5464	6075	NA
27.	Pondicherry	3810	3994	4044

Q: Quick Estimates

P: Provisional

NA: Not made available by the concerned State Governments.

Source: Directorates of Economics &amp; Statistics of respective State Governments.

Note 1: Owing to differences in methodology and source material used, the figures for different States/UTs are not strictly comparable.

Note 2: The UTs of Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep do not prepare these estimates.

\*Figures in respect of Goa relate to the erstwhile UT of Goa, Daman &amp; Diu.

[English]

### **Guidelines to Decide Poverty Line**

3086. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special orientation is given in the fiscal policy of the Government to eradicate poverty particularly among the weaker sections of the society; and

(b) if so, the specific guidelines to decide the poverty line in the present economic conditions?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Apart from the continuing poverty alleviation programme viz., IRDP and Special Programme for SCs/STs and other employment schemes, the Budget proposals for 1990-91 envisage the following:

- i) introduction of a guaranteed employment scheme for the select areas i.e., for drought prone areas and areas with an acute problem of rural unemployment;
- ii) launching of a scheme for providing debt relief to the kisans and artisans; and
- iii) abolition of Gold Control Act which is expected to help artisans and small goldsmiths.

(b) The task Force on "Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand" constituted by Planning Commission (1979) defined poverty line as per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices corresponding to the per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. For subsequent years, the

poverty line is up-dated using private consumption expenditure deflator. The methodology for estimation in this regard is also being reviewed.

### **Seminar on Problems of Authors and Publishers**

3087. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar entitled "Author: an endangered species" was organised in the Ninth World Book Fair held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the specific problems faced by the authors and publishers which were highlighted at the seminar; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main problems highlighted by the authors included the need for: formulation of clear-cut National Book Policy to encourage authorship in the country; bringing down prices of books; evolving effective library movement; streamlining the procedure for purchase of books by the libraries and Government Departments; activating the Copyright Board; evolving a system for collecting Royalty through a body like Authors Guild of India; and bringing down postal rates.

(c) Government's policy is indeed one of protecting the rights of authors and encouraging authorship, providing support to book production efforts, particularly through the National Book Trust, making paper avail-

able on subsidies; at least in the limited area of school text book production, expansion of library facilities in educational institutions and protection of intellectual property rights by careful implementation of the Copyright Law.

**Amendment of Rules to implement one Rank-One pension principle**

3088. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI:  
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:  
SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 19 March, 1990 to starred Question No. 91 regarding One Rank-One Pension scheme and state:

(a) whether the committee appointed to go into the issue of One rank-One Pension scheme has submitted its report;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) the time by which Government propose to implement its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir., not till 28-3-1990.

(b) The committee has been given time upto 31st March, 1990 for the completion of the report.

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

**Achievements of ISRO**

3089. SHRI KALP NATH RAI:  
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of the Indian Space Research Organisation during the last three years; and

(b) the plans under way, specially, in the launching of satellites, being implemented by ISRO?

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

(a) The primary goal of the Indian Space Programme is to establish a self-reliant base in space science and technology and utilise space technology for practical applications, particularly in the areas of communications, meteorology remote sensing to earth resources and monitoring of the environment.

Over the years Indian Space Research Organisations (ISRO) has developed indigenous capability to design and fabricate sounding rockets for scientific and technological experiments, satellite launch vehicles to acquire the capability of launching artificial earth satellites and satellites with associated payload systems for scientific investigations, communications and earth resources survey. In addition, capabilities have also been developed for various ground systems to provide launch facilities, in-orbit control of satellites, reception, processing and utilisation of data from satellites.

During the last three years the following have been the major achievements:

I. *Space Science and Technology*

- (i) INSAT-IB Satellite has provided continuous service for the last six year in telecommunication, radio and TV transmissions, meteorological and data

relay services.

- (ii) The Second generation multi-purpose INSAT-II Satellites weighing 2000 kg which will enhance the capacity of INSAT-I Satellites are being fabricated indigenously. The first of these Satellites is expected to be launched during 1991-92 using European Ariane Launch Vehicle.
- (iii) The first indigenously developed operational remote sensing satellite, IRA-IA, consisting of state-of-the-art imaging Instrument using Charge Coupled Devices (CCDs) was successfully launched in March 1988. The satellite is continuously sending high resolution imageries which are being utilised for various applications related to earth resources survey. Work is already in progress to launch another identical satellite, IRS-IB by 1991.
- (iv) Two developmental flights of augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle with capability of launching 150 kg satellite into 400 km orbit have been completed. Even though the missions not fully successful, strap-on booster technology and part of closed-loop guidance system have been successfully flight tested.

Considerable progress has also been made in the design, development and fabrication of various stages (including the liquid engine stage) of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) which will have indigenous launch capability for India's future operational remote sensing satellites. The first test flight of PSLV is expected to take place during 1990.

- (v) A number of sounding rockets have been fabricated and launched carrying various scientific payloads from the three Ranges (Balasore, Sriharikota and Thumba) as part of campaign experiments planned under the Indian Middle Atmosphere Programme (IMP) to study the structure and dynamics of the region, ozone and aerosol concentration profiles, ionisation/conductivity profiles, equatorial waves, etc. The preliminary results of these investigations have been published and further analysis is in progress.

## II *Space Applications*

- (i) As an outcome of the communication services provided by Indian National Satellite System, substantial Additional communication links have been added to the exist-

ing terrestrial links in the trunks routes. For the first time off-shore islands and remote areas have been provided with good and fast telecommunication links. The number of TV broadcast stations have gone up from 10 to 500 covering almost 75% of the country's population. In addition, a large number of direct reception and community TV sets are working in remote areas. A satellite-based rural telegraphy system is being experimented within the North Eastern Region to improve telegram delivery in that region. The satellite pictures of cloud-covers provided by INSAT has significantly improved weather forecasting capability. Over 100 disaster warning wets have been deployed in the East Coast to provide locations specific early warning of disasters like cyclones. The entire All India Radio (AIR) transmission network has been linked through INSAT. The availability of satellite system has made it possible to establish several business communications networks and also remote area messaging and data communications networks.

- (ii) In the field of remote sensing, with the image-ries collected from IRS-IA, BHASKARA,

**LANDSAT and SPOT satellites, a large number of remote sensing applications have been operationalised. These include continuous monitoring of the forest and delineation and categorisation of the extent of wasteland of vil-lage level which helps in the process of reclama-tion of the wasteland. Extensive use of satellite imageries for identifying the underground acqui-fers has resulted in achieving 95% success rate in the drilling of borew-ells as against 45% achieved by conventional methods. Prediction of acreage and yield of all major crops like rice and wheat has been initiated. Regular bi-weekly drought bulletins at district level are being issued based on space data. Monitor-ing of the floods and flood damage assessment is now available on real-time basis. Space imageries are also being used for detecting fish catch and identify new mineral re-sources. A National Natu-ral Resources Manage-ment System (NNRMS) under Department of Space DOS has been set up to ensure the optimal use of space technology for the management of natural resources.**

- (iii) ISRO has established a ground based Local User Terminal (LUT) for moni-

toring both on the land and on the sea in and around the country using satellite technology to provide search and rescue information on a timely basis.

- (iv) As a part of the establishment of self-reliance, the Indian Space Programme has been successful in ushering an Indian Space Industry, by providing technology transfer, consultation and involving industries in an integral fashion. About 160 technologies have so far been successfully transferred to over 90 industries. About 500 industries are involved in the Indian Space Programme. Through this process, the country has built a total self-reliance in many areas including

new materials such as merging steel, high energy propellants, electronics, sophisticated computer based interpretation equipment, inertial sensors and electro-optical systems.

- (v) ISRO has forged active bonds with the universities and academic institutions by sponsoring Research & Development Projects of relevance to space sciences, technology and applications. A few space technology cells have also been created for closer interactions between ISRO and institutions in the areas of mutual interest.

(b) The following are the planned satellite launches being implemented by ISRO:

Satellite	Launch Vehicle	Year	Purpose
1	2	3	4
(i) Indian National Satellite (INSAT-ID)	US Delta Launch Vehicle	1990	Fourth satellite in INSAT-I series for domestic communication, TV broadcasting, radio networking, meteorological and data relay series.
(ii) Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-IB)	Soviet Launch vehicle	1991-92	Second indigenous satellite in IRS series and identical to IRS-IA meant for applications of remote sensing data in the survey and assessment of earth's resources.
(iii) Stretched Rohini Satellite series (SROSS-C)	Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV-D3)	1991	Indigenous satellite for carrying out experiments for investigations of ionospheric phenomena.  The satellite payload being jointly developed by National Physical Laboratory (NPL), New Delhi and ISRO.
(iv) Indian National Satellite (INSAT-II-A) (Test Spacecraft)	European Ariane Launch Vehicle	1991-92	Indigenously designed and developed satellite system which will eventually replace INSAT-I series of

Satellite	Launch Vehicle	Year	Purpose
1	2	3	4
(v) Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-IE) (Engineering Model of IRS-IA)	Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-D1)	1991	Similar to IRS-IA satellite meant for applications of remote sensing data in the survey and assessment of earth's resources.

satellites and provide enhanced capability on telecommunication and other services.

There are also plans to follow-up the INSAT-II Test Satellites with further Satellites (INSAT-2 C, D & 7 E) and launches of second generation remote sensing satellites (IRS-1 C & D).



### **Indigenous Technology Generation and ITS Utilisation**

3090. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large gap between indigenous technology generations and its utilisation by the industry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken to narrow down the gap?

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

(a) and (b) Gaps between indigenous technology generation and its utilisation by the industry do arise due to reasons such as: large investment required for commercial production; the degree of provenness of technology at the pilot plant or semi-commercial plant levels; possible lifecycle of the technology generated and its susceptibility to obsolescence; easy access to imported technology for the production of same or similar product; indigenous availability of the capital good required for production; ability to compete with products with established trade marks and brand names; market and price competitiveness of the products to be commercialised; and protection available to nurture indigenous technology at its infancy.

(c) Government has initiated a number of steps for utilisation of indigenous technology such as: providing encouragement to develop technology at pilot plant or semi-commercial plant level; encouraging R&D efforts to absorb the imported technology with a view to uncovering know why aspects; providing preferential treatment in licensing including those developed by large compa-

nies and giving enhanced rate of investment allowance or accelerated depreciation allowance on the cost of plant & machinery installed utilising indigenous technology.

### **Nehru Yuva Kendras**

3091. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nehru Yuva Kendras in the country at present;

(b) the aims and objectives for which these Kendras were set up; and

(c) how far these have been achieved?

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

(a) There are, at present, 401 Nehru Yuva Kendras in the country.

(b) The Scheme of Nehru Yuva kendras, started in 1972-73, aims at providing rural non-student youth with an opportunity to take part in the process of National Development, as also to develop their own personality and skills. Popularisation of National objectives like self-reliance, pride in Indianness, Socialism, secularism, democracy, national integration, and development of the scientific temper amongst and through the youth, is yet another important objective of the scheme, emphasis being on character building, physical fitness and promotion of cultural activities.

(c) In furtherance of these objectives, the Nehru Yuva Kendras organise a variety of programmes like work camps, youth leadership training programmes, vocational training, rural sports rural cultural activities, youth club development programmes, functional

literacy, national integration camps and adventure programme, etc. During 1989-90, about 5 lakhs rural youth have benefited from such programmes.

### **Software Packages for Sanskrit**

3092. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:  
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the software packages for Sanskrit available at present and which one among these are envisaged for development during the year 1990;

(b) whether some audio/audio-visual tapes have been prepared for research purposes of the Vedic and ancient sciences depicting recitations and related procedures; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the software packages which are being made available for scholars; and

(d) whether Government have chalked out any blue print for the encouragement of such softwares and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c). As part of the project at Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune on the use of Sanskrit as a language for computers, some programming environments have been developed which allow all Indian scripts including Devnagri to be used in Programming. Symbolic program-

ming languages like LISP and PROLOG can now be used for Sanskrit. In order to fully develop Paninian grammar on the computer for the purpose of investigating the use of Sanskrit for natural language processing, basic support tools, incorporating the grammar rules such as Sandhi, Vigrah, Shabdaroop and Dhaturroop have been developed using DISP. The prototype of an expert system shell called "Visheshgya" has been completed. This can be used by scholars of Sanskrit and ancient Indian sciences for entering knowledge on specific domains.

A Sanskrit Intelligent Tutoring System for 10th standard students has been developed which will help in the training of Sanskrit in Schools. Further software for the implementation of the rules of Paninian Grammar will be developed. Preliminary software development work done on the Sanskrit sentence Parser will be refined. Further work on Visheshgya will be undertaken.

A separate project on 'Computer Assisted Sanskrit Teaching/Learning Environment' has started at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Under these, basic design of the software for teaching alphabet, their properties, Sandhis have been undertaken. Also a nucleus software system has been designed which will be used in implementing the teaching/learning lessons and exercises. No audio-visual tapes have been prepared in this context for research purposes of the vedic and ancient Sciences.

(d) Department of Electronics has drawn up a programme, namely, Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) for implementation during the Eighth Plan. This programme will include the development of various applications for Language Learning, Machine Translation, Human-Machine Interface etc. for Indian Languages including Sanskrit.

**Review of 5-day-week system**

3093. SHRI HET RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) Whether Government have conducted any study on the relative productivity of Government employees of the 'five-day week' with Saturday and Sunday being holidays for Central Government employees:

(b) what was the policy consideration in making Saturdays a holiday and whether the policy ends have been met by this scheme:

(c) whether Government have invited and considered public opinion regarding efficiency of Government employees after the introduction of five-day week; and

(d) whether Government propose to review the scheme in the interest of increasing the efficiency of administration and to make it more accessible to public?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A quick study was conducted on different aspects including relative productivity of Government employees.

(b) The consideration in introducing the system was improving efficiency in administration. The quick study referred to in Part (a) above yielded sufficient material to conclude that there was no fall in the level of efficiency.

(c) The quick study also sampled public

opinion on whether the new system had posed any difficulties for the members of the public or not.

(d) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

**Expenditure on Education**

3094. SHRIGOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on education during the last three years; and

(b) the State-wise details of the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the country who got benefits of education?

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 anticipated expenditure of Education Departments of the Centre and the State Governments during the last years (1986-89) is Rs. 29,187 crores.

(b) Literacy rates of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, as furnished in the 1981 census, indicate the percentage among these who have got the benefit of education. Statewise details of literacy rates are given in the enclosed statement.

## STATEMENT

## Literacy Rates-SC and ST 1981 Census

S.No.	State/U.T.	S.C.	3	4	S.T.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.65	7.82	—	—
2.	Assam*	—	—	16.99	—
3.	Bihar	10.40	—	21.14	—
4.	Gujarat	39.79	—	—	25.93
5.	Haryana	20.15	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	31.50	—	—	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.44	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	20.59	—	—	20.14
9.	Kerala	55.96	—	—	31.79
10.	Madhya Pradesh	18.97	—	—	10.68

S.No.	State/U.T.	S.C.	S.T.
1	2	3	4
11.	Maharashtra	35.55	22.29
12.	Manipur	33.63	39.74
13.	Meghalaya	25.78	31.35
14.	Nagaland	—	40.32
15.	Orissa	22.41	13.96
16.	Punjab	23.86	—
17.	Rajasthan	14.04	10.27
18.	Sikkim	28.06	33.13

S.No.	State/U.T.	S.C.	S.T.
1	2	3	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	29.67	20.46
20.	Tripura	33.89	23.07
21.	Uttar Pradesh	14.96	20.45
22.	West Bengal	24.37	13.21
23.	A & N Islands	—	31.11
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.14	14.04
25.	Chandigarh	37.07	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51.20	16.86
27.	Delhi	39.30	—
28.	Goa Diu Daman	38.38	26.48

S.No.	State/U.T.	S.C.	S.T.
1	2	3	4
29.	Lakshadweep	—	53.13
30.	Mizoram	84.44	59.63
31.	Pondicherry	32.36	—
Total		21.38	16.35

\*Census was not conducted in Assam.

Remarks : No Castes were Scheduled by the President of India for Nagaland, A & N Islands and Lakshadweep and no Tribes were Scheduled in Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry.

**Forest Area in Rajasthan**

3095. SHRIGULABCHANDKATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: (a) the percentage of total forest area in Rajasthan at present;

(b) whether forest area in the state has drastically decreased in the last three years; and

(c) if so, 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 recorded forest area of Rajasthan is 31660.15 sq. Kms. which is 9.2% of the total geographical area of the state.

(b) & (c). According to information furnished by the State Government, forest area in the state has increased between 1984-85 to 1986-87 as is shown in the following table:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Forest area in sq. Kms.</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Geographical area</i>
1984-85	31,292.39	9.14
1985-86	31,543.07	9.21
1986-87	31,660.00	9.25

[English]

**Pakistani Ships in Indian Coast**

3096. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani ships have been seen near Indian coast recently;

(b) If so, whether any protest has been made to Pakistan Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, with what results?

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

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

**Fifth all India Educational Survey**

3097. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared the final report of Fifth All India Educational Survey; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be placed on the Table of the House?

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). Selected statistics from the Fifth All India Educational Survey were published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in February, 1989.



The final report is being compiled by the NCERT and is expected to be ready to be sent for publication by 30th June, 1990. The report will be released immediately after its publication.

### **Evaluation of Employment Generation Schemes**

3098. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, IRDP and other on-going employment related schemes have been evaluated to study their efficiency in the context of "Right to Work" scheme to remove poverty and to generate more employment opportunities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds spent on such schemes during the last three years;

(d) whether any worthwhile employment

was channelised under the 'Right to Work' scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir, While routine evaluation of on-going employment schemes has been undertaken, no evaluation study, in the specific context of 'Right to Work' has been conducted, of Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and other on-going employment related schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The funds spent on employment schemes, like; Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during the last three years are given below:—

(Rs. crores)					
Programme	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (till Feb., 1990)		
1	2	3	4		
IRDP	727.44	768.47	584.25		
NREP	788.30	979.98	Merged in JRY		
RLEGP	653.53	637.96	Merged in JRY		
JRY (Since 1.4.1989)	—	—	1648.16		

(d) There is no scheme at the national level, known as 'Right to Work' at present.

(e) Does not arise.

### **Development Works in Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh**

3099. SHRI C.M. NEGI:  
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are aware that the development works in Garhwal District in Uttar Pradesh have been hampered;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether Union Government are contemplating amendments to the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, to remove bottlenecks in the way of much needed infrastructural facilities like construction of roads, bridges, electrification and drinking water channels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time schedule 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). Representation have been received in the Ministry alleging that Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has come in the way of development works particularly in the hills districts of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) No amendments to the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are being considered at present. The guidelines issued under the Act provide that proposals for laying of transmission lines or pipes for drinking water supply, where no felling of trees is

involved may be submitted by the State Government to Central Government in simplified proforma. However, based on the suggestions made in the Conference of the Forest Ministers of States held in May, 1989, following steps have been taken to further streamline the procedure for speedy disposal of cases under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980:

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 to be 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 Forests have been authorised to clear proposals involving forest land less than one hectare.

Each case is considered on its merit and if complete information is received from the State Government, the policy is to take

decision within 6 weeks from the date of receipt of the proposal in this Ministry.

### **Kaiga Atomic Power Plant**

3100. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-YAPPA:

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up the Kaiga Atomic Power Plant in Karnataka;

(b) the financial allocation made in the Eighth Plan for this plant; and

(c) by what time the plant would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Setting up of site infrastructural facilities, main plant civil works and manufacture as well as part deliveries of major equipment of the Kaiga Atomic Power Plant (Units-1&2)

with a capacity of 2X235 MWe are in progress.

(b) The financial allocation in the Eighth Five Year Plan for the above plant has not yet been finalised.

(c) The target dates for achieving criticality are June 1995 for Unit-1 and December 1985 for Unit-2 and commencement of commercial power operation in a period of six months after achieving criticality.

### **Unauthorised Construction in Kanpur Cantonment Area**

3101. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale unauthorised construction in the Cantonment area, Kanpur, have been going on; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b): 50 unauthorised constructions have been noticed in the Cantonment area, Kanpur, during the year 1989. Details of such constructions are given in the attached statement.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Address	Location
1	2	3
1.	Shri Mahender Pal Singh R/O 9, Mirpur	9, Part Mirpur
2.	Shri Rakesh	553, Faithfulganj
3.	Shri Fazlur Rehman Urf Lai	494, Faithfulganj
4.	Shri Mohd Shafia Ahmed Hazi	Plot No. 4, Mirpur
5.	Shri Tilak Chand Sahu R/O 147, F. Ganj	Garden No. 2
6.	Smt. Manju Devi	Garden No. 2/37
7.	Shri Prem Narian Tewari	Garden No. 2/40
8.	Smt. Khursheed Jahan	Garden No. 4
9.	Shri Arun Kumar Misra R/O G/36 Shanti Nagar	Garden No. 4
10.	Shri Nagesh Shukla R/O 19/105, Patkapur	Garden No. 4

Sl. No.	Name of Address	Location
1	2	3
11.	Shri Om Prakash and Raj Kumar R/O 160, Railbazar	Garden No. 4
12.	Shri Shekhar Joshi	Garden No. 2
13.	Shri Gopal Sharma	Garden No. 4
14.	Smt. Roop Rani Gupta	Garden No. 2
15.	Shri Hori Lal Chaturvedi	Garden No. 2/19
16.	Shri Rajeev Kumar Gupta Sarra R/O 191 Fatehpur on GT Road	Garden No. 2/23
17.	Shri Ajay Kumar Mehrota R/O 48/270, Generalganj	Garden No. 4/8
18.	Dr. S.S. Agarwal	Garden No. 4
19.	Shri Banwari Lal Agarwal	Garden No. 4

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Address</i>	<i>Location</i>
1	2	3
20.	Smt. Kunti	Garden No. 2/28
21.	Shri Dinesh Chandra Sahgal	Garden No. 2/59
22.	Shri Arvind Kumar Gupta	Garden No. 2 Front Shop
23.	Smt. Kunti Pathak	Garden No. 2/28
24.	Smt. Kuntij Devi Pathak	Garden No. 2/48, 49
25.	Shri Dinesh Chandra Sehgal	Garden No. 2/59
26.	Shri Arvind Kumar Gupta	Garden No. 2/Front shop
27.	Shri Laxmi Kant Pandey	47, Mirpur
28.	Mohd. Yasin R/O 145, Mirpur	69, Mirpur
29.	Shri Dinesh Gupta	38, Mirpur

Sl. No.	Name of Address	Location
1	2	3
30.	Shri Mohd. Safiq	28, Mirpur
31.	Shri Gopi Lal	43, Mirpur
32.	Shri Hazi Mannan R/O 55, Mirpur	58, Mirpur
33.	Shri Nanhey Lal	45, Mirpur
34.	Shri Rameshwar Pd.	342, Faithunganj
35.	Smt. Renu Sethi	30, Mirpur
36.	Shri Mohd. Usman & others	78, Cantt.
37.	Smt. Anju Arora	Garden No. 2
38.	Smt. Kusum Sharma	Garden No. 2
39.	Shri Ashok Kumar	Garden No. 4



<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Address</b>	<b>Location</b>
1	2	3
40.	Shri Raju Singh	Garden No. 4
41.	Shri Virendra Kumar	Garden No. 4
42.	Shri Anand Agarwal	Garden No. 4
43.	Smt. Kashmitri Devi	Garden No. 4
44.	Shri Dinesh Chandra Agarwal	Garden No. 4
45.	Smt. Urmila Devi	Garden No. 4
46.	Smt. Sushila Gupta	Garden No. 2
47.	Smt. Maya Goel	Garden No. 2

Sl. No.	Name of Address	Location
1	2	3
48.	Shri Manhar Mehta	Garden No. 2
49.	Shri Gyan Chandra Pandey	Garden No. 2
50.	Shri Mohad. Ansari	Garden No. 2

**Legislation for Compulsory Education**

3103. KUMAR UMA BHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: (a) the states which have enacted legislations making education compulsory and the names of the states which have not done so;

(b) the constraint which stand in the way of enforcement of legislation and in achieving the objective of universalisation; and

(c) the steps taken to remove these constraints during each of the last three years and the outcome 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) According to information available in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education), 14 States and 4 UTs have enacted legislation for compulsory education. 11 States and 3 UTs have not done so. The names are given in the attached statement.

(b) & (c). The constraints that make enforcement of legislation impractical and also stand in the way of universalisation include:

(i) socio-economic factors, including incidence of work among children;

(ii) inadequately provided schools;

(iii) perception of the curriculum not being relevant;

(iv) lack of motivation among the parents towards education of children, particularly girls;

(v) unsuitability of school calendar and

timings from children's point of view:

The Central Government had initiated, beginning with 1987-88, a number of measures to improve children's participation in primary education. These measures include (i) Operation Black-board; (ii) Improvement of Teacher Education through establishment of District Institutes of Education & Training; (iii) Revised programme of Non-Formal Education mainly for working children; (iv) Introduction of Educational Technology in rural areas; and (v) Improvement of Curriculum.

Data available with Planning Commission indicates that against the VII Plan target of 255.25 lakh additional enrolment in elementary classes, the likely achievement will be 258.92 lakhs.

**STATEMENT**

*Names of the States/UTs which have enacted Legislation for compulsory education. (Annexed to Unstarred question No. 3103 Lok Sabha)*

1. Assam
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Haryana
6. Jammu & Kashmir
7. Karnataka
8. Madhya Pradesh
9. Maharashtra
10. Punjab

11. Rajasthan
12. Tamilnadu
13. Kerala
14. West Bengal
15. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
16. Chandigarh
17. Delhi
18. Pondicherry

*Names of States/UTs which have no legislation for compulsory education*

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Goa
4. Manipur
5. Meghalaya
6. Mizoram
7. Nagaland
8. Orissa
9. Sikkim
10. Tripura
11. Uttar Pradesh
12. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
13. Daman & Diu
14. Lakshadweep

**Programme of space Department for Rural Sector**

3104. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Space has launched a special Plan for 1990-95 aimed at improving the quality of life, particularly in the rural sector and to provide a vital inputs for achieving rapid national development in a cost effective way;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of projects with emphasis on poverty alleviation and land use alongwith the aim of Indian Space Programme;

(c) the capital outlay involved therein; and

(d) the broad features of the time-bound programme drawn-up or being drawn-up in collaboration with the various user agencies at the Central and State levels?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Space Programme primarily aims at applying modern space technologies in areas relevant to national development particularly for; (a) Communications (b) Satellite based natural resources survey and management; (c) Meteorological Services on an assured and continuous basis and (d) TV and radio broadcasting. The Department has drawn up a specific action plan identifying projects with special empha-

sis on the needs of rural society, especially in the areas of poverty alleviation, water management and land use. The following 31 projects have been identified under this plan:

1. INSAT services for disaster management and communication
2. National Agricultural drought assessment.
3. Integrated approach to combat drought.
4. Flood plain mapping and damage assessment.
5. Desert locust migration monitoring.
6. Land use/cover mapping for agro-climatic regions.
7. Crop acreage and yield estimation.
8. Nationwide soil salinity/alkalinity mapping.
9. Wasteland mapping .
10. National Forest cover mapping.
11. Nationwide grass land mapping.
12. Monitoring of desertification in NW India.
13. Environmental impact of mining.
14. Underground coal fires monitoring and detection.
15. Urban sprawl mapping.
16. Wild-life habitat assessment.
17. Soil moisture assessment using microwave data.
18. Mulberry crop inventory.
19. Coastal wetland mapping for inland fisheries.
20. Marine fisheries potential zones identification.
21. Ground water potential of reservoirs.
22. Surface water monitoring of reservoirs.
23. Watershed prioritisation in Brahmaputra Basin.
24. Water Management in command areas.
25. Environmental impact of multipurpose river valley projects (Narmada, Tehri & Silent Valley)
26. Mini/micro hydel site locations.
27. Snow-melt run off and water flow to the reservoirs.
28. Remote Sensing Training and Education.
29. Establishment of State Remote Sensing Centres.
30. Digital Terrain modelling.
31. Natural Resources Information system Development at district/village level.

(c) The estimated outlay for the programmes identified under Department of Space Action Plan for 1990-95 is about Rs. 80 crores. This outlay is only towards the procurement of satellite data, data analysis, ground truth data collection, preparation of final maps, establishment of resource information system, Training etc.

(d) The broad features of the programme under the Action Plan for 1990-95 of the Department of Space are given below:

Collaborating Departments	Approximate Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Corresponding elements of DOS Action Plan
1	2	3
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, National Bureau of Soil Surveys and Land use Planning and State Govt. Departments	10.00	Crop acreage/yield estimation of major crops, drought monitoring and Bureau of management, soil related studies
Central Water Commission State Government Department	10.00	Flood Management, Watershed and Command area Development, Snowmelt runoff and site location of mini/micro hydel projects
Forest Survey of India/ Department of Environment and Forest and State Forest Department	7.00	Forest Management Wasteland Development and Environmental Impact Studies
Geological Survey of India, ONGC and State Departments of Mines and Geology	7.00	Geology and Mineral Targetting

Collaborating Departments	Approximate Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Corresponding elements of DOS Action Plan
1	2	3
Department of Rural Development and State Ground Water Boards	4.00	Ground Water Targeting Development Studies
Department of Ocean Development, State Government Department and Fishery Survey of India	10.00	Coastal Zone Management, Ocean Resources and Marine Fisheries
Survey of India, National Informatics Centre and all Central User Departments	15.00	National Natural Resources information System (NRIS)
University Grants Commission, NCERT	5.00	Initiate Remote Sensing Training and Educational Programmes

Collaborating Departments	Approximate Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Corresponding elements of DOS Action Plan
1	2	3
Various States/Union Territories.	5.00 to 10.00	Carrying out and supporting the various Remote Sensing Applications Projects



**Complaints against Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, Kanpur**

3105. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been made by teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, AFS, Chakeri, Kanur against its Principal;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether some action has been taken in the matter; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A number of complaints by the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, AFS, Chakeri, Kanpur, have been made against its Principal, levelling following allegations:-

- (i) Irregularities in admissions.
- (ii) Harassment of staff and neglect of Senior teachers.
- (iii) Misbehaviour with lady teachers.
- (iv) Mismanagement and Maladministration.
- (v) Non-settlement of personal claims and demand of money for settlement of claims.

Investigation into the matter has been ordered. Action, if any, against the Principal will depend on the results of investigation.

[*Translation*]

**Sainik School in Ghazipur District**

3106. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH KUSHWAHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a Sainik School in Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh in memory of the great warrior 'Abdul Hamid' the winner of Param Vir Chakra;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). A Sainik School is established on the specific request of a State Government, as the entire capital expenditure and a major portion of the recurring expenditure of the School has to be borne by the State Government. No request for opening a Sainik School in Ghazipur district has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

**Management of National Park and Sanctuaries**

3107. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study report prepared by an Expert Group on management of National Parks and Sanctuaries under the aegis of the Indian Institute of Public Administration has noted that out of 44 National Parks and 160 Sanctuaries responding to their questionnaire only 7 percent of the Parks and 20 per cent of the Sanctuaries

have reported encouragement from authorities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps being taken to give encouragement to national parks and sanctuaries.

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.

(c) National Parks and Sanctuaries are established by the State Governments. The State Governments are assisted in the management of national parks and sanctuaries through Centrally sponsored schemes for development of these areas and through provision of education, training and research inputs.

#### **Inclusion of Maratha Ditch Canal in Ganga Action Plan**

3109. SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include Maratha Ditch Canal of Calcutta in Ganga Action Plan; and

(b) If so, when?

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 portion of the Maratha Ditch Canal through which water is still flowing is a part of the Belaghata and Circular Canal. Two schemes have been sanctioned under the Ganga Action Plan for interception and

diversion of waste water going into this canal. Work on these schemes is in progress and is likely to be completed in the current financial year.

#### **Cleaning of polluted stretches of Ganga**

3110. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:  
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA:  
SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Ganga Action Programme the cleaning of the polluted stretches of Ganga include diversion, sewer cleaning and renovation of pumping stations and the work is being implemented with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, the foreign exchange component of the programme, particulars of the foreign agency; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to implement the programme using indigenous technology available in the country?

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 large majority of the schemes under the Ganga Action Plan are being implemented utilizing funds provided by the Central Government & using indigenous technology available in the country. Pollution abatement schemes at Kanpur and Mirzapur are being financed by the Royal Government of Netherlands and technical assistance in this respect is also being provided by Dutch experts. Technical assistance is also provided by the Overseas Development Administration of the United Kingdom in the areas of water quality mod-

elling, monitoring and some aspects of sewerage and sewage treatment plants. World Bank credit is available for the implementation of sewage treatment plants at Allahabad, Kanpur and Hardwar and for purchase of some equipment. The foreign exchange component in the programme is restricted to the import of some essential equipment such as in a few of the sewage treatment plants and pumping stations. The foreign exchange component on the implementation of the programme is likely to be less than 5% of the sanctioned cost of the project. Indigenous technology available to us is more cost-effective, efficient, suited to local conditions and needs and is not available locally.

#### **projects of Punjab pending clearance**

3111. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some projects of Punjab are pending with the Planning Commission for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not clearing these Projects so far; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared?

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

(b) and (c). Following projects are pending with Planning Commission for clearance. (I) Punjab Irrigation Project Phase II—Lining of water courses.

(II) Rehabilitation and improvement of canal regulation structures in canal system of Punjab and

(III) Upper Bari Doab Canal (U.B.D.C.)

Stage—III Hydro Electric Project.

The Projects at serial No. (I) and (II) are under examination and the final decision about clearance of these projects is likely to be taken while finalising the Eighth Plan for the State. For the project at serial No. (III) mode of funding is yet to be indicated by the State Government.

#### **Pregnancy test kit**

3112. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi have developed pregnancy detection kit; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to commercially produce and market this kit; 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) Yes, Sir. National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, has developed two different test kits for the early detection of pregnancy—(1) Latex Agglutination Inhibition Slide Test and (2) Immuno Dot Assay for the detection of HCG in urine. The second test is more sensitive than the previous Latex Agglutination Test.

(b) The Government has already taken steps to commercialise the technology.

(c) Does not arise.

**New Hill Areas of Andhra Pradesh  
under Eastern Ghats**

3113. SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to identify new hill areas in the Eastern Ghats for Central Assistance under the Hill Areas Development Programme;

(b) when the fresh criteria is likely to be worked out by the Planning Commission for the identification of new hill areas; and

(c) the measures proposed to ensure that the tribal and hill areas of Andhra Pradesh such as Araku and Anantgiri are not deprived of their legitimate share of special Central Assistance under the Hill Area Development Programme?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). An Expert Group on Delineation of New Hill Areas was constituted for evolving appropriate criteria and identifying hill areas as per these criteria. The report of the group has been received and is under consideration.

The responsibility for bringing about faster socio-economic development of the State as well as its backward or hilly areas primarily rests with the concerned State Government. 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 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 area to draw up and implement ecologically sound

programmes of area development on a sustained basis.

[*Translation*]

**Electronic Industry in Bihar**

3114. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to set up any electronic industry in Domchanch in Hazaribagh district of Bihar and some land had also been acquired for the purpose;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard; 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 Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence has been issued for setting up of Electronic industry in Domchanch in Hazaribagh district of Bihar. However, Bihar State Electronics Development Corporation (BELTRON) prepared a project for an electronics industrial estate at a site in Domchanch where land, earlier acquired for the education department, was available. Subsequently, it was decided to develop a multiproduct industrial estate and the State Government has since handed over the land to the Ranchi Industrial Area Development Authority for this purpose.

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

**INSAT-IB**

3115. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) whether INSAT-IB satellite is dead for the last several months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make it operational or to launch a new satellite?

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

(a) No, Sir. It is expected that INSAT-IB will continue to be in operation till October, 1990 but with increased orbital inclination.

(b) INSAT-ID is scheduled to be launched in June, 1990 and will replace INSAT-IB.

[English]

#### Effect of Radiation on health of people

3116. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHARREDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total radiation dose in some of the country's atomic power stations had increased last year;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made of the effect of radiation on the health of people; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) There has been an increase in the collective dose of radiation over the previous year in Tarapur, Rajasthan and Madras Atomic Power Stations. The collective dose of exposure at these three stations for the last 5 years is given below:

#### COLLECTIVE DOSE AT NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS DURING 1985-89

	<i>Tarapur (MANREM)</i>	<i>Rajasthan (MANREM)</i>	<i>Madras (MANREM)</i>
1985	2780	1484	552
1986	2374	1665	1100
1987	3043	1620	1737
1988	1605	974	1634
1989	1784	1759	1668

It will be seen from the above that the collective dose in 1989, though higher than 1988, is not significantly higher than the range in previous years.

(b) and (c). The total collective dose at a power station during a year depends on the operation of the power station and the extent and the nature of maintenance car-

ried out during the year. it is the sum total of the radiation doses received by all the workers exposed to radiation. In certain circumstances, where a large number of workers are involved, even though each receives radiation well below the permissible dose, the total collective dose can be higher. The individual doses of the workers have been within the limits prescribed for occupational workers and hence no observable health effects are expected. This is confirmed by the annual medical check-up at the hospitals located at the sites of the Nuclear Power Stations.

#### **Allotment of land for Hotel in Orissa**

3117. SHRI D. AMAT:  
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa allotted land near Sun temple at Konark for the construction of a beach resort;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the allottee;

(c) whether the land forms part of reserve forest; and

(d) if so, the reasons for making this allotment?

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) to (d). 28.49 hectares of land in Konark West Block, notified under Section 4 of Orissa Forest Act 1972 with an intention to constitute it as Reserve Forest, was denoti-

fied and allotted by Government of Orissa in favour of M/s East India Hotels Ltd. for development of beach resort.

#### **Disposal of Nuclear Waste**

3118. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated radio-active waste produced annually by each of the nuclear power plants in the country;

(b) the existing arrangements to dispose of the nuclear waste and how are these considered to be foolproof; and

(c) the details of major hazards from the nuclear waste when kept unsafe?

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) Radioactive wastes are generated at different stages of nuclear fuel cycle viz. mining and milling, fuel fabrication, reactor operation and fuel reprocessing. Annual nuclear waste arising from power reactors of 1000 MWe capacity are estimated to be about 400 cubic meters of low and intermediate level solid wastes with bulk of the liquid wastes being of very low level activity amenable for discharge after treatment.

(b) All wastes are subjected to elaborate treatment and conditioning before they are stored on site in a safe manner and only such very low level wastes which are safe are discharged after making sure that they are well within the prescribed limits. Continuous environmental monitoring is also ensured in the vicinity of nuclear facilities to make sure that proper health and safety aspects are maintained.

There is also a constant programme of monitoring and surveillance of the environment around the solid waste repository to check any spread of radioactivity. Safety analysis is done at each repository site to have long term assessment. These studies have shown that these facilities are safe for all times to come till activity decays down to innocuous level.

(c) Like in any conventional toxic chemical waste, the hazards to human population due to nuclear waste depends on the nature, content and method of handling.

[*Translation*]

#### **Recognition to new Universities by U.G.C.**

3119. PROF. SAILENDRANATH SRIVASTAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government and the University Grants Commission have laid down certain guidelines for opening and recognition of new universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of universities opened during 1989-90 with the prior approval of Union Government;

(d) whether some Universities have been opened during 1989-90 without seeking prior sanction from Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken in the 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)

and (b). Universities are established by Central/State Governments, and prior approval of University Grants Commission is not required before setting up a new university. UGC had, however, issued a circular to all State Governments in 1974 advising them to make a survey of the existing facilities for higher education in the state and its projected needs, with a view to justifying the need for any additional university, before considering the question of establishment of a new universities. Universities established after June, 1972, are required to be declared fit to receive Central assistance by the UGC under Section 12 B of the UGC Act. For this, the University should have the requisite infrastructure and facilities, number of teaching departments and staff, management structure and other features as prescribed under the rules framed under Section 12 B of the UGC Act.

(c) to (e). Prior approval of Central Government is not necessary before opening a new university. State Governments usually inform the Central Govt., UGC and Association of Indian Universities of the opening of new Universities. According to the information available with UGC, the following Universities were opened during 1989-90:

- (i) Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nasik.
- (ii) Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Science University, Madras.

[*English*]

#### **Changes in pay scales of Delhi teachers**

3120. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem, published



in Indian Express dated 26 February, 1990 under the caption "SC/ST teachers to boycott Holi";

(b) if so, the details of the changes made in the pay scales and other matters affecting the Delhi School teachers;

(c) the number of teachers in Delhi who got adversely affected by these changes; and

(d) the measures proposed to be adopted to meet the demands of these teachers?

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) Government is aware of the reports that appeared in a section of press under the caption "SC/ST teachers to boycott Holi".

(b) The Government revised the pay scales of the school teachers in the employment of Union Territories and Central autonomous bodies on 12.8.87, effective from 1.1.86. In the revised pay scales, promotional avenues of the teachers have been stepped up by providing 3 pay scales for each category of teachers; and a teaching allowance of Rs. 100/- p.m. has also been sanctioned. These pay scales are applicable to SC/ST teachers as well as general category teachers equally. There is no discrimination against SC/ST teachers in the revised pay-scales. The latter are better than the pre-revised pay scales with improved promotional opportunities and a minimum monetary benefit.

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

[*Translation*]

### **Pilferage of Defence equipments**

3121. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether heavy pilferage of defence equipments from Defence Stores has been detected in many parts of the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of Defence stores wherefrom such equipment was stolen during the last three years with value thereof and the number of cases registered in this connection; and

(c) the particulars of the persons involved in these cases?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

### **Delay in completion of projects**

3122. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the projects in the public sector which were under construction during the Seventh Five Year Plan and could not be completed within the prescribed time limit and the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the original and revised cost of each such project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Of the central



sector projects under construction during the 7th Plan, 181 projects, costing over Rs. 20 crore each, were delayed with respect to the original date of commissioning as per information available in the Quarterly Moni-

toring System of Ministry of Programme Implementation on 31.12.1989. The projects fall under different sectors as per details given below:—

(i) Atomic Energy	-	2
(ii) Coal	-	49
(iii) Fertilisers	-	7
(iv) Mines	-	1
(v) Steel	-	7
(vi) Petro-chemicals	-	4
(vii) Petroleum & Natural Gas	-	21
(viii) Power	-	34
(ix) Paper, Cement etc. (DPE)	-	8
(x) Railways	-	20
(xii) Surface Transport	-	21
(xii) Telecommunication	-	7
<b>Total No. of delayed projects</b>	-	<b>181</b>

(b) Various reasons for delay in completion of projects identified by MPI, as a result of monitoring and analysis of the reports received from the project authorities, can be summed up as follows:—

- Delay in acquisition of land;
- Delay in obtaining clearance from forest/environmental angle and lack of advance action for development of infrastructure;
- Inadequate project preparation;
- Delay in tie-up of adequate funds and sources of funds (budgetary, internal, extra-budgetary and external);
- Delay in technology tie-up;
- Delay in finalisation of detailed engineering;
- Delay in import clearance;
- Frequent scope changes,

- Delay in tendering and ordering;
  - Lack of delineation of responsibility with the Consultant and the project organisation;
  - Industrial relation and law and order problems;
  - Inadequate supply of inputs;
  - Non-sequential and delayed supply of fabricated equipments;
  - Teething troubles due to malfunctioning of equipment;
  - Selection of unproven technology;
  - Delays in Right of Use (ROU) clearances;
  - Difficult geology of project sites.
- (c) The original and revised (latest anticipated) cost of each delayed project, as per Quarterly Monitoring System of MPI, as on 31.12.89, are given in the annexed statement.

## STATEMENT

Sector-wise list of Delayed Projects with Reference to Original Scheme as on Qtr. No. 3 in 39-40

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Original	Now Anticipated
	2	3	4	5	6	
ATOMIC ENERGY:						
	1.	HEAVY WATER PROJ. MANI GURU DAE		421.60		661.58
	2.	NARORA ATOMIC PWR. PROJ	NPC	209.89		532.85
COAL:						
	3.	BHALGORA	BCCL	46.22		46.22
	4.	DAMODAR OC	BCCL	57.04		57.04
	5.	JHARIA BLOCK-II OC	BCCL	112.05		173.82

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Original	Now Anticipated
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
	6	KATRAS UG	BCCL	26.04	87.88	
	7	NORTH AMLABAD UG	BCCL	26.18	55.84	
	8	POTKEE BALIHARI UG	BCCL	199.87	237.65	
	9	MADHUBAND WASHERY	BCCL	71.90	93.54	
	10	D&F ROPEWAYS	BCCL	16.12	21.32	
	11	AMLO (DHORI WEST) OC	CCL	33.30	66.82	
	12	NEW KALYANI/SEL. DHORI OC	CCL	24.38	48.65	
	13	KARKATTA OC	CCL	29.60	63.90	
	14	RAJRAPPA OC	CCL	41.86	133.63	

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Original	Now Anticipated
	1					
	2	3	4	5		6
	15.	KEDLA WASHERY	CCL	32.27	94.55	
	16.	RAJRAPPA WASHERY	CCL	25.77	76.14	
	17.	CAPTIVE POWER PLANT	CCL	49.20	56.70	
	18.	LTC COAL GAS DANKUNI	CIL	49.27	135.37	
	19.	AMRIT NAGAR UG RPR	ECL	10.85	65.45	
	20.	CHINAKURI UG RPR	ECL	8.43	45.54	
	21.	DHEMOAIN UG	ECL	21.01	73.76	
	22.	SATGRAM UG	ECL	26.37	73.37	
	23.	SONPURBAZARI 'A' OC	ECL	192.96	192.96	

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	
				Original	Now Anticipated
	1				
	2	3	4	5	6
	24.	CAPTIVE POWER PLANT	ECL	49.20	52.96
	25.	AMLOHRI OC	NCL	323.32	527.11
	26.	BINA OC	NCL	56.91	168.64
	27.	JAYANT EXP. OC	NCL	313.61	375.04
	28.	KAKRI OC	NCL	50.54	137.80
	29.	CEN. WORKSHOP SINGRAULI	NCL	30.38	65.82
	30.	JINGURDA	NCL	24.87	63.12
	31.	AMLAI OC	SECL	30.82	50.51
	32.	BUNGWAR UG	SECL	25.14	38.22

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Original	Now Anticipated
	1				5	6
	2	3				
	33.	BALGI UG	SECL <sup>0</sup>	28.00	38.16	
	34.	BELPAHAR OC	SECL	57.38	99.95	
	35.	BHARATPUR OC	SECL	61.84	99.95	
	36.	CHURCHA WEST UG	SECL	32.64	40.18	
	37.	DHANPURI OC	SECL	24.10	59.97	
	38.	DIPKA OC	SECL	56.05	85.92	
	39.	SASIT OC	WCL	25.15	66.71	
	40.	SILEWARA EXPAN.-II UG	WCL	11.94	52.92	
	41.	TANDSI UG	WCL	51.58	70.00	

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Original	Now Anticipated
	1					
	2	3	4	5	6	
	42.	CEN. WORKSHOP CHANDHAPUR	WCL	23.87	32.56	
	43.	400KV TRANS LINES ST-2	NLC	250.71	384.79	
	44.	2ND. MINE EXPANSION	NLC	334.77	1068.57	
	45.	2ND TPS ST-2	NLC	638.95	1320.57	
	46.	GODAVRIKHANI 10A INC	SCCL	27.31	45.00	
	47.	GODAVRIKHANI 11A INC	SCCL	54.53	99.95	
	48.	JAWAHARKHANI 5 INCLINE	SCCL	23.59	54.64	
	49.	MANUFURU II OC	SCCL	132.00	192.00	
	50.	RAMAGUNDAM-II OC	SCCL	147.16	249.40	



Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Original	Now Anticipated
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
	6					
	51.	RAVINDRAKHANI 1-A INC	SCCL	29.78	46.00	
	52.	CAPROLACTAM AMM SUL PROJ	FACT	147.94	360.01	
	53.	HALDIA FERT PROJ	HFC	88.03	624.00	
	54.	CAP. POWER PROJ PANIPAT	NFL	69.32	110.00	
	55.	ELECTROLYS. PLAN REPLAC	NFL	28.65	59.77	
	56.	PARADEEP FERT PROJ. II	PPL	183.64	630.82	
	57.	AMJHORE PHOS FERT. PROJ.	PPCL	42.57	66.70	
	58.	REJAB. OF AMM PLANT TBV.	RCFL	51.65	65.39	

FERTILISER:

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Original	Now Anticipated
	1					
	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>MINES:</b>						
	59.	ORISSA ALUM. COMPLEX	NALCO	1242.40		2476.90
<b>STEEL:</b>						
	60.	VIZAG STEEL PROJ.	RINL	256.00		7332.77
	61.	BHILAI:4MTY EXPANSION	SAIL	937.70		2288.63
	62.	BOKARO:4MTY EXPANSION	SAIL	947.24		2198.40
	63.	DURPPUR MODERNISATION	SAIL	1357.00		2696.12
	64.	IISO CHASNA-LLA WASHERY	SAIL	16.87		25.77
	65.	BSP:6 BOILER P & B STATION	SAIL	32.10		32.61

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Original	Now Anticipated
	1					
	2	3	4	5	6	
	66.	IISCO:MODRN. ST-I CLEAR	SAIL	30.00	30.00	
<b>CHEMICALS &amp; PETROCHEMICALS:</b>						
	67.	ADDL XYLENES PROD. PROJ.	IPCL	59.36	70.70	
	68.	MAHAR GAS CRACKER COMP	IPCL	1167.00	1390.00	
	69.	NYL-6 FILMNT YARN PROJ.	PCL	74.35	113.00	
	70.	SPANDEX YARN PROJECT	PCL	34.85	48.17	
<b>PETROLEUM &amp; NATURAL GAS</b>						
	71.	LPG MARKETING FACILITY-III	BPCL	147.67	239.03	

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Original	Now Anticipated
	1					
	2	3	4	5	6	
	72.	LPG MARKETING FACILITY-III	HPCL	140.10	234.08	
	73.	LPG MARKETING FACILITY-III	IOC	241.50	373.18	
	74.	VIRAGAM-CHAKSUKARNA IP	IOC	198.07	283.86	
	75.	ACQUISITION OF 4 O.L.RIG	OIL	74.33	63.48	
	76.	ACQUIJ DEVEL. DRILLING RIG	ONGC	90.75	55.20	
	77.	INSTLIN OF REG. COMPUTER	ONGC	31.35	35.39	
	78.	JACK UP RIGSS-KIRN&SUDY	ONGC	99.20	99.95	
	79.	ADDNL OIL RECOVERY-BHS	ONGC	781.54	781.54	
	80.	GAS SWEETENING PLANT-II	ONGC	204.65	204.65	

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	
				Original	Now Anticipated
	1			5	6
	2				
	81.	CAMBAY BASIN DEVELOPMENT	ONGC	700.90	365.27
	82.	SOUTH BASEIN DEVELOP-II	ONGC	246.48	246.48
	83.	ETH/PROPANE RECOV. PLANT	ONGC	135.22	135.22
	84.	GAS TURBINE PWR GEN	ONGC	26.03	26.03
	85.	HEERA PH-II	ONGC	682.02	923.91
	86.	ADDL DEV OF BMBY H-O SHORE	ONGC	218.12	218.12
	87.	B-131 DEVELOPMENT	ONGC	52.14	52.14
	88.	GANDHAR DEVL. PH-I	ONGC	326.68	326.68
	89.	B-57 DEVELOPMENT	ONGC	76.03	76.03

<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Agency Name</b>	<b>Cost (Rs. Crores)</b>	
			<i>Original</i>	<i>Now Anticipated</i>	
	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	90.	BH-22 DEVELOPMENT	ONGC	76.49	76.49
	91.	BH-25 DEVELOPMENT	ONGC	74.96	74.96
	92.	SHORT CKT TESTING STN.	CPRI	22.26	97.44
	93.	BOKARO B-II TPP	DVC	186.93	356.25
	94.	MEIIA TPP	DVC	641.40	1134.00
	95.	PANCHET HILLII HEP	NEEPCO	16.03	54.35
	96.	DOYANG HEP	NEEPCO	96.31	166.65
	97.	KOPIII HEP	NEEPCO	56.77	241.10

POWER:

<i>Sector Name</i>	<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Agency Name</i>	<i>Cost (Rs. Crores)</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Now Anticipated</i>
	1					
	2	3	4	5		6
	98.	KATHALGURI GB CC PP	NEEPCO	203.17	203.17	
	99.	RANGANADI HEP	NEEPCO	312.78	312.78	
	100.	RANGANADI TR. LINE	NEEPCO	47.34	47.34	
	101.	DOYANG TR. LINE	NEEPCO	47.87	47.87	
	102.	KATHALGURI GPP TR. LINES	NEEPCO	301.38	301.38	
	103.	CHAMERA HEP	NHPC	809.29	809.29	
	104.	DULHASTI HEP	NHPC	183.45	183.45	
	105.	KOEL KARO HEP	NHPC	439.91	439.91	
	106.	TANAKPUR HEP	NHPC	178.75	178.75	

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Original	Now Anticipated
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
	6					
	107.	JEYPORE-TALCHER TR. LINE	NHPC	84.49	120.40	
	108.	DULHASTI TR. LINE	NHPC	166.57	166.57	
	109.	MOGA-BHIWANI TR. LINE	NHPC	95.16	95.16	
	110.	FARAKKA STPP ST-I	NTPC	290.60	692.12	
	111.	FARAKKA STPP ST-II	NTPC	868.48	1309.25	
	112.	KAHALGAON STPP ST-I	NTPC	884.15	1484.00	
	113.	RIHAND STPP ST-I	NTPC	1033.00	1665.96	
	114.	VINDHYACHAL STPP ST-I	NTPC	911.57	1335.25	
	115.	KAWAS GPP	NTPC	373.98	598.41	



Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	
				Original	Now Anticipated
	1				
	2	3	4	5	6
	116.	CENTRAL TR. LINES	NTPC	354.85	419.87
	117.	FARAKKA TR. LINES II	NTPC	134.91	180.30
	118.	KAHALGAON TR. LINES I	NTPC	174.48	216.00
	119.	KORBA TR. LINES II	NTPC	47.74	107.54
	120.	RIHAND TR. LINES	NTPC	581.70	1063.00
	121.	VINDHYACHAL TR. LINES I	NTPC	198.85	292.93
	122.	KAWAS GPP TR. LINE	NTPC	36.86	26.63
	123.	ANTA GPP TR. LINE	NTPC	51.71	55.45
	124.	AURAIYA GPP TR. LINE	NTPC	100.61	110.66

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Original	Now Anticipated
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
	6					
	125.	TALCHER TR. LINE	NTPC	76.81	76.81	
<b>PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:</b>						
	126.	OFF-SHORE PROJECT	BSL	8.44	8.44	30.53
	127.	NAYAGAON EXPN.	CCI	89.40	89.40	189.00
	128.	YERRAGUNTALA EXPN.	CCI	75.72	75.72	191.25
	129.	DAMODAR CEMENT	DCSL	21.99	21.99	37.70
	130.	OPTICAL FIBRE PROJECT	HCL	28.67	28.67	46.88
	131.	CACHAR PAPER PROJECT	HPC	114.00	114.00	385.00
	132.	NEPA MILL EXPN.	NNPM	35.41	35.41	80.37

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Original	Now Anticipated
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
	6					
	133.	MOD. OF TYRE CORPORATION	TCIL	66.71	66.71	
<b>RAILWAYS:</b>						
	134.	ITARSI-AMLA-NGP. PH-II, CR	IR	20.90	32.11	
	135.	ROHTAK-JAKHAL-I CR	IR	14.38	37.40	
	136.	TANDUR-MALKHAID RD., CR	IR	23.00	36.01	
	137.	JAITWARA-MANIKPUR, CR	IR	28.18	28.18	
	138.	CALCUTTA UNDERGROUND	IR	140.30	1323.00	

## DOBLING PROJECTS

## METRO PROJECTS

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Original	Now Anticipated
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
	6					
	139.	CIRCULAR RAILWAY	IR	35.00	35.00	
	140.	MANKHURD-BELAPUR. EXT.	IR	120.00	153.04	
		NEW LINES				
	141.	KORAPUR-RAYAGARA, SER	IR	112.10	322.00	
	142.	KOTA-CHITTORGARH-NEEMACH,	IR	41.09	145.00	
		ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS				
	143.	BHUSAWAL-NAGPUR	IR	93.07	128.85	
	144.	ITARSI-NAGPUR	IR	34.61	99.95	
	145.	JHANSI-HINA-ITARSI	IR	63.25	145.00	

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Original	Now Anticipated
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
	6					
	146.	VIJAYWADA-KZP-BLSH	IR	76.75	148.64	
	147.	TUNDLA-AGRA-BAYANA	IR	22.96	23.02	
		OTHER PROJECTS				
	148.	VIZAG-RAIL FACILITI, SER	IR	31.44	59.89	
	149.	VIZAG, PERPH YEAR VSP, SER	IR	27.18	4.38	
	150.	NEW BRIDGE ON GODAVARI, SCR	IR	26.37	64.11	
	151.	DELHI AREA CHG. TERM, NR	IR	26.64	32.68	
	152.	NEW COACH REPAIR WS, CR	IR	30.20	64.87	
	153.	SPRING MANUF. PLNT.	IR	35.00	35.00	

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Original	Now Anticipated
	1	2	3	4	5	6

**SURFACE  
TRANSPORT:**

154.	CALCUTTA, DRAFT IMPR.	CPT	42.00	45.50
155.	CALCUTTA, CON HANDLING FAC	CPT	10.36	24.37
156.	HALDIA; II OIL JETTY	CPT	35.71	63.74
157.	TUTI: BERTH & ANC. FACILITY	TPT	21.76	50.55
158.	MADRAS: EXTN OF CONT TERM	MPT	54.71	54.71
159.	COCHIN : DREDG TO REPL. LW	COPT	21.29	22.37
160.	NHAVA SHEVA PORT PROJECT	JLPT	581.00	986.08

<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Agency Name</b>	<b>Cost (Rs. Crores)</b>	<b>Original</b>	<b>Now Anticipated</b>
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
	6					
	161.	PROCUREMENT. OF DREG.-I	DCI	28.20	33.22	
	162.	PROCUREMENT. OF DREG. II	DCI	28.20	33.22	
	163.	AHMBD-VADOD. EXP. WAY	GPWD	128.40	137.20	
	164.	CAL.-PALSIT SECTION	WBPN	48.60	58.00	
	165.	STREN NGP-HYD-BAN, NH7	APWD	29.30	29.30	
	166.	VAR RYPASS. 2BR. ON GANGA	UPPWD	41.60	51.00	
	167.	MURTHAL-KARSEC. DEV. NH1	HPWD	42.50	46.00	
	168.	SIRHIND-JUL SEC. DEV. NH1	PPWD	66.00	70.00	
	169.	NHAVA-SHEVA LINK (NH4B)	MPWD	30.66	30.66	

Sector Name	Sr. No.	Project Name	Agency Name	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Original	Now Anticipated
	1					
	2	3	4	5	6	
	170.	II HOOGHLY BRIDGE, CIT	HRBC	57.00	340.00	
	171.	ACQ. OF 3 LR II TANKERS	SCI	111.30	127.04	
	172.	ACQ. OF 4 BULK CARRIER	SCI	89.00	93.14	
	173.	ACQ. OF 3 BULK CARRIER	SCI	54.00	66.22	
	174.	HSL: MODERN. & DEV. PH II	HSL	55.00	81.85	
<b>COMMUNICATION:</b>						
	175.	6GHZM/W LINK DHULIA-AKDLA	DOT	22.77	22.76	
	176.	6GHZM/W CAL-KH. PR.-J. PR.	DOT	20.47	20.47	
	177.	ND-JP-UDD (OFC)	DOT	53.66	53.66	



<i>Sector Name</i>	<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Agency Name</i>	<i>Cost (Rs. Crores)</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Now Anticipated</i>
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
	6					
	178.	ND-AG-KP-VS-PT (OFC)	DOT	65.73	65.73	
	179.	BOMBAY PUNA (OFC)	DOT	33.08	33.08	
	180.	DIGITALTRUNK AUTOEXCHANGE	ITI	15.95	15.95	67.57
	181.	TELE-INSTRUMENTS PROJ.	ITI	18.33	18.33	21.92

**Payment of Provident Fund amount to retired personnel**

3123. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAV-  
INCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the PRIME  
MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the time taken in payment of Provi-  
dent Fund amount to Central Government  
employees after their retirement;

(b) what are the norms set for this;

(c) how much time before the date of  
retirement of an employee, the work in con-  
nection with the payment of provident fund  
amount is initiated by the concerned depart-  
ment;

(d) whether Government have issued  
any guidelines in this connection; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISH-  
WANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b).  
Provident Fund amounts of Central Govern-

ment employees become payable on the  
day following the date of their retirement.  
Such payments are normally made immedi-  
ately after retirement if the employees sub-  
mit their applications for final payment one  
year in advance before the date of their  
retirement as provided in the rules. Interest  
is paid upto the end of the preceding month  
of payment if there is delay in timely payment  
due to administrative reasons. Since a large  
number of employees retire every month all  
over the country and the work relating to  
sanction of General Provident Funds is  
decentralised the information about any delay  
in payment is not centrally available.

(c) The work in connection with pay-  
ment of provident Fund amount is initiated by  
the concerned authority one year before the  
date of superannuation.

(d) and (e). Government has issued  
guidelines for the speedy settlement of Provi-  
dent Funds account of the subscribers on  
12.6.1985 (copy of the instructions are given  
in the statement below)

**STATEMENT**

**No. 13 (3)/84-PU**

**Government of India/Bharat Sarkar  
Ministry of Personnel & Training, Administrative  
Reforms and Public Grievances and Pension  
(Department of Personnel & Training)**

New Delhi, the 12th June, 1985

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject:** Speedy settlement of Provident Fund Account of subscribers on their retirement on superannuation.

The undersigned is directed to say that under the existing rules, the amount standing to the credit of a subscriber to the G becomes payable to him immediately on the day following the date of his retirement. In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 34 of the GPF (Central Services) Rules, 1960, when the amount standing to the credit of the subscriber becomes payable, it is the duty of the Accounts Officer to make payment of the amount on

receipt of a written application in this behalf from the person who claims payment of the amount. Sub-rule (3) of rule 34 *ibid* provides that the subscriber shall make an application one year in advance of the date of superannuation for the payment of the accumulations in his GPF account till that date and the authority authorising the payment is issued by the Accounts Officer at least a month before the date of superannuation of the Government servant but the amount is payable on the date following the date of superannuation. In respect of deposits, including subscriptions and refund of advance made during the last year of service, the authorisation is issued after the date of his retirement on another application from the Government servant.

2. The question of simplifying the procedure for authorising the payment of GPF accumulations of a Government servant retiring on superannuation immediately on the day following the date of his retirement has been engaging the attention of the Government. After careful consideration, the President is now pleased to decide that:—

- (i) the present procedure to ask the Govt. servant to apply one year in advance before the date of his retirement shall continue to be followed;
- (ii) a Govt. servant due to retire on superannuation shall be exempted from making any subscription to the GPF during the last 3 months of his service. The discontinuance of subscription would be compulsory and not optional;
- (iii) for the purposes of rule 33-A of the GPS (Central Services) Rules, 1960 relating to Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, the Government servant would continue to be treated as a subscriber till his retirement even though recovery of subscription has been discontinued for the last 3 months of his service so that in the event of unfortunate death of the subscriber during that period the person entitled to receive the amount standing to the credit of the subscriber could be paid the additional amount as envisaged in rule 33-A *ibid*;
- (iv) The Govt. servant will make another application immediately after the last fund deduction has been made and the exemption from subscription to the Fund has begun to operate, for the payment of subscriptions made by him and the refund of instalments against advances, if any, during the periods not covered by the first application, referred to at (1) above.
- (v) The Accounts Officer on receipt of the application for final payment of GPF account made by the Govt. servant one year in advance of the date on which the, Govt. Servant attains the age of superannuation shall verify the ledger-account upto that period, and after receiving the second application verify the ledger-account for the remaining nine months and authorise the payment at least a month before the date of his superannuation. The amount would, however, be payable on the date following the date of retirement of the Govt. servant; and
- (vi) The format of application (Part I) to be submitted by the subscriber one year in advance of the date of superannuation and application (Part II) to be submitted immediately after the last fund deduction has been made and the exemption from subscribing to the Fund has begun to operate, are appended.

3. The main objective behind revised procedure indicated in the preceding paragraphs is to ensure timely review re-cest and completion of the Provident Fund accounts by the Accounts Officer well before the date of superannuation of the subscriber. Hence, as soon as Part I of the application is received by the Accounts Officer, he must complete action in all respects including tracing and adjustments of missing credits, if any, to ensure that the Provident Fund account is complete and upto date in all respects as the revised procedure indicate in the preceding paragraph will give enough time to the Accounts Officer to verify the ledger-account of the concerned Govt. servant and to authorise the payment of GPF accumulations well in time so that the Govt. servant may receive the entire payment of GPF accumulations on the date following the date of his retirement.

4. The above procedure will come into force with immediate effect. Formal amendment to the GPF (Central Services) Rules, 1960 will be issued in due course.

5. In so far as the persons serving in the Indian Audit and Account Department are concerned, those orders are issued after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(S.R.AHIR)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India

To

All Ministries/Departments  
etc.

### FORM

(Both G.Os & A.G.Os whose P.F. accounts have been departmentalised.)

Form of Application for Final Payment/Transfer to Corporate Bodies/Other Government, of Balances in the ..... Provident Fund Account.

To

The Pay and Accounts Officer/Accountant General

.....  
(Through the Head of Office)

Sir,

I am to retire/have retired/have proceeded on leave preparator to retirement for.....months/have been discharged/dismissed/have permanently been transferred to...../have resigned finally from Government service/have resigned service under.....Government to take up appointment with.....and my resignation has been accepted with effect from.....forenoon/afternoon. I joined service with.....on.....forenoon/afternoon.

2. My Provident Fund Account No. is.....

3. I desire to receive payment through my office. Particulars of my personal marks of identification, left hand thumb and finger impressions (in the case of illiterate subscribers) and specimen signature (in the case of illiterate subscribers) in duplicate, duly attested by a gazetted officer of the Government, are enclosed.

**PART I**

(To be filled in when the application for final payment is submitted upto one year prior to retirement)

4. An Amount of Rs.....stood to the credit in my General Provident Fund Account as indicated in the Accounts statement issued to me for the year.....as appearing in my ledger account being maintained by you. I request that my G.P.F. Account may be reviewed and brought up-to-date.

5. The undermentioned Life Insurance Policies were being financed by me from my Provident Fund Account.

<i>Policy Number</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Sum assured</i>
1. ....	.....	.....
2. ....	.....	.....
3. ....	.....	.....

6. I will make another application immediately after last fund deduction has been made from my salary, in Part II of the Form.

Yours faithfully

Station.....

Signature.....

Date.....

Name.....

Address.....

.....

(FOR USE BY HEADS OF OFFICES)

Forwarded to the Pay and Accounts Officer Accounts General.....for necessary action.

2. The Provident Fund Account No. of Shri/Smt./Kum. (As verified the Statements issued to him/her from year to year) is.....

3. He/She is due to retire from Govt. service on.....

4. Certified that he/she had taken the following advances in respect of which.....instalments of Rs.....are yet to be recovered and credited to the Fund Account. The details of the final withdrawals granted to him/her after the period covered by the aforesaid Accounts Statement are indicated below:—

<i>Temporary advances</i>	<i>Final withdrawals</i>
1. ....	.....
2. ....	.....
3. ....	.....

Signature of the Head of Office

**PART II**

(To be submitted by the subscriber immediately after the last fund deduction has been made from his salary. This Part is also applicable in the case of subscribers who apply for final payment for the first time) after the date of superannuation, discharge, resignation etc.)

In continuation of my earlier application, dated.....for the final payment of Provident Fund balances, I request that entire balance at my credit with interest due under the rules may be paid to me.

Or

I request that the entire amount at my credit with interest due under the rules may be paid to me/transferred to.....

Signature.....

Name.....

Address.....

(FOR USE BY HEADS OF OFFICES)

Forward to the Pay & Accounts Officer/Account General.....for necessary action/  
in continuation of endorsement No.....

2. He/She is due to retire from service on.....has proceed on leave preparatory to retirement for.....months from...../has been discharged/permanently transferred to...../has resigned finally from Government service/has resigned service under.....Government total up appointment with.....and his/her resignation has been accepted with effect from..... forenoon/afternoon. He/She joined service with..... on forenoon/afternoon.

3. The last fund deduction was made from his/her pay in this office Bill No.....dated.....for Rs.....(Rupees.....), cash voucher No.....of.....Treasury, the amount of deduction being Rs.....and recovery on account of refund of advances Rs.....

4. Certified that he/she was neither sanctioned any temporary advance nor any final withdrawal from his/her Provident Fund Account during the 9 months immediately preceding the date on which the last fund deduction has been made from his/her salary or thereafter.

Or.

Certified that the following temporary advances final withdrawals were sanctioned to him/her and drawn from his/her Provident Fund Account during the 9 months immediately preceding the date on which the last fund deduction has been made from his/her salary or thereafter.

	<i>Amount of advance/withdrawal</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Voucher number</i>
1.	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....
3.	.....	.....	.....

5. Certified that no amount was withdrawn/the following amounts were withdrawn from his/her Provident Fund account during the nine months immediately preceding the date on which the last fund deduction was made from his/her salary/proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement or thereafter for payment of Insurance premia purchase.

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Voucher number</i>
1.	.....	.....	.....
2.	.....	.....	.....
3.	.....	.....	.....

6. Certified that he/she has not resigned from Government service with prior permission of the Central Government to take up an appointment in another Department of the Central Government or under a State Government or under a body corporate owned or controlled by the State.

.....  
(Signature of head of Office)

### **Development of Gujarat Coast**

3124. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State is having a long coast along the Arabian sea; and

(b) if so, the amount spent so far on various projects for development on Gujarat coast?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Gujarat State has a coastline of about 1,500 km along the Arabian Sea.

(b) The following important projects have been funded for development of oceanic resources of the Gujarat Coast:



Project	Sponsoring/Implementing Agency	Amount (in lakhs of rupees)
1	2	3
1. Chemical Investigation of Indian Marine Algae with specific reference to Biologically active principles. (For 3 Years from 1988 to 91)	Sponsored by Department of Ocean Development & implemented by the Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar.	5.13
2. Oceanographic studies in the Exclusive Economic Zone of India including that of Gujarat.	Implemented by the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa (for Gujarat Coast)	350.00
3. Monitoring of pollution along the Gujarat Coast.	Sponsored by the Deptt. of Ocean development & implemented by the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa.	10.00
4. Assistance for development	Sponsored by Ministry of	6.90

Project	Sponsoring/Implementing Agency	Amount (in lakhs of rupees)
1	2	3
of national parks during 1987-88 & 1988-89.	Environment & Forests and implemented by the State Government of Gujarat	
5. Kachch Tidal Power Project in the Gulf of Kachch.	Central Electricity Authority.	411.00
6. Survey and exploration within the territorial waters of India along Gujarat Coast between Mangrol and Porbander during 1987-90 using the research vessel SAMUDRA SHAUDHIKAMA.	Implemented by the Geological Survey of India.	88.00
		871.03
		Approx. Rs. 9 crores,

[*Translation*]

**Denudation of forests in north region**

3125. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) Whether Rajasthan, Haryana and Union Territory of Delhi are witnessing large scale denudation:

(b) Whether the above regions are prone to onslaught of desert; and

(c) If so, the steps being 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) No large scale denudation has been reported from Rajasthan, Haryana and Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) Desertification is reported to be on the progress in Haryana and Rajasthan.

(c) Steps taken to check desertification include sand dune fixation, afforestation, pasture development, shelter-belts and water conservation works.

**Recognition of degrees of Shastri and Acharya by public sector undertakings**

2126. MAHANT ABEDYA NATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Shastri' and 'Acharya' degrees in Sanskrit recognised by Government as equivalent to graduation and post-graduation respectively are recognised by Government, where applicable to promotions and increments;

(b) if so, the names of public undertakings which are following this policy; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government do not maintain a list of public undertakings which are following for the purpose of promotion and increments. The Government policy of recognition of Shastri and Acharya degrees in Sanskrit as equivalent to graduation and post-graduation. However, Government has issued a circular regarding equivalence of Sanskrit examinations. This has been sent inter alia, to public undertakings; and will be repeated to enable compliance.

[*English*]

**Board of Administration in Kendriya Bhandar**

3127. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Administration of the Kendriya Bhandar has not been formed for the past over three years;

(b) whether irregularities in the purchase of items aggregating to lakhs of rupees have been brought to the notice of the authorities;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to investigate these irregularities;

(d) whether a number of appointments

have been made in contravention of the provisions of the bye-laws of the Kendriya Bhandar; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The new bye-laws which were notified w.e.f. 10.4.87 did not provide for such a Board.

(b) and (c). Some complaints relating to irregularities in purchase have been brought to the notice of Government. However, the accounts for these years have been audited by the Auditors appointed by Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi. They have not commented anything adverse about the purchases in their report. Further these accounts have been approved by the General Body Meeting held on 9.12.1989.

(d) and (e). All appointments made in the Kendriya Bhandar have been approved by the Board of Directors which has full power in this regard.

#### **Amendments in Bye-laws of Kendriya Bhandar**

3128. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain amendments have been made in the bye-laws of the Kendriya Bhandar at the instance of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the amendments were approved by the Special General Body meeting before their incorporation in bye-laws; and

(d) if so, the date of such meeting and the meeting held was valid as per bye-laws?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Certain amendments in the bye-laws of the Kendriya Bhandar were effected at the instance of the organisation since the earlier bye-laws were not in keeping with the growth and requirements of the Kendriya Bhandar. The basic amendments relate to the composition of the General Body as also the Board of Directors, the abolition of the Board of Administration and enhancement of the powers of the General Manager. The new bye laws were notified by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies Delhi with effect from 10.4.89.

(c) The proposed amendments were discussed in the Special General Body meeting held on 6.2.89. These were, however, not approved by the delegates present.

(d) The Special General Body meeting was held in accordance with the provisions of the bye-law 20(a) of the Bye-laws of the Central Govt. Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited.

#### **Conservation of forests in Kerala**

3129. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government from the Government of Kerala for any financial or other assistance to aid conservation of forest in that State;

(b) if so, the details of aid sought; and

(c) the steps 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) and (b). The State Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal for eco-development works in Periyar Tiger Reserve, requiring Rs. 734.85 Lakhs as 100 percent central assistance.

(c) The central government would release financial assistance to the state subject to the availability of funds and fulfilment of prescribed terms and conditions.

#### **Employment and pension to Sportsmen**

3130. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN  
CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any schemes for employment and/or pension to outstanding sports persons who have represented India in the Olympics;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any facility is made available to the Arjuna Award winners; 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) and (b). Government has a Scheme to encourage sports by providing employment to meritorious sportspersons in various Departments/Offices of the Government of India. Under this Scheme, Meritorious sport-

spersons can be appointed to any Group C/D post upto 5% of vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment, through the UPSC/SSC, in relaxation of the recruitment procedure, if they are eligible and suitable for the post in all respects. meritorious sportspersons are also allowed age-relaxation upto 5 years (10 years for those belonging to SC/ST) for appointment to all Groups of Civil posts/services under the Government of India, filled otherwise than through competitive examinations conducted by UPSC, if they satisfy all other eligibility conditions.

As regards pension, Government have instituted a National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons, under which financial assistance of pension is given to sportspersons injured during training for competitions or during competitions depending upon the nature of injury; and to outstanding sportspersons who have brought glory to the country and are disabled as an after-effect of their strenuous training or otherwise, or to alleviate distress among those who are in indigent circumstances.

(c) and (d). The Ministry of Railways is giving 50% concession to Arjuna Awardees on II Class rail fares since 1.4.1988.

#### **Housing scheme for defence personnel**

3131. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced or propose to introduce any housing scheme for defence personnel and Ex-servicemen; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Government have neither introduced any housing scheme nor

there is any proposal under consideration for the introduction of a housing scheme for serving or retired defence personnel. However, two societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, viz. Army Welfare Housing Organisation and Air Force Naval Housing Board, are functioning on 'NO PROFIT NO LOSS' basis for construction of flats on self-financing basis and their membership is open to both serving and retired defence personnel.

### **Proposal to popularise computers**

3132. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to popularise computers in the country; if so, the steps contemplated in this regard;

(b) whether Government have also any proposal to set up village-based computers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Government is encouraging the introduction of computers in various sectors such as Steel, Oil, Railways, etc. for increasing productively and operational efficiency while fully taking note of aspects relating to employment.

In order to promote computer awareness among school children, the Government has started a project called CLASS (Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools) in the year 1984-85. This is being progressively extended to more schools from year to year.

Government has also taken action for using the capability of computers for input/output processing in various Indian Scripts which is important for wide scale use of computers in the Indian, particularly, rural environment.

Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited (ET&T), a public sector undertaking under the Department of Electronics, has initiated a project to make available personal computers at reasonable prices which are affordable by the public. Under the scheme, the various models of personal computers are available at prices from Rs. 10,950 onwards.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Maintenance and repairing of Sri Jagannath Temple, Puri**

3133. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the proper maintenance and repairing of Sri Jagannath Temple at Puri in Orissa in last three years; and

(b) the central allocation made 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). The following steps have been taken for the proper conservation and maintenance of the Lord Jagannath Temple Complex, Puri.

(i) Removal of accretionary plaster

from the surface of the main temple for exposing the sculptured surface as well as cracks if any.

- (ii) Replacement of corroded iron clamps/dowels with non-corrosive ones.
- (iii) Grouting of cracks/fixtures on the structure by epoxy resin.
- (iv) Chemical treatment and preservation of exposed surface.
- (v) Providing watch and ward and supervisory/technical staff for the proper maintenance of the monument.

During the last three years, the work on Surya Temple, Narasimha Temple and Kurmi Bedi have been carried out while the conservation work on the main Shikhara of Jagannath temple and the subsidiary shrines, Sidha Ganesha Temple and Vimala Temple is in progress.

The expenditure incurred on this temple during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is Rs. 3,46,181/- and Rs. 3,73,352/- respectively. The allocation for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 4,55,000/-.

#### **Agreements with Biochemicals manufacturers**

3134. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the various foreign biochemical manufacturing concerns and the respective items for which agreements had been entered into; and

(b) the particulars of the imports made

from each of these concerns?

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) Government has not entered into any agreement with foreign biochemicals manufacturing concerns. A centralised facility for import and distribution of various kinds of essential fine biochemicals such as molecular biology products, separation products, amino acids and proteins, biological detergents, strains and buffers, enzymes and enzyme substrates, immunochemicals, glycoconjugates and lipids, nucleic acids and nucleosides, diagnostic reagents, tissue culture media and reagents and other general biochemicals required by scientists working in Government funded institutions in the country for conducting research in biotechnology, has been set up at the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) Centre for Biochemicals, Delhi with the financial support of the Department of Biotechnology. The Facility has entered into a formal agreement with M/s Boehringer Mannheim, West Germany, with the approval of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which provides for bulk import and distribution of their chemicals needed by scientists. It has got only working arrangements with other overseas biochemicals manufacturing concerns, namely, M/s Amersham plc, England; M/s New England Biolabs, United States of America; M/s Pharmacia, Sweden; and M/s Sigma Chemical Co., United States of America.

(b) The value of biochemicals imported from each of these overseas concerns during the period April, 1987 to January 31, 1990 is as under:

*Rs. in lakhs*

(i) M/s Amershan plc. England	7.44
(ii) M/s Boehringer Mannheim, West Germany	19.07
(iii) M/s New England Biolabs, United States of America	9.83
(iv) M/s Pharmacia, Sweden	28.35
(v) M/s Sigma Chemical Co., United States of America	58.57

### **Comprehensive Convention for the Preservation and Protection of Antarctic Environment**

3135. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the follow-up action taken or being taken by India and other countries concerned particularly the U.S.S.R. on the proposal made at the 15th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting held in Paris in October, 1989 for a new comprehensive convention for the preservation and protection of the Antarctic environment as a whole instead of the existing minerals convention which goes by the name of Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities (CRAMRA)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): At the XVth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Party Meeting held in Paris from 9 to 20 October 1989, a joint proposal of Australia and France was made for a new comprehensive convention for environmental protection of Antarctica, in place of the convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities (CRAMRA). The proposal was supported in principle by India, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Greece and FRG. Another pro-

posal presented at the same Consultative Party Meeting made by Chile, USA and New Zealand and supported by Argentina, UK, South Africa, USSR and Norway sought elaboration of the liability protocol envisaged under CRAMRA.

It was agreed that Special Consultative Meeting could be held separately in 1990 to explore and discuss these proposals.

### **Tiger Reserve**

3136. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to State:

(a) the number of Tiger Reserves set up in the Country;

(b) the names of the places where those tiger reserves are set up;

(c) the amount of grants sanctioned by the Central Government for those tiger reserves in last three years (year-wise);

(d) whether Government have a proposal to create some new tiger reserves in the current financial year; 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) 18 Tiger Reserves have been set up in the country.

(b) The location of these Tiger Re-

serves is as given in statement. I below

(c) The central assistance provided to the State Governments during the last three years is as given in statement II below.

(d) and (e). No proposal for setting up a Tiger Reserve during the current financial year is pending with the Central Government.

## STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Tiger Reserve	Location	District	(State)	Area (in Sq. Km)
1	.2		3	4	5
1.	Bandipur		Mysore	Karnataka	866
2.	Corbett		Nainital	Uttar Pradesh	521
3.	Kanha		Mandla	Madhya Pradesh	1945
4.	Manas		Kamrup	Assam	2840
5.	Melghat		Amravati	Maharashtra	1618
6.	Palamau		Palamau	Bihar	928
7.	Ranthambhore		Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	825
8.	Simlipal		Mayurbhanj	Orissa	2750

S.No.	Name of the Tiger Reserve	Location	District (State)	Area (in Sq. Km)
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Sunderbans	24 Parganas	West Bengal	2585
10.	Periyar	Idduki	Kerala	777
11.	Sariska	Alwar	Rajasthan	800
12.	Buxa	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	759
13.	Indravati	Bastar	Madhya Pradesh	2799
14.	Nagarjunasagar	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	3568
15.	Namdapha	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1985

S.No.	Name of the Tiger Reserve	Location	District	(State)	Area (in Sq. Km)
1	2		3	4	5
16.	Dudhwa		Kheri	Uttar Pradesh	811
17.	Kalakad-Mundanthurai		Tirunelveli-Kattabomman	Tamil Nadu	800
18.	Valmiki		West Champaran	Bihar	840
Total					28017

**STATEMENT-II***Central Assistance Providing to Different Tiger Reserves During the last three years**(Rs. in Lacs)*

S.No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	Year-wise central assistance				
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	3	5
1.	Corbett	13.150	13.78	22.170		
2.	Palamau	17.513	18.44	28.060		
3.	Simlipal	17.005	25.424	19.685		
4.	Kanha	19.850	25.095	23.125		
5.	Manas	14.829	21.450	59.776		
6.	Sariska	23.330	24.075	27.555		

(Rs. in Lacs)

S.No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	Year-wise central assistance			
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	
7.	Ranthambhore	17.620	20.475	65.010	
8.	Bandipur	14.770	19.000	15.241	
9.	Sunderbans	19.950	25.916	43.420	
10.	Melghat	—	17.165	28.835	
11.	Periyar	19.000	9.021	23.980	
12.	Indravati	11.300	10.644	12.735	
13.	Nagarjunasagar	17.135	17.530	14.600	
14.	Buxa	21.015	11.050	14.340	

(Rs. in Lacs)

S.No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	Year-wise central assistance				
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5		
15.	Namdapha	17.183	16.943	22.155		
16.	Dudhwa	18.749	8.104	18.727		
17.	Kalakad-Mundanthurai	—	96.945	27.010		
18.	Valmiki*	—	—	—		
	Total	262.399	379.060	466.974		

\*Established in January 1990. Financial Assistance will be provided in 1990-91.

**Installation of Effluent Treatment Plants**

3137. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have recently warned industrialists against violation of pollution laws;

(b) whether Government have also served notices to industrial units for the installation of effluent treatment plants; and

(c) if so, the details of those units to whom notices have been served Statewise and further action Government propose to take 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). Yes, Sir.

(c) A list of names of the industrial units to whom notices have been issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, is given in the statement below. Prosecutions have been launched against the units which have not complied with the directions for closure/setting up of Effluent Treatment Plants within the given time frame.

**STATEMENT**

The names of the Industrial units to whom notices have been issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, are as follows:

1. McDowell and Co. Ltd., Patna, Bihar
2. Hindustan Petro-Chemicals, Meethapur, Delhi.
3. Pawan Stone Crushing Co., Rajokari, New Delhi.

4. Krishna Stone Crushing Co., Badarpur, New Delhi.
5. Onkar Stone Crushing Co., Badarpur, New Delhi.
6. Garg Stone Crushing Co., Badarpur, New Delhi.
7. Vishkarma Stone Crushing Co., Badarpur, New Delhi.
8. Yogmaya Stone Crushing Co., Badarpur, New Delhi.
9. New Saraswati Stone Crushing Co., Badarpur, New Delhi.
10. United Stone Crushing Co., Badarpur, New Delhi.
11. Kalkaji Stone Crushing Co. Badarpur, New Delhi.
12. Slaughter House, Idgah Road, Delhi.
13. Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation, (Bhatti Mines), Delhi.
14. Guru Nanak Stone Mills, Delhi.
15. P.S.Sachdeva and Co., Delhi.
16. Vikas Stone Crushing Co., Delhi.
17. Banwari Stone Crushing Co., Delhi.
18. Nangla Stone Crushing Co., Delhi.
19. Indraprastha Thermal Power Station, New Delhi.
20. Badarpur Thermal Power Station, Delhi.
21. Sri Ram Food and Fertilisers, New Delhi.



22. Kundan Lal Ahuja Stone Crushing Co., New Delhi.
23. Hindustan Insecticides, New Delhi.
24. Supreme Chemicals, Nandesari, Gujarat.
25. Hindustan Chemicals, Nandesari, Gujarat.
26. Jineshwar Chemicals, Nandesari, Gujarat.
27. Sumish Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Nandesari, Gujarat.
28. West India Chlorinators, Nandesari, Gujarat.
29. Hynoup Food and Oil Industry, Gujarat.
30. Toulechem Industry, Nandesari, Gujarat.
31. Associated Chemicals, Nandesari, Gujarat.
32. Pharmasynth Chemicals, Odhav, Gujarat.
33. Jolly Industries, Gujarat.
34. Kumar Processors, Jetpur, Gujarat.
35. Ruchi Ydyog, Jetpur, Gujarat.
36. Jay Gayatri Prints, Jetpur, Gujarat.
37. Surya Prakash D and P Works, Jetpur, Gujarat.
38. Jagdish Kala Printer, Jetpur, Gujarat.
39. Bhawani Processors, Jetpur, Gujarat.
40. Kailash processors, Jetpur, Gujarat.
41. Gopal Prints, Jetpur, Gujarat.
42. Kamla Trading Co., Jetpur, Gujarat.
43. Jay Hari Koopa Processors, Jetpur, Gujarat.
44. Anuroop Textile Dyeing and Printing Works, Jetpur, Gujarat.
45. Gujarat Dye Stuff Industries, Nandesari, Gujarat.
46. CMC (India) Ltd., Gujarat.
47. Shatkari Sahakari Karkhana Ltd., Sangli, Maharashtra.
48. National Posticides, Sangrur, Punjab.
49. Raj Kumari Bohra and Co., Pali, Rajasthan.
50. Jain Printing Works, Pali, Rajasthan.
51. M.G. Textiles, Pali, Rajasthan.
52. Kanwar Textiles, Pali, Rajasthan.
53. Gandhi Textiles, Pali, Rajasthan.
54. Sati Dyeing and Printing Works, Pali, Rajasthan.
55. Gopal Textiles, Pali, Rajasthan.
56. Anand Kumar Praful Chand, Pali, Rajasthan.
57. Deepak Textiles, Pali, Rajasthan.
58. Panki Thermal Power House, Panki, Kanpur (U.P.).

59. Basant Paper Mills, Kanpur (U.P.).
60. Atherton Cloth Mills, Kanpur (U.P.).
61. Laxmi Rattan Cloth Mill, Kanpur (U.P.).
62. Swedeshi Cotton Mill, Kanpur (U.P.).
63. Elgin Mill (I), Kanpur (U.P.).
64. Elgin Mill (II), Kanpur (U.P.).
65. Cawnpore Woollen Mills, Kanpur (U.P.).
66. Cawnpore Textile Mills, Kanpur (U.P.).
67. Government OPIUM and Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur.
68. Hindustan Vegetable Oils, Kanpur (U.P.).
69. Small Arms Factory, Kanpur (U.P.).
70. Ordnance Factory, Kanpur (U.P.).
71. Nandganj Sihori Sugar Mills, Ghazipur, (U.P.).
72. P.V.K. Distillery, Ghazipur (U.P.).
73. Karam Chand Thappar Distillery, Unnao (U.P.).
74. Vam Organics, Muradabad (U.P.).
75. Sahibabad Chemicals and Fertilizers Factory, Sahibabad. (U.P.).
76. Cosmos Tanneries (P) Ltd., Unnao (U.P.).
77. Unnao Tanneries (P) Ltd., Unnao (U.P.).
78. Kunta Tanneries (P) Ltd., Unnao (U.P.).
79. Sami Exports (P) Ltd., Unnao (U.P.).
80. Common Facility Centre, Unnao (U.P.).
81. Sterling Hides and Shoes Industries Pvt. Ltd., Unnao (U.P.).
82. Sultan Leather Finiseries (Unit I and II), Unnao (U.P.).
83. Supreme Paper Mill, Nadia (W.B.).
84. Papyrus Paper Ltd, Nadia (W.B.).
85. Kesoram Rayons, Hooghly (W.B.).
86. Bengal Distillery, Hooghly (W.B.).
87. India Paper and Pulp, 24 Parganas (W.B.).
88. Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, Calcutta (W.B.).
89. Ichapore Metal and Steel Factory, Calcutta (W.B.).
90. Eastern Distillery, Calcutta, (W.B.).
91. Vegetable Products Ltd., Belghoria. (W.B.).
92. Super Tannery (II), Jajmau, Kanpur, (U.P.).
93. Sultan Tanning Industry, Jajmau, Kanpur, (U.P.).
94. Allied Tannery, Jajmau, Kanpur, (U.P.).
95. New Light Tannery, Jajmau, Kanpur, (U.P.).

96. Upper India Tannery, Jajmau, Kanpur, (U.P.).
97. Asia Tannery, Jajmau, Kanpur, (U.P.).
98. Indian National Tannery, Jajmau, Kanpur, (U.P.).
99. United Tanner, Jajmau, Kanpur, (U.P.).
100. Model Tannery, Jajmau, Kanpur, (U.P.).
101. Universal Leather Finishers, Jajmau, Kanpur. (U.P.).
102. Northern Tannery, Jajmau, Kanpur, (U.P.).
103. Mirza Tannery, Magarwara, District Unnao, (U.P.).
104. Zam Zam Tannery, Unnao, (U.P.).
105. Cawnpore Sugar Works, Padrauna, District Dionia (U.P.).
106. Renusagar Power Co. Ltd., Renusagar, Mirzapur, (U.P.).

#### **Expansion of Hospitals Set up by HAL**

3138. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for expansion of the hospitals set up by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Joint Venture for Production of Aerospace Products**

3139. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint venture for manufacture of high-technology aerospace products including engine for light combat aircraft is proposed to be set up in Kerala;

(b) whether sanction/licence for the same has since been granted;

(c) the names of the Public Sector Undertaking that have signed the Memorandum of Understanding in this regard;

(d) the total estimated cost and details of products of the proposed units;

(e) the location where the unit is proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir. Defence Ministry is not involved in any joint venture in the manufacture of high-tech aerospace products.

(b) M/s Kerala Hightech Industries (KELTEC) has been formed as a State-Sector hitech engineering unit.

(c) Till date DRDO and ISRO have signed memorandum of understanding with KELTEC agreeing in principle to entrust hi-tech fabrication work under separate contract.

(d) The estimated project cost is about 38 crores.

(e) The unit is proposed to be set up in Trivandrum, Kerala.

[*Translation*]**Pollution Caused by Smoke of Cement Factory**

3140. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cultivable land are becoming unproductive due to the Pollution caused by the Smoke of cement factory in Nayagaon in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the measures adopted to contain this smoke are ineffective and the smoke preventive machinery is lying idle for a long time; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Inadequate systems and improper functioning of pollution control devices at the cement factory in Nayagaon in Madhya Pradesh is the cause of excessive emissions from the unit thereby adversely affecting the growth of plants around the unit.

(c) The Madhya Pradesh Pradushan Niwaran Mandal has withdrawn the consent to the industry and a case has been launched against the unit under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The cement factory has been directed to instal additional pollution control equipment in a time frame so as to meet the prescribed standards.

**Unit of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. in Bihar**

3141. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Unit of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited in Bihar in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]**CBI Investigation Against Central Government Officers**

3142. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has instituted investigation against a large number of Central Government officers and officers of the Public Sector Undertakings for their alleged involvement in corruption as reported in the Hindustan Times of 7 February, 1990;

(b) if so, the details of the Central Government officers against whom the CBI has instituted investigations;

(c) whether Government propose to

take nay action against the officers involved;  
and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISH-  
WANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A  
report has also appeared in the Hindustan

Times of 7th March 1990 to that effect.

(b) Department-wise details of Central  
Government officer against whom the CBI  
have instituted investigations are given in  
the statement below.

(c) and (d). Law will take its own course.

### STATEMENT

*Department-wise details of Central Government Officers against whom the CBI have  
instituted investigation*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Ministry/Department</i>	<i>Number of officers</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation	1
2.	Ministry of Home Affairs	2
3.	Ministry of Commerce	1
4.	Department of Science and Technology	2
5.	Department of Railways	3
6.	Department of Revenue (Income Tax)	3
7.	Department of Telecommunications	2
8.	Archaeological Survey of India	1

#### **Reservation for Neo-Buddhist in Government Service**

3143. SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKTA:  
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether Government have decided

to provide reservation to Neo-Buddhists in  
the matter of educational concessions and  
Government service as are available to SCs/  
STs:

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the above decision met with  
criticism from some quarters; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Bill has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 12.03.90 which seek to remove the present bar on the Scheduled Caste converts to Buddhism from being deemed to be members of a Scheduled Caste.

(c) and (d). Government have no information about the criticism of the above decision.

### **Missing Art objects from National Museum, Delhi**

3144. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of art objects found missing/stolen from the National Museum, Delhi during 1987, 1988 and 1989;

(b) the nature and estimated value of those art objects.

(c) the number of art objects which have since been recovered;

(d) whether Government have examined the entire safety system of the precious art objects kept in the Museum to plug the loopholes; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any accountability for the stolen/missing art objects or damage caused due to negligence in their handling/preservation; 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 objects have been reported stolen/missing during the period. However, comprehensive stock verification is in progress.

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

(d) Yes Sir, round the clock vigil by Armed Security guards is maintained. All modern security arrangements like Burglar alarms system Close Circuit T.V. system, Halon Gas fire fighting system etc., have been installed.

(e) Officers incharge/persons in whose custody the art objects are kept, are accountable in this regard.

### **Strike by JNU Students**

3145. SHRI R.N.RAKESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the "Indian Express" dated 2nd March, 1990 under the heading "JNU Students hunger strike continues";

(b) if so, the main grievances of the students; and

(c) the steps being contemplated by 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main demands of the JNU Students Union were:

- Restoration of old admission policy, including provisional admission.
- Students representation of Academic and Executive Councils, Finance Committee and Hostel Administration.

- Revocation of hostel rules prohibiting entry of male students to girls' hostels and vice-versa.
- Increase in hotel accommodation and reduction in mess bill.

The strike was called off by the students on 14th March, 1990 after the Academic Council of the University had considered their major demands and resolved to take appropriate action on them.

### **Programme for Development of Women and Children**

3146. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
SHRIBHAGEY GOBARDHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand programmes relating to the development of women and children particularly for children upto the age of three year with the help of UNICEF;

(b) if so, the details of such proposed programmes;

(c) the manner in which these programmes would be implemented throughout the country; and

(d) how many women and children will be benefited during 1990-91 under the programme and nature of help and assistance to be provided under the 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) UNICEF support is received as a supplement effort to on-going Government programmes to fill in the gaps. 1990 is a bridging year between the last Master Plan of Operation (MPO) which concluded on 31 December 1989 and the next MPO which will be operational from 1991 to 1995.

(b) and (c): The programmes are yet to be finalized and the approach and strategies would be worked out in consultation with UNICEF.

(d) During 1990, an amount of US\$32 million has been allocated by UNICEF after adjustment of funds from the last MPO. The assistance is measured in financial terms without relating it to the number of beneficiaries.

### **Per Capita Plan Assistance to States**

3147. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita plan assistance to each State/Union Territory in the Seventh Five Year Plan and how did it compare with the per capita plan assistance in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the per capita plan assistance of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Per capita plan assistance allocated to each State and each Union Territory in the Sixth and Sev-

enth Five Year Plans is given in the statements I and II attached respectively.

(b) The Plan outlay which was Rs. 80

crores in 1989-90 has been raised to Rs. 97 crores for 1990-91 in the context of VIII Plan i.e. 21.25% higher than the previous year. The entire Plan of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is funded by Central assistance.



## STATEMENT-I

*Per Capita Plan Assistance to States during Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans (Actual)*  
(Rupees)

States	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	Seventh Plan** (1985-90)
1	2	3

## Special Category States

1.	Assam	849	1759
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	U.T.	10,558
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1332	2884
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	2291	4651
5.	Manipur	2671	5642
6.	Meghalaya	2456	5232

(Rupees)

Seventh Plan\*\*

(1985-90)

Sixth Plan

(1980-85)

3

2

1

7.	Mizoram	U.T.	11,458
8.	Nagaland	5643	13,700
9.	Sikkim	6506	13,712
10.	Tripura	1716	4205

## Non-Special Category States

1.	Andhra Pradesh	232	427
2.	Bihar	255	480
3.	Gujarat	242	462
4.	Goa	U.T.	3959

(Rupees)

Seventh Plan\*\*

Sixth Plan

(1985-90)

(1980-85)

3

2

1

461

290

5. Haryana

361

193

6. Karnataka

604

226

7. Kerala

460

260

8. Madhya Pradesh

359

212

9. Maharashtra

614

345

10. Orissa

1388

249

11. Punjab

538

281

12. Rajasthan

418

184

13. Tamil Nadu

(Rupees)	Seventh Plan**	Sixth Plan	States
	(1985-90)	(1980-85)	
	3	2	1
14.	458	250	Uttar Pradesh
15.	293	172	West Bengal

\*Based on 1971 Population

\*\*Includes allocations for 1989-90

## STATEMENT-II

## Per Capita\* Plan Assistance to Union Territories during Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans (Actual)

		(Rupees)	
Union Territory	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	
	1	2	3
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9294		18,587
2. Arunachal Pradesh	4770		State
3. Chandigarh	4354		6452
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2697		5797
5. Delhi	2543		6884
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	2273		2063**

		(Rupees)	
Union Territory	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	
1	2	3	
7. Lakshadweep	9117	17,918	
8. Mizoram	4663	State	
9. Pondicherry	2078	4961	

\*Based on 1971 Population

\*\*Includes Goa in 1985-86 and 1986-87 which became State from 1987-88.

£ Includes allocations for 1989-90.

**Women Colleges in Rural Areas**

3148. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women's colleges so far established in rural areas in the country;

(b) the facilities being given to women's colleges in rural areas; and

(c) Plan of Government to open new women's colleges in rural 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) According to the latest information available with University Grant Commission, there were 741 women's colleges in the country in 1985-86, of which 99 were located in rural areas. Information for subsequent years will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(b) UGC gives financial assistance to colleges for buildings, equipment, books and journals and faculty improvement programmes. UGC has relaxed the minimum eligibility condition in respect of student enrolment from 250 to 150 and in respect of permanent teachers from 10 to 8 for such

assistance for all women's colleges.

(c) Colleges in rural areas are, generally established by private managements, universities or State Governments and it is for these agencies to determine where new colleges are to be established.

**Supply of Paper to State Governments**

3149. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether white printing paper at concessional rates is issued to State Government/Union Territories as a matter of policy; and

(b) if so, quota of the paper released to States/Union Territories during the last three years, year-wise?

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 quantity of concessional white printing paper allotted and supplied to the States/Union Territories during the last three years is as under:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity Allotted</i>	<i>Quantity Supplied</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	1987-88	80,000 MTs.	79,990 MTs.
2.	1988-89	80,000 MTs.	55,501 MTs.
3.	1989-90	80,000 MTs.	40,447 MTs.

**Central Assistance to Cochin University for Science Congress**

3150. PROF. K.V.THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to Cochin University for the conduct of 1990 Science Congress; and

(b) whether the detailed account has been submitted ?

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) Cochin University, now renamed as Cochin University for Science and Technology, was provided a grant of Rs. 7.5 lakhs by the Department of Science and Technology and a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs by the University Grants Commission for the Seventy Seventh Session of the Indian Science Congress held in February, 1990.

(b) No, Sir.

**Declaration of Sri Narayana Jayanthi as a Public Holiday**

3151. PROF. K.V.THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have requested that Sri Narayana Jayanthi be declared as a holiday for Central Government employees in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). In 1984 the Kerala Government made a request in this regard but it was not found

possible to accept the proposal.

**Central Assistance to Cochin University**

3152. PROF. K.V.THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the amount of the Central assistance given to Cochin University for research and other 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): The University Grants Commission provided assistance of Rs. 64.88 lakhs from 1986-87 to 1988-89 for research and other projects to Cochin University, now renamed Cochin University of Science and Technology.

**Pollution of Environment and Sub-Soil Water in Yamuna Vihar**

3153. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been recently received by the Central Pollution Control Board and the Ministry of Environment and Forests regarding pollution of environment and sub-soil water in Yamuna Vihar area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the persons responsible for construction of drains and sewers in violation of laws?

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 complain has been filed by the Yamuna Vihar Residents' Welfare Association before the National Consumers' Disputes Redressal Commission regarding the pollution and contamination of sub-soil water in Yamuna Vihar area because of faulty construction of storm water drain and sewage system by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Development Authority. The case is pending before the Commission.

(c) A case has been filed in the Supreme Court on the matter. Orders given by the Court will be implemented by the concerned agencies.

#### **Recommendations of the Symposium of Environmental Pollution**

3154. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report and recommendations of the Symposium held on 8 July, 1989 at Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi on Environmental-Water Pollution and Impending Epidemic in Delhi organised by the Centre for total integration of Engineering Contracts Construction Technologies and Services for Development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether same matter as discussed and recommended at the said symposium have also been gone into in an official report under consideration of Government; and

(d) if so, which of the recommendations are being considered for action by Government?

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 recommendations mainly pertain to providing outfall structures to drains and connecting internal sewer lines to trunk sewers of certain colonies of East Delhi to prevent stagnation of water.

(c) and (d). Certain schemes have been taken up by the Delhi Administration, namely,

- (i) schemes for laying of sewers, their repair and maintenance;
- (ii) schemes for construction of sewage pumping stations for pumping sewage into treatment plants.

#### **Development of Indigenous Infra-Red/ Detectors**

3155. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the field of development of infra-red detectors; and

(b) the work done in this regard in the Solid State Physics Laboratory and the National Aeronautical Laboratory?

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

(b) Solid State Physics Laboratory had developed Lead Sulphide Infra-red Detectors and more recently the versatile Mercury Cadmium Telluride infra-red Detectors. Work is also in progress for development of multi-elements arrays of these thermal imagers for various applications. National Aeronautical Laboratory is also working on development of MCT materials for use as sensing elements in Infrared Detectors.

**Demand and Consumption of Silicon**

3156. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) India's total annual requirement of Silicon:

(b) the quantum of Silicon imported annually;

(c) the estimated consumption of Silicon by the end of this century; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to become self-reliant 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) India's total annual requirement of Silicon, both for Solar Photovoltaics and electronics applications, is estimated to be around 55 tonnes in 1988-89 and 65 Tonnes in 1989-90 in terms of equivalent Polysilicon. The Silicon is consumed in the form of as cut wafers for Solar Photovoltaics and processed wafers, diffused wafers and chips for electronics.

(b) The annual import of Silicon has been estimated to be around 50 Tonnes in 1988-89 and around 55 Tonnes in 1989-90 in terms of equivalent Polysilicon.

(c) Based on the present plans for electronics industry the consumption of Silicon by the end of century is estimated to be in the range of 150-200 Tonnes/year in terms of equivalent polysilicon. Additionally there would be requirement for Solar-Photovoltaics (SPV) applications in which the consumption of polysilicon depends on the growth of demand as well as the technology which would be employed.

(d) Encouragement would be given to the industry to build up adequate capacity to meet the needs. In addition, adequate support would be provided for indigenous development at R & D institutions and production agencies.

**Alleged Misbehavior of Indian Officials at Auckland Commonwealth Games**

3157. PROF. RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK:

SHRI ANIL BASU:

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report alleging unbecoming behaviour on the part of some of the high ranking Indian officials at the Auckland Commonwealth Games on the eve of Republic Day as reported in the Statesman of 27 February, 1990;

(b) if so, the full details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the erring officials?

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) Government have received a copy of the Report of the Manager of the Indian Badminton Team which participated in the XIV Commonwealth Games at Auckland early this year, a reference to which has been made in the Statesmen of February 27, 1990.

(b) It was alleged that Women Badminton players were deputed to serve liquor and wash up liquor glasses at the Reception organised on January 26, 1990 by the Indian Contingent.

(c) The Indian Olympic Association who were requested to comment on the allegations have forwarded the Report of the Chef-de-Mission to the effect that no hard liquor was served but only wine and beer with light alcoholic content. It has also been stated that the lady members of the Contingent were not asked to serve drinks. The matter is being examined.

### **Mushroom Growth of Private Colleges**

3158. SHRI SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the measures contemplated by the Union Government to check the growth of substandard degree colleges floated by private management; and

(b) the number of such colleges in the country, Statewise, where teachers do not get the University Grants Commission pay scales or do not enjoy any service security?

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 agencies involved in the establishment of new colleges are State Government, universities and in some cases private managements. A college can be established only after the university concerned agrees to grant affiliation to it. It is, therefore, only the university and the State Government concerned which can ensure that no college is opened without having the basic minimum infrastruc-

ture. The University Grants Commission, however, has issued guidelines to the State Government/universities indicating the terms and conditions which should be fulfilled before granting affiliation to a college.

(b) Almost all States have now accepted the revised scales. "Adoption by a State/Union Territory of the UGC revised pay scales implies its implementation in all colleges in that State/Union Territory; towards this financial assistance is provided by the State/Union Territory. In two States viz Bihar and Sikkim, adoption of UGC scales is under consideration of the concerned State Government, Government or UGC do not have any other information regarding colleges where UGC scales have not been granted, or the colleges in which teachers do not enjoy service security.

### **Deemed to be Universities**

3159. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Deemed to be Universities in the country;

(b) State-wise names of these Universities; and

(c) the amount of financial grants and assistance given to each of these Deemed to be Universities during the Seventh Plan 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) There are 28 Institution deemed to be Universities in the country at present.

(b) and (c). The deemed to be Universities receive grants from several sources. On the basis of information received from the University Grants Commission, Department of Agricultural Research and Education,

Department of Culture and some of the Institutions themselves, a statement giving details of grants given to these institutions during the Seventh Plan is attached.

**STATEMENT**

*State-wise Location of Deemed to be universities and Details of Financial Assistance to them During VII Plan*

Rs. in Lakhs

**ANDHRA PRADESH**

- |    |  |             |
|----|--|-------------|
| 1. | Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.   | Rs. 1193.14 |
| 2. | Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthinilayam. | Rs. 254.32  |
| 3. | Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati                        | Rs. 6.00    |

**BIHAR**

- |    |  |             |
|----|--|-------------|
| 4. | Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra (Ranchi). | Rs. 435.72  |
| 5. | Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad                | Rs. 2008.54 |

**GUJARAT**

- |    |                                |            |
|----|--------------------------------|------------|
| 6. | Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad. | Rs. 710.36 |
|----|--------------------------------|------------|

Rs. in Lakhs

**HARYANA**

7. National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.

Rs. 3755.00

**KARNATAKA**

8. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Rs. 9601.40

**MAHARASHTRA**

9. International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay.

Rs. 379.00

10. Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Versova, Bombay.

Rs. 980.48

11. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Deonar, Bombay.

Rs. 686.95

12. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune

Rs. 25.80

13. Deccan College of Post-graduate and Research Institute, Pune.

Nil

(declared as a  
deem to be  
University  
in March 1990.)

Rs. in Lakhs

**PUNJAB**

14. Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala

Rs. 358.81

**RAJASTHAN**

15. Banasthali Vidyapeeth P.O. Banasthali-304 022.

Rs. 86.63

16. Birla Institute of Technology & Sciences, Pilani.

Rs. 311.47

17. Rajasthan Vidyapeeth Udaipur.

Rs. 33.66

**TAMIL NADU**

18. Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram, Dt. Anna, Tamil Nadu.

Rs. 657.62

19. Sri Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education.  
for Women, Coimbatore

Rs. 119.32

**UTTAR PRADESH**

20. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Post Graduate, Teaching & Research)  
Sarnath, Varanasi.

Rs. 207.90

21. Dayalbagh Educational Institute Dayalbagh, Agra.

Rs. 381.09

Rs. in Lakhs

22.	Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalya Hardwar.	Rs. 419.97
23.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.	Rs. 5679.57
<i>UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI</i>		
24.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	Rs. 9530.88
25.	Jamia Hamdard, Hamdard Nagar, New Delhi.	Rs. 94.75
26.	National Museum Institute of the History of Art, Conservation and Muscology, New Delhi.	Rs. 9.90
27.	School of Planning & Architecture, No. 4, Block B, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.	Rs. 1300.81
28.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.	Rs. 7.31
29.	Jamia Millia , Islamia, New Delhi.**	Rs. 1566.25

\*\* (Deemed University upto 25th December 1988)

Now a Central University.



### **Projects under National Natural Resources Management System**

3160. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government have designed some projects under National Natural Resources Management system;

(b) if so, the projects designed by the Government of Orissa and the financial assistance sought for these projects; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Union Government for those projects so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. About 20 States have set up Remote Sensing Service Centres and have undertaken projects under the National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS).

(b) Government of Orissa has set up a State Remote Sensing Application Centre (ORSAC) in May, 1984 with a view to utilising the benefits of remote sensing technology towards monitoring and management of natural resources. The centre is carrying out large number of application projects in the areas of soil, geology, environment, urban landuse, floods, watersheds, forest mapping, ocean resources mapping and ground water potential zone mapping. The Centre is presently participating in the National projects namely, National Landuse Mapping and Drought Monitoring Projects, Soil Mapping Project, Crop acreage estimation and Production Forecasting, National Resources Data Management System, Drinking Water Technology Mission, IRS-UP projects on crop and water quality monitoring etc.

ORSAC has requested Department of Space for financial support for procurement of some machinery/equipment.

(c) The Department of Space has provided Rs. 20.00 lakhs as financial support to ORSAC towards procurement of a computer-based image processing system.

### **Air Pollution Control Measures in Cement Plant**

3161. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement plant set up at Rajgangpur in Orissa has not taken any air pollution control measures;

(b) whether air pollution in that area has been rising steadily;

(c) whether increasing air pollution has been posing a serious health hazard; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

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. M/s. Orissa Cement at Rajgangpur in Orissa has taken all the necessary air pollution control measures to control air pollution and are meeting the emission standard.

(b) No, Sir. The air pollution in that area has decreased considerably after the cement plant has installed the appropriate pollution control devices.

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

### **Introduction of New Course for Kendriya Vidyalayas by CBSE**

3162. SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported introduction of a completely new course by CBSE for 'Kendriya Vidyalayas' XII class students only, which discriminates with other students in Convents and Public Schools and put them at a disadvantageous position, particularly in science subjects and mathematics.

(b) if so, the steps being taken to look into their grievances; and

(c) whether proper trained teachers are available to impart these new courses in Kendriya Vidyalayas?

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 new syllabi for Mathematics and the Sciences prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training in accordance with the new National Curricular Framework, have been introduced in the Kendriya Vidyalayas one year in advance of the other schools. However, adequate steps have been taken to ensure that the student of Kendriya Vidyalayas appearing in the All India Senior Secondary Certificate Examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) which commenced on the 15th March 1990 will not be in any disadvantageous position.

(b) In accordance with the decision to introduce the new syllabi for Mathematics and the Sciences in the Kendriya Vidyalayas

one year in advance to the other schools, new textbooks on these subjects have also been introduced in Kendriya Vidyalayas one year in advance. Special arrangements were made by the Kendriya Vidyalayas for extra coaching in the Sciences and Mathematics. The CBSE brought out sample question papers and circulated them to all Kendriya Vidyalayas to give them an idea of the standards expected under the new syllabi of Sciences and Mathematics.

(c) Yes, Sir.

### **Retirement Age of other Ranks**

3163. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether the retirement age of other ranks is going to be extended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): No such proposal is under consideration.

### **Reservation Quota for Ex-Servicemen**

3164. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps being taken to see that the reservation quota in jobs for exservicemen is fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): In order to achieve fuller utilisation vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen, the Central Government have issued orders providing for pooling of vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen; arranging special recruitment drives; advance intimation of vacancies to the Director General Resettlement; giving 30 clear days notice to Director General Resettlement before de-reserving of vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen in a year and carrying forward of unutilised vacancies for one year.

So far as the State Governments and the Union Territories are concerned, they have been requested to establish a review and monitoring system at high level to keep a close watch over the placement position of ex-servicemen against different jobs under them.

In order to further improve the utilisation of vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen, review meetings have been started with some of the major employing Ministries/Departments/Organisations at the Centre. Simultaneously, discussions are also being held with some Rajya Sainik Boards, Zila Sainik boards and District Employment Exchange authorities to assess the effectiveness of the existing machinery for sponsorship and placement of ex-servicemen against reserved vacancies.

#### **Evaluation of Farming out Work in Defence Establishments to Private Contractors**

3165. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Since when the practice of farming out the work in defence establishments is being done;

(b) whether any evaluation about its impact on various aspects including the security quality standard, etc has been made;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether this practice is proposed to be discontinued; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). The practice of farming out work relating to production of

Defence equipments either to Defence production units or Civil Sector, keeping in view the security requirements, quality standards etc. has been in vogue all along.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The policy of the Government is to make optimal use of national infrastructure both in Defence and Civil Sector for production of Defence equipments, within the ambit of Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956.

#### **Setting up of Kendriya Vidyalaya in Kanpur**

3166. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Kanpur for children of Railway employees;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, 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 (M.G.K.MENON): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has not received any proposal from Railway Board for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Kanpur.

#### **Hike in Prices of Paper**

3167. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased state:

(a) whether the prices of paper needed for publishing books have increased

enormously in recent years;

(b) whether such price rise has adversely affected the book publishing industry in India and this fact was adequately brought out at the International Book Fair held in Delhi recently; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to encourage book publishing industry in 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 (M.G.K.MENON): (a) and (b). The price of paper has increased by about 40% in the average over the last one and a half years on account of substantial increase in the prices of various inputs that go into production.

Increase in the price of paper is a factor which has adversely affected the publishing industry; and this was brought out in discussions at the various seminars organised during the Ninth World Book Fair, 13-18, February, 1990 held at New Delhi, as was also seen in the prices of books on display.

(c) Subject to ceilings, white printing paper is supplied at subsidised rates for the Education sector for production of School Text Books. The following schemes/activities are also being undertaken by the National Book Trust, India to encourage Book Publishing Industry:

- (i) scheme for the subsidised publication of books;
- (ii) an exploratory scheme to encourage private publishers and voluntary agencies to produce reading material for the continuing educa-

tion of neo-literates and school drop-outs;

- (iii) an exploratory scheme to encourage private publishers and voluntary agencies to produce books for children;
- (iv) scheme to set up a National Centre for Children's literature;
- (v) organisation of Book fairs, book festivals and National Book Week;
- (vi) participation in international book fairs to promote export of Indian publications;
- (vii) scheme for financial assistance to registered voluntary organisations for holding book exhibitions/book festivals/book fairs to augment book promotional activities; and
- (viii) Readers' Club movement.

#### **Publication of Books in Indian Languages**

3168. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the recently held Book Fair in Delhi, it was noticed that publications of books in Indian languages was very less; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to encourage the publication of more books in Indian languages?

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 (M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. It is true that the number of books in

Indian languages displayed at the 9th New Delhi World Book Fair was less in comparison to the English books exhibited.

(b) Government does encourage the publication of books in Indian languages. Under the scheme of financial assistance for publication in Indian languages, assistance to the extent of 80% of the approved expenditure is made available to voluntary organisations and to individuals for meeting expenditure on publication of books in Indian languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of Indians and their derivatives. Financial assistances is also provided by way of purchase of these books from organisations and individuals under the above scheme. Besides, publishing books in 12 Indian languages, the National Book Trust provides assistance to publishers for publishing books for children and adults including neo-literates.

[*Translation*]

#### **Offering Wasteland to Landless**

3169. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch a scheme to generate more employment opportunities by offering waste and fallow land to landless persons for growing grass and to plant trees for fruits and fuel;

(b) if so, when; 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). The Central Government has circulated model guidelines to the States on a scheme titled the "Tree Patta

Scheme". It gives usufructuary rights to the local landless poor in trees planted and grown on unculturable wasteland. The main emphasis is on growing fuel wood and fruit bearing trees and fodder. The Tree Patta Scheme has the potential of enlisting participation of the landless poor in tree planting, and funding is permissible under the Rural Employment Programme.

[*English*]

#### **Setting up of Vishwa Hindi Vidyapeeth**

3170. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to establish a Vishwa Hindi Vidya Peeth for the benefit of foreigners interested in Hindi;

(b) whether a sub-committee of the Karya Karini Up-Samiti of Hindi Shiksha Samiti has urged the Government to go ahead with the establishment of the Peeth; and

(c) the follow-up action 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) to (c). On the basis of a decision taken in the Meeting of Karya Karini Upa-Samiti of Hindi Shiksha Samiti held on 15.9.1983, a sub-committee was constituted to examine the proposal for the establishment of a Vishwa Hindi Vidyapeeth. The objective of the Vidyapeeth as proposed was to disseminate and advance knowledge and understanding of Hindi as an international language.

The views of the University Grants

Commission were invited on the proposal. The Chairman as well as the Commission have not favoured the proposal.

The matter has been further examined, keeping in view, inter alia, the overall resource constraints and with particular reference to the concept of zero base budgeting. After review, it has been decided that the proposal may not be taken up for implementation for the present.

### **Regional Science reference Centres**

3171. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Science and Technology has projected a new scheme for creation a series of Regional Science Reference Centres during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and locations of the proposed Regional Science Reference Centres?

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 scheme has, however, not been approved for inclusion in the 1990-91 annual plan.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Computer Technology for Indian Language**

3172. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme is being envisaged for the development of computer technology for Indian language specially Sanskrit;

(b) whether some specific projects in this regard are being launched; if so, the details of each such project;

(c) the targets for Sanskrit-oriented projects to be achieved during the implementation of the programme; and

(d) the details of the Universities/Institutes to which these projects are being earmarked?

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 Department of Electronics has drawn up a programme, namely, Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) for implementation during the Eighth Plan. This programme covers Sanskrit also.

(b) to (d). A Sanskrit-oriented project, entitled "Computer Assisted Sanskrit Teaching, Learning Environment" was launched by the Department of Electronics as a joint project at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNC), New Delhi in June, 1988 and Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi in November, 1989.

A project on investigating the use of Sanskrit language for natural language processing was initiated at the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune in March, 1989.

During the implementation of the TDIL programme, project proposals will be called for. Those projects will cover areas such as language learning system, computer based



grammar and dictionary knowledge representation schemes and natural language understanding system. These will be applicable to all Indian languages including Sanskrit. All projects taken up will involve targets for achievement and monitoring.

Apart from investigating the use of Sanskrit language for natural language processing, target of the project at C-DAC includes development of tools and techniques for Sanskrit Language processing in the Paninian Grammar framework.

Project proposals will be invited under the TDIL programme during the Eighth Plan.

#### **Classification and Mapping of Wasteland**

3173. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps for classification and mapping of wastelands in the country;

(b) whether such programmes are undertaken through any national project;

(c) if so, the names of the States where such classification and mapping had been undertaken on wasteland;

(d) whether the work has been launched in Orissa also;

(e) if so, the progress made so far?

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). Yes, Sir. Classification and mapping of wastelands has been car-

ried out in 146 districts under the National Wastelands Identification Project. These districts were identified on the basis that 15% or more of their areas are wastelands. The names of 19 States are given below:-

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Mapping of wastelands has been completed in Ganjam, Cuttack, Puri, Sundergarh, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Dhenkanal districts of Orissa.

#### **Tape Deck Mechanism VCR Units in Orissa**

3174. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish some video tape deck mechanism units in Orissa;

(b) if so, the sites selected in the State for manufacture of such video tape deck mechanism units;

(c) whether the Department of Electronics has cleared the proposal; and

(d) if so, when and how many such units are proposed to be set up in Orissa at present and in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). There is no such proposal at present.

**Artificial Water Sheet Around Taj**

3175. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached with the United States National Park service for developing an artificial water sheet around Taj;

(b) if so, the other development plans for the protection of Taj environs;

(c) whether any master plan has been prepared; and

(d) the extent to which United States Government have agreed to help?

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). Ministry of Tourism have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with United States National Park Service for preparation of concept plan for development of a National Park in Agra around Taj. This does not cover any proposal for development of an artificial water sheet around Taj.

(d) The extent of assistance by the Government of U.S.A. will be restricted to the preparation and submission of detailed concept plan to Government of India.

**Social Forestry in Kerala**

3176. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether social forestry was implemented in Kerala;

(b) if so, the target set and the achievement made; and

(c) the details of the programme for the current year?

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. Afforestation/tree planting, which includes Social Forestry, is being undertaken in Kerala State.

(b) In the first four years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the targets and achievements have been as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target (seedlings in lakhs)</i>	<i>Achievement (seedlings in lakhs)</i>
1985-86	600	1166
1986-87	1200	1519.24
1987-88	1700	1555.44
1988-89	1750	1521.02



(c) The target for 1989-90 is 500 lakhs of seedlings, which is expected to be achieved.

#### **Review of Classification of Offices**

3177. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review of the classification of offices into attached offices and subordinate offices was suggested by the 2nd and 3rd Pay Commission as well as by the Administrative Reforms Commission;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard;

(c) the action taken to include Armed Forces Headquarters in Central Secretariat Services Scheme; and

(d) if no action has been taken the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Taking note of the main thrust of these recommendations, which was on integration into a single headquarters organisations, of the secretariat with non-secretariat organisations engaged primarily in planning, implementation and coordination of broadly similar functional areas, it was found on examination that such a complete integration would not be practicable. However, the main objective of the recommendations would still be achieved by the introduction of a single file system for both the secretariat and the non-secretariat organisations. It was found that such a system already prevailed in a large number of organisations. In June 1975, Government instructed every Ministry to consider the introduction of this system, wherever possible.

(c) and (d). At the time of the constitution of the Central Secretariat Services, the civilian officers and other members of the civilian

staff of the Armed Forces Headquarters did not join those services. Later it was decided to constitute separate appropriate service(s) for them. Accordingly, three services namely, the Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service, Armed Forces Headquarters Clerical Service and Armed Forces Headquarters Stenographers Service were constituted. Subsequently, the merger of these services with the corresponding Central Secretariat Services was considered but found not practicable. As a result of the acceptance of the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission, there is no longer any disparity in terms of pay scales between the corresponding grades of these two categories of services.

#### **Common Script of Kannada and Telugu**

3178. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA:  
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangalore University has prepared a common script 'vijayyalipi' of Kannada and Telugu languages;

(b) if so, the major changes made in the scripts to bring commonality;

(c) the amount spent so far for this purpose; and

(d) whether common script will help in understanding each other's language as the meaning of words are entirely different?

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

to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Free Education for Girls**

3179. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA:  
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:  
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States including Bihar have made education free for girls upto post-graduate level and

(b) whether such proposal would be considered at the all-India level to encourage women's education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Education for girls upto Class VIII is free in all States in Government and Local Body schools. At Secondary or Higher Secondary level, all the States except Meghalaya, Punjab and Union Territory of Delhi have made education free for girls. At college/University level, education for girls is free in Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and Sikkim. In Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, it is partially free.

(b) Most educational institutions receive financial grants from their respective State Governments. Since making education free for girls involves additional financial burden on State Governments, such decision has to be taken by the concerned State Government.

### **Software Development Through Tandem Alliance Programme**

3180. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tandem Computers Incorporated of the United States and Wipro Information and Technology Limited have planned to jointly promote software development business for the US Company in India through Tandem alliance programme; 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). It is learnt from Wipro Information and Technology Limited about their plan with Tandem Computers Incorporated for development of Software. However, no formal proposal in this regard has been received in the Department of Electronics.

### **Creation of Autonomous Bodies**

3181. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:  
SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has decided to create various autonomous bodies to assist in the planning process;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent such autonomous bodies will be beneficial for the Planning

Commission in formulating the Eighth Five Year Plan?

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

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

#### **Amendment to Laws Relating to Minor Forest Produce**

**3182. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the existing laws relating to the collection and marketing of the minor forest produce to protect the economic interest of the Scheduled Tribes; 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) Laws relating to collection and marketing of minor forest produce are enacted by the State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Conversion of Forest Villages into Revenue Villages**

**3183. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convert all forest villages into revenue villages; 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). Conversion of forest villages into revenue villages falls within the purview of the State Governments. This is subject to obtaining prior clearance of the Central Government as per provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

#### **National Development Council**

**3184. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to activate the National Development Council in order to maintain a national consensus on issues relating to planning and development; and

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

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

(b) The Government has set up a Cabinet Committee to consider the Report of the Commission on Centre-State Relations, which includes, inter-alia, recommendations relating to socio-economic planning, as also a more active role for the National Development Council in order to impart the necessary dynamism to planned development.

#### **Working of Tarapur Atomic Power Plant**

**3185. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant worked upto capacity during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) how far it worked below capacity due to non-availability of enriched Uranium; and

(c) the arrangements made to meet this requirement?

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) The capacity factors of Tarapur Atomic Power Station during the last three years are as follows:

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Unit—1</i>	<i>Unit—2</i>
1987-88	32.3%	81.9%
1988-89	86.3%	49.3%
1989-90 (upto 28th Feb.90)	61.8%	44.4%

(b) The capacity factors of the units were not restricted by non-availability of enriched uranium during the last three years.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Air and Water pollution by Gold and Silver Refineries in Varanasi**

3186. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the serious health hazards presented by the functioning of numerous gold and silver refineries in the holy city of Varanasi, causing enormous air and water pollution;

(b) if so, reaction of Government about the nature and extent of pollution caused by these refineries, especially to the Ganga Waters; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Central and State Governments to prevent this pollution especially in view of the health hazard presented for the tourists and pilgrims visiting and staying in the holy town and the pollution of the Ganga Waters?

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) Three refineries have been directed under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to install pollution control devices within a time frame.

The effluent from the gold and silver refineries is being discharged into the public sewer and the sewage is being pumped and treated under the augmented scheme in the Ganga Action Plan.

#### **Manufacture of Fighter Aircraft by Pakistan**

3187. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to Pakistan Government's reported decision to set up a project to manufacture fighter aircraft;

(b) if so, what is Government's informa-

tion about the project; and

(c) Government's reaction by way of raising matching defence capability in view of Pak's added fighting capability?

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

(b) It would not be in public interest to provide this information.

(c) All developments having a bearing on India's security are kept under constant review by the Government and all necessary measures taken to safeguard it.

[*Translation*]

#### **Indian Statistical Services Examination**

3188. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) Whether U.P.S.C. has conducted any examination for Indian Statistical Service since 1988;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to conduct the examination in the near future?

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

(b) There are certain administrative and legal problems including a stay from the Supreme Court against appointments to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service (ISS).

(c) When the stay is vacated, the position would be reviewed taking into account all relevant considerations.

[*English*]

#### **Pollution by Fertilizers and Pesticides**

3189. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the analysis of water under Ganga Action Plan shows continued and increased pollution with fertilizers and pesticides;

(b) the number of samples tested for fertilizers and pesticides during last two years and how many of these were above normal level; and

(c) whether analysis was conducted for all pesticides in use in the country?

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) While pollution from fertilizers and pesticides in the Ganga water continues, an increasing trend has not come to notice.

(b) About 600 samples have been tested during the last two years for the presence of fertilizers and pesticides. In the case of fertilizers that were tested for, the levels are within permissible limits. In regard to pesticides, the analysis shows that the presence of pesticides that were tested for were usually above acceptable levels.

(c) Only those pesticides were analysed which are commonly used, are persistent and of significant consequence to human and aquatic health.

#### **Nuclear Power Plants**

3190. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Nuclear Power Plants with the help of any developed nation; and

(b) the details of any long-term plan conceived in the field of atomic energy to meet our energy needs during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) In terms of an Inter-Governmental Agreement of cooperation between USSR and India, discussions are in progress for setting up a nuclear power plant in India with a capacity of 2 X 1000 MWe.

(b) At present six nuclear power reactors are in commercial operation in India with a total capacity of 1230 MWe. An additional 235 MWe unit is likely to commence commercial operation from the financial year 1990-91. By the end of Eighth Five Year Plan the total installed nuclear capacity is expected to increase to 2170 MWe.

#### **Computer Education in Orissa**

3192. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:  
SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the pilot project in computer education in schools and the extent of its application so far;

(b) the number of schools in the country included in the project and the number of schools in Orissa so far included/proposed to be included in the project; and

(c) the names of resource centres which

organise training courses to teachers in this respect and the number of teachers so far trained and proposed to be trained in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) A pilot project titled Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) was started in 1984-85 in 248 selected secondary higher secondary schools 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 and necessary teachers training are provided to the selected schools.

(b) So far, 2598 schools have been covered under the project of which 125 schools are from Orissa.

(c) Three Resource Centres, viz. (i) Utkal University, Bhubaneswar (ii) Regional Engineering College, Rourkela and (iii) Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar have been established in Orissa in order to provide resource support to the schools participating in the CLASS Programme in the State. 265 teachers have so far been trained under the project in Orissa.

#### **Release of pension and retirement benefits to retiring government employees**

3193. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to curb delays in releasing superannuation pension and other retirement benefits to retiring Central Government servants;

(b) the number of employes retired from various Central Government Offices in 1988 and 1989 respectively and the number out of them granted pension and pensionary benefits; the number of cases where the pension cases took more than six months; one year and/or still pending;

(c) whether there has been inordinate delay in SE Railway in releasing pension; and

(d) the directives issued/proposed to be issued to hand over the pension papers on the date of retirement and making it incumbent upon every office to complete the wanting service records in advance?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):** (a) to (d). The system of sanction and payment of pension operates on a decentralised basis. The data in the manner desired is not therefore, available. With a view to minimising delay in sanction of pensions instructions were issued in January, 1987 making Heads of Departments/Offices accountable for strict

compliance of the Government orders for ensuring authorisation of pension and gratuity—provisional or final—by the date of retirement on superannuation. The retiring employes who did not receive Pension Payment Order by the date of retirement were advised to bring such cases to the notice of this Ministry. A Statement showing the number of complaints received in this Ministry during the years 1988 and 1989 inter-alia showing the breakup of complaints relating to South-Eastern Railway, Railways other than South Eastern Railway and others and their present status is enclosed. The concerned authorities have been directed at appropriate level to ensure immediate settlement of pending cases. The instructions of the Government for ensuring sanction of pension, provisional or final, on the date of retirement on superannuation are brought to the notice of concerned Ministries/Departments from time to time. A brochure entitled "Towards an Enjoyable Retirement" has also been brought out in January, 1989 and sent to all Ministries/Departments to ensure prompt sanction of retirement benefits and minimising such complaints.



**STATEMENT**

*Position regarding complaints relating to non-settlement of pension cases on the date of retirement on superannuation in terms of Deptt. of P&PW CM No. 38/9/87 P&PW dated 23.1.1987*

As on 26.3.1990

	S.E. Rlys.	Rlys. (other than S.E. Rlys)	Others	Total
--	------------	------------------------------------	--------	-------

	1	2	3	4
--	---	---	---	---

1.1.88 to 31.12.88

(a)	No. of complaints received	5	14	16	35
(b)	No. of complaints since settled.	5	14	16	35
(c)	No. of complaints pending	—	—	—	—

1.1.89 to 31.12.89

(a)	No. of complaints received	3	20	24	47
-----	----------------------------	---	----	----	----



As on 26.3.1990

	S.E. Rlys.	Rlys. (other than S.E. Rlys)	Others	Total
	1	2	3	4
(b) No. of complaints since settled.	1	15	16	32
(c) No. of complaints pending	2	5	8	15

[*Translation*]

### Disparity in Canteen Stores Department

3194. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the disparity existing in the Officers branch and Soldiers Branch of the Canteen Stores Department;

(b) whether some items are given to the officers' branch only;

(c) if so, the justification therefor; and

(d) the details of corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (d). There is no disparity among Commissioned Officers, Junior Commissioned Officers (JCOs), Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) and Other Ranks (ORs) in regard to purchase of stores supplied by Canteen Stores Department (CSD) except in the case of scooters manufactured by M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd., the entitlement of which has been limited to Commissioned Officers and JCOs. This restriction had to be imposed due to restricted supply by the manufacturer. As and when the position improves adequately NCOs and ORs would be entitled to book and purchase scooters manufactured by M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd., through the Canteen Stores Department.

### Opening of I.T.I. in Bihar

3195. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have con-

ducted any study or survey to examine the possibilities of opening an Indian Institute of Technology in Bihar to meet the rising need for technical personnel;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; 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.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Except for the Indian Institute of Technology in Assam which is being established as per the "Assam Accord", there is no proposal to set up any other Indian Institute of Technology elsewhere in the country.

[*English*]

### Encouragement of sports in rural areas

3196. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to encourage sports in rural areas; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on sports in the rural and urban areas separately during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The Government of India provides grants for the creation of sports infrastructure and

sports facilities in the rural areas. The Government of India also assists the State Governments in the conduct of Rural Sports Tournaments from Block level upwards.

(b) The expenditure incurred on conducting the All India Rural Sports Tournaments during the last three years is as below:—

1986-87	Rs. 13,12,600/-
1987-88	Rs. 16,60,827/-
1988-89	Rs. 45,63,066/-

The grants released for creation of sports infrastructure/sports facilities in the rural and

urban areas, separately, during the last three years, are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Urban	Rural
1	2	3
1986-87	1398.14	80.96
1987-88	1421.80	76.79
1988-89	1199.57	55.00

Under the "Incentive Scheme of promotion of sports and games in schools through Prize Money", the following amounts have been spent in the last 3 years for giving cash

prizes to winner schools, a substantial number of which would be situated in Rural Areas:—

1986-87	Rs. 167.70 lakhs
1987-88	Rs. 234.50 lakhs
1988-89	Rs. 219.60 lakhs

[*Translation*)]

**Fall out of Jwalamukhi**

3197. SHRI RAM SAGAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Hindustan" (Hindi) dated 15.2.1990 captioned "Garhwal Main Jwalamukhi Fatne ki Ashanka";

(b) if so, whether Government have ordered any enquiry in this regard; 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) and (b). Yes, Sir.

A team of experts from Geological Survey of India visited the site immediately after the event was reported. The cause of the disturbance is attributed to the reactivation of an old land slide.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Open Universities**

3198. PROF. SHAIENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the places where Open Universities exist at present and the prescribed number of students and teachers separately in each of them;

(b) whether there is any committee to look after matters relating to syllabus, teaching and examinations in these universities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Information regarding existing Open Universities is as follows:

Name	Student Enrolment	Strength of teachers
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh Open University, Hyderabad.	16827 (1988-89)	35
2. Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi.	30918 (1989-90)	152
3. Kota Open University Kota, (Rajasthan)	18109 (1988-89)	30
4. Nalanda Open University, Patna, Bihar.	Nil	01
5. Yashwantra Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nasik, (Maharashtra).	4580 (1989-90)	20

(b) and (c). The academic policies including matters relating to syllabus, teaching and examinations are laid-down and their implementation monitored by the Academic Council, School of Studies or similar authorities constituted under the Act and Statutes of the concerned Open Universities.

[English]

### Conference on "Education for All"

3199. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was represented at the world conference on "Education for All" held in Thailand in March, 90 and if so, the names of Indian representatives;

(b) the names of the countries which participated in the conference;

(c) whether any action plan was adopted at the conference;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to bring education to maximum number of people in India?

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

(a) and (b). The Indian delegation to the World Conference on Education for all held at Jomtien, Thailand from the 5th to the 9th March, 1990 comprised Minister of State for Education, Education Secretary, Adviser (Education) Planning Commission, Indian Ambassador to UNESCO and Director (Elementary Education) In addition there were representatives of many non-Governmental organisations from India who partici-

pated. Practically all the countries of the world, numbering 147, participated in the Conference.

(c) and (d). The Conference adopted a 'World Declaration on Education For All' and a 'Framework for Action to meet Basic Learning Needs'. These documents, *inter alia*, called upon provision of primary education to all children and substantial reduction in adult illiteracy. They called for enhanced political commitment, involvement of all agencies for achievement of these goals and allocation of necessary financial resources by Governments. They also stressed the need for greater international cooperation and increased support by intergovernmental organisations and industrialised countries.

(e) Government proposes to review the National Policy on Education, 1986 keeping in view, *inter alia*, the need to provide education for all.

### Colleges in Trans-Yamuna area

3200. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Colleges in the trans-Yamuna area of Delhi;

(b) whether it is in commensurate with the needs of the people living in that part of the capital; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(a) There are five Colleges of the University of Delhi in the trans-Yamuna area of Delhi,

namely:—

- (i) Shyam Lal College;
- (ii) College of Business Studies;
- (iii) Vivekanand Mahila College;
- (iv) College of Applied Sciences for Women; and
- (v) University College of Medical Sciences.

(b) and (c). The Colleges of the University of Delhi do not cater only to the needs of the area in which they are located. There are several colleges in the main campus of the University and they have students from all parts of Delhi, including trans-Yamuna area. Delhi Administration has, however, informed that they have made a provision for opening two Colleges in the trans-Yamuna area in their Annual Plan for 1990-91.

#### **Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Punjab**

3201. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for setting up more Kendriya Vidyalayas in Punjab; and

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

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

(a) and (b). Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has received proposals for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas at the following places in

the State of Punjab sponsored by the agencies indicated against each:

- (i) Jalaodhar Cant. — Defence
- (ii) Jalalabad (West) — BSF Ferozpur Distt.

The matter is under correspondence between the Sangathan and the sponsoring authorities.

#### **UGC assistance to Punjab Universities**

3202. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of assistance being given by the University Grants Commission to the existing universities in Punjab;

(b) whether any of the colleges in the backward areas of Punjab have been or are likely to be recipients of UGC grants particularly those in Hoshiarpur district; and

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

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

(a) The University Grants Commission provides development assistance and grants under special schemes to universities for strengthening institutional infrastructure like buildings, books and journals, equipment and other facilities designed to promote the quality and level of teaching and research. The details of the grants allocated and released by UGC to the universities in Punjab during the 7th Plan are as follows:—

*Rupees in lakhs*

<i>University</i>	<i>Approved allocation</i>	<i>Grants released</i>
Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.	161.38	134.28
Punjabi University, Patiala	192.50	111.00
Punjab University, Chandigarh	180.37	132.52

(b) and (c). According to the norms prescribed by UGC, there are two educationally backward districts in Punjab, namely, Sangrur and Bhatinda. Six colleges in Sangrur and nine colleges in Bhatinda have been recognised by the Commission under section 2(f) of the UGC Act and declared fit for receiving assistance under section 12-B of the Act. The details of grants approved

and released to these colleges by UGC during the 7th Plan are indicated in the attached Statement—I.

In Hoshiarpur district, the details of grants approved and released to nine colleges during the 7th Plan period are indicated in the attached Statement—II.



**STATEMENT-I***Grants Approved/Released During VII Plan period to Colleges Location in Educationally Backward Districts of Punjab*

S.No.	Name of the College	Amount Allocated Rs.	Amount Released Rs.
1	2	3	4
<b>SANGRUR DISTRICT</b>			
1.	Akal Degree College for Women, Sangrur	3,85,500/-	2,80,000/-
2.	Guru Govind Singh College, Sanghera	5,69,090/-	2,89,090/-
3.	Govt. Ranbir College, Sangrur	1,55,000/-	1,50,000/-
4.	Shaheed Udham Singh Govt. College, Sunam	1,20,800/-	85,000/-
5.	Desh Bhagat College, Bardwal (Dhuri)	4,00,000/-	1,60,000/-
6.	Akal Degree College, Mastuana	5,00,000/-	3,20,000/-

S.No.	Name of the College	Amount Allocated Rs.	Amount Released Rs.
1	2	3	4
<i>BHANTINDA DISTRICT</i>			
1.	Gurukashi College, Damdama Sahib	5,59,658/-	2,24,330/-
2.	D.A.V. College, Bhatinda	7,40,670/-	4,19,000/-
3.	Guru Nanak College. Budhlada	1,01,490/-	39,690/-
4.	Shri Sanatan Dharmam Girls Collage, Bhatinda	1,92,060/-	1,02,060/-
5.	S.D. Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Mansa	5,28,670/-	1,88,670/-
6.	Tapasvipuram Das Malwa College, Rampur Phool	5,15,190/-	2,50,190/-
7.	Nehru Memorial College, Mansa	6,13,275/-	4,11,560/-

S.No.	Name of the College	Amount Allocated Rs.	Amount Released Rs.
1	2	3	4
8.	Govt. Rajindra College, Bhatinda	2,15,000/-	1,50,000/-
9.	Bhai Assa Singh Girls College, Goniana Mandi	Nil	Nil

## STATEMENT-II

## Grants Allocated/Released to Colleges for During VII Plan (Hoshiarpur)

S.No.	Name of the College	Amount Allocated Rs.	Amount Released Rs.
1	2	3	4
1.	J.C.D.A.V. College, Dasuya, Hoshiarpur	7,55,000	3,50,000
2.	Khalsa College Gardiwala	4,40,550	2,49,250
3.	S.P. Mahavidalaya, Mukerian	7,15,800	4,00,800
4.	G.G. DSD College, Haryana	4,84,110	2,13,710
5.	S.D. College, Hoshiarpur	6,92,090	3,67,350
6.	DAV College, Hoshiarpur	8,45,000	3,00,537
7.	DAV College of Education, Hoshiarpur	1,53,000	1,00,611

S.No.	Name of the College	Amount Allocated Rs.	Amount Released Rs.
1	2	3	4
8.	Govt. College, Hoshiarpur	7,45,000	2,30,000
9.	Giani Kartar Singh Memorial Govt. College, Tanda-Urmar.	2,50,000	1,50,000

### Proposal for remote Sensing Station in Punjab

3203. SHRIKAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Remote Sensing Station in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the station is likely to be established and the estimated expenditure likely to be 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 RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):  
(a) Government of Punjab has already established a State level Punjab Remote Sensing Centre in 1987.

(b) The Punjab State Remote Sensing Centre has been established at Punjab Agricultural University Campus, Ludhiana to act as a nodal Organisation in respect of formulation and execution of projects on natural resources mapping and monitoring, using remote sensing technology. The Centre has trained technical manpower as well as laboratory facilities. The Centre has been carrying out a number of projects relating to mapping and monitoring of different natural resources using remote sensing techniques which include mapping and monitoring of salt affected soils, soil salinity associated with water logging, surface water bodies, floods, wheat acreage estimation etc. The Centre is also participating in carrying out national projects on land use mapping, drinking water technology mission, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

### Population of Lions

3204. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the population of lions in the country at present;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent poaching; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to save the and increase the population of lions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):  
(a) As per census carried out in 1985, there are 239 Asiatic lions in Gir Forests, which is its only natural habitat.

(b) and (c). Steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent poaching and to protect and propagate the species include:—

(i) Stringent enforcement of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

(ii) Strict patrolling of the Gir Sanctuary by forest staff equipped with vehicles, arms and wireless communication facilities.

(iii) Rehabilitation of Maldharis outside the sanctuary.

(iv) Provision of rubble wall fencing around sanctuary to exclude cattle.

(v) Captive breeding of lions in zoos.

**Irrigation projects in various states**

3205. SHRIBAUBHAI MEGHJISHAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some irrigation projects in various States have been held up due to land marked under forest; and

(b) if so, the names of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATES FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). In accordance with section 2 of the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980 prior approval of the Central Government is required for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. The States Governments have to obtain prior clearance to all projects including irrigation projects before starting works involving forest land.

**Apna Utsav in Bombay**

3206. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJISHAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Apna Utsav show in the city of Bombay succeeded to attract crowd at all the places in city;

(b) the places selected to conduct shows in Bombay;

(c) the number of participants in various programmes and amount given as remuneration or as compensation to the participants; and

(d) total expenditure incurred by Central Government for Apna Utsav in Bombay?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The places at which different shows were conducted in Bombay are given below:—

- (i) Municipal Stadium (West), Andheri—(opening ceremony)
- (ii) Veer Sambhaji Maidan, Dongri
- (iii) Nare Park, Parel
- (iv) Jambori Maidan, Worli
- (v) Sharmik Vidyapith Mandal/Transit Camp Ground, Dharavi
- (vi) Colgate Palmolive Ground, Bandra
- (vii) Lohia Ground, Santacruz
- (viii) Ismail Yusuf Azad College Ground, Jogeshwari
- (ix) Near Municipal Swimming Pool, Goregaon
- (x) B M C Maidan, Malad
- (xi) Municipal Ground, Kandivli
- (xii) Shivaji Maidan, Kurla
- (xiii) Acharya Atra Maidan, Ghatkopar
- (xiv) Tilaknagar Ground, Chembur
- (xv) Sambaji Udyan, Vikhroli
- (xvi) Cross Maidan/Rashtriya Maidan

(xvii) **Wankhede Stadium—(Closing ceremony)**

(c) A total number of 3,773 artists participated in the various programmes.

Information relating to remunerations or compensations paid to the participants is being collected.

(d) As on 1.9.89, total expenditure incurred on the Bombay Apna Utsav was Rs. 805.42 lakhs (approx.) out of which the Central Government share has been Rs. 500.00 lakhs.

#### **Progress in Indus Valley excavation and exploration**

3207. SHRI HETRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the excavation and exploration of the Indus Valley and Harappa and decoding of the scriptures discovered in the valley so far;

(b) the total expenditure incurred so far on the project stating whether any annual allocation is made for the purpose with details of the allocations made in the last three years; and

(c) the details of the places/areas where excavation work is presently being carried out and the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):  
(a) and (b). The Indus Valley and Harappa areas fall outside India. Exact details of the progress made till date are not available. In the past also, no scriptures have been reported from the Indus Valley and Harappa;

hence the question of decoding such scriptures under a project and incurring expenditure on the same does not arise. There are, however, in India, many sites which relate to this period of human-civilization which have been and continue to be explored.

(c) At present various Circles/Branches of Archaeological Survey of India are carrying out excavations at the following sites:—

1. Dholavira, Distt. Kutch, Gujarat.
2. Sanghol, Distt. Ludhiana, Punjab.
3. Adam, Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra.
4. Kolhua, Distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar.
5. St. Augustine Church, Goa.
6. Chermangadu, Distt. Trichur, Kerala.
7. Gudnapur, Distt. Uttara Kannada, Karnataka.
8. Udaigiri, Distt. Cuttack, Orissa.

As a result of these excavations new light on cultural sequences right from the proto-historic period through the historical period, have been obtained from these sites along with a number of antiquities, structural remains and ancient pottery.

#### **Participation in international and Asian events**

3208. SHRI HETRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the International/Asian events in which the country participated in Hockey, Badminton, Table Tennis, Weight Lifting and track events during the last three years, year-wise till date and the performance of the Indian contingent;



(b) the existing procedure/arrangements for selecting the sportsmen/sportswomen and to identify new talent to participate in the National and International games;

(c) the measures taken by Government to ensure fair selection of talent for participating in National/International games from various parts of the country; and

(d) the efforts made so far to identify talent in the rural areas to train them for national/international games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):  
(a) Information is being collected.

(b) and (c) The basic task of selection of sportspersons and identification of new talent for participation in national and international level competitions is that of sports organisations and federations. However, in order to ensure fair selection of sportspersons in disciplines identified for the Olympics, Commonwealth and Asian Games, and other prestigious events, Government has prescribed the constitution of a Selection Committee with the President of concerned National Sports Federation as its Chairman and its Secretary/Secretary General as Member, alongwith the National Coach, the representative of Sports Authority of India and nominee of the Government who is usually an ex-International (preferably an Arjuna Awardee) as other Members. This committee will be responsible for selection to the preliminary coaching camps as well for the final selection.

(d) The Sports Authority of India is implementing the National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme under which it organises sports contests from Block level

upwards and covers also the rural areas. Special efforts are also being made to identify talent from remote areas under the Special Area Games, also being implemented by the Sports Authority of India. Such areas are predominantly rural and tribal. The identified talents are given intensive training at the training Centres of Sports Authority of India.

### **Introduction of Judo and Karate in Schools/Colleges**

3209. SHRI HETRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce learning of martial art of Judo and Karate particularly for girls in the schools/colleges and universities in the country to inculcate in them a sense of courage and confidence to defend themselves against any attempt on their honour; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

### **Representation of Women athletes**

3210. SHRI HETRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of representation of women athletes in the Indian contingent which participated in the National/International and Asian Games during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether there is any special instruc-

tions for the training and promotion of women athletes for various games; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the incentives, if any, given by Government to encourage women, particularly from the weaker sections, for various sports events; and

(d) the percentage of sportswomen in the country represented by the women from the weaker sections in various sports like

Hockey, Badminton, Swimming, track events, etc.?

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

(a) The percentage of women in the Indian contingents during the last 3 years for International events has been as follows:—

	<i>Name of event</i>	<i>%</i>
(1)	Asian Games 1986 (Seoul)	16.58
(2)	SAF Games 1987 (Calcutta)	12.55
(3)	Olympic Games 1988 (Seoul)	12.32
(4)	SAF Games 1989 (Pakistan)	12.09
(5)	Commonwealth Games 1990 (Auckland)	11.59
(6)	Asian Winter Games 1990 (Sapporo)	12.50

The percentage of women athletes in the National Games, 1987 is being collected.

(b) No, Sir. The Schemes of training and promotion of sportspersons apply equally to both women and men athletes.

(c) and (d). Grants are also provided to National Sports Federations for conducting of National Championships for women. A Sports Festival exclusively for women is conducted every year by the Sports Authority of India at the All India level for which the cost is borne by the Government. Scholarships under the general Schemes and also under the Scheme of 'National Sports Festival for Women' are given to meritorious women-sportspersons as incentives. Since Government does not distinguish women from the weaker and other sections from the rest, it is not possible to compute the percentage of sportswomen from the weaker sections in various sports events for women like Hockey, Badminton, Swimming and track events.

#### **Letters from MPs to Kendriya Bhandar**

3211. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received from MPs by the Kendriya Bhandar and in his Ministry on matters of Kendriya Bhandar during the last 12 months;

(b) the number out of these letters that have since been replied and the reasons for not sending the replies to remaining letters;

(c) whether Government have issued instructions to the Government departments with regard to sending of replies to the letters received from MPs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):** (a) In all, 16 letters from the members of Parliament have been received by the Kendriya Bhandar.

(b) Replies to 14 letters have already been sent. Replies to the remaining letters are under consideration.

(c) and (d). Government instructions with regard to sending of replies to the MPs have been issued from time to time. The latest instructions were issued vide OM No. 34/1/90-Adm. III, dated 13.3.1990 (Copy laid on the Table of the House as Annexure)

#### **ANNEXURE**

No. 34/1/90-Adm. III  
Government of India  
Department of Personnel and Training

New Delhi, 13th March, 1990

#### **OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Subject:—Action taken on letters received by P.M. from M.Ps.

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith a copy of D.O. letter No. O.F. 122/90-PMA dated 7th March, 1990, from Shri B.G. Deshmukh, Principal Secretary to the Prime

Minister on the subject mentioned above and to say that instructions contained therein may be noted for further compliance and guidance.

Sd/-  
(U.S. Pant)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

To

All Additional/Joint Secretaries  
PS to Secy(P)

D.O. No. OF-122/90 PMA  
PRIME MINISTER OFFICE  
NEW DELHI-110011

B.G. DESHMUKH  
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

Dear Secretary,

This office monitors the action taken on letters received by PM from MPs, State Ministers and other prominent persons. Normally such letters are acknowledged by PM and copies of the letter and the reply from PM are forwarded to the concerned Ministry. In a few cases, depending on the importance of the issue, we call for a report for submission to PM. In other cases, the Ministries are expected to send a substantive reply to the individual who wrote to PM with a copy to this Office.

You are requested to please instruct all your officers to ensure that prompt action is taken on such letters and necessary report or copy of the reply is sent to this office latest within two weeks of the receipt of the communication from this office. I would also request you to have an exercise undertaken to ascertain whether action is outstanding in respect of any such letters and see the same is completed as early as possible.

Yours sincerely.

Sd/-  
B.G. Deshmukh

Shri M. Dandapani,  
Secretary,  
D/o Personnel & Training,  
New Delhi.

[*Translation*]

### **National Book Trust**

3212. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the objective of establishing National Book Trust, India was to develop interest among people towards books;

(b) if so, whether the Trust has been able to achieve that objective; and

(c) if so, the efforts made to develop interest among people towards books?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The efforts made by the Trust to develop interest in books among people are:—

— Publication of books at reasonable prices in well-defined series in various Indian Languages and English

— Provision of assistance to private publishers and voluntary agencies for bringing out books for children and adults including students at the higher education level and neo-literates;

— Arranging book Fairs, exhibitions and festivals in the country at different levels.

— Provision of assistance to voluntary agencies to hold book exhibitions and fairs in the country.

— Facilitation of participation in International Book Fairs.

### **Proposal to formulate book policy**

3213. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of books on literary and historical and research have crossed the purchasing power of readers during last three decades;

(b) whether the book industry has become dependent on Government purchases; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to formulate book policy?

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

(a) There has been substantial increase in general in the prices of books, and of literary, historical and research works in particular during the last three decades.

(b) For the sale of library editions of literary, historical and research works, the book industry receives substantial support and orders from Central and State Governments and Universities.

(c) Government Books policy has been spelt out in the National policy on Education, (NPE) 1986 which says "Efforts will be made to secure easy accessibility to books for all segments of the population. Measures will be taken to improve the quality of books,

promote the reading habits and encourage creative writings". NPE (1986) will be reviewed, for which modalities are being worked out.

### **Literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes**

3214. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of literate persons in various states and the State-wise percentage of literate people belonging to Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) the measures being taken by Government to bring Scheduled Tribes at par with others so far as literacy is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):  
(a) A Statement showing State-wise total number of literacy rate amongst Scheduled Tribes, based on the 1981 Census, is attached.

(b) Universalisation of elementary education, universal retention of children upto 14 years of age and imparting functional literacy to 80 million adult illiterate in 15-35 age-group by 1995 from an integral part of a large programme to eradicate illiteracy, including amongst persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

and women. Some of the specific steps being taken to raise the literacy level among persons belonging to scheduled tribes are as under:—

- (i) Under the programme of 'Operation Blackboard', preference in selection of blocks is given to those which are educationally disadvantaged and have concentration of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes.
- (ii) Under non-formal education programme, preference is given to opening Centres in hilly, desert and tribal areas. States/UTs have been advised to utilise at least 20% of the allocation under non-formal education programme on scheduled tribes,
- (iii) States/UTs have been advised to accord priority to hamlets of scheduled tribes in opening adult education centres;
- (iv) Funds have been earmarked under Tribal Sub-Plan in respect of the Scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects; and
- (v) In the matter of selection of Instructors, both under the Non-formal Education as well as Adult Education programmes, persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes community are to be given a preference.

## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Total No. of literate persons	No. of literate persons belonging to ST.	ST literates as percentage of total literate population	ST literates as percentage to total ST population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	INDIA*	241,031,849	8,441,477	3.50	16.35
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16,034,818	248,436	1.55	7.82
2.	Bihar	18,321,004	987,397	5.39	16.99
3.	Gujarat	14,895,844	1,025,105	6.88	21.14
4.	Haryana	4,669,898	—	—	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1,818,287	51,149	2.81	25.93
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,596,776	—	—	—
7.	Karnataka	14,282,717	367,578	2.57	20.14

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Total No. of literate persons	No. of literate persons belonging to ST.	ST literates as percentage of total literate population	ST literates as percentage to total ST population
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Kerala	17,924,732	83,132	0.46	31.79
9.	Madhya Pradesh	14,54,568	1,280,626	8.80	10.68
10.	Maharashtra	29,620,806	1,286,765	4.34	22.29
11.	Manipur	587,618	154,163	26.24	39.74
12.	Meghalaya	455,191	339,560	74.60	31.55
13.	Nagaland	329,878	262,414	79.55	40.32
14.	Orissa	9,027,205	825,668	9.15	13.96
15.	Punjab	6,860,349	—	—	—
16.	Rajasthan	8,354,117	429,788	5.14	10.27



Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Total No. of literate persons	No. of literate persons belonging to ST.	ST literates as percentage of total literate population	ST literates as percentage to total ST population
1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Sikkim	107,738	24,389	22.64	33.13
18.	Tamil Nadu	22,637,659	106,421	0.47	20.46
19.	Tripura	864,799	134,713	15.58	23.07
20.	Uttar Pradesh	30,105,260	47,598	0.16	20.45
21.	West Bengal	22,344,153	405,597	1.82	13.21
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	131,333	61,922	47.15	14.04
23.	Mizoram	295,685	275,421	93.15	59.63
24.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97,321	6,957	7.15	31.11
25.	Chandigarh	292,580	—	—	—

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Total No. of literate persons	No. of literate persons belonging to ST.	ST literates as percentage of total literate population	ST literates as percentage to total ST population
1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27,655	13,779	49.82	16.86
27.	Delhi	3,828,326	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	615,752	2,839	0.46	26.48
29.	Lakshadweep	22,165	20,060	90.50	53.13
30.	Pondicherry	337,615	—	—	—

**Notes:**

- 1.\* Excludes Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.
2. No Tribes were scheduled by the President of India for Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry

### Sanctuaries in Rajasthan

3215. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of sanctuaries in Rajasthan and the number of sanctuaries proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): According to the information received from the State Government of Rajasthan, there are 24 sanctuaries in Rajasthan.

Setting up of sanctuaries rests with the State Government.

[English]

### Setting up of Senior Navyug School

3216. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students of Junior Navyug School who fail to secure minimum 60 per cent or 58 per cent marks in V Class are not admitted to VI Class in Senior Navyug School;

(b) whether these students face a lot of difficulty in getting admissions in other schools;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to open more senior schools so that all students who get pass marks in V Class can get admission in Senior Navyug Schools itself?

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (e). According to the information furnished by the New Delhi Municipal Committee, upto the academic session 1989-90, such of the students of class V of Junior Navyug Schools who secure 60 per cent or more marks could get admission to class VI in Senior Navyug Schools. With regard to SC/ST students, relaxation of 5% marks was also given.

N.D.M.C. has now decided to add class VI in all Junior Navyug Schools from the next academic session, i.e. 1990-91 and all the students of class V of Junior Navyug Schools who pass in annual examination as per promotion rules, will be admitted to class VI in their respective schools, irrespective of percentage of marks secured.

### Introduction of T.Vs and Computers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

3217. SHRIRAGHAVJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association has been pressing for overhauling library service and introduction of TVs and computers in teaching in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the 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 RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teach-

ers' Association (AIKVTA) has called for improvement of library services and for introduction and use of TV sets in class room teaching, in the Kendriya Vidyalayas. According to the information received from the

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, no proposal has been received from the AIKVTA about introduction of computers in the Vidyalayas.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

**STATEMENT**

The suggestions of the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association on improvement of library services and the stand of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan thereon are presented below:

**Suggestions**

*Stand of the Kendriya  
Vidyalaya Sangathan*

1

2

- |       |  |       |   |
|-------|--|-------|---|
| (i)   | Improvement of Library services in Kendriya Vidyalayas | (i)   | Improvement of library services is a continuing activity and the Sangathan gives due attention to all suggestions received in this behalf;  |
| (ii)  | Higher basic pay scales for Librarians (Rs. 1640-2900) | (ii)  | The received pay scales in Kendriya Vidyalayas, which have been granted w.e.f. 1.1.1986, provide for teachers including librarians basic scale (Rs. 1400-2600), Senior Scale (Rs. 1640-2900) after 12 years' service in basic scale, and selection scale (Rs. 2000-3500) after 12 years' service in senior scale. In addition, librarians are also given a teaching allowance of Rs. 100/- p.m. Conceding a basic scale at Rs. 1640-2900 for librarians is not feasible as it has implications for other categories of employees. |
| (iii) | In-service training to Librarians every 3 years        | (iii) | Under Pay revision orders, there is provision for in-service training for the Librarians, as in the case of teachers, once in six years.  |

---

*Suggestions*

---

*Stand of the Kendriya  
Vidyalyaya Sangathan*

---

1

2

---

(iv) A library Assistant for each library.

(iv) Creation of Post Library Assistant for each Library is not considered necessary because during the library periods, concerned teachers are, in any case, expected to be on library duty to help the students.

---

As regards introduction of TVs, the Kendriya Vidyalyaya Sangathan gives encouragement to buy the same from the pupils' Fund.

In 325 Kendriya Vidyalyayas, out of a total of 744 in country use of computers has been introduced under the CLASS (Computer, Literacy and Studies in Schools) Project.

**Purchase of Fire Fighting Equipments**

3218. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various offices attached to the Defence Ministry at Delhi and in other places are purchasing fire fighting services/materials from private sector from inland and overseas;

(b) if so, the details of the firms from whom these were purchased during the last three years; and

(c) the quantity of the materials and the total amount incurred thereon?

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

**Memorandum from Women organisations**

3219. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum has been received from the Women Organisations to defend women's rights for equality and justice in the society;

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

(c) the specific measures proposed to be taken to safeguard the women's legitimate rights?

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

(b) and (c). The main demands in the memorandum relate to improvement in women's access to education, employment, health care and essential support services like child care to enable women to enjoy their constitutional and legal rights. Specific recommendations have also been made for priority areas of employment, education, health, and legislation which inter alia include establishment of a statutory autonomous Commission, 30% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions, recognition of the right to work as a Fundamental Right, time bound implementation of free compulsory elementary education, inclusion of child care within the Minimum Needs Programme for the Eighth Five Year Plan and implementation of land reforms with guaranteed joint pattas. These demands are under consideration of the concerned Ministries/Departments.

**No Smoking Zones**

3220. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests are working on a proposal to declare all public places and Government Offices as "no smoking zones".

(b) if so, whether its implications have been discussed with the Ministry of Law and other concerned Ministries;

(c) if so, their reaction thereto; and

(d) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

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 (d). The matter is under consideration by the Government.

**Policy to provide employment to sportsmen**

3221. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to have a policy so as to encourage sports by providing employment to sportsmen at all levels; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to provide employment to sportsmen?

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

(a) and (b). Government already has a scheme to encourage sports by providing employment to meritorious sports persons in various Departments/Offices of the Govt. of India, to any group C/D post upto 5% of vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment through the UPSC/SSC, in relaxation of the recruitment procedure if they are eligible and suitable for the posts in all respects. Meritorious sports persons are also allowed age relaxation upto 5 years (10 years for those belonging to SC/ST) for appointment to all groups of Civil Posts/Services under the Govt. of India, filled otherwise than through competitive examinations conducted by the UPSC, if they satisfy all other eligibility conditions.

**Reduction in office hours**

3222. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Central Government employees for reduction in the working hours by half-an-hours per day; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) It has not been found possible to reduce the existing working hours.

**Rubber Plantation in reserve forest area of Orissa**

3223. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal submitted by Orissa Government for rubber plantation in Reserve Forest Government for rubber plantation in Reserve Forest Areas of Orissa has been rejected or is pending for quite a long time;

(b) whether Government contemplate to reconsider the proposal and take a new policy decision on rubber plantation in Orissa; 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) The proposals submitted by Government of Orissa for raising rubber plantation on forest land have been rejected.

(b) and (c). Cultivation of rubber constitutes a non-forest purpose within the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980. Under the New National Forest Policy, 1988 one of the basic objective is to meet the requirement of the rural and tribal population with regard to fuelwood, fodder, minor forest produce and small timber. The proposals for raising rubber plantation on forest land can



not be encouraged at the cost of basic needs of local communities.

### **Captive breeding**

3224. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the amount the Central Assistance given and achievements made during the last three years under the centrally sponsored scheme for Captive Breeding and Rehabilitation of endangered species in Orissa with district-wise locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was sanctioned by the State Government of Orissa in 1987-88, including Rs. 1.00 lakh (50% as Central share, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Captive breeding and rehabilitation of endangered species". Out of the above amount Rs. 1.845 lakhs have been spent as per details given below. No Central funds were released under this scheme during 1988-89 and 1989-90.

S.No.	Activity	District	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
(i)	<b>BHITARKANIKA NATIONAL PARK</b>		
	1. Renovation of saltwater crocodile Breeding Pool	Cuttack	30,000
	2. Water supply		20,000
	3. Purchase of equipment		10,000
(ii)	<b>GHARIAL PROJECT, TIKARPARA</b>		
	1. Renovation of breeding pool	Dhankanal	50,000
	2. Water supply		10,000
	3. Equipment		10,000
(iii)	<b>MUGGER PROJECT, RAMTIRTH</b>		
	1. Renovation of crocodile Pool	Mayurbhanj	20,000

S.No.	Activity	District	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
	2. Renovation of water system		20,000
(iv)	SEATURTLE PROJECT, NAUNAI		
	1. Water supply	Puri	14,500
	Total		1,84,500

**Central assistance to Orissa for Science education**

3225. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of assistance given to States for promoting Science Education in Primary/Secondary level separately;

(b) the quantum of assistance given to Orissa during the last three years, separately; and

(c) the number of teachers employed for the purpose and details of expansion proposed and details of proposals of Orissa resting with the Centre?

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

(a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Improvement of Science Education in Schools assistance is given to the States for the following purchases:

- (i) Provision of science kits to upper primary schools.
- (ii) Upgradation of science laboratories in secondary/senior secondary schools.

(iii) Upgradation of library facilities in secondary/senior secondary schools.

(iv) Setting up of District Resource Centres.

(v) Training of teachers.

At primary level, assistance is given to States for science kits under Operation Blackboard.

(b) The quantum of assistance given to Orissa during the last three years under the aforesaid Schemes is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount released (Rupees in lakhs)</i>
1987-88	229.51
1988-89	51.12
1989-90	268.82

(c) The Scheme of Improvement of Science Education in Schools does not envisage Central assistance for appointment of science teachers.

Details of expansion proposed by the State Government of Orissa and sanctioned by the Central Government from 1987-88 to 1989-90 are as under:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Number</i>	
	<i>Proposed</i>	<i>Sanctioned</i>
i. Provision of science kits to primary schools	30,498	20,156
ii. Provision of science kits to upper primary schools	2,700	2,200

<i>Item</i>	<i>Number</i>	
	<i>Proposed</i>	<i>Sanctioned</i>
iii. Upgradation of deficient laboratories in secondary/senior secondary schools	1,270	770
iv. Setting up of new laboratories in secondary/senior secondary schools	360	195
v. upgradation of library facilities in secondary/senior secondary schools	2,000	1,275
vi. Setting up of District Resource Centres	13	8
vii. Training of teachers:		
a. Upper primary teachers	2,700	2,400
b. Secondary teachers	4,014	2,600

The expansion proposed by the State Government had to be scaled down due to financial constraints.

**Setting up of institutes for selected areas of technical education in Kerala**

3226. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals from Government of Kerala for setting up of some centrally sponsored institutions aimed at imparting specialised training in few selected areas of Technical education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government?

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

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):  
(a) to (c) A proposal for the approval of an institution called "Centre for Development of Imaging Technology" (C-DIT) at Trivandrum has been received recently. The proposal is being processed as per procedures laid down for the purpose.

[*Translation*]

**Rajasthan Atomic Power Project**

3227. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of benefits that accrued to the State of Rajasthan from Rajasthan Atomic Project, Rawatbhata;

(b) the prospects for the development of this project; and

(c) whether there is any danger of radiation therefrom?

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

(a) The electricity generated from the first two units (2X220 MWe) of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station presently in operation is being supplied totally to Rajasthan. The benefits to the State of Rajasthan are the development of industry and agriculture associated with the availability of additional electricity from these plants and the consequent generation of employment opportunity.

(b) Two more units of 235 MWe each are under construction. Government have also decided to set up 4 additional units of 500 MWe each at the same site.

(c) No, Sir. Regulations are laid down and precautions observed and monitored to ensure this.

[English]

#### **Accident of test model for INSAT-II series**

3228. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the test model for the INSAT-2 series hit a telephone cable and fell on the ground while being unloaded from a truck;

(b) if so, when it happened and the details of damage caused;

(c) whether it will affect the INSAT-2 launch schedule; and

(d) the estimated cost of damage?

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 13th June, 1989, when the structure of the INSAT-II TS Structural Model was being transported by an open truck to the integration area within ISRO Satellite Centre to be integrated into a Structural Model a small projecting bracket at the top of the model got entangled with a temporary overhead telephone cable. This caused the structure to topple over, resulting in minor damage to a few structural parts and panels of the model which were immediately repaired.

(c) No, Sir. The schedule is not affected due to this accident as this was only a test model and not a flight mode. Further tests on the test model were continued after repairing the minor damages.

(d) The estimated cost of repair is Rs. 1.87 lakhs only.

#### **Crash of MIG-27 Plane in Meerut**

3229. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a MIG-27 plane had crashed in Meerut on 2 March, 1990 as reported in "The Hindustan Times" dated 3 March, 1990;

(b) if so, the details causes thereof;

(c) the estimated loss of property;

(d) the number of persons killed and injured; and

(e) whether any inquiry has since been conducted in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA):** (a) Yes, Sir. A MIG-27 plane crashed near Meerut on 1.3.90.

(b) The aircraft was on routine training flight, when the pilot suddenly experienced engine failure. His attempts to revive the engine were unsuccessful and he had to eject before the plane crashed.

(c) The loss is being assessed in consultation with the civil administration.

(d) Ten persons were killed and eleven others were injured.

(e) A court of inquiry has been instituted.

#### **Employment to educated unemployed**

3230. **SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed persons in the country; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide employment to the educated unemployed?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):** (a) According to the 43rd Round Survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) on employment and unemployment, the estimated number of educated (Secondary School educated and above) usually unemployed (as per principal or subsidiary status) persons aged 15 years and above in the country as on 1.1.1988 is estimated at about 3.7 million.

(b) Besides various development programmes in different sectors, employment oriented programmes such as the Scheme for Providing Self-Employment for Educated

Unemployed Youth (SEEUY), the activities of the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board to create awareness of entrepreneurship among scientists and technologists and provide entrepreneurship training, the entrepreneurship development programmes of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries and the programmes in khadi and village industries for promoting skill oriented rural industries generate employment opportunities for the educated. Schemes like the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) also generate employment opportunities for the educated and uneducated youth.

#### **Safety Examination of Narora Atomic Power Station**

3231. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Narora Power Station is licensed for only five years and its safety factor is to be re-examined after five years; 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). All Atomic Power Plants including Narora Atomic Power Plant Unit-1 & 2 are subjected to a continuous process of review by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) with respect to safety. The regulatory clearance by AERB at present is for operating the first unit of Narora Atomic Power Plant upto 50% of the full reactor power and application

has been made by the Nuclear Power Corporation to AERB for raising the power level in steps upto 75% and subsequently to 100% of full reactor power. This is under consideration by AERB. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has recently taken a decision to the effect that when an operational authorisation is given for any atomic power plant, it shall be initially for a period of five years and shall be reviewed thereafter.

[*Translation*]

### **Manned Space Satellite**

3232. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on space research during last three years;

(b) whether the programme of sending man into space will continue; if so, the names of astronauts proposed to be sent into space; and

(c) whether any procedure has been laid down for their selection?

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) Details of total amount spent on Space Research during last three years are given below:—

(*Rs. in Crores*)

1986-87	309.99
1987-88	347.09
1988-89	422.37

(b) At present, the Department of Space

has no plans for sending man into Space.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### **Wasteland in Tamil Nadu**

3233. SHRIP.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total area wasteland in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the total District-wise data of the wasteland has been proposed to be collected;

(c) if not, the reasons for not collecting Districtwise data;

(d) whether any new scheme is proposed to be implemented for the utilisation of this land; and

(e) if so, 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) The total area of wastelands in Tamil Nadu has been estimated to be 44 lakh hectares.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Central and State Plan Schemes for afforestation, social forestry and wastelands development are already under implementation in Tamil Nadu. The total coverage achieved in the State during the Seventh Plan period has been about 4.15 lakh hectares upto January 1990.



[*Translation*]

**Exhibitions Organised by National Museum in Foreign Countries**

3234. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been receiving complaints regarding disappearance of antiques and manuscripts from the National Museum as also regarding irregularities in the purchase of antiques;

(b) whether the National Museum organises exhibitions in foreign countries; if so, the names of countries where such exhibitions were organised and the dates on which these were organised during last three years; and

(c) whether officers are also sent abroad in connection with exhibitions and if so, whether such officers belong to the National Museum or other Ministries and the criteria for selecting them for the purpose?

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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The National Museum organises exhibitions in foreign countries. The position of the exhibitions sent abroad during the last three years is as follows:—

<i>Name of the year</i>	<i>Name of the Exhibition with dates</i>	<i>Country</i>
1	2	3
1987-88	(i) "Classical Indian Art" 4.7.87 to 20.10.87	USSR
	(ii) "Indian Decorative Art" 18.7.87 to 3.1.88	USSR
	(iii) "South Indian Paintings" 18.7.87 to 15.2.88	USSR
1988-89	(i) "Silk Road Exposition" 24.4.88 to 4.9.88	Japan
	(ii) "Indian Miniature Paintings" 28.5.88 to 31.8.88	Bulgaria
1989-90	—Nil—	—Nil—

(c) Yes, Sir. Depending on the nature of the exhibition, the accompanying personnel are drawn from the National Museum, par-

ticipating museums, Archaeological Survey of India and the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The criteria for selecting them:

is their knowledge and expertise in the areas relating to the exhibition and its actual organization.

[English]

**Amount Spent on Operation Black Board**

3235. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) total amount spent on operation black board scheme;

(b) the items procured under the scheme; and

(c) upto what extent the scheme has been successful?

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) An amount of Rs. 373.31 crores have been released during 1987-88 to 1989-90 to States/UTs under Operation Blackboard.

(b) The amount is spent on payment of salaries to an additional teacher appointed in each single teacher school, and a set of essential teaching-learning equipment to each school as described in the attached statement.

(c) Operation Blackboard is expected to increase the retention and participation of children in school, by improving the condition of school buildings and school environment and by making the process of learning more activity based & child oriented. The impact of the scheme on these indicators

has not yet been evaluated.

**STATEMENT**

*List of Teaching Learning Equipment Supplied Under the Scheme of Operation Blackboard (annexed to Unstarred Question No. 3235 (Lok Sabha)*

**I. Teachers' Equipment**

(i) Syllabus

(ii) Text Books

(iii) Teachers' Guides

**II. Class-room Teaching Material**

(i) Maps — District

State

Country

World

(ii) Plastic Globe

(iii) Educational Charts (Health, Social Studies, Language)

**III. Play Materials and Toys**

(i) Wisdom blocks (construction of different designs, pattern objects etc.)

(ii) Bird and Animal Puzzle (Jigsaw puzzle).

(iii) Toys (Dolls, Human figures, Animals, Science toys).

**IV. Games Equipment**

(i) Skipping Rope

- (ii) Balls — Football  
 Volleyball  
 Rubber Balls  
 Air Pump  
 Ring  
 Swing rope  
 with tyre

XII. **Black Board**

Pin-up board (Canvas)

XIII. *Chalk and Duster*XIV. *Water Facility (Pitchers, Glasses and Ladle)*XV. *Trash Can***Radiation Board**V. *Primary Science Kit (of NCERT)*VI. *Mini Tool Kit (of NCERT)*VII. *Mathematics Kit*VIII. *Books For Library*

- (i) Reference  
 Books — Dictionaries  
 Encyclopaedia

- (ii) Children's Books (at least 200)  
 (NBT, Children's Book Trust,  
 Nehru Bal Pustakalaya and  
 other)

- (iii) Magazine, Journals and News-  
 papers for teachers and children  
 (one newspaper, one magazine  
 and one professional journal)

IX. *School Bell*X. *Musical Instruments*

- (i) Dholak or Tabla  
 (ii) Harmonium  
 (iii) Manjira

- XI. Mats and furniture for students and  
 teachers (one chair and one table for  
 one teacher+ 2 large boxes).

3236. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to  
 state:

(a) whether a new Radiation Board  
 has been set up; and

(b) whether this Board will also review  
 policy on irradiated foods which are  
 banned in UK and West Germany and are  
 being reviewed elsewhere following the  
 after effects of Chernobyl, Hiroshima and  
 Nagasaki and other evidence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
 MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOL-  
 OGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE  
 MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-  
 VELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a)  
 Yes, Sir. Board of Radiation and Isotope  
 Technology (BRIT) was formed in March  
 1988 for application of isotope technology in  
 the country in nuclear medicine, teletherapy,  
 food irradiation and industry.

(b) Government have in principle ap-  
 proved adoption of irradiation as a technol-  
 ogy for preservation of foods. A National  
 Monitoring Agency (NMA) under the Ministry  
 of Health has been constituted to oversee all  
 aspects regarding food irradiation pro-  
 gramme in India. NMA has cleared irradiation  
 processing of spices and frozen seafood  
 for has cleared irradiation processing of

spices and frozen seafood for export purpose. The responsibility of the BRIT is to implement these programmes on a commercial level. In UK the ban on irradiated food was lifted in June 1989 and a new Food Act will be introduced by the end of this year including Food Irradiation Regulation.

West Germany has never accepted irradiation as a food processing method. Japan was the first country to successfully commercialise irradiation preservation of potatoes as early as 1973.

### **Pension to World War II Veterans**

3237. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some World War II veterans have urged to provide them with a minimum pension to save them from hunger and poverty;

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

(c) the steps taken to grant pension to them?

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

(b) While representations have been received from some World War II retrenchees, the total number of surviving World War II retrenchees is not available.

(c) These persons are not eligible for pension as they were engaged for short periods ranging from 2-6 years and did not have requisite qualifying service for pension. Several States have, however, instituted schemes for grant of old-age pension to the needy persons which would cover the World War II veterans also. In addition, requests of

such veterans for grant of financial assistance from Welfare Funds at the disposal of Ministry of Defence/Service Headquarters are also sympathetically considered.

### **Construction of Dispensary in Shanti Niketan, Delhi**

3238. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private organisation is going ahead with its plan for construction of a dispensary in Shantiniketan, Delhi, despite objection of the DDA and the Residents' Association; and

(b) if so, the action taken or contemplated to prevent the unauthorised construction?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The M.C.D. has reported that since the allotment of land which had been cancelled earlier has now been ordered to be restored, they have decided to regularise the construction.

### **I.T.D.C Cases Pending in Courts**

3239. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases pending in various Labour Courts, High Courts and Supreme Court pertaining to various units of I.T.D.C.;

(b) since when these cases are pending in the various courts and the present position of these cases;

(c) the steps taken to settle the disputes

amicably between the parties concerned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):**  
(a) and (b). Unit-wise details of cases pend-

ing in Labour Courts, Industrial tribunals and the High Courts are given in the Annex. No case is pending in the Supreme Court.

The cases are either at the evidence or the argument stage. The period-wise pendency of the cases is given below:—

---

(i)	More than 5 years	—	47	cases
(ii)	Between 3-5 years	—	82	cases
(iii)	Below 3 years	—	99	cases

---

(c) and (d). The ITDC Management has stated that it has been making every endeavour to amicably settle the disputes across

the table. Recently, ITDC has settled 5 cases during the course of proceedings in the Courts.

## STATEMENT

**Statement Showing the Details of Industrial Disputes Pending Between ITDC and Its Workers Union and in Various Courts**

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Cases pending in			Total
		High Court	Labour Court/ Industrial Tribunals		
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	2	60		62
2.	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi	1	8		9
3.	Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi	—	14		14
4.	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	—	1		1
5.	Hotel Kanishka, New Delhi	1	14		15

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Cases pending in			Total
		High Court	Labour Court/ Industrial Tribunals		
1	2	3	4	5	
6.	Akbar Hotel, New Delhi	2	8	10	
7.	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	—	2	2	
8.	Headquarters	—	8	8	
9.	Hotel Samrat, New Delhi	—	11	11	
10.	Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi	—	14	14	
11.	Ashok Travels & Tours	2	12	14	

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Cases pending in			Total
		High Court	Labour Court/ Industrial Tribunals		
1	2	3	4	5	
12.	Hotel Ashok Bangalore	1	12	13	
13.	Hotel Hassan Ashok, Hassan	—	2	2	
14.	Hotel Pataliputra Ashok, Patna	—	1	1	
15.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok	—	1	1	
16.	Regional Office, Bombay	—	3	3	
17.	Regional Office, South	3	2	5	
18.	Lalitha Mahal Palace, Hotel, Mysore	—	21	21	



Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Cases pending in		Total
		High Court	Labour Court/ Industrial Tribunals	
1	2	3	4	5
19.	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort	2	11	13
20.	Hotel Airport Ashok, Calcutta	3	2	5
21.	Hotel Jammu Ashok, Jammu	—	1	2
22.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneshwar	1	1	2
	Total	19	209	228

PS: No industrial dispute is pending in the Supreme Court.

[*Translation*]

**Casualties in Mines**

3240. SHRI RAMLAL RAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mine workers killed in mine accidents in 1990, mine-wise; and

(b) the details of assistance provided to the families of the deceased workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The number of persons killed in accidents in mines during the year 1990 up to 28-3-90 is given in the statement attached.

(b) Payment of compensation by the management to the next of kin of the deceased is regulated under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 which is administered by the respective State Governments. Employment to the dependents of the deceased on compassionate ground is also provided by some of the mine managements particularly in the Public Sector. Information on these aspects is not maintained.

## STATEMENT

Persons killed in Mine Accidents during the year 1990  
(upto 28.3.1990)

Sl. No.	Name of Mine	Date of Accident	No. of Persons (S) Killed
1	2	3	4
COAL MINES			
1.	S RIPUR ECL	03.01.1990	1
2.	PADAMPUR WCL	05.01.1990	1
3.	UMARIA SECL	10.01.1990	1
4.	BALGI SECL	09.01.1990	1
5.	LOHAPATTI BCCL	16.01.1990	1
6.	VENKATISH 7 SECL	09.01.1990	1

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Mine</b>	<b>Date of Accident</b>	<b>No. of Persons (S) Killed</b>
1	2	3	4
7.	DHORI KHAS CCL	01.01.1990	1
8.	BINA PROJECT NCL	05.01.1990	1
9.	BALIHARI BCCL	23.01.1990	1
10.	SRIPUR ECL	23.01.1990	1
11.	DUGRAPUR O/C WCL	09.01.1990	1
12.	BALIHARI 10 & 12 BCCL	16.01.1990	1
13.	RAMKANALI BCCL	29.01.1990	1
14.	GEVRA PROJECT O/C SECL	02.02.1990	1
15.	BANSRA O/C ECL	06.02.1990	1
16.	KOTMA WEST SECL	06.02.1990	3

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Mine</i>	<i>Date of Accident</i>	<i>No. of Persons (S) Killed</i>
1	2	3	4
17.	LAIKDIH WELP BCCL	04.02.1990	2
18.	EAST KATRAS BCCL	13.02.1990	1
19.	C.L. JAMBAD ECL	12.02.1990	1
20.	BHAWRA BCCL	10.02.1990	1
21.	GDK NO. 7A SCCL	23.02.1990	1
22.	SUDAMDIH BCCL	28.02.1990	1
23.	DABOR ECL	07.03.1990	1
24.	SLEWARA WCL	05.03.1990	3
25.	DFULBERA SECL	02.03.1990	1
26.	KUSMUNDA PROJECT SECL	05.03.1990	1

Sl. No.	Name of Mine	Date of Accident	No. of Persons (S) Killed
1	2	3	4
27.	PARASCOLE ECL	18.03.1990	1
28.	CHAPAPUR-II ECL	09.03.1990	1
29.	JOYRAMPUR	18.03.1990	1
30.	BANSDEV BCCL	18.03.1990	1
31.	HURLADIH BCCL	17.03.1990	1
32.	HURLADIH BCCL	26.03.1990	1
33.	NOWROJABAD SECL	28.03.1990	1
34.	INDUSTRY BCCL	27.03.1990	1
	NON COAL MINES		
1.	BICHOLIMJ IROM ORE DEMPO MINING CORPORATION	02..03.1990	1

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Mine</i>	<i>Date of Accident</i>	<i>No. of Persons (S) Killed</i>
1	2	3	4
2.	CHECHAT LIMESTONE STONE INTERNATIONAL	22.02.1990	1
3.	DEVLA UTTAM (SOAPSTONE) ASSOCIATED SOAPSTONE	19.01.1990	1
4.	KIRIBURU IRON BOKARO STEEL PLANT	20.01.1990	1
5.	OONAMALI IRON NMDC	01.02.1990	1
6.	LAKARPUR STONE HARYANA MINERALS LTD.	06.02.1990	1
7.	OBULAPURAM IRON ANANTPUR MINING CORPN.	03.03.1990	1
8.	THANNEVMUKKOM LIMESTONE TRAVANCORE ELECTROCHEMICALS	10.03.1990	1

Sl. No.	Name of Mine	Date of Accident	No. of Persons (S) Killed
1	2	3	4
9.	BURI BASTI STONE MINES UTTAM MINERALS	06.03.1990	1
10.	BADWASI GYPSUM MINE A.C.C. LTD.	06.03.1990	1
11.	BHATI BAJRI MINES DSMDC	05.03.1990	1
12.	NEYVELI LIGNITE MINE NO. 1 M/S. N.L.C. LTD.	23.03.1990	1
13.	BANANDHRA LIGNITE PROJECT M/S GUJARAT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.	21..03.1990	1
14.	KOITRA PHOSPHAT MINES RAJASTHAN STATE MINES & MINERALS LTD.	20.03.1990	1



<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Mine</i>	<i>Date of Accident</i>	<i>No. of Persons (S) Killed</i>
1	2	3	4
15.	MYSORE/CHAMPION REEF AMALGAMATED GOLD MINE M/S BHARAT GOLD MINE LTD.	28.03.1990	1

[English]

**Foreign Exchange Earned by Food Processing Industry**

3241. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue and foreign exchange earned by the Food Processing Industry, annually during the last three years; and

(b) the foreign exchange spent by the Industry; annually?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Food Processing Industries are in the organised, unorganised and cooperative sectors. Information in respect of all the food processing industries in different sectors is not being maintained Centrally.

However the foreign exchange earnings from exports by the processed food industries were as under:—

*(Rs. in crores)*

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Processed foods	136.17	145.04	182.00
Seafood	460.67	531.20	597.85

**Clearance to Nohar and Siddhmukh Projects of Rajasthan**

3242. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the problem of acute water shortage in Rajasthan and the lack of progress in regard to the clearance of Nohar and Siddhmukh projects; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in giving clearance to these Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The Siddhmukh and Nohar Projects of Rajasthan have already been accepted as technically feasible by the Central Water Commission and recommended to the Plan-

ning Commission for investment clearance.

**HUDCO Assistance to Tamil Nadu for Slum Clearance**

3243. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether HUDCO provides financial assistance to Slum Clearance Board in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance given during the year 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1989-90 (as on 28.2.1990), HUDCO has sanctioned 12 projects to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance

Board with a project cost of Rs. 15 crores and HUDCO's loan commitment of Rs. 11 crores. These projects, on completion, would provide 50147 dwelling units and 5615 plots.

### **Extension of Minimum Wages Act in Punjab**

3244. SHRINIRMALKANTICATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have extended the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to the agricultural workers in Punjab;

(b) if so, whether any rules have been framed to implement the Act by the State Government; and

(c) the details of such rules framed by the Punjab Government under the Act?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The minimum wages rules, 1950 framed for other Scheduled Employment covered under minimum wages Act 1948 are also applicable to the Agricultural Workers.

### **Loss in Cooperative Sugar Mills of Karnataka**

3245. SHRIJANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that out of 16 new units of sugar factories, in cooperative sector 12 are running in loss in Karnataka, whose loss of all units amounts of Rs. 72.5 crores;

(b) whether it is a fact that inadequacy of sugarcane is the reason for sickness; and

(c) if so, the steps Union Government are taking to help sugar industry in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The Government does not maintain profit and loss accounts in respect of sugar mills. Besides cane availability, the profitability or otherwise of sugar mills depends upon a variety of factors such as size, age and condition of plant and machinery; technical and managerial competence and certain other factors which are not directly regulated by the sugar policy announced by the Government of India from time to time.

2 Capacity Utilisation in cooperative sugar mills in Karnataka during last 2 seasons, viz., 1987-88 and 1988-89 has been 98.07% and 87.71% respectively.

3. For increasing the cane availability and improving the quality of sugarcane, the Government has sanctioned sugar Development Fund loans to the extent of Rs. 1392.07 lakhs in favour of 12 cooperative sugar mills in Karnataka out of which Rs. 379.67 lakhs have already been disbursed for various cane Development Schemes.

### **Dwelling Units For Jhuggi Dwellers**

3246. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dwelling units constructed in Pandav Nagar, New Delhi for jhuggi dwellers;

(b) the number of units out of them allotted so far;

(c) whether some units have been allotted to non-jhuggi dwellers;

(d) if so, the details and reasons there-

for; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed for allotment of all units to jhuggi dwellers?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN):** (a) 322.

(b) 99.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

(e) Identification of eligible jhuggi dwellers from among those removed from encroached land and allotment of dwelling units to them, is a continuous exercise.

#### **Better Health Care for Rural People During 8th Plan**

3247. **SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide better health care to the rural people during Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, whether any special scheme has been drawn up for that purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY):** (a) to (c). The Government of India is committed to provide better health care to the rural people. The Eighth Five Year Plan is still in the process of finalisation and no final decision has been taken in respect of this Plan. However, during the Seventh Plan, emphasis was given for creating/strengthening the rural infrastructure

under Minimum Needs Programme. During 1990-91, about 45 per cent to 50 per cent of State Health Budget has been earmarked for Minimum Needs Programme for establishment and improvement of quality of services of the Rural Health infrastructure.

The other schemes under the Central Sector for rural sector are being continued such as Village Health Guide Scheme, Dais Training Programmes, Human Resource Development, in-service and basic training of health functionaries.

#### **Import of Raw Material for Concentrate by Pepsi**

3248. **SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:**  
**SHRI T. BALA GOUD:**

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the soft drink concentrate plant being set up by Punjab -Agro-Pepsi Co-Voltas joint venture;

(b) whether any raw material has been imported so far for the concentrate plant;

(c) if so, the details of the raw materials imported; and

(d) the progress made towards export of soft drink concentrate so far?

**THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):** (a) As per M/s. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd., the soft drink concentrate plant is expected to be commissioned in 1990.

(b) As per information furnished by M/s. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd., no raw material has been imported so far for the concentrate plant.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) As per Letter of Intent issued to M/s. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd., they shall export 50% of their turnover each year for a period of 10 years from the commencement of commercial production, of which 40% will be from the company's own manufactured products and 10% from Select List products manufactured by others.

### **SC/ST Medical and Engineering Students**

3249. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any study/census of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in recognised Medical and Engineering colleges/institutions;

(b) if so, the number of students in various courses, State-wise;

(c) whether Books for such Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students have been able to cover all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students;

(d) if not, the number of students cov-

ered, expenditure incurred per student and the steps taken to cover all students under the schemes; and

(e) the criteria for running such book banks and the steps taken for proper functioning of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):  
(a) and (b). Data collected from the State Governments U.T. Administrations regarding enrolment of SCs and STs in the Medical and Engineering courses during 1985/86 are attached as statement.

(c) to (e). The SC/ST students who are eligible for Post Matric Scholarships are entitled for benefits under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Book Banks for students studying in Medical and Engineering colleges. An amount of Rs. 57.59 lakhs was sanctioned as against an outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs during 1989-90 to various State Governments to cover 26,067 SC and ST students. Under the scheme, Central assistance is provided to the State Governments on 50:00 basis for establishment of Book Banks. A set of text books costing Rs. 5,000/- is given to a group of three students. The life period of a set of books is fixed as three years.

## STATEMENT

## Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes—1985-86

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Engineering Tech. and Architecture			Medicine@		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	274	3	277	194	84	278
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	189	12	201	177	49	226
4.	Bihar	134	—	134	257	135	392
5.	Goa+	10	—	10	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	216	—	216	158	46	204
7.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	19	6	25
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	158	8	166	20	18	38
11.	Kerala*	38	2	40	44	20	64

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Engineering Tech. and Architecture			Medicine@		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	894	13	907	185	63	248
13.	Maharashtra	384	20	404	380	140	520
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	21	75	196
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	99	3	102	33	16	49
19.	Punjab	1	—	1	4	1	5
20.	Rajasthan	201	—	201	110	18	128
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	185	33	218	82	46	128
23.	Tripura	50	1	51	—	—	—

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Engineering Tech. and Architecture			Medicine@		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	105	1	106	91	12	103
25.	West Bengal	112	4	116	24	12	36
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	29	—	29	54	42	96
28.	Dadar & N. Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Delhi	57	3	60	13	52	65
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		3136	103	3239	1963	835	2801

@ Including Nursing, Dentistry, Compounding, Pharmacy and Public Health.

+ Including Damian & Diu.

• Data relates to 1984-85.

£ Includes enrolment in Ph.D., Post-graduate and first degree courses and post-graduate and first degree courses.



## Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes—1985-86

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Engineering Tech. and Architecture			Medicine@		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1475	47	1522	818	385	1203
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	192	8	200	107	25	132
4.	Bihar	248	—	248	870	127	997
5.	Goa+	3	—	3	5	5	10
6.	Gujarat	445	3	448	316	106	422
7.	Haryana	119	1	200	120	23	143
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	80	8	88
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	105	1	106	53	7	60
10.	Karnataka	1810	44	1854	663	269	932
11.	Kerala*	333	63	396	284	189	473

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Engineering Tech. and Architecture			Medicine@		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1240	15	1255	358	88	446
13.	Maharashtra	1585	57	1642	1507	762	2269
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	23	3	26
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	132	18	150	84	23	107
19.	Punjab	203	2	205	467	137	604
20.	Rajasthan	433	1	434	268	39	307
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	2296	294	2590	1019	702	1721
23.	Tripura	66	2	68	—	—	—

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Engineering Tech. and Architecture			Medicine@		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	562	8	570	932	124	1056
25.	West Bengal	647	15	662	721	32	753
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	185	3	188	85	7	92
28.	Dadar & N. Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Delhi	379	13	392	334	234	568
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	93	13	106
Total		12538	595	13133	9207	3308	12515

@Including Nursing, Dentistry, Compounding, Pharmacy and Public Health.

+Including Daman & Diu.

\*Data relates to 1984-85.

£Includes enrolment in Ph.D., Post-graduate and first degree courses and post-graduate and first degree courses.

**Labour Cases Pending in Kerala**

3250. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases/disputes pending before the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts in Kerala as on 31.12.1989;

(b) the number of cases/disputes settled by these Courts/Tribunals in Kerala successful conciliations;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken for clearing the backlog in these Courts/Tribunals?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) As on 30th June, 1989, 934 industrial disputes and 879 applications were pending in the Industrial Tribunals and the Labour Courts in Kerala.

(b) and (c). Conciliation is undertaken under the Industrial Disputes Act by conciliation officers. On failure of conciliation, an appropriate Government may refer an industrial dispute for adjudication by a Labour Court or an Industrial Tribunal. The following steps are proposed to be taken for clearing the backlog in these Courts/Tribunals:

- (i) Improving and strengthening of the Conciliation Machinery so that a larger number of cases are settled at the conciliation stage;
- (ii) Expeditious filling up of vacancies in the posts of Presiding Officers of the Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunals;
- (iii) Setting up of additional Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals as appropriate;

(iv) Holding of Lok Adalats where possible.

(v) Organising training of the Presiding Officers of these Courts and Tribunals and holding Seminars and Workshops so as to re-orient them in the process of adjudication of labour matters.

**Housing Facilities to Weavers in Tamilnadu**

3251. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperative societies for the weavers functioning in Tamil Nadu and the number of weavers who are the members of these societies;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to provide free housing facility to the weavers in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the total amount involved by way of bank loans given to the weavers cooperative societies in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) There are 1665 Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies functioning in Tamil Nadu and about 1.85 lakhs weavers are members of these societies.

(b) There is no provision by Government of India to provide free housing facilities to the weavers in the State.

(c) Total credit limit to the tune of Rs. 114.06 crores upto January, 1990 has been sanctioned to the State Cooperative Banks to re-finance the Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies in the State.

### **Industrial Licence to Pepsi Co Project**

3252. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Agro-Pepsi joint venture have converted their Letter of Intent into an Industrial Licence;

(b) if not, the reasons for their products already in the market; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Union Government?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The Letter of Intent granted to M/s. Pepsi Food Pvt. Ltd. has not been converted into an Industrial Licence.

(b) It has come to Government's notice that M/s. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd. have already undertaken manufacture of a few products.

(c) Whenever any violation comes to the notice of the Government, appropriate action is taken.

### **Review of Schemes for Handlooms and Powerlooms**

3253. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the current schemes for promotion of handlooms/powerlooms;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the modifications proposed for provision of gainful employment to rural poor and artisans;

(c) the efforts proposed of imparting/upgrading of skills of rural weavers and provision of the required inputs and marketing support; and

(d) the details of the schemes proposed for the economic upliftment of handloom/powerlooms weavers in the country during next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is attached.

### **STATEMENT**

(b) and (c). As a part of the exercise relating to development of the handloom sector during the VIII Five Year Plan, the current schemes of handloom development have been reviewed. These strategies inter-alia envisage (i) a total restructuring of the typology of schemes with the beneficiary weaver as the centre-piece of Governmental intervention, (ii) Grouping of weavers on the basis of their skills and earning capacities, (iii) Grouping of the existing and certain new schemes under three integrated packages under which projects are to be prepared adopting one of the following approaches, viz. Target Group approach, Area Development approach and Product Development approach. The strategies for the development of the handloom sector also provide for complete overhauling of the delivery systems with emphasis on professionalism in planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes. The restructuring fully provides for skill formation and upgrading, better supply of yarn and other inputs and market development schemes.

As regards powerlooms, it is proposed to set up Powerlooms Service Centres in areas of powerloom concentration to help powerloom weavers in achieving better methods of production, diversification of products and making production of cloth more remunerative.

(d) During 1990-91, the following schemes will be in operation for the economic upliftment of handloom weavers:—

- (i) The Hank yarn Obligation Scheme to ensure production of hank yarn for the handloom sector.
- (ii) Loan assistance to the National Cooperative Development Corporation towards share capital participation in Weavers Cooperative Spinning Mills for captive production of yarn for the handloom sector.
- (iii) Assistance to the National Handloom Development Corporation for their yarn supply operations and development activities.
- (iv) Handloom Development Projects.
- (v) Market Development Assistance including share capital assistance to Apex and Primary Cooperative Societies, State Handloom Development Corporations and managerial subsidy for giving market support to handloom products.
- (vi) Powerloom and post-loom facilities.
- (vii) Modernisation of looms.
- (viii) Training.
- (ix) Weavers' Service Centres and Institutes of handloom Technology.
- (x) R & D, Surveys and Studies.

- (xi) Subsidy for Janata Cloth Scheme.
- (xii) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme.
- (xiii) Thrift Fund Scheme.
- (xiv) Enforcement of Handloom Reservation.
- (xv) Publicity & Exhibitions.
- (xvi) National Design Collection Programmes.

#### **Free Sale Sugar Quota**

3254. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:  
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the free sale sugar quota during this year especially from May to July, 1990; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDYA):  
(a) and (b). Freesale sugar quota is released on month to month basis keeping in view the demand, supply position, stocks availability etc., with a view to ensuring adequate availability of freesale sugar in the open market at reasonable prices. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the quantities of freesale release of sugar for the months from May to July, 1990 at this stage. However, during the current season 1989-90 (October to April, 1990) a quantity of 39 lakh tonnes of freesale sugar has been released as against 34.90 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period last season.

**Palm-Oil to Kerala**

3255. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:  
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to increase the monthly allotment of palm oil and other edible oils for public distribution in Kerala; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the present allotment is sufficient for supply in the state; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to increase the allotment?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) The allocation of palmolein under PDS to Kerala has been increased from 2,500 MTs in February, 1990 to 3,000 Mts in March, 1990.

(b) and (c). The monthly allocation of edible oils under Public Distribution System is made keeping in view the overall availability of indigenous oils. Supplies through PDS are supplemental in nature and are not intended to meet the total requirement of States/UTs.

**Mass Rapid transit System in Bangalore**

3256. SHRI H.C. KANTAIHAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rapid transit System (Circular railway project) for Bangalore city is yet to be cleared by Union Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways), Madras, had carried out a feasibility study for Rail Rapid Transit System and Suburban Services for Bangalore Metropolitan Area, at the cost of the State Government of Karnataka. The Study report furnished to the State Government in July, 1983, envisaging a total investment of about Rs. 650.70 crores, estimated at 1982-83 price level, was submitted by the State Government to the Planning Commission for inclusion of the scheme in the Seventh Plan. Since the Seventh Plan provision for all Metropolitan Transport Projects in the Railway's plan was limited to Rs. 400 crores, it was not possible to take up such new schemes. No revised proposal have been received from the State Government.

**Modernisation of Kamla Canals**

3257. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 14th March, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 247 regarding renovation of Kamla Balan Embankment at Jayanagar in Bihar and state:

(a) whether in view of the construction of the barrage-cum-canal upstream at Godar in Nepal, the Eastern and Western Kamla canals are water-less during the lean months thereby rendering its modernisation project at Jayanagar incomplete; and

(b) the present stage of this modernisation project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) There is no irrigation project under modernisation at Jayanagar.

(b) Does not arise.

**Buffer Stock of Rice in Orissa**

3258. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the buffer stock position of rice in Orissa especially in Keonjhar district;

(b) the steps taken to increase buffer stock level of rice in the State;

(c) whether Government propose to set up storage facility in the Keonjhar District of Orissa; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) The stock position of rice with Food Corporation of India in Orissa as on 1.3.1990 is 188.6 thousand tonnes including 8.8 thousand tonnes held in Keonjhar District as against 152.9 thousand tonnes of rice with Food Corporation of India in Orissa including 5.4 thousand tonnes in Keonjhar District on the same date of previous month.

(b) Having regard to the monthly rice allocation to Orissa of 20.25 thousand tonnes, the stock position of rice with Food Corporation of India in Orissa as on 1.3.1990 is more than adequate to cover six months requirements. The situation is however continuously kept under review and steps are taken to build up enough stocks by moving from surplus states whenever needed.

(c) and (d). Food Corporation of India has no proposal at present to set up any additional storage capacity in Keonjhar District, since the storage capacity of 10000 tonnes already owned by Food Corporation of India in the District is adequate to meet the requirement of two month allocation of foodgrains and sugar.

**Centre for Technical Education to physically Handicapped**

3259. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals from Kerala Government to state Training and Technical Education Centres for handicapped as part of Union Government programme to train the physically handicapped;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government; and

(d) the financial assistance Union Government propose to grant to Kerala Government for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) No, Sir. This Ministry has not received any such proposal.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Labour in Copper Wire Factories in Delhi**

3260. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that labourers are required to work for 12 hours a day in factories manufacturing copper wire in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the measures contemplated by Government to save these labourers from exploitation; and

(c) the time by which these measures



are likely to be implemented?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):**

(a) The Delhi Administration have reported that no specific complaint in this regard has been brought to their notice.

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

[English]

### **Unani Physicians**

3261. **SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Unani Physicians in CGHS recruited by UPSC since 1986 till date;

(b) the number of Unani Physicians recruited on *ad-hoc* basis and are still working in CGHS and since when they are working there;

(c) the steps taken to regularise all *ad-hoc* Unani Physicians in CGHS; and

(d) the norms prescribed, if any for their transfer from one station to another, the number of Unani Physicians who are continuing in Delhi beyond the prescribed tenure and the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY):** (a) Four.

(b) One Unani Physician is working on *ad-hoc* basis since 5.5.1988.

(c) Recruitment to the post of Unani Physicians is made through UPSC and there is no provision in the rules for regularisation of *ad-hoc* appointees.

(d) Unani Physicians are transferred from one station to another keeping in view the administrative convenience and requirement of public service.

### **Girls Hostels for Scheduled Castes in Punjab**

3262. **BABA SUCHA SINGH:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of girls hostels for Scheduled Castes constructed by the Government of Punjab;

(b) whether these hostels are functioning properly; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to ensure their proper functioning?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):**

(a) A Statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Due to certain delicate circumstances in Punjab, occupation in some hostels is less. District Welfare Officers have been directed to contact the Principals of these institutions to encourage the students to make use of these hostels to the maximum extent possible.

### **STATEMENT**

1. Shri Guru Ravidas Sabha (Regd.), near Samadh Mal Chands, Ludhiana.
2. Punjabi University, Patiala.
3. Shri Guru Govind Singh Khalsa College, Mahilpur, Hoshiarpur.
4. Guru Nanak College for Women, Nakerdar, Jalandhar.
5. Guru Ravidas High/Higher Secondary

- 589 *Written Answers* CHAITRA 14, 1912 (SAKA) *Written Answers* 590
- School, Jalandhar.
6. Shahid Bhagat Singh Khalsa Colleges, Patiala, Ropar.
  7. Khalsa Girls Colleges, Morinda, Ropar.
  8. Kamla Nehru Girls High School, Nihar Singh Wala, Faridkot.
  9. Guru Nanak National College, Doraha, Ludhiana.
  10. Kanya Maha Vidyala, Tenda Road, Jalandhar City.
  11. Hans Raj Mahila Maha Vidyala, Jalandhar City.
  12. Bhai Asha Singh Girls Colleges, Goniana Mandi, Bhatinda.
  13. Guru Nanak College for Girls, Muktsar, Faridkot.
  14. S D College for Women, Sultanpur Lodhi, Kapurthala.
  15. Shahid Kanshi Ram College of Physical Education, Bhago Majra, Ropar.
  16. Khalsa College for Women, Civil lines, Ludhiana.
  17. Dev Samaj Girls Higher Secondary School, Moga, Faridkot.
  18. Akal Degree College for Women, Sangrur.
  19. Layalpur Khalsa College for Women, Jalandhar City.
  20. G T B College Dakha, Ludhiana.
  21. Mata Mishri Devi DAV College, Giddarwaha, Faridkot.
  22. DAV College, Daya Nand Nagar, Jalandhar City.
  23. Guru Nanak Khalsa College for Women, Model Town, Ludhiana.
- [*Translation*]
- Medium Irrigation Project of Madhya Pradesh pending with Union Government**
3263. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:
- (a) since when the medium irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh are pending with Union Government; and
  - (b) whether Agar Half and Arpa projects have been submitted for approval?
- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Techno-economic appraisal of five medium irrigation projects namely, Bah, Sutiapat, Mahuar, Gej and Barchar received during the period from June, 1984 to June, 1989 has been completed and comments sent to the State Government for compliance.
- (b) Comments on Hap Irrigation Project received at the Centre in March, 1975 were sent to the State Government for compliance. The State Government has to submit a modified report.
- [*English*]
- Export of Textiles**
3264. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the export of textiles in the current financial year is likely to exceed the

targets fixed therefor; and

(b) if so, the details of the targets fixed and the estimated exports for the current year for garments, cotton fabrics, cotton yarn, wool and woollens, silk items, man-made fibres, knitware and handlooms?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the targets fixed and the estimated exports for the year 1989-90 are as under:—

(Value in Rs. crores)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Estimated Exports</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Garment*	2600	3100
Cotton Textiles (including yarn)	1250	1350
Cotton Handlooms	300	310
Wool and Woollens	140	160
Silk	400	400
Man-Made Fibres	400	550

\*Includes knitwears also.

[*Translation*]

### **Fake Family Planning Cases**

3265. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fake cases of Family Planning reported from various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). Field verification on a sample basis of Family Planning acceptors reported by the States is carried out by three Government agencies. The findings of these agencies are fed back to the States for taking necessary remedial measures to improve the quality of the programme performance.

Based on the latest information collected for 1987-88 and 1988-89, a downward trend is observed in respect of proportion of acceptors (i) who could not be traced (ii) who were found not eligible and (iii) who denied of having availed services. Besides, specific complaints regarding Family Planning acceptance when received are referred

to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action.

[English]

### **Welfare Fund Scheme for Indians Working Abroad**

3266. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted a welfare fund scheme for the benefit of Indians working abroad;

(b) if so, whether this scheme has been accepted;

(c) whether arrangements would be made for Indians and their families abroad to get adequate medical facilities in the event of accidents; and

(d) whether the investments made by the Indians working abroad will get the benefits and concession given to export promotion measures?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The employment contracts of emigrant workers provide for medical benefits to them as per local labour laws. Families of such workers do not usually accompany them when they go abroad for employment.

(d) The information is being collected.

### **Wage Policy in Free Export Zone**

3267. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that at the 'Free Export Zones' no wage policy is followed; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to fix a wage policy for these 'Free Export Zones'?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The 'Free Export Zones' are governed by the wage policies of the respective states in which they are located.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Insurance for Agricultural Workers**

3268 DR. K. KALIMUTHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to introduce a nationwide personal insurance scheme for workers engaged in agricultural operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (c). There is no proposal to introduce any new personal insurance scheme, for workers engaged in agricultural operations. However, a Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers operated by the Life Insurance Corporation is already in operation all over the country.

### **Implementation of Civil Rights Act**

3269. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking measures for implementation of the Civil Rights Act, 1955;

(b) the State-wise number of cases registered and pending in courts under this Act during 1989-90 and the number of accused convicted; and

(c) the steps Government contemplate to eradicate untouchability?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) State Governments have been addressed to effectively implement the various provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The measures already taken for effective implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, include appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions for contravention of the provisions of the Act, setting up of Special Courts for speedy trial of untouchability offences, setting up of Committees by the State Governments at appropriate levels to periodically review implementation of the Act, provision of legal aid to untouchability victims, intensive mobilisation of mass media through exhibition of films, documentaries and organisation of Seminars. Apart from these, Central Assistance is being provided to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for strengthening the machinery for implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, including setting up of Special Courts. Efforts are also being made to develop them educationally, economically and socially in such a way as to

integrate them with the main stream of the Society.

[*Translation*]

### **Irrigated Area for Agriculture**

3270. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total irrigated and non-irrigated area in the country, State-wise;

(b) the existing modes of irrigation, the criteria for fixing the irrigation rates and steps taken to bring uniformity in these rates; and

(c) the steps taken for increasing the irrigated area for agriculture and the targets fixed to meet the demand of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) Irrigation is primarily by surface canals, ground water pumps or lifts from the rivers. Water rates vary from State to State, and at present there is no uniformity with regard to such rates. However, all States have been advised to revise their water rates to at least recover operation and maintenance cost of irrigation systems.

(c) Several major, medium and minor irrigation schemes are being undertaken for increasing the irrigated area, and for meeting the demand for foodgrains.

**STATEMENT***Gross irrigated area, Gross sown area and Non-irrigated area**(Thousand hectares)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territory</i>	<i>Gross Sown Area</i>	<i>Gross Irrigated Area</i>	<i>Non-Irrigated Area</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11693	4360	7333
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	201	23	178
3.	Assam*	3644	572	3072
4.	Bihar	10432	3831	6601
5.	Goa	130	15	15
6.	Gujarat*	10962	2710	8252
7.	Haryana	5661	3912	1749
8.	Himachal Pradesh	983	171	812
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1026	404	622
10.	Karnataka	11821	2247	9574

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory	Gross Sown Area	Gross Irrigated Area	Non-Irrigated Area
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	2870	426	2444
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22214	3456	18758
13.	Maharashtra*	19838	2462	17376
14.	Manipur*	189	75	114
15.	Meghalaya*	206	51	155
16.	Mizoram*	71	8	63
17.	Nagaland	191	55	136
18.	Orissa	9270	2088	7183
19.	Punjab	7217	6590	627
20.	Rajasthan	17640	4351	13289
21.	Sikkim*	134	16	118
22.	Tamil Nadu	6508	2844	3664
23.	Tripura	408	44	364

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory	Gross Sown Area	Gross Irrigated Area	Non-Irrigated Area
1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	25198	12908	12290
25.	West Bengal	8211	1911	6300
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	36	—	36
27.	Chandigarh	4	3	1
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26	2	24
29.	Delhi	87	65	22
30.	Daman & Diu	3	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	3	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	43	36	7
	All India	176920	55636	121284

\*In the absence of data for the year 1986-87 latest available information has been utilised.

Note:— The information is based upon latest land use statistics available i.e. 1986-87.



**Floods in Bihar**

3271. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar experience heavy floods due to Kosi, Kamla, Bagmati and other rivers originating from the Himalayas;

(b) whether negotiations with Government of Nepal are in progress to construct reservoirs etc. on these rivers; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes formulated by Government in this regard and the progress made in the negotiations being held with Government of Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). India has suggested a storage reservoir project of Kosi river to Nepal which will also include flood control benefit. No agreement has been concluded.

[English]

**District Consumer Forum in Delhi**

3272. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi is pioneering Union Territory in the promotion and implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 1986;

(b) whether District Consumer Forum has been set up in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the number of cases filed before it and decision taken; if any, in respect of supply of defective goods services separately?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has constituted the State Consumer Protection Council, District Forum and State Commission as envisaged in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

(c) As per information furnished by Delhi Administration, 2766 cases were filed in the District Forum as on 26.3.90 of which 1690 cases had been disposed of as on that date. Out of the 1690 cases decided, as many as 502 related to defective goods and 1188 cases were of deficient services.

**Procurement of Cotton by CCI in Karnataka**

3273. SHRI S.T. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cotton cleared for export by Union Government for Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) in the current season;

(b) the quantity of cotton which CCI has already procured from Karnataka in the current season; and

(c) the expected quantity to be procured by CCI from Karnataka in the current season?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Government have so far allotted quota for export of 5.40 lakh bales of cotton of Cotton Corporation of India during the current session.

(b) Till now there has been no need for procurement at support price. The Corporation has made commercial purchase of 16,415 bales of cotton from Karnataka upto 28.3.90 during the current cotton season.

(c) The commercial purchase of cotton by Cotton Corporation of India from Karnataka is dependent upon factors like the price situation, requirements of mills, export prospects, etc.

[*Translation*]

### **Rajghat Project**

3274. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by Union Government so far on the Rajghat Project under Betwa River Board set up with the concurrence of the Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh Government; and

(b) the time by which this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Funds for the Rajghat Dam Project are made available by the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in equal proportions. An amount of Rs. 129.14 crores has been spent on the project till the end of January, 1990.

(b) The head-works are scheduled for completion in 1992.

[*English*]

### **Examination for Head Clerks and UDCs in EPF Organisation**

3275. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints from various unions, including the complaints from some Members of Parliament, have been received by Government/Ministry of Labour, demand-

ing a probe by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the scandal of leakage of question papers of Head-clerks and U.D.C. in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation; and

(b) if so, whether the investigation has been handed over to the Central Bureau of Investigation and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The investigation has been entrusted to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police.

### **Stainless Steel Utensils Conforming Indian Standards**

3276. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of stainless steel utensils manufactured from rolled sheets do not conform to the prescribed Indian Standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, what check is exercised by Government to ensure that stainless steel utensils are manufactured conforming to the prescribed Indian Standards only?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Though the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) have formulated a few Indian Standards in respect of some stainless steel utensils as well as stainless steel sheets, coils and strips, these Standards are voluntary in character. The Bureau administers a Certifications Marking

Scheme under which manufactures licenced by the Bureau are authorised to affix the ISI Standard Mark on the products manufactured by them in token of their conformity to the respective Indian Standard specification. The Bureau also monitors the performance of such licenced manufacturers by way of periodic surprise checks at production stage. There are only three manufactures in India, who are licenced by B.I.S. B.I.S. are not empowered to take action against any stainless steel utensil manufacturer for sub-standard or inferior quality of stainless steel utensils manufactured by him if he is not a licensee of the Bureau. BIS, however, through its publicity campaign keep on educating the consumer at large to go in for only ISI marked products to get quality.

#### **Wakf Properties in Lakshadweep**

3277. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Wakf Properties in Lakshadweep which have been notified in the official gazette since 1965;

(b) the number of new Wakf-Properties which have not been notified in the official gazette so far; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the time by the which the new properties are expected to be notified?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) 256 (Two hundred and fifty six) Wakf properties have been notified since 1965.

(b) 35 (Thirty five) new Wakf properties have not been notified in the official gazette so far.

(c) According to the information re-

ceived from Lakshadweep Administration, the verification and assessment of these 35 new Wakf properties is yet to be completed. As these properties are distributed in 10 inhabited islands lying scattered in the Arabian Sea, their exact position could be assessed and ascertained only after survey and inspection. This work could not be undertaken by the officials of the Lakshadweep Wakf Board during the current financial year 1989-90 for want of funds. It is now proposed to conduct the inspection of these properties during the financial year 1990-91 after getting sufficient grants-in-aid.

[*Translation*]

#### **Plantation of Mulberry Trees**

3278. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive scheme has been formulated by Government regarding plantation of Mulberry trees in the Eighth Five Year Plan in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to promote Silk production in these areas in the said plan period?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). National Sericulture project (1989-94) being implemented by the Central Silk Board envisages development of 4,000 acres of mulberry plantation to yield 120 tonnes of raw silk in the State of Uttar Pradesh covering Deharadun District (which is part of the hill areas of State) and the Saharanpur District. The project envisages the setting up of the following supporting infrastructures in the States:—

1. Basic Seed Farms	—	2
2. Grainage	—	1
3. Technical Service Centres	—	8
4. Chawki Rearing Centres	—	40
5. Cocoon Markets	—	2
6. Cocoon Drying Chambers	—	40
7. Demonstration cum-Training Centre for reeling	—	1

[English]

### **Increase in Water Supply in Delhi**

3279. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been worked out for increasing the water supply to the residents of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that it has taken several long term measures and short term measures (scheduled for completion within the current year) to increase the supply of drinking water in Delhi. Some of the measures are:—

#### *Short term measures*

- (i) Construction of 180 MLD water treatment plant at Wazirabad. First phase already completed.
- (ii) Construction of 54 MLD Iron Removal Water Treatment Plant at Okhla.

- (iii) Construction of 5 ranney wells in Alipur expected to yield about 67.50 MLD.

#### *Long term measures*

- (i) Construction of second 450 MLD Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur (2 years).
- (ii) Construction of 180 MLD (40 MGD) Water Treatment Plant at Nangloi (2-3 years).
- (iii) Construction of 450 MLD Water Treatment Plant at Gokulpuri in Trans-Yamuna (5-6 Years).

### **Grants to Institutions for Mentally**

#### **Retarded Children**

3280. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any scheme to provide grants to institutions where mentally retarded children are taught and rehabilitated;

(b) the details of grants given together with the terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether "NIRMALA SADAN" a school for mentally retarded children at Muvattupuzhia in Ernakulam district in Kerala was being given financial assistance, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this grant has been discontinued and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to increase the grants/financial assistance for the benefit of more mentally retarded children?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Scheme of "Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled Persons", Grants-in-aid are released annually to institutions which are registered under the Societies Act, and are engaged in the following activities:

- (i) Detection and intervention of primary nature, and also the prevention of disability,
- (ii) Education and/or training, and
- (iii) Rehabilitation—Physical, psychological, social and economic.

The applications for the projects are normally accepted by the State Governments/Union Territories. The State Governments scrutinise each application/project and forwards it to the Ministry. A list of Organisations for the mentally retarded receiving grants-in-aid is given below in the statement.

(c) Yes, Sir. The details are:

1987-88	Rs. 45,275/-
1988-89	Rs. 1,00,095/-

1989-90

Rs. 1,03,878/-

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

## STATEMENT

### *Andhra Pradesh*

1. The General Secretary, Andhra Pradesh State Council for Child Welfare, Raj Bhavan, Road, Hyderabad.
2. Radha Institute for Mentally Retarded, 8555, M.G. Road, Opp. T.V.S. Ranganj, Secunderabad (A.P.)
3. Pamencap Centre, 2-B, Vasavi Colony, Picket, Secunderabad-500003.
4. Hyderabad Special School for Children in need for special care, 1-3/20/90, Mahankali Street, Secunderabad.
5. Thakur Hari Prasad Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad.

### *Assam*

1. President, Gauhati, Mental Welfare Society, Ratnagri Lane Bamuni-maidem, Gauhati.

### *Gujarat*

1. The Administrator, Shishu Kunj, Special School for M.R. Children, Rupaliba Garden, MG Road, Porbandar (Gujarat).
2. Managing Trustee, Shri Sharda Charitable and education Trust, Kothari Sadan, Kashav Nagar, Ahmedabad-380027.

**Haryana**

1. District Red Cross Society, Rohtak.

**Jammu & Kashmir**

1. The Secretary, Rotary Innerwheel Home for Mentally Retarded Children, Bharat Chhawani, P.B. No. 57, Jammu.

**Karnataka**

1. The Hony. Secretary, Association for the Mentally Handicapped, Byra Sandra Bangalore-39.
2. **The Director, Institute of Speech and Hearing, Hennur Road, Bangalore-560084.**
3. **Director, Dt. Steiner's Curative Education Instt. for Mentally Retarded Children, Vidyagiri, Dharward-580004.**

**Kerala**

1. The Secretary, Social Welfare Centre, Trichur-650005.
2. The President, Bala Vikas Society, PEROORKADA Trivandrum-695005.
3. The Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association, Quilon (Kerala).
4. Hony. Secretary, Rotary Instt. for children in need of special care, Behind Tagore Theatre, Trivandrum.

**Maharashtra**

1. The Executive Secretary, National Society for Equal Opportunities for the Handicapped, Postal Colony Road, Opposite to Beggar's Home, Chembur, Bombay-400071.

2. The Project Officer, Community Aid and Sponsorship Programme A-2, Rasadhara Cooperative Housing Society Ltd., 385, S.V.P. Road, Bombay-40004 (India).

3. ASTITVA, Plot No. 8, Phase IMIDC Dombivli (E), Distt. Thane.

4. The Hony. Director, Society for Care, Treatment, Training of Children in need of special Care, Sewri Hills, Sowri Road, Bombay-400033.

5. Poona Seva Sadan Society, 613-14, Sadashiv Path, Pune-411030.

6. The Executive, Vice-President, Society for the Vocational Reh. of Retarded, Kalichand Mansion, 298, Shamaldas Gandhi Marg, Bombay-2.

7. Kamayani Udyog Kendra, Society, 1137/64, Shivaji Nagjar, Poone-411005.

8. Probodhini Vidya Mandir (A School for the Mentally Rotarded Children) Circle Cinema Compound, Old Agra Road, Nasik-2.

**Manipur**

1. Secretary, Centre for Mental Hygien, Sagar Road, Thiangam Loikai Imphal (Manipur).

**Orissa**

1. Handicapped Welfare Organisation Balasore, Orissa.

**Tamil Nadu**

1. **Bala Vihar, Halls Road, Kilpauk, Madras-600010.**

2. Anbagam Instt. for the Mentally Retarded, Race Course Road, Madurai-2 (T.N.) 19538.
3. The Executive Director, Andhra Mahila Sabha, Iswari Prasad Dattatreya Orthopaedic Centre, 10, Dr. Duragabi Desh Muk Road, Madras-600028 (T.N.)
4. The Secretary, Pathway Centre for Rehabilitation and Education for the Mentally Retarded Children, 15, 1st Main Road, Gandhi Nagar, Adyar, Madras-600020.
5. Church of South India Trust Association Dicese Office, 204, Race Course Road, Coimbatore (T.N.)

2. Prabartak Sangha, Chandannagar, (West Bengal).
3. The Director, Alakendu Bodh Niketan, Plot No. CIT Scheme, VII-54, V.I.P. Road, Kankurgachi, Calcutta.
4. The Chairman, Society for Remedial Education Assessment Counselling Handicapped, 73-1/A-Palam Avenue, Calcutta-700010
5. Secretary, Abhinav Bharati, (Manevikas Kendra) 11, Pretorial Street, Calcutta-700071.
6. Secretary, Reh. India, P-91, Hellen Keller Sarani, Majerhat, Calcutta-700053.

*Uttar Pradesh*

1. The Secy. Bureau of Child Welfare and Research, I.T. Building, Hazrat Ganj, Lucknow-226001.
2. The Director RAPHAEL, Ryder Cheshire International Centre, P.P. 157, Dehradun.
3. The Secretary, MANGALAM, 96, Society Park, Narahin, Lucknow.
4. The General Secretary, Chetna School for the Mentally Retarded Children, B-8, Nirala Nagar, Lucknow.
5. Manager, Akhil Bhartiya Viklang Kalyan Samiti, Distt. Faizabad, Ayodhya.

*West Bengal*

1. The Secy. Prabhartak Instt. of Mentally Retarded, P.O. Chandennagar, Distt. Hooghly.

*Delhi*

1. The President, Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded, (India), Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg, Katwaria Sarai, Institutional Area, New Delhi-110067.
2. The Manager, Balwantrai Mehta Vidya Bhavan, Lajpat Bhavan, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi-110024.
3. Director Sanjivini Society for Mental Health, 190, Under Defence Colony Fly Over, New Delhi.
4. Secretary, Delhi Society for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded Children, Okhla Road, New Delhi.
5. Director-cum-Hony. Secretary Samadhan, J-32, South Extension, Part-I, New Delhi.
6. General Secretary, 'Tamana' 183, Munirka Enclave, New Delhi.

### **Strike by Employees of Cooperative Sugar Mills In Punjab**

3281. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a strike in the Co-operative Sugar Mills in Punjab;

(b) if so, when the strike was called off;

(c) the details of terms and conditions of settlement for calling off the strike;

(d) whether the conditions of settlement were implemented by all the co-operative mills of Batala; and

(e) whether all the employees of the sugar mills were reinstated including daily wages employees after the strike was called off?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The strike was called off unconditionally on 11.12.1989.

(c) According to information received from the Government of Punjab, the terms of the settlement provided that (i) the scales of pay of the workers of Co-operative Sugar Mills in Punjab should be structured as per the recommendations of the Third Wage Board on Sugar Industry set up by the Government of India, (ii) payment of emoluments to the workers of the Cooperative Sugar Mills in Punjab should be on the pattern laid down in U.P. for their workers, subject to their final fixation on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Wage Board for Sugar Industry as accepted by the Government of India, and (iii) there will be no victimisation of workers.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Government of Punjab have stated that no worker was victimised. The workers employed on daily wage basis were engaged by the Mills keeping in view the requirements of casual labour for the crushing season 1989-90.

### **Hospital for Beedi workers at Dhulian (Murshidabad-West Bengal)**

3282. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government had a proposal to set up a hospital for beedi workers at Dhulian in the District of Murshidabad, West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b): CPWD authorities have been requested to prepare a fresh estimate.

### **Infant Mortality Rate And Foreign Aid**

3283. SHRI G.S. BASAVRAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the infant mortality rate in the country as a whole and State-wise for first five years since 1952 and during the last three years;

(b) the extent of foreign aid received for immunisation and rehydration programmes during the last three years;

(c) State-wise allocation of Central resources for immunisation and rehydration programmes; and

(d) the amount actually released to



**State Governments and the amount actually spent by State Governments State-wise?**

**Rehydration Programme : Rs.703.81 lakhs**

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY):** (a) The Infant Mortality Rate in the country and State-wise for the first five years since 1952 is not available. According to reports prepared by Census Actuary, the Infant Mortality Rate during the decade 1951-61 was 146 per thousand live births. For subsequent years estimates of infant Mortality rate are based on Sample Registration System of RGI and data are available upto 1988 as given in the attached statement-I.

(b) Details of foreign assistance received for immunisation and Rehydration Programmes during last three years, including assistance in kind are given below:

Immunisation Programme : Rs. 9069.00 lakhs

In addition to this, supplies for Immunisation Programme worth Rs. 7040.00 lakhs (44 million US\$) are in pipeline and are expected during the calender year 1990.

(c) and (b). Details of Central assistance to States and Union Territories for Implementation of Immunisation and Oral Rehydration Therapy Programme alongwith details of actual amounts releases and the expenditure reported by States/UTs is given in the attached statement II & III for Immunisation and ORT Programme respectively. In addition to cash assistance, supplies were also made available in the form of vaccines, equipment, vehicles and oral Rehydration salt.

## STATEMENT-I

## Infant Mortality Rate, 1986-1988

Sl. No.	State	1986	1987	1988 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82	79	82
2.	Assam	109	102	100
3.	Bihar	101	101	97
4.	Gujarat	107	97	91
5.	Haryana	85	87	89
6.	Himachal Pradesh	88	82	79
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	81	71	73
8.	Karnataka	73	75	74
9.	Kerala	27	28	28
10.	Madhya Pradesh	118	120	120

Sl. No.	State	1986	1987	1988	(Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	
11.	Maharashtra	63	66	68	
12.	Orissa	123	126	122	
13.	Punjab	68	62	62	
14.	Rajasthan	107	102	103	
15.	Tamil Nadu	80	76	74	
16.	Uttar Pradesh	132	127	123	
17.	West Bengal	71	71	70	
	India	96	95	94	

**STATEMENT-II***Universal Immunisation Programme: Cash Assistance (During 1987-88 to 1989-90)*

		<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>		
Sl. No.	States	Allocation	Release	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191.28	103.23	86.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.07	21.12	5.53
3.	Assam	107.44	77.30	44.80
4.	Bihar	218.82	114.14	21.20
5.	Goa	9.22	4.30	2.63
6.	Gujarat	156.19	83.01	93.16
7.	Haryana	91.22	48.23	34.70
8.	Himachal Pradesh	75.06	49.43	50.35
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	76.28	43.50	n/r
10.	Karnataka	173.91	89.48	80.47

Sl. No.	States	Allocation	Release	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	131.96	94.33	47.78
12.	Madhya Pradesh	206.80	148.20	28.32
13.	Maharashtra	262.01	179.62	137.69
14.	Manipur	31.84	16.48	11.36
15.	Meghalaya	28.05	10.12	5.62
16.	Mizoram	18.14	9.90	10.10
17.	Nagaland	31.71	21.89	12.94
18.	Orissa	118.33	80.42	78.40
19.	Punjab	107.22	49.71	44.71
20.	Rajasthan	164.41	122.89	77.83
21.	Sikkim	13.72	6.86	1.58
22.	Tamil Nadu	169.10	108.84	103.61

Sl. No.	States	Allocation	Release	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tripura	21.77	20.30	5.10
24.	Uttar Pradesh	369.44	197.08	156.99
25.	West Bengal	182.94	80.18	21.12
26.	A & N Islands	7.58	—	1.68
27.	Chandigarh	5.89	—	.96
28.	D & N Haveli	4.99	—	.35
29.	Daman & Diu	3.25	—	n/r
30.	Delhi	30.85	—	12.35
31.	Lakshadweep	5.14	—	.27
32.	Pondicherry	20.03	—	7.74
	Total	3068.66	1780.57	1186.33

## STATEMENT-III

O.R.T. Programme: Case Assistance (During 1987-88 to 1989-90)

Sl. No.	States	Allocation	Release	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	103.25	51.60	30.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.21	21.59	15.35
3.	Assam	6.43	3.20	.52
4.	Bihar	108.77	54.34	.00
5.	Goa	74.56	26.25	42.60
6.	Gujarat	3.87	1.91	.42
7.	Haryana	39.03	19.49	13.66
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30.84	15.38	19.50
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	24.71	12.33	n/r
10.	Karnataka	86.64	43.32	22.49

Sl. No.	States	Allocation	Release	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	70.83	35.37	21.04
12.	Madhya Pradesh	77.55	38.75	9.11
13.	Maharashtra	135.07	67.50	118.48
14.	Manipur	7.74	3.86	2.35
15.	Meghalaya	10.24	4.10	4.27
16.	Mizoram	6.88	3.44	6.73
17.	Nagaland	8.30	3.15	.98
18.	Orissa	61.83	30.90	28.91
19.	Punjab	45.46	22.71	20.18
20.	Rajasthan	64.72	32.34	36.40
21.	Sikkim	62.29	2.09	3.23
22.	Tamil Nadu	93.33	46.61	36.82
23.	Tripura	10.15	4.84	6.62



<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Release</i>	<i>Expenditure Reported</i>
1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	181.39	95.72	86.10
25.	West Bengal	75.73	37.85	16.70
26.	Delhi	8.18	—	1.30
27.	Chandigarh	2.04	—	1.28
28.	D & N Haveli	1.94	—	1.07
29.	Pondicherry	5.22	—	.25
30.	A & N Island	2.78	—	1.78
31.	Lakshadweep	2.32	—	.41
32.	Daman & Diu	.94	—	n/r
	Total	1394.17	678.64	546.62

**Central Assistance for Upper Indravati Project**

3284. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Central Grants sanctioned for the Upper Indravati Project in Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount spent on that project during the above plan period;

(c) the target date of the completion of that project; and

(d) the progress made in the completion of the multipurpose project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTABIA): (a) Irrigation projects are planned, formulated and executed by the States. Centre gives block grants and loans unattached to any sector of development. In the State's Seventh Plan, outlay for the project was Rs. 380.5 crores.

(b) Approximately Rs. 245 crores upto February, 1990.

(c) 1995-96.

(d) The progress reported on different components upto February, 1990 is approximately, Indravati Dam 75%, Podagada Dam 58%, Kapur Dam 70%, Moran Dam 55%, Left Main canal 95% and Right Main Canal 10%.

**Development of Underground Water Resources**

3285. SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any plan to harness underground water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of under ground-water available in India and the quantum utilised therefrom;

(d) whether there has been a survey of underground water reserves in Balasore and Mayurbhanj Districts in Orissa; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBAHI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Planning and development of ground water resources are carried out by the State Governments. There is a proposal to develop an irrigation potential of 10.00 million hectares through ground water resources in the Country during the Eighth Plan period, involving construction of 17.11 lakh dug wells, 16.89 lakh shallow tubewells and 11 thousand public tubewells.

(c) India's annually replenishable ground water resources have been provisionally estimated at 45.22 million hectare metres of which about 10.65 million hectare metres are being utilised for irrigation.

(d) and (e). Hydrogeological surveys have been completed in both the districts. The annually replenishable ground water resources of Balasore and Mayurbhanj districts have been provisionally estimated at 0.194 million hectare metres and 0.141 million hectare metres, respectively.

**Hostels for SC/ST Boys**

3286. SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government is con-

sidering the construction of hostels for the SC/ST boys all over the country;

(b) if so, the expected expenditure involved and how many such hostels would be constructed;

(c) whether Government have realised the magnitude of suffering of such boys studying in various parts of the country; and

(d) whether this project is expected to be launched by Union Government?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):**

(a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of construction of Girls Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been extended to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes boys also from the year 1989-90.

(b) to (d). During the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was sanctioned to various State Governments for the construction of 13 hostels buildings with 816 inmates. An outlay of Rs. 8 crores has been provided for this scheme during 1990-91.

### **Handicapped Persons in the Country**

3287. **SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM:** Will the minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various categories of the handicapped persons in the country;

(b) the average number of persons rendered handicapped daily due to accidents or otherwise;

(c) the capacity of treatment centres in this regard in the country in Government and Voluntary sectors; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN)**

(a) During 1981, National Sample Survey Organisation conducted a country-wide sample survey on disabled persons to arrive at reasonably accurate estimates of the incidence and prevalence of disability in the country. According to this survey, in 1981, there were an estimated 12 million physically disabled persons in the country constituting 1.8% of the total population. Disability-wise, there were 5.43 million orthopaedically handicapped, 3.47 million visually handicapped; 3.02 million hearing handicapped and 1.75 million speech handicapped. Some of the disabled persons have more than one type of disability.

(b) to (d). The matter falls within the purview of State Governments. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have no statistically based data in this regard. However, facilities for medical treatment of victims of accidents are available in most of the major Civil Hospitals in the country including district Hospitals and Hospitals attached to Medical Colleges.

### **New Drug for Migraine**

3288. **SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new drug 'SUMATRIPTAN' has been developed for Migraine;

(b) if so, whether Government have tested its efficiency; and

(c) when it is likely to be available in the Market?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY):** (a) Yes, Sir. The drug is marketed in U.K. by M/s. Glaxo for the treatment of Migraine.

(b) No application has been received under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules for approval for the new drug 'Sumatriptan'.

(c) Does not arise.

**Poor Facilities in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital**

3289. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:  
SHRI KAMAL NATH:  
SHRI MANORANJAN SUR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether patients are facing a lot of difficulties due to poor facilities in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Delhi as appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated 8th March, 1990 under caption 'Lohia Hospital's problem O.Ts.';

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any action has since been taken by Government to remedy the situation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). A Committee has gone into all the aspects mentioned in the News Item. In the report submitted by the Committee, the short-comings in patient care in the hospital has been mainly attributed to the frequent agitations of doctors, Nurses and group 'C' and 'D' staff of the Hospital, over-crowding in the Hospital etc. Agitations were settled by the Government in consultation with the various Unions. Generally, there is no shortage of medicines, disposables and equipments. Whenever, there is a shortage of a particular medicine, efforts are

made to replenish the same by utilising the imprest money.

**Blindness in Rural Areas**

3290. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether blindness is a major problem in rural areas in the country;

(b) whether Union Government have taken/propose to take any steps to provide specialised eye care services particularly in the rural areas of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of assistance Union Government propose to give to State Governments to deal with the problem of blindness in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness Ophthalmic Care Services are being rendered for rural and remote areas through PHCs, Central Mobile Units and the District Mobile Units. The services of voluntary organizations are also being utilised.

More specialised services to the rural population are made available through the up-graded departments of Ophthalmology at District Hospitals, Medical Colleges as well as at the Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology. In 1990-91 Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 594.15 lakhs to all States and UTs (details given in the statement below) is envisaged.

**STATEMENT****1990-91****National Programme for Control of Blindness**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>A-State</i>	<i>Rs. in Lakhs</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35
3.	Assam	17.31
4.	Bihar	51.38
5.	Goa	7.49
6.	Gujarat	28.24
7.	Haryana	10.12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.99
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.00
10.	Karnataka	42.46
11.	Kerala	13.42
12.	Madhya Pradesh	44.54
13.	Maharashtra	43.39
14.	Manipur	12.21
15.	Meghalaya	3.05
16.	Mizoram	3.23
17.	Nagaland	6.84
18.	Orissa	20.51
19.	Punjab	13.46
20.	Rajasthan	18.03

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>A-State</i>	<i>Rs. in Lakhs</i>
21.	Sikkim	2.98
22.	Tamil Nadu	45.95
23.	Tripura	7.22
24.	Uttar Pradesh	66.62
25.	West Bengal	35.91
Total (A)		573.02
<i>B-UTs without Legislature</i>		
1.	Pondicherry	7.38
<i>C-UTs without Legislature</i>		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.17
2.	Chandigarh	1.02
3.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.59
4.	Daman & Diu	2.97
5.	Delhi	8.83
6.	Lakshadweep	0.17
Total (C)		13.75
Total A+B+C		594.15

**Vigilance Committees on Working of Fair Price Shops**

3291. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:  
SHRI C. P. MUDALAGIRI-  
YAPPA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether vigilance committees have been set up to look into the working of the Fair Price Shops;

(b) if so, the manner in which the Members were selected; and

(c) the nature of the duties and responsibilities of members of the committee?

**THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):**

(a) Advisory/Vigilance Committees have been set up in most States/UTs at various levels viz. State, District, Block and Fair price shop levels by State Govts/U.T. Admns.

(b) Members are nominated by State Govts/U.T. Administrations and generally include elected representatives, social workers, and representatives of voluntary organisations, consumers, women's organisations, SC/STs etc.

(c) In general terms such committees keep vigil over the distribution of PDS items through the network of fair price shops. As the actual implementation of Public Distribution System rests with the State Govts/U.T. Administrations, the exact responsibilities and nature of duties of the members of such Committees could vary from State to state.

### **Sea Food Processing in Kerala**

3292. SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where food processing industries have been set up during the last three years;

(b) whether these industries have helped the fruit-growers in those States;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to expand sea-food processing industry in Kerala; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):** (a) Most of the food processing industries are delicensed. Fur-

ther they are in the organised, un-organised and cooperative sectors, Information in respect of all the food processing industries in different sectors is not being maintained Centrally.

(b) and (c). The production of fruit and vegetable products covered by the Fruit Products Order which was 0.96 lakh tonnes in 1980 had gone up to 2.15 lakh tonnes in 1988. The production of fruit and vegetable products during 1989 has been estimated at 2.40 lakh tonnes. This indicates growing utilization of fruits & vegetables grown in the country.

(d) and (e). Sea food processing industry is delicensed. Some Plan schemes have been formulated for support to the growth of sea food processing industries. Some schemes are also being operated by the marine Products Export Development Authority for the development of sea food processing industries.

### **Cases Pending Before industrial Tribunal/Labour Courts, Maharashtra**

3293. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial disputes pending before each Industrial Tribunal/Labour court in Maharashtra as on the 30th November, 1989;

(b) the number of the cases pending for more than two years;

(c) whether any additional industrial Tribunal/Labour Court has been set up in Maharashtra during the last one year to dispose of the pending cases; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken for the speedy disposal of long pending industrial disputes?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The number of cases pending before the State Industrial Tribunals and

Labour courts in Maharashtra and those pending for more than two years as on 30th November, 1989 are as follow:-

	<i>No. of cases pending</i>	<i>No. of cases pending for two years or more</i>
(i) Industrial Tribunals	23,665	9,284
(ii) Labour Courts	75,626	36,874

The number of cases before each Industrial Tribunal and Labour Court is not readily available.

(c) and (d). In addition to 19 Industrial Tribunals and 35 Labour Courts in the State, Maharashtra Government have decided to establish 13 additional Industrial Tribunals and 6 Labour Courts during 1989-90 and 1990-91 for speedy disposal of the pending cases. Out of the, 7 Industrial Tribunals and 3 Labour Courts have been sectioned with effect from 1.10.1989. The State Government has advised the Presiding Officers of the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts to give priority to cases pending for a long time and dispose of them expeditiously.

#### **Uniform Acceptance of Family Planning Norms**

3294. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is perceptible increase in the population of certain communities including weaker sections in the last four decades;

(b) whether this has made an adverse impact on section of people where population has shown a decline; and

(c) if so, what steps Union Government propose to take to correct this imbalance and instill confidence in the people developing apprehension about family planning programme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Information pertaining to growth rates in population of certain communities including weaker sections on the basis of the last four Censuses is at statement I and II. below.

(b) and (c). The Family Welfare Programme in the country is being promoted on a voluntary basis amongst all sections of society without making any distinction of caste, creat or religion. Benefits of 'small family' are being conveyed through all possible media channels and efforts are being made to involve all communities in the programme through persuasion.



**STATEMENT-I**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Religious Community</i>	<i>1951-61</i>	<i>1961-71</i>	<i>1971-81</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hindus	20.29	23.69	24.14
2.	Muslims	25.61	30.84	30.69
3.	Christians	27.38	32.58	16.83
4.	Sikhs	25.13	32.28	26.15
5.	Buddhists	1670.71	17.33	22.52
6.	Jains	25.17	24.89	23.17
7.	Other Religious and persuasions	(-) 13.07 .	26.13	26.61

**STATEMENT-II**

<i>Decade</i>	<i>Growth Rate (%)</i>	
	<i>Scheduled Caste</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1951-61	25.46	57.83
1961-71	24.20	25.99
1971-81	30.93	35.81

**Fish Destroyed by Deep Sea Trawlers**

3295. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have computed the quantity of fish destroyed or thrown into the sea by deep sea trawlers due to lack of adequate price and marketing facilities on the coastal area; and

(b) the steps proposed by Union Government to avoid this waste?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). No such computation has been done by the Government of India. Various schemes for support to the development of sea food industry have been developed by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries and Marine Products Export Development Authority. A scheme to prepare a feasibility report for utilisation of low-value fish has been formulated in the Annual Plan for 1990-91 by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

**Underweighing by FPS Owners**

3296. SHRI M. G. SEKHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many a Fair Price Shop owners indulge in under-weighing of essential items;

(b) if so, what steps government have taken to check under-weighing;

(c) whether it is a fact that ration cards are not being issued to the needy and poor for want of proper residential address; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The weights and measures used by Fair price shop owners are verified periodically by the state Authorities for enforcement of the laws relating to weights and measures. The Authorities also frequently make surprise inspections of the fair price shops with a view to checking malpractices.

(c) and (d). The actual implementation of Public Distribution System lies with the State Governments/U.T. Administrations. The norms for issue of ration cards are decided by them.

**Food Allocation to Tamil Nadu**

3297. SHRI KANCHI PANNEER SELVAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the States which are not self-sufficient in food production;

(b) whether any additional allocation of foodgrains has been made to these States during the current season; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much allocation has been made to Tamil Nadu over the last three years including the current season to tide over shortfall in foodgrains production, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) India is self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains given normal rainfall and weather conditions. On the basis of available data it is not possible to classify the States as self-sufficient or otherwise.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) The allocations of rice and wheat made to Tamil Nadu for Public Distribution System from the Central Pool during the last three years are as under:-

*(In lakh tonnes)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>
1987-88	6.30	3.60
1988-89	7.30	3.63
1989-90	6.00	3.60

*[Translation]*

**Setting up of Regional Provident Commissioner Office at Katihar (Bihar)**

3298. SHRI YUVRAJ; Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up the office of the Regional Provident Commissioner at the Industrial City of Katihar; and

(b) the time by which the office is expected to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]*

**Production and Consumption of Sugar**

3299. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production and consumption of sugar during the current Sugar year;

(b) whether there is any gap between the two; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to bridge the gap?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) As a result of various measures taken by

the Government, the sugar production during the current season 1989-90 (October-September) is estimated to be about 101 lakh tonnes. The internal consumption during the current season is expected to be about 102 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). With the increased level of sugar production during the current season and the carry over stocks at the beginning of the season, there would be sufficient availability to meet the internal demand during the current season.

### **Rural Population**

3300. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA  
MURTHY:  
SHRI SHOPAT SINGH  
MAKKASAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total population of agricultural labour in the country, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of rural population

the depends on agricultural work; and

(c) the percentage of women labour force in agricultural labour in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):**

(a) A Statement is given below.

(b) and (c). No data is available in the Census on rural population that depends on agricultural work, as also the percentage of women labour force is agricultural sector in the country, as such.

However, the cultivators and Agricultural labourers both amount main and marginal workers were 161, 668, 218 for the country as per 1981 Census. They constitute 31.85% of the total rural population of 507, 607, 678, excluding Assam.

The female agricultural labourers (both among main and marginal workers) for the country as per 1981 Census were 28,490, 216 which constitute 44.85% of the total female workers, both main & marginal.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Agricultural Labourers			Total Workers
		Main Workers	Marginal Workers		
1	2	3	4	5	
	India*	55,499,704	8,909,748		64,409,452
	States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,325,017	1,100,008		9,425,025
2.	Bihar	7,366,973	888,356		8,255,329
3.	Gujarat	2,488,300	750,090		3,238,390
4.	Haryana	590,324	109,689		700,013
5.	Himachal Pradesh	40,072	10,587		50,659
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	63,540	13,304		76,844
7.	Karnataka	3,655,197	617,644		4,272,841
8.	Kerala	1,917,362	379,766		2,297,128
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4,857,829	835,333		5,693,162

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Agricultural Labourers			Total Workers
		Main Workers	Marginal Workers		
1	2	3	4	5	
10.	Manarashtra	6,470,855	1,053,345		7,524,200
11.	Manipur	28,613	19,378		47,991
12.	Meghalaya	57,899	6,787		64,686
13.	Nagaland	2,979	144		3,123
14.	Orissa	2,396,974	852,546		3,249,520
15.	Punjab	1,092,225	234,902		1,327,127
16.	Rajasthan	764,625	308,639		1,073,264
17.	Sikkim	4,887	370		5,257
18.	Tamil Nadu	6,037,601	730,397		6,767,998
19.	Tripura	146,089	21,257		167,346
20.	Uttar Pradesh	5,177,074	518,058		5,695,132

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Agricultural Labourers		
		Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Total Workers
1	2	3	4	5
21.	West Bengal	3,891,531	426,212	4,317,743
<i>Union Territories</i>				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,337	266	2,603
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,796	830	8,626
3.	Chandigarh	856	6	862
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4,592	2,795	7,387
5.	Delhi	16,131	1,530	17,661
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	32,394	16,940	49,334
7.	Lakshadweep		8	8
8.	Mizoram	5,118	3,573	8,691
9.	Pondicherry	54,514	6,991	61,505

\*Excludes Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

Note: The total of marginal workers may not tally and there may be some marginal difference. This is because the figures of marginal workers processed on the computer were adjusted with Primary Census Abstract figures by applying suitable correction factors.

### Creches For Children of Working Women

3301. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to review the labour laws and to create a special fund for creches and child care services;

(b) if so, whether a memorandum has been received by Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a to (c). There is no proposal for creation of a special fund for Creches and child care services under the labour laws. However, some voluntary agencies working in the field of creches and child care services have submitted a memorandum to the Planning Commission for starting a network fo creches and child care services. The memorandum will be taken note of while framing the policies and programmes for the Eighth Plan.

### Manpower Export

P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of man-power export to the

countries other than the Gulf Countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Rice to Orissa

3303. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: SHRIGOPINATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand, allotment and off-take of rice to State of Orissa during the year 1989 and 1990;

(b) whether Government plans to release higher quantity of rice for the Public Distribution System in the scarcity hit areas of Orissa and other States in view of record procurement of rice this year; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) The demand, allotment and off-take of rice for Public Distribution System in respect of Orissa for the years 1989 and 1990 is as under:-

(In '000 tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Allotment</i>	<i>Offtake</i>
1989	399.0	312.5	175.1
1990	97.0	88.0	23.9
(upto April)	(upto April )	(upto February)	



(b) and (c). Under the Public Distribution System the release of higher quantities of foodgrains in the scarcity hit areas is the concern of the State Government. As regards increase in the allocation of rice to the States from the Central Pool it may be stated that the allotments of foodgrains (wheat and rice) are made to States/Union Territories on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. These allotments are, however, only supplemental to open market availability.

#### **Private Practice by State Government Doctors**

3304. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delegation of Uttar Pradesh Junior Doctors Association who called on Prime Minister demanded amongst others, central intervention to stop private practice by Government Doctors; and

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Yes.

(b) This is a matter to be settled by the State Government. The Central Government, however, requested all the State Governments in March, 1983 that as per the recommendations of the Central Council of Health and Central Council of Family Welfare and as per the policy directions in the National Health Policy Statement, it is for the States to take steps to phase out the system of private

practice by medical personnel in Govt. service, providing at the same time for payment of appropriate compensatory Non-Practising Allowance. The U.P. Government accordingly abolished private practice by Government doctors with effect from September, 1983 against which approximately 600 doctors got stay orders from the Lucknow Bench of the High Court as informed by the State Government. State Government's report about the final outcome of the petition in the High Court has not yet been received.

#### **Compulsory Iodisation of Salt**

3305. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several representations have been received by Government to remove the restriction of compulsory iodisation of salt; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b). Yes, a few representations have been received by the Government against the policy of Universal salt iodisation.

The surveys carried out by the Dte. G.H.S., I.C.M.R. and the States have revealed that no region in the country can be considered completely free from goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders. Iodization of salt is the cheapest and proven method of prevention of goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders. No scientific report suggesting adverse effects of iodised salt has come to knowledge of this Ministry. Following receipt of representations, the I.L.M.R. has been advised to review the technical issues in the matter.

[*Translation*]

### **Land Scandals In Villages of Delhi**

3306. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons have been involved in land scandals in some villages of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 29 cases of land scandals in the villages of Delhi have been registered with the Delhi Police during the period 1988 to 1990 (upto 15.3.90).

(c) Out of the 29 cases, 22 cases are sub-judice, 6 cases are under investigation and in one case the accused has been challenged.

[*English*]

### **Mandays Lost in Andaman and Nicobar Islands Due to Power Shedding**

3307. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mandays lost in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands due to power shedding during the last two years; and

(b) the details of the Small Scale Industries that have been closed due to power shedding in the Islands during that period?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) No information is maintained on loss of mandays owing to shortage of power. However, information is maintained on loss of mandays arising out of lay-off and lockout caused by shortage of power. According to provisional information available with the Labour Bureau, there was no loss of mandays on account of lay-off and lockout caused by shortage of power in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the years 1988 and 1989.

(b) According to provisional information available with the Labour Bureau, no unit was closed owing to shortage of power in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during 1988 and 1989.

[*Translation*]

### **Excess Child Tax**

3308. SHRI R.L.P. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enforce the family planning concept of 'Small family, Happy family' in the national interest;

(b) if so, whether Government proposed to impose 'Excess Child Tax' on those parents who go in for more than two children to discourage Indians from having more than two children; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). Family Welfare programme in India is being promoted on a voluntary basis in keeping with the democratic traditions of the country. The programme seeks to promote responsible parenthood with a two-child norm—male, female or both—through independent choice of the

family planning method family norm to the people, motivational, educational and persuasive efforts are made without resort to any form of coercion. In line with this policy, there is no proposal to impose 'Excess Child Tax' on those parents who go in for more than two children.

[English]

### **Decline in Cotton Handloom Exports**

3309. SHRI M. SELVARASU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep decline in cotton handloom exports since the second half of the year, 1989;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir. The exports of cotton handloom fabrics and made-ups during period July-December, 1989 have been Rs. 171.9 Crores as against the exports of Rs. 141.8 crores in the corresponding period of 1988, representing an increase of over 21%.

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

### **Tomatoes for Pepsi Project**

3310. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Potatoes and Grains from Punjab being utilised by the Pepsi Project in the first year of operation;

(b) the value in Rupee paid to the

Punjab farmers under this arrangement;

(c) the quantity of tomatoes being lifted by the Pepsi Project for making tomato paste; and

(d) at what price tomatoes are being bought from the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by M/s. Pepsio Foods Private Limited the estimated quantum of potatoes and grains which are being utilised by them in the first year of operation is about 4,000 tonnes. Pepsi Foods plans to procure most of its agricultural raw material requirements directly from the farmers. It has been indicated that they are currently paying Rs. 1.35 per kg. for potatoes delivered to the factory and the total amount received by the Punjab farmers will depend upon the quantity supplied by them to the factory.

(c) and (d). According to M/s. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd. in the first year of operation the project has contracted to lift about 35,000 tonnes of tomatoes from the Punjab farmers. It has been indicated that the prices agreed range from Rs. 600/- per tonne to Rs. 850/- per tonne depending on the time of delivery at the factory. It has also been stated that to help farmers, Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd. has provided hybrid varieties of seedlings free of cost.

### **Allotment of Government Accommodation to Teachers by Delhi Administration**

3311. SHRI KALKA DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of employees of Delhi Administration, particularly the Directorate

of Education, entitled for allotment of Government accommodation from general pool;

(b) whether it is a fact that teachers working in various Government Schools under the Directorate of Education are not entitled for allotment of Government accommodation from the general pool;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and when this ban on allotment of Government accommodation from General Pool to teachers is likely to be lifted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Norms for Allotment of Bungalows**

3312. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for allotting bungalows to officers/others from the General Pool;

(b) whether there have been any deviations in application of those norms since last one year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Allotment of bungalow type accommodation in general is governed by the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963. Such accommodation to Union Council of Ministers is governed under the Salaries/Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 as amended from time to time. Similarly, such accommodation to Members of Parliament is governed by Housing and Telephone Facilities (Members of Parlia-

ment) Amendment Rules 1986. For allotment of bungalow type of accommodation from general pool, guidelines have been laid down by the Government vide Policy orders dated 24.10.1985.

(b) and (c). Allotment of a particular type of bungalow, in relaxation of rules, is permissible by the Competent Authority.

#### **Dark Zones of Jhunjhunu District**

3313. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Dark Zones in Jhunjhunu District; and

(b) the steps being taken to develop the alternative sources of water supply to meet the water requirements in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Chirawa, Sujargarh, Khetri and Udaipurwati Blocks of Jhunjhunu District have been categorised as 'Dark' Blocks.

(b) Development of water supplies is carried out by the State Government. However, ground water exploration in Jhunjhunu district is included in the annual programme of the Central Ground Water Board during 1990-91.

#### **Licences for Sugar Mills in A. P.**

3314. SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether licences have been given to set up New Sugar Mills in the cooperative sector in Andhra Pradesh recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether and applications have been received from the private industrialists also; and

(d) if so, the number of such applications received and those which were cleared and the number of proposals under consideration?

**THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):**

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The details of letters of

intent issued for setting up of new sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh in cooperative sector (As on 15.3.1990) are given at statement-I below.

(c) and (d). During 7th Plan, six applications have been received for establishment of new sugar factories in the Private Sector in Andhra Pradesh till 15.3.1990. The position of these applications is given in the statement-II below.

**STATEMENT-I**

*The list of letters of intent issued to the factories in the Coop. Sector in the Andhra Pradesh during the 7th Plan (as on 15.3.1990)*

Sl. No.	Short name of the factory	Date of LOI	Capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	Kadam, Teh. Kadam Mandal, District Adilabad	16.10.1989	2500 T.C.D.
2.	Huzurabad, District Karimnagar	20.10.1989	2500 T.C.D.

**STATEMENT-II***Position of applications received for setting up of New Sugar Factories in private sector in Andhra Pradesh (as on 15.3.1990)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Location</i>	<i>Position</i>
1	2	3
1.	Shri M/s. M. Sreenivasulu Reddy Raghava Sugars Private Ltd., Place and Teh. Gudur, Mandalam District Nellore.	Letter of Intent issued on 20.3.1989
2.	M/s. Sree Telugu Sugars Ltd., Kummaranatham, Teh. Punganur, District Chittoor.	Letter of Intent issued on 11.7.89
3.	M/s. Shree Kailas Industrial Gasses Ltd., Place—Kappala Banda, Tal. Kallur Mandal, District Khammam.	Letter of Intent issued on 12.10.89
4.	Shri S. V. Choudary, Chief Promoter, 405-A, Brindavan Apartments, A.C. Guards, Lakdi-Ka-Phool, Hyderabad. Proposed at Narayanpur, Tal. Vikarabad Mandal, District Ranga Reddy.	Under consideration
5.	Kailas Ravi Shankar Place—New Pal Vancha, Teh. Kamareddy Mandal, District Nizamabad.	Received recently (Yet to be considered by Screening Committee)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Location</i>	<i>Position</i>
1	2	3
6.	Mr. Janardhana Rao Kaminai Place—Pothulapadu, Teh. Manopud Mandal (Alampur Taluq) District Mahboobnagar.	—do—



**Development of N.C.R. Plan**

3315. SHRI TARIF SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made by Government for the development of National Capital Region Plan during the Seventh Plan period and the share of the participating States stating the percentage by which the allocation fell short of the projection:

(b) the details of the plans submitted by the participating States, state-wise with estimated cost of the projects and the extent to

which the estimates have been scaled down by Government in each case; and

(c) the projections for the development of NCR during the Eighth Plan period and the manner in which these are proposed to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Sharing between the Centre and the States is on 50:50 basis. A total of Rs. 60 crores was released during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. There is no shortfall in the expenditure incurred during this period which is as under:

Central Government	—	33.54 crores
Participating States as reported by them	—	44.75 crores
	Total	78.29 crores

(b) As indicated in the statement below.

(c) The NCR Planning Board has proposed an Investment Plan of Rs. 2900 crores

(Rs. 1750 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 1150 crores in the State Sector) for the Eighth Plan.

<b>STATEMENT</b>				
Sl. No.	Schemes	As submitted	As approved by NCRPB	Remarks
		(Rs. in lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>HARYANA</b>			
	<b>GURGAON</b>			
1.	Development of Sector 15 (industrial) New No. 18, 19, 20	584.64	584.64	
2.	Development of Sector 4 and 7 schemes	378.96	378.96	
3.	Construction of Link Roads between Sector 4, 7, 15	126.00	126.00	
4.	Development of Institutional Sector 32 and Part Residential Sector 39	LA: 882.00 LD: 1470.00	705.00 (Land acquisition only)	
5.	Specialised Industrial/Commercial Complex at Sector 37	5000.00	—	Not approved for 7th Plan
6.	Development of City Centre	5785.00	—	—do—

Sl. No.	Schemes	As submitted	As approved by NCRPB	Remarks
(Rs. in lakhs)				
1	2	3	4	5
<b>PANIPAT</b>				
1.	Development of Sector 11 and 12 (Residential)	685.87	685.87	
2.	Construction of Transport Nagar Scheme	128.85	92.00	Construction of guest house excluded
3.	Sector 25 (industrial) Phase II for informal Sector (1987)	253.00	253.00	
4.	Industrial Sector 7 and 8	1334.70	—	Under scrutiny and appraisal
<b>DHARUHERA</b>				
1	Development of Sector 6 (Residential) scheme	1060.48	—	—do—
<b>RITHAL VILLAGE</b>				
1.	Development of Rithal Village	500.00	—	Not approved for 7th Plan

Sl. No.	Schemes	As submitted (Rs. in lakhs)	As approved by NCRPB	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
	RAJASTHAN			
	ALWAR			
1.	Commercial Complex Schemes	37.73	37.73	
2.	Construction of Rail Road over Bridge	235.00	235.00	
3.	Residential Scheme at (Hassan-Khan Mewati Nagar)	257.00	257.00	
4.	Shivaji Park Commercial Complex Scheme	29.40	29.40	
5.	Construction of Truck Terminus at Alwar	103.42	103.42	
6.	Residential Scheme of Bodh Vihar (Vijay Nagar Extn.) Alwar (Plotted Development)	388.55	375.00	Construction of Super Structure excluded
7.	Construction of commercial complex at Jay Marg	137.57	—	Not approved for 7th Plan

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Schemes</i>	<i>As submitted</i>	<i>As approved by NCRPB</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Construction of Warehousing Godowns	367.00	—	—do—
9.	District Centre in Scheme-8	152.86	—	—do—
10.	Construction of 200 MIG Houses	156.15	—	—do—
	<b>BHIWADI</b>			
1.	Residential and Commercial scheme at Biwadi (Bhagat Singh Scheme)	250.00	250.00	
2.	Residential Scheme at Chandra Nagar and Jawahar Nagar at Bhiwadi (Land acquisition)	505.00	500 00	
	<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>			
	<b>MEERUT</b>			
1.	Residential Scheme between Meerut and Garhmuketeshwar Road in front of Medical college	1450.97	1450 97	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Schemes</i>	<i>As submitted</i>	<i>As approved by NCRPB</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
1	2	3	4	5
2.	Residential schemes at Meerut, Hapur and Meerut Garhmukteshwar Road	1296.03	1296.03	
3.	Residential scheme at Pallavpuram	1524.80	1524.80	
4.	Commercial Complex scheme at Garhmukteshwar Road Meerut	292.44	292.44	
5.	Hathkargha Nagar Housing-cum-work centre scheme at Meerut	1516.40	1516.40	
6.	Development of Begum Bridge area and Baghpat Bus Stand	200.00	112.00	Baghpat bus stand excluded
7.	Scissorses manufacturing work-cum-shelter complex at Meerut	179.76	152.00	Interest excluded from loan assistance
8.	Sports goods manufacturing and trading units complex at Delhi road Meerut	1240.97	1003.00	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Schemes</i>	<i>As submitted</i>	<i>As approved by NCRPB</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Scheme No. 10 between Hapur-Meerut Road	1732.27	—	Not approved for 7th Plan
10.	Water supply and sewerage in Shardapuri residential scheme	123.80	—	—do—
	<b>HAPUR</b>			
1.	Residential and commercial scheme between Meerut and Hapur Road, Hapur	225.00 (1985)	225.00	
	<b>GHAZIABAD</b>			
1.	Development of Transport Nagar on Delhi-UP Border	780.00	—	Not approved for 7th Plan

**Allotment of Flats by Anand Lok Cooperative Group Housing Societies**

3316. SHRIKAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 8950 regarding draw of lots by Cooperative Group Housing Societies and state:

(a) the date of conducting allotment of flats by Anand Lok Group Housing Society and the date when Registrar Cooperative Societies DDA were informed of the same;

(b) whether Registrar Cooperative Societies held verification of membership of the said society about two years after allotment of flats;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and details of the verification made;

(d) whether enrolment of some members was found in violation of Rules 65(5) and 30(4) of DCS Rules 1973; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). Allotment of flats was conducted on 20 & 21.7.1985. Intimation to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies was sent by the Society on 2.6.87 under direction of the High Court. Verification was taken up thereafter. The membership list, Certificate of architect, survey of financing institution and affidavits of 303 members were examined during verification.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) An enquiry was initiated but it could not proceed because of stay order given by the High Court on a writ petition filed by the society on 17.2.1987. The case is still pending in the High Court.

[Translation]

**Service Conditions of Nationalised Textile Mills**

3317. SHRIMATISUMITRAMAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate any policy regarding the pay and service conditions of the labourers and workers in the nationalised textile mills; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRISHARAD YADAV): (a) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of Government for formulating a policy on pay and service conditions of the labourers and workers in the nationalised textile mills run by National Textile Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

**Ken Multi-Purpose Project**

3318. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted Ken multi-purpose project to Union Government for approval; and

(b) the share of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). After examination, the project report received in July, 1982 from the Government of Madhya Pradesh was returned in February, 1987 to modify the same after finalisation of hydrological studies between the State Govern-



ments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The modified report has not been received at the Centre.

*[English]*

**Misappropriation of Provident Fund by Textile Mill Owners**

3319. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that textile mill owners have misappropriated the amount of Provident Fund and Gratuity of their employees;

(b) if so, whether an enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(c) the details of textile-mills which have misappropriated the amount; and

(d) the details of action taken against them and also to arrange payment to the workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILLAS PASWAN): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Review of Family Planning Programme**

3320. DR. Y. S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the existing family planning programme to make it more effective in view of its failure in achieving the targets set under programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). The entire family welfare strategy is being reviewed particularly in the context of the 8th Five Year Plan. Various proposals and alternatives to make the programme more effective are under consideration.

**Tribal Development Plan**

3321. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a tribal sub-plan has been chalked out with respect to tribal development in States; and

(b) if so, the details of the sub-plan indicating the scheme and programmes contemplated and the target fixed thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 1983.48 Crores has been proposed by the 19 States/UTs implementing the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) under TSP 1990-91. State-wise breakup is given in the statement below. The outlay is proposed to be spent on different schemes and programmes under various sectors, such as—agriculture, animal husbandry, cooperation, social and community services, industries and irrigation.

During 1990-91, tentatively 8,51,037 Scheduled Tribe families are targetted to be economically assisted.

**STATEMENT***State-wise Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Outlay proposed for the year 1990-91*

	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in Crores)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.94
2.	Assam	100.76
3.	Bihar	430.67
4.	Himachal Pradesh	33.78
5.	Gujarat	121.41
6.	Karnataka	12.85
7.	Kerala	9.70
8.	Madhya Pradesh	345.55
9.	Maharashtra	175.95
10.	Manipur	95.05
11.	Orissa	298.18
12.	Rajasthan	91.41
13.	Sikkim	19.51
14.	Tamil Nadu	14.07
15.	Tripura	101.12
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2.43
17.	West Bengal	42.28
18.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.99
19.	Daman & Diu	0.83
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1983.48</b>

[Translation]

**Central Subsidy to Gujarat for Under-ground and Surface Water Development**

3322. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has sanctioned 50 per cent subsidy to Gujarat for organisations engaged in development of surface water and underground water resources between 1977-78 and 1979-80; and

(b) if so, whether the said subsidy is proposed to be restored as demanded by Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening of ground water and surface water Minor Irrigation Organisations in the States/Union Territories is under operation since 1976-77. Matching Central assistance of fifty per cent is given as grants under this Scheme. The Central assistance given to Gujarat between 1977-78 and 1979-80 is Rs. 28.78 lakhs.

(b) Does not arise.

**Water Drainage Scheme in Bihar**

3323. SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of water drainage for Chaud, North Bihar which was sent to Union Government for approval during 1984-85 by Bihar Government is still pending clearance; and

(b) if so, the time by which this scheme is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). A comprehensive drainage project for Gandak and Kosi command area was submitted in January, 1988. The Planning Commission has given sanction to six schemes and others can be considered after the performance of these six schemes has been evaluated.

**Durgavati Reservoir Project**

3324. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Durgavati Reservoir Project was scheduled to be completed in 1980;

(b) whether it is still to be completed;

(c) if so, whether the cost of the Project is escalating; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (d). The project was conditionally approved in May, 1975 that detailed surveys be conducted by the State Government to finalise location and alignment of dam and spillway before construction. After completion of surveys and removal of initial difficulties, the work was resumed from December, 1986. As per results of detailed surveys, cost of the project got revised. The Project is monitored since 1988. Essential portions like, dam, spillway as also component of distribution network are scheduled for completion in the VIII plan.

**Allotment of land to Cooperative Group Housing Society**

3325. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about six Cooperative Group Housing Societies including Members of Parliament and E-x-Members of Parliament were allotted land in Khel Gaon for construction of houses;

(b) whether that allotment has been cancelled under court order;

(c) if so, the details of the Court Order;

(d) whether Government propose to allot land to those Cooperative Group Housing Societies in some other place; and

(e) if so, when and the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN). (a) No, Sir.

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

### **Handlooms in U.P.**

3326. SHRIKALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of handlooms and weavers in Uttar Pradesh at present; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to ensure better returns to weavers?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) According to the National Handloom Census (1987-88), there are 2.61 lakhs of handlooms in Uttar Pradesh. 6.41 lakh persons are engaged in preparatory and weaving activities.

(b) The following steps have been taken by Government for the development of the handloom sector and for ensuring better returns to handloom weavers including those

in Uttar Pradesh:-

(i) Various steps have been taken by Government to ensure adequate supplies of yarn to the handloom sector in the country, including Uttar Pradesh at reasonable prices, such as the Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme, Loan assistance to National Cooperative Development Corporation for setting up of new Weavers' Cooperative Spinning Mills and expansion of existing units and through the operations of the National Handloom Development Corporation. Further, A Yarn Depot Scheme was introduced in September, 1989 under the aegis of the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) for supply of hank yarn to the handloom sector at mill-gate prices.

(ii) For providing marketing support to handloom products, Government of India is implementing Market Development Assistance Scheme besides organising National Handloom Expos, National Design Collection programmes and setting up of marketing complexes through the National Handloom Development Corporation.

(iii) In order to ensure higher earnings for the handloom weavers, the Central Government have been making efforts through various measures such as:-

(1) Financial assistance for modernisation of looms;

(2) Scheme of decentralised training to train weavers on improved technology;

(3) Scheme of training a cadre of "Bunkar Sevaks" for assisting weavers in transfer of improved technology;

(4) Scheme for the production of mixed and blended fabrics on handlooms;

(5) Protection to handlooms by reserving certain varieties of cloth for their exclusive

production in the handloom sector;

(6) Design support and provision of technological inputs through a number of weavers' Service centres in the country; and

(7) A number of fiscal concessions to the handloom sector to remove the cost handicap of handlooms vis-a-vis the power-looms.

### **Minimum Wages of Workers of Salt Factories**

3327. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules have been framed regulating the minimum wages of the workers of salt factories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when such rules are proposed to be framed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as it pertains to State Governments.

### **CPWD Enquiry Office, R.K. Puram, New Delhi**

3328. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints registered

and not attended by the C.P.W.D. Enquiry Office, Sector IV, R.K. Puram, New Delhi during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the time by which the complaints are usually attended;

(c) whether any surprise check had been conducted to inquire the cause for not attending the complaints; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and action Government propose to contemplate against the officials responsible for the lapse?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The information is as furnished in the Statement below.

(b) No time limit has been fixed as such for attending to complaints. However, complaints of a minor nature like replacement of washers, electric fuses, etc., are attended to on the same day. Complaints regarding repairs to plaster, doors windows, etc., take a little longer. Some major complaints like replacement of overhead tanks, damaged shutters, etc., could not be attended to immediately due to paucity of funds.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Surprise checks were conducted. As stated in reply to (b) above major complaints remained unattended for want of adequate funds and not due to any lapse on the part of any official. The question of taking action against anyone, therefore, did not arise.

## STATEMENT

Year	Number of Complaints				
	B/F from previous year	Received during the year	Attended during the year	Balance	
1	2	3	4	5	
1987-88	Nil	18767	18693	74	
1988-89	74	22226	22300	Nil	
1989-90	Nil	19852	19642	210	

[*Translation*]

**Bodhghat Project of Madhya Pradesh**

3329. SHRIYAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount has been spent on the construction of Bodhghat Irrigation and Hydel Project in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total amount spent on this project so far;

(c) whether the work on this project has been discontinued for the last three years;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 30.13 crores has been spent on Bodhghat Hydro-electric Project upto March, 1989.

(c) to (e). The work on the project could not be continued due to non-clearance under Forest Conservation Act, 1980. The State Government is required to obtain forest clearance and prepare revised construction programme.

[*English*]

**Builders of multi Storeyed Commercial Complex, New Delhi**

3330. SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the builders of multi-storeyed commercial complexes in New Delhi, charge from the flat owners Rs.50/- per Sq. Yard, without any legal authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) (a) to (c). This issue which is a matter between two private parties where the Government does not come into the picture, has not been reported to the Government.

[*Translation*]

**Dam on River Sone**

3331. SHRI SUBEDAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government and State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have decided to construct a dam on River Sone at Kadhvan in Palamau district of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have agreed in principle in June 1989 for undertaking of the Kadwan Dam by Bihar on the Sone river. Bihar has to carry out further detailed surveys and propose a revised project report. Hydropower generated at the dam will be shared by Bihar with Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

**Profit and Loss in NTC Mills (South India)**

3332. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMED: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Profit and loss account incurred by NTC units located in southern States during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for incurring loss, if any; and

(c) the steps being taken to make up losses in these units?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) A Statement showing the mill-wise profit/loss position in respect of textile units run by NTC (APKK & M) limited and NTC (TN & P) Limited, during the years 1987-88 to 1989-90 (up to December, 1989) is given below.

(b) Most of these mills have started

earning profits during the current year. The major reasons for losses of these mills are excess labour force, inadequate modernisation, power-cuts etc.

(c) N.T.C. has drawn up a strategy for improving the performance of these mills, which includes:—

1. Phasing out of uneconomic capacity from production.
2. Selective modernisation and upgradation of technology.
3. Rationalisation of surplus labour force through special voluntary retirement scheme.
4. Product upgradation and diversification.
5. Procurement of a raw material at economic prices from the open market.
6. Enlarging the network of sales.



**STATEMENT**  
**NTC (APKKM) Limited**

Sl. No.	Units	Rs. in Lakhs		
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (April-December '89)
1	2	3	4	5
				(Prov.)
				(Audited)
1.	Netha Spg. Mills, Secunderabad	-38.57	-58.10	-2.24
2.	Natraj Spg. Mills, Adilabad	-24.56	-47.12	+20.15
3.	Anantapur Cotton Mills, Tadapatr	-98.39	-129.60	-24.06
4.	Tirupathi Cotton Mills, Renigunta	-23.93	+0.12	+49.73
5.	Sree Yallamma Cotton Mills, Davengere	-149.94	-145.49	-8.42
6.	Cannanore Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Cannanore	-1.74	+0.77	+50.49
7.	Kerala Laxmi Mills, Trichur	-54.35	+8.17	-91.47
8.	Vijaymohini Mills, Trivandrum	-21.61	+5.86	+44.73

Sl. No.	Units	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
				(April-December '89)
				(Prov.)
			(Audited)	
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Cannanore S&W Mills, Mahe	-9.03	-10.43	+52.98
10.	Adoni Cotton Mills, Adoni	-50.75	-45.83	+27.88
11.	Algappa Tex. Mills, Algappa Ngr.	-93.83	+14.25	+64.98
12.	Mysore Mills Processing Factory, Bangalore	-342.95	-381.10	-251.30
13.	Minerva Mills, Bangalore	-391.88	-444.45	-206.64
14.	Mehboob Shahi Kulbarga Mill, Gulbarga	-457.08	-347.22	-233.64
15.	Parvathi Mills, Quilon	-135.76	-147.11	-125.52
16.	Azam Jahi Mills, Warrangal	-375.45	-355.20	-217.25
		<i>NTC (TNP) Limited</i>		
1.	Om Parasakthi Mills, Coimbatore	-46.82	-60.87	+59.39
2.	Cambodia Mills, Coimbatore	+34.18	-16.15	+26.38

Sl. No.	Units	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
			(Audited)	(April-December '89) (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Kishnaveni Tex. Mills	-8.56	-6.35	+67.51
4.	Sri Rangavilas Mills, Padamedu	-35.45	-11.12	+146.61
5.	Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore	+15.07	+1.24	+79.02
6.	Poineer Spinners, Kanudakudi	-25.35	-48.10	+56.21
7.	Balrama Varma Tex. Mills, Shencottah	+47.96	+24.43	+99.55
8.	Kaleeswarar 'B' Unit Kalynarkoil	+9.93	+10.21	+160.71
9.	Kothendram Spg. Mills	-0.10	-0.14	—
10.	Coim. Murugan Mills, Coimbatore	+101.21	+32.22	+85.62
11.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit	-49.85	-198.40	-40.32
12.	Somasundaram Mills, Coimbatore	-11.31	-49.75	+12.12
13.	Coim. Spg. and Wvg. Mills	-98.16	-178.96	+106.65

Sl. No.	Units	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (April-December '89)
			(Audited)	(Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
14.	Sri Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry	-107.04	-222.56	-101.22
15.	Swadeshi, Pondicherry	-349.81	-225.21	-138.83

**Computerisation of Eye Testing Facilities in Delhi Hospitals**

**3333. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:**  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether computerised eye-testing facilities are available commonly in all shops and private hospitals in Delhi;

(b) whether computerised eye-testing has been found very useful;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make available this facility in all Union Government hospitals in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Not found useful.

(c), (d) and (e). Not advisable to procure for Government Hospitals.

**Rice to Kerala**

**3334. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHVAN:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rice allotment for the State of Kerala from 1987 to 1989;

(b) whether Union Government have received any representation from Kerala Government for increasing the rice allotment; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):**

(a) A statement giving the information is given below.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. The allocation of rice to Kerala for Public Distribution System has been increased from 1 lakh tonnes to 1.25 lakh tonnes from February, 1990.

**STATEMENT**

*Allotment of Rice to Kerala for the years 1987 to 1989 for PDS from the Central Pool*

*(In '000 tonnes)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Months</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	January	125.0	145.0	125.0
2.	February	125.0	135.0	100.0
3.	March	125.0	125.0	100.0
4.	April	125.0	125.0	100.0
5.	May	125.0	125.0	100.0
6.	June	145.0	125.0	100.0
7.	July	145.0	125.0	100.0
8.	August	145.0	145.0	100.0
9.	September	165.0	125.0	120.0
10.	October	145.0	125.0	100.0

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Months</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
1	2	3	4	5
11.	November	145.0	125.0	125.0
12.	December	145.0	125.0	100.0
	Total	1660.0	1550.0	1270.0

### Labour Welfare Schemes in Industrial Units

3335. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering more progressive labour welfare schemes in Industrial Units in which Public Financial Institutions have a majority share holding;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The various welfare schemes which are implemented under different labour laws have been made for the welfare of workers in general. While implementing such schemes, no distinction is made whether the same is implemented for a unit where Public Financial Institutions have a majority share holding or otherwise.

### Committee for Jhuggi Dwellers

3336. SHRI RAVINARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up any Committee for resettling jhuggi dwellers in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

### Minimum Wages in Punjab

3337. SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum wages of agricultural workers announced by the Punjab Government have been given to the workers working in Government firms and in other rural developments, forests, roads construction works;

(b) if so, the rates of minimum wages being paid category-wise;

(c) whether the minimum wage fixed by the Punjab Government has been given to the agricultural workers in the State; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to implement the payment of minimum wages in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The minimum wages announced by the Punjab Government by its notification dated 18.9.1989 are being paid to the workers working in Government frames. In other employments, minimum rates are fixed separately.

(b) The minimum wage rate as on 1.9.89 being paid to workers in different employments are:

Agriculture	Rs. 33.30 per day (without meals) Rs. 29.30 per day (with meals)
Forestry	Rs. 825.00 per month
Roads Construction	Under fixation by the Punjab Government



(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Irrigation Facilities in Hilly and Tribal Areas**

3338. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced the scheme of installation of tubewells in the difficult and hilly tribal areas for irrigation purpose; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the progress achieved together with details of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). Government of India is providing assistance on a matching basis to the States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme to small and marginal farmers programme for increasing agricultural production. This includes assistance for shallow tubewells and dug wells. The scheme is in operation in all 5047 Blocks in the country since 1983-84, including the Blocks in difficult and hilly tribal areas. During the year 1989-90, Rs. 119.64 crores were released to the States under the Scheme, of which Rs. 66.28 crores were for shallow tubewells and dug wells. Statewise releases of the amount are given in the statement below.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Released under ASMF	Amount Released under STW DW	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	602.75	321.40	924.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	79.50	Nil	79.50
3.	Assam	291.25	86.50	377.75
4.	Bihar	772.50	1248.38	2020.88
5.	Goa	8.12	Nil	8.12
6.	Gujarat	252.78	48.85	301.63
7.	Haryana	75.56	Nil	75.56
8.	Himachal Pradesh	114.28	Nil	114.28
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	60.93	Nil	60.93
10.	Karnataka	142.19	Nil	142.19
11.	Kerala	250.09	Nil	250.09
12.	Madhya Pradesh	252.68	720.01	972.69

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Amount Released under ASMF</i>	<i>Amount Released under STW DW</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	402.75	75.00	477.75
14.	Manipur	21.12	Nil	21.12
15.	Meghalaya	39.75	Nil	39.75
16.	Mizoram	16.25	Nil	16.25
17.	Nagaland	69.77	Nil	69.77
18.	Orissa	293.37	75.00	368.37
19.	Punjab	95.87	Nil	95.87
20.	Rajasthan	391.00	Nil	391.00
21.	Sikkim	10.00	Nil	10.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	337.62	40.50	428.12
23.	Tripura	42.50	Nil	42.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	435.87	3856.11	4291.98

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Released under ASMF	Amount Released under STW DW	Total
1	2	3	4	5
25.	West Bengal	139.93	156.75	346.68
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.12	Nil	8.12
27.	Chandigarh	1.62	Nil	1.62
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.62	Nil	1.62
29.	Delhi	8.12	Nil	8.12
30.	Daman & Diu	3.25	Nil	3.25
31.	Lakshadweep	8.12	Nil	8.12
32.	Pondicherry	6.50	Nil	6.50
Total		5335.78	6628.50	11964.28

**Cost of Upper Krishna Project**

3339. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the original estimated cost of the Upper Krishna Project, phase-wise;
- (b) the amount spent on that project so far;
- (c) whether the cost of the project was again revised;
- (d) if so, the revised estimated cost of that project and the period when the cost revision was made;
- (e) the steps taken to increase the allocation of funds for that project; and
- (f) the progress made in the implementation of that project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Upper Krishna Project Stage I was approved by the Planning Commission in April, 1978 for an estimated cost of Rs. 283.65 crores. Upper Krishna Stage II Project has not been received at the Centre.

(b) An amount of Rs. 560 crores has been spent till end of January, 1990.

(c) and (d). The revised estimated cost of the Project at 1986-87 price level is Rs. 1214.19 crores.

(e) The World Bank assistance has been secured for the project.

(f) Against the ultimate irrigation potential of 425 thousand hectares, irrigation potential created till January, 1990 is about 109

thousand hectares.

**Separate Ques for Old People at Union Government Hospitals**

3340. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that orders issued by his Ministry sometimes back for formation of separate queues for registration at the two Central Government Hospitals in the Capital for people aged 60 years and above are not being followed in letter and spirit;

(b) whether these orders covered all the Registration Counters at the various departments in these hospitals viz. Medical, Surgical, Dental Orthopaedic, ENT, X-Ray, Dressing Rooms and others;

(c) whether Government are aware that CGHS beneficiaries aged 70 and above, even including those who are entitled to 'Direct Consultation' have to undergo excruciating mental agony and torture waiting for their turn for consultation by the Medical/Surgical Specialists, Dental, Surgeon etc; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) to (d). In Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, there are separate queues in all the registration counters for registration of patients aged 60 years and above. In Safdarjang Hospital, this has been possible only in the Rehabilitation Department. However, elderly patients are being looked after thereby the Social Workers working in the Hospital, in all OPDs and are also being examined by doctors without queue. So far as CGHS beneficiaries are concerned, there

are separate CGHS counters in both Safdarjang and Dr. R.M.L.Hospital to take care of the patients who are entitled to have CGHS benefits. Instructions will be issued to the Chief Medical Officers in-Charge of dispensaries to ensure that elderly CGHS beneficiaries are looked after sympathetically and with due consideration.

### **I.L.O. Report About Shorter Working Hours to Overcome Unemployment**

3341. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Report of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) that short working hours could be regarded as benefits of economic progress;

(b) if so, whether reduced working hours are considered a method for combating unemployment by workers' organisation; and

(c) Government's reaction to the shorter working hours to combat unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The reference appears to be to the ILO Report entitled "Working time issues in industrialised countries."

(b) Yes, Sir. However, the report in question refers to the views of the Workers' organisation in some of the industrialised countries only. In fact, a workers' organisation in one country expects no employment advantage from shorter hours.

(c) According to the ILO Report, it is difficult to assess the real impact of working time reduction on employment and various studies have come to different conclusions. It is thus doubtful whether shorter working hours would necessarily lead to increase in

employment.

### **Pregnancy Test Kit**

3342. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 2-minute pregnancy test which is expected to cost less than Rs. 5 has been developed by the National Institute of Health and Family Planning, New Delhi;

(b) if so, steps taken to carry large-scale testing of the new test kit; and

(c) how long will it take to market it throughout the country particularly in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) to (c). A colour test 'PRE-GELISA' has been developed. The change of colour from blue to colourless occurs within 2-3 minutes, depending upon the stage of pregnancy. The kit materials are being accumulated to carry out large scale tests in properly packed Kit packages in some local hospitals as well as at the Institute for the next six months to one year. If the test kit stands the rigorous testing procedures and is found suitable for field conditions, it shall be possible to market it throughout the country including rural areas.

### **National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation**

3343. SHRI HET RAM : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Scheduled Castes and Tribes Finance and Development Corporation has been established by Government of India;

(b) the amount allocated to the Corporation during the year 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large amount of allocation has been deposited by the corporation in various banks for varying periods;

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons for depositing the money in various banks; and

(e) the details of achievements made by this corporation during the last two years and what are its plans for the year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1988-89 an amount

of Rs. 50 Crores was allocated to the NSFDC.

(c) to (e). The Corporation was set up on 8th February, 1989. So far, it has sanctioned term loan/seed capital of Rs. 366.19 lakhs for the economic upliftment of 6036 beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes. The Corporation is finalising large number of programmes, examining their viability, etc. for implementation during 1990-91. Pending finalisation of these projects, the Corporation has deposited its funds in various banks. The National Corporation has not been provided with any managerial, or other supports. Interest earned on deposits is helping in meeting these needs. The details of the amount deposited in the various banks have been given in the statement I below. A summary of the Corporation's plan for 1990-91 is given in statement II below.

**STATEMENT-I***Deposit in various Banks*

1.	R.B.I.	25,00,00,000
2.	State Bank of Patiala, Shastri Bhavan	25,00,000
3.	United Commercial Bank, High Court	1,00,000
4.	Canara Bank, Con. Place	25,00,000
5.	Bank of India, Janpath	25,00,000
6.	P.N.B., Subzi Mandi	25,00,000
7.	P.N.B., Puchsheel Park	25,00,000
8.	Indian Overseas Bank, Parliament Street	25,00,000
9.	Indian Overseas Bank, Gurdwara Road	25,00,000
10.	Syndicate Bank, Lodhi Road	25,00,000
11.	Vijay Bank, Con. Place	25,00,000
12.	Indian Bank, Tilak Nagar	25,00,000
13.	Allahabad Bank, Tagor Park	75,00,000
14.	S.B.I., Kalkaji	15,00,000



15.	Canara Bank, Kalkaji	15,00,000
16.	Bank of Maharashtra, Chandni Chowk	15,00,000
17.	S.B.I. Asaf Ali Road	15,00,000
18.	Dena Bank, Nehru Place	5,00,000
19.	New Bank of India, Defence Colony	8,00,000
20.	Housing Dev. and Finance Corporation, Delhi	1,50,00,000
21.	Infrastructure leasing and Financial Service Ltd. (Subsidiary of Central Bank of India)	20,00,00,000
Total		*50,49,00,000

\*Rs. 49 lakhs have been earned by way of interest on the deposits.

## STATEMENT-II

National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi

—Summary—

(Operations) Budget for 1990-91

Disbursement	Loans	Seed Capital	Total	Per Project Cost	No. of Projects	(Per Project) No. of beneficiaries	Total beneficiaries	(Rs. in Lakhs)
Agricultural	2891.00	59.00	2950.00	2.00	1475	4	5900	
Industrial	1734.60	35.40	177.00	20.00	89	100	8900	
Service	1156.40	23.60	1180.00	4.00	295	3	885	
Total	5782.00	118.00	5900.00		1859		15685	

*Number of project sectorwise and categorywise*

<i>Category</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>	<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>For STs</i>	983	60	197	1240
<i>For SCs</i>	492	29	98	619
<i>Total</i>	1475	89	295	1859

*No. of beneficiaries sectorwise and categorywise*

<i>For SCs</i>	3933	5934	590	10457
<i>For STs</i>	1967	2966	295	5228
<i>Total</i>	5900	8900	885	15685
<i>Investment per beneficiary</i>	<i>Rs. 0.50 lakh</i>	<i>Rs. 0.20 lakh</i>	<i>Rs. 1.33 lakh</i>	

**Aid to Voluntary Organisation**

3344. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure incurred by Union Government on "Aid to Voluntary Organisation" (Schemes) for socio-economic welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in year 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the details of the organisation which received the aid under the above scheme and nature of scheme undertaken by them; and

(c) the extent of the progress achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Under the Central Scheme of Aid to Voluntary Organisations for the Welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes following grants-in-aid were given:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount of grant-in-aid (in Rs.)</i>
1987-88	1,83,57,698
1988-89	2,06,32,937
1989-90	3,00,83,974

(b) The details of the organisations which received grants-in-aid under the above scheme are given in the statement below. The nature of the schemes undertaken by them for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes include Ashram schools, hostels, removal of untouchability, maternity and child welfare centres/hospitals and sub-centres, dispensaries, balwadis, audio-visuals, Samaj Seva kendras, crafts training, coaching in typewriting, short-

hand, self-employment carpentry, weaving, knitting, tailoring, industrial training programmes, installation of hand-pumps, and adult education and functional literacy centres.

(c) The progress achieved is by and large satisfactory.

**STATEMENT**

*Names of the voluntary organisation who have been given grants during the last three years. Under the Central Scheme of Aid to Voluntary Organisations for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*

*Sl. No. Name of Voluntary organisation*

1. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
2. Indian Red Cross Society, 1 Red Cross Road, New Delhi.
3. Servants of Indian Society, Poona.
4. Hind Sweepers Sewak Samaj, 198-H, Kalibari Marg, New Delhi.
5. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Ranchi.
6. Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Puri.
7. RamaKrishan Mission Ashrama, Narendrapur, 24-Parganas, West Bengal.
8. RamaKrishan Mission, Vidyapith P.O., Vivekanandanagar, Distt. Purulia, West Bengal.

9. Social Work and Research Centre, Tilonia, Madanganj, Ajmer, RAJASTHAN.
10. Bhartiya Samaj Unnati Mandal, Bhiwandi, Dist. Thane, MAHARASHTRA
11. Bengali Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes Welfare Association, (Regd.) 22/13, Pushp Vihar, Sector I, New Delhi.
12. Bangal Gram Vikash Kendra, Panisala Hat Village, West Dinajpur Distt., West Bangal.
13. Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development, Society, P.O. Matuadham, Distt. 24-Parganas (N), West Bengal.
14. Samaj Sewa Sangh (Regd.) No. 69/10, Gali No. 16, Brahmampuri, Delhi.
15. Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras.
16. Iswar Saran Ashram, Allahabad.
17. Rashtriya Shoshit Parishad (Regd.), 167-Palika Bazar, New Delhi.
18. Kavaru Charitable Trust, Gudivada, Krishna Distt., Andhra Pradesh.
19. Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri Seva Niketan, 1, Motilal Nehru Place, New Delhi.
20. West Bengal Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and Minorities Welfare Association, Rabindranagar, P.O. and Distt. Midnapur, West Bangal.
21. Jan Jagran Parishad, Saidabad, Allababad.
22. Shosham Unnulan Parishad, 48-B, Chandralok Colony, Shahdara, Delhi.
23. All India Scheduled Castes Federation, 39, Pataudi House, Canning Lane, New Delhi.
24. Shri Mkhtair Singh Smariti Shiksha Samitee, Poothkalan, Delhi.
25. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar National Institute of Social Science, Indore Mhow, Madhya Pradesh.
26. Akhil Bharatiya Adivasi Vikas Parishad, 15, Canning Lane, New Delhi.
27. Akhil Bharatiya Adivasi Vikas Parishad, Ratu Branch, Ranchi.
28. Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Seva Sangh, Maharishi Dayanand Bhavan Ramlila Maidan, New Delhi.
29. Banasthali Vidyapith, P.O. Banasthali, Rajasthan.
30. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi.
31. Bharatiya Agor-Industries Foundation, Pune-16.
32. D.A.V. Collage Trust and Managing Society, New Delhi.

- |     |   |     |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 33. | Foundation for Rural Develop. and Social Action, Delhi.   | 45. | Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashrama, Kalady, Kerala.                              |
| 34. | Gharmora Model Satra Hills and Plain Cultural Institution, North Lakhimpur, Assam.                          | 46. | Ramakrishna Mission, P.O. narottam Nagar, Distt. Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh.    |
| 35. | harijan Sevak Sangh, Bangal, 97/3, Nasharpara Raod, Ghusuri, Hawrah, West Bangal.                           | 47. | Ramakrishna Mission, Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Ranchi.                         |
| 36. | Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association, Fair Glen Annexe, Kota Hall Road, Kotagiri, The Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu. | 48. | Ramakrishna Mission, Ramakrishna Mission Road, Shillong, Maghalaya.           |
| 37. | nagaland Gandhi Ashrama, Nagaland.  | 49. | Ramakrishna Mission Sevasharam, Silchar.                                      |
| 38. | Nikhil Bharat Banbasi panchayat, P.O. Jhargram, Midhnapura, West Bengal.                                    | 50. | Servants of India Society, Pune, Maharashtra.                                 |
| 39. | People's Council for Social Justice, Layam Road, Ernakulam, Cochin, Kerala.                                 | 51. | S.S.B. Cabinet Sectt., New Delhi.   |
| 40. | Prantiya Samaj Kalyan Kendra, North Lakhimpur (ASSAM), P.O. Kimin, Arunachal Pradesh.                       | 52. | Tagore Society for Rural Development, Khudi Ram Bose Road, Calcutta.          |
| 41. | Ramakrishna Mission School, Along, Siang Distt., Arunachal Pradesh.   | 53. | Ramakrishna Mission, Mysore.  |
| 42. | Ramakrishan Mission Ashram, Cherrapunjee, P.O. Cherra Bazar, Maghalaya.                                     | 54. | Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Ashrama, Raipur, Madhya Pradesh.              |
| 43. | Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Chatribari Road, Guahati, Assam.  | 55. | Ramakrishna Mission Boy's Home, P.O. Rahara, Distt. 24-Parganas, WEST BENGAL. |
| 44. | Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Society, L-Road, Bistupur, Jamshedpur.                                      | 56. | Ramakrishna Mission Hospital, New Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.                |
|     |   | 57. | Women in Social Action, Reghunathpore, Jhargram, West Bengal.                 |
|     |   | 58. | Harijan Savak Sangh, Kerala Branch, Shanti Niketan, Kat-                      |

takkada, P.O. Trivandrum.

59. HMAR Student's Association,  
P.O. Churachandpur 795128,  
MANIPUR.

60. Vinoba Niketan, Distt. Trivan-  
drum, KERALA.

61. Ramakrishna Mission, Viveka-  
nanda Nagar, Rajahmundry.

62. Institute of Social Research  
and Applied Anthropology,  
727, Lake Town, Calcutta.

### Tribal Sub-Plan in Kerala

3345. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-  
CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE  
be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Kerala that have been  
identified for implementation of the Compre-  
hensive sub-plan for Tribal Development  
during 1989-90;

(b) the number of Tribal families in  
Kerala that were to be given assistance  
under the sub-plan during the Seventh Plan  
period; and

(c) the details of rehabilitation pro-  
grammes for tribals actually implemented  
during the Seventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND  
WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The areas in Kerala that have been  
identified for the Tribal sub-plan are the 7  
Integrated Tribal Development project (ITDP)  
namely:

<i>ITDP</i>	<i>DISTRICT</i>
Nodumanged	Trivandrum
Idukki	Idukki

Nilambur

Kanjirappalli

Attappady

Kalpetta

Cannanore

Malappuram

Kottayam

Palghat

Wynad

Cannanore

(b) The number of tribal families  
targetted to be assisted in the Seventh Plan  
under family beneficiary oriented pro-  
grammes in Kerala was 22,380.

(c) Some of the important programmes  
implemented for rehabilitating the tribals in  
the Seventh Plan are:

1. Priyadarshini Tea Estate
2. Sugandhagiri Cardamom Project
3. Pookot Dairy Project
4. Collective Farm, Vattachira.

### Kallada Irrigation Project in Kerala

3346. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-  
CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of WATER  
RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has  
sought Central assistance for proceeding  
with the work on the Kallada irrigation/water  
conservation project in Quilon district of  
Kerala;

(b) the reasons for the World Bank  
refusing to further finance the scheme;

(c) the amount spent and the extent of  
work completed on the project so far; and

(d) the reasons for delay in completing  
the project?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA):** (a) and (b). The **Kallada Irrigation and Tree Crop Development Project** was under implementation with **World Bank assistance** amounting to US \$ 80.3 million during the period from September, 1982 to March, 1989. The World Bank **Credit/loan assistance** to this project was closed on 31.3.1989 after being fully disbursed. The State Government of Kerala has not come up with any proposal for further World Bank assistance to this Project.

(c) The cumulative expenditure on this project upto the end of March, 1990 is expected to be Rs. 2692.4 million. As for physical achievement, about 99% of the work on Masonry dam is complete. Pick-up weir at Ottakkal has been completed. The left and right main canals are about 92% complete. The overall progress on the branch canals is about 82%. The progress on the distribution system is about 70.5%. Against the ultimate potential of the project estimated at 92.80 th. ha., a potential of 18.88 th. ha. is reported to have been created by June, 1989.

(d) the main reasons for delay are construction and contractual problem and delays in land acquisition.

#### **Working Conditions of Employees of Advanced Training Centre in Cane and Bamboo**

3347. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the working conditions of the employees of the Advanced Trained Centre in Cane and Bamboo Craft at Cannanore; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Sugar Mills**

3348. **SHRIV. SREENIVASA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the sugar manufacturing plants existing in the country as on 31st March, 1990; and

(b) the rate of capacity utilisation thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):** (a) There were 394 installed sugar factories in the country as on 31.3. 1990.

(b) Capacity utilization of sugar industry during the last two years was as under:

<i>Season</i>	<i>Capacity utilisation %</i>
1987-88	112.17
1988-89	105.42

#### **Central Assistance for West Bengal**

3349. **SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government has submitted a memorandum to the Centre seeking an allocation of Rs. 300 crores to check erosion along the banks of the river Ganga;

(b) whether State Government has also sought necessary funds for flood control in



North Bengal and modernisation of the Subarnarekha and Kangasabati projects; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto and the funds likely to be made available during the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) State Government has sought funds for implementation of Teesta Project.

(c) State Government has been advised to send a formal proposal to the Planning Commission.

#### **Dispute between deep sea fishermen and Traditional Fishermen in Kerala**

3350. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether disputes between deep sea fishermen and traditional fisherman in Kerala have been brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to promote deep sea fishing and to extend the operation to other areas?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Hike in groundnut Oil Price**

3351. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed unprecedented spurt in groundnut oil price in midst of the current busy season;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the Price of the groundnut oil?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The uptrend in the price of groundnut oil is due to shortfall in the production of groundnut during the current year.

(c) Government has taken a series of short-term and long-term measures to contain rise in prices of edible oils, including groundnut oil. Some of these measures are, monitoring the prices of edible oil and its availability, strict enforcement increasing the allocation through PDS from 28,490 MT in February to 35,200 MT in March, 1990.

#### **Textile Exports**

3352. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep decline in textile exports during the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, month-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed by Union Government to boost the exports?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have taken a number of steps to boost textile exports such

as allowing import of a number of sophisticated machineries at concessional duty; providing export credit at reduced interest rates, exemption of tax on export earnings; providing financial assistance for study tours, participation in exhibitions, overseas publicity etc. Besides several schemes such as setting up of a technical and research institute Tirupur etc. have been sanctioned.

### **Strike by CGHS Employees in Delhi**

3353. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI  
SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHARY  
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:  
SHRI C.P.MUDALA-GIRIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether CGHS employees in Delhi remained on strike for a long time;
- (b) if so, what are their demands;
- (c) whether the strike has been called off; and
- (d) if so, the terms on which the settlement was reached?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Group 'C' and 'D' employees of CGHS were on strike from 3.3.90 to 23.3.90.

- (b) Their main demands were
  - (i) Promotional avenues for Group 'C' and 'D' employees.
  - (ii) Grant of Hospital Patient Care Allowance to Group 'C' and 'D' employees.

(c) and (d). A Memorandum of Settlement has been entered into with All India CGHS Employees Association (Recognised) as a result of which the Association called off the strike with effect from 23.3.90. A copy of the Memorandum of settlement is given in at statement below.

### **STATEMENT**

*Memorandum of settlement between the Ministry of Health and FW and the All India CGHS Employees Association*

Whereas the agitation of the All India CGHS Employees' Association (hereinafter referred to as the Association) has adversely affected patient care services in CGHS dispensaries and whereas both Government of India and the the Association are desirous of restoration of normal patient care services under the Central Government Health Scheme at the earliest, now, therefore, Government having sympathetically considered the demands of the Association and the said Association having adopted a realistic attitude in the matter of fulfilment of its demands, the following agreement is reached between the DGHS, Ministry of Health and FW and the Association.

(a) it is noted that the promote on policy for 'C' and 'D' group employees is to be finalised by the J.M.C. at the national level on an agenda item: pending before the JMC. It is agreed that the promotion policy, that may be decided by the JMC at national level on this agenda will be applied to all categories of CGHS C and D Groups from the same date. If no promotion policy is settled by the national level JMC by 31.3.1991, the All India CGHS Employees Association will be free to take up the matter of promotion opportunities for CGHS C and D group employees.

(b) 35 posts of nursing sister (Rs. 1640-2900) would be created by upgrading equiva-

lent number of posts of staff nurses. Such post of nursing sisters will be filled up by 30.5.1990.

(c) Patient care allowance at Rs. 70 per month will be paid to non-ministerial C and D group employees of CGHS with effect from 1.4.1987.

(d) The Association withdraws the strike with immediate effect.

Date: 23.3.1990.

### **Water Crisis in Orissa**

3354. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a serious water crisis in some parts of Orissa, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to tackle the problem of water crisis in those regions?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) As per the information received from the Government of Orissa, 19 urban local bodies in 9 districts have been affected by drinking water scarcity due to dry spell. In the rural areas, no scarcity has been reported till now.

(b) The State Government has made immediate arrangements for water supply by tankers in the scarcity pockets and has also prepared a scheme costing Rs. 30 lakhs to solve the problem permanently in most of the problematic areas.

### **Incentives for Small Family**

3355. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce a series of incentives to popularise small family norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when those incentives are proposed to be introduced; and

(d) what other steps are proposed to be taken to give further boost to small family norms?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) to (d). Entire family welfare strategy is being reviewed particularly in the context of the 8th Five Year Plan. Various proposals and alternatives including those relating to incentives and disincentives are under consideration.

### **Shikayat Adalat**

3356. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any "Shikayat Adalat" to look into the grievances of C.G.H.S. beneficiaries and the rest of the Public about treatment at Union Government hospitals has been set up;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the complaints that were received after the setting of the Shikayat Adalat along with details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The 'Shikayat Adalat' consisting of Senior Officers of D.G.H.S. and this Ministry has been constituted to look into the grievances of CGHS beneficiaries relating to CGHS/Hos-

pitals in Delhi only. The Shikayat Adalat are required to hold its meeting once in 3 months.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Facilities to C.G.H.S Orthopaedic Patients**

3357. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to examine the Orthopaedic cases of C.G.H.S. beneficiaries by doctors in Safdarjang Hospital with separate arrangement for their registration like Skin OPD; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). At present there is no arrangement for separate registration of Orthopaedic cases of C.G.H.S. beneficiaries in Safdarjang Hospital as no post of Orthopaedic Surgeon has been sanctioned for CGHS wing of the Hospital.

#### **DDA Flats Registration Charges**

3358. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any demand from Apex Body of Various DDA Flats Owners' Association for reduction of charges of registration and conveyance deed in respect of DDA Flats in Delhi;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). There is not distinction in the law between properties built by the DDA and the properties owned otherwise. The statutory charges of various types pertaining to transfer of the property are uniformly applicable to all the properties throughout the country.

[Translation]

#### **Inter-State Water Disputes**

3359. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Inter-State water disputes between Rajasthan and its neighbouring States are pending with Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the concerned States; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). Three inter-state issues of Rajasthan are unresolved, namely, sharing of Yamuna waters upto Okhla between co-basin States of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Union Territory of Delhi; interpretation of 1962 agreement between Gujarat and Rajasthan regarding inclusion of Kaddana projects Command under the command of Narmada Canal, and utilisation under medium chems in Madhya Pradesh upstream of Gandhisagar Dam on the Chambal River. Centre helps the States to resolve the issues through mutual discussion. No time limit can be set for such processes.

[English]

**Production of Viscose Fibre**

3360. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOT-TAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the statistics of productions of viscose fibre/filament industry;

(b) the licenced capacity of viscose fibre/filament industry;

(c) whether the licenced capacity of this industry was revised in last three years; if so, the details thereof;

(d) was there any variation between licenced capacity and actual production of viscose fibre/filament yarn; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government for such violation?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a)

(Qty. in tonnes)

Item	Production		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
<i>Viscose Staple Fibre:</i>			
i) Regular Viscose Staple Fibre	90585	114598	121330
ii) HWM/Polynosic Fibre	5715	4852	4371
<i>Viscose Filament Yarn:</i>	44640	45933	44366

(b)

Item	Approved Capacity	
	Licensed Capacity	Capacity covered by Letter of Intent
<i>Viscose Staple Fibre:</i>		
i) Regular Viscose Staple Fibre	33000	
ii) HWM/Polynosic Fibre	362350	56000
<i>Viscose Filament Yarn:</i>	54052	—

(c) There has been no change in the approved licensed capacity of Viscose Fila-

ment Yarn. However, in Viscose Staple Fibre, one Letter of Intent with an annual capacity

of 11,000 tonnes for the manufacture of Polynosic Fibre and one Industrial Licence with an Annual capacity of 7,000 tonnes for Polynosic Fibre were revoked in December, 1988 and July, 1989 respectively on the request of the company.

(d) and (e). Actual production of Regular Viscose Staple Fibre and HWM Fibre for the year 1988-89 was 56,451 mt. about licensed capacity and actual production of viscose Filament Yarn for the same period was 9686 mt. below licensed capacity. A case of Regular Viscose Staple Fibre being manufactured beyond the approved licensed capacity has come to the notice of Government and this is being looked into as per procedure.

#### **Development of Textile Sector**

3361. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether textile sectors are able to meet the country's demand for cloth;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether mills are concentrating on exports and powerlooms and handlooms sectors cater to the domestic requirement;

(d) whether the above policy hampers the harmonious growth of all the sectors; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

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

#### **Development of Powerlooms**

3362. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the role and contribution of powerloom sector in the cloth production targets; and

(b) the steps Union Government have taken for the development of the powerloom sector?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The powerloom sector accounted for about 53% of the total cloth production in the mill, handloom and powerloom sectors in 1988-89.

(b) (1) Installation of powerlooms employing below 50 persons has been delicensed.

(2) Government have established Powerloom Service Centres in areas of powerloom concentration to help powerloom weavers in the decentralised sector in achieving better methods of production, diversification of products and making production of cloth more remunerative.

(3) Powerlooms in the decentralised sector can avail of financial assistance both for working capital and block capital through the schemes of NABARD and IDBI; and

(4) State Government have been requested to provide yarn at

reasonable prices to powerlooms in the decentralised sector through State owned mills, Cooperative mills etc.

### **Powerlooms in Cooperative Sector**

3363. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOT-TAMDAS PATEL: Whether working capital to powerloom sector is provided only if they are in the cooperative fold;

(b) whether powerlooms are given working capital on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to organised textile mills; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir. Powerlooms which are not in the cooperative sector can get their working capital requirement from banks and State financial institutions.

(b) Banks provide working capital to powerloom sector and mill sector on same terms and conditions as per guidelines of RBI. However, NABARD provides working capital to powerlooms in the cooperative sector only.

(c) NABARD does not provide loans to organised mill sector.

### **Draw of Plots for Rohini**

3365. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when the next specific draw for plots in Rohini will take place;

(b) likely number of plots in the next draw, category-wise;

(c) the number of persons waiting for allotment in different categories, category-wise; and

(d) what steps are being taken to expedite allotment of plots in Rohini?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) By the end of this year.

(b) 5296 plots as per break up given below::

EWS/Janta	1100 Nos.
LIG	1760 Nos.
MIG	2436 Nos.
Total	5296 Nos.

(c) 45,856 as per break up given below:

EWS/Janta	5803
LIG	23473
MIG	6580
Total	45856

(d) Steps include development of land already acquired and acquisition of additional land.

### **Violation of Apprentices Act by Public Sector Undertakings**

3366. SHRI K.S.RAO:  
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to State:

(a) whether all the public sector undertakings are taking full quota of apprentices



as statutorily required under the Apprentices Act, 1961;

(b) if not, the reasons for the low intake;

(c) whether his Ministry has taken up the matter with other concerned ministries; and

(d) if so, the reaction of those Ministries and further action, if any taken by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):  
(a) No. Sir.

(b) Reasons for low intake:

- (1) Workers rendered surplus due to modernisation of industries;
- (2) Sick Units suffering losses;
- (3) Creation of industrial relation problem due to agitation by apprentices for employment after Apprenticeship Training.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The Ministries are looking into the matter.

### **Effects of Smoking on Women**

3367. SHRI K.S.RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medical experts have opined that smoking by women results in spontaneous abortions, still-births and low baby weight apart from the danger of cancer to mothers and their offsprings;

(b) if so, whether the social scientists have demanded for immediate legislative

measures to ban advertisements encouraging women for smoking; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A proposal for anti-smoking legislation is under active consideration of the Government. One of the items in the proposal is prohibition of advertisements on cigarettes.

### **Spermicidal Condoms**

3368. SHRI K.S.RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Latex Limited has launched two new spermicidal condoms in the market recently as reported in Economic Times dated 27th February, 1990;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Hindustan Latex Limited has also developed condoms for women;

(d) if so, when these are likely be marketed;

(e) whether the Hindustan Latex Limited Plans to diversify into manufacture of latex gloves and disposable self destructing syringes; and

(f) if so, the details of investment and collaborators etc.?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b). Yes. The new spermicidal condoms of Hindustan Latex



Limited (H.L.L.) are marketed by H.L.L. under its own brand names the New Moods and Rakshak. The condoms are smeared with a special lubricant that has the property of killing sperms thus preventing pregnancy. Also condoms offer effective protection against sexually transmitted diseases.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). H.L.L. are setting up a plant for the manufacture of Latex gloves with a Capital outlay of 192 lakhs without any foreign collaboration arrangement. In regard to disposable self destructive syringes, the proposal is still under consideration.

#### **Inter-State Water Disputes**

3369. PROF. K.V.THOMAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased state:

(a) the number of Inter-State water disputes pending settlement; and

(b) the steps being taken for their early settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Two.

(b) Tamil Nadu Government's request under Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 regarding Cauvery Waters is with the Centre. Inter-State meeting at Chief Ministers' level has been convened on 5.4.1990. Ravi and Beas waters Tribunal constituted on 2nd April, 1986 forwarded its report to the Central Government on 30th January, 1987. The Central Government and the States concerned have made further references to the tribunal seeking explanation and guidance on certain points in the report.

#### **Assistance for Underground Water Resources**

3370. PROF. K.V.THOMAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of Central assistance provided to Kerala for the development of underground water resources there?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): Central assistance to the States is given in the form of block grants and loans for the Annual Plans. In addition, Rs. 1001.59 lakhs was released to the Government of Kerala under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes related to ground water development as per the details given in the statement below:

**STATEMENT**

*Assistance released to Kerala during 1989-90 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for*

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

1.	Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production*	250.09
2.	Strengthening Ground Water (Minor Irrigation) Organisations	10.50
3.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	741.00

\*Grants-in-aid are to be utilised in the ratio of 7:1:2 for minor irrigation, seed minikits and land development components, respectively.

**Central Assistance to Kerala for Meeting Sea-Erosion Problem**

3371. PROF.K.V.THOMAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that there is a continuous sea-erosion in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details of Central assistance provided to Kerala to protect its coastal areas from sea-erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Sea-erosion in Kerala is extensive.

(b) Apart from extending technical advice through the Beach Erosion Board, Central Government is giving Central loan assistance to the Government of Kerala for strengthening the existing sea walls, in specified reaches. Upto March 1990, Central loan assistance of about Rs. 47 crores has been released.

**Memo Submitted by Voluntary Organisations to ICMR Regarding AIDS**

3373. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL  
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO  
BRAHMBHATT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Voluntary organisations have submitted a Memorandum to the Indian Council of Medical Research in regard to identifying the AIDS victims;

(b) if so, the details of points raised in the Memorandum;

(c) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has evolved a policy on AIDS treatment; and

(d) if not, by what time the new policy on treatment of AIDS is likely to be initiated?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The information is given in the statement below:

## STATEMENT

*The demands of the demonstrators**Reaction of Government*

- |      |   |            |  |
|------|---|------------|--|
| i)   | and all forcible testing (for HIV infection and replace it with voluntary anonymous testing alongwith a Scheme of adequate pension (or jobs) to all prostitutes and professional blood donors testing them for HIV as well as those who lose their job because of the stigma of AIDS. | i)         | There is no forcible testing for HIV infection. Schemes for providing adequate pension for the HIV positive prostitutes and blood donors may not be practicable. However, arrangement for rehabilitation of prostitutes in remand homes are available. |
| ii)  | issue of a policy statement that medical and para medical workers who refuse to treat patients on grounds of HIV and AIDS are liable to be found guilty of professional mis-conduct. Non-admission of HIV positive patients to a hospital should be made a cognizable offence.        | ii)        | Ten hospitals attached to Medical Colleges including AIIMS have been identified for providing treatment facilities by establishing AIDS unit. Funds for procurement of equipment have also been released for this purpose.                             |
| iii) | Suspend all medical persons involved in the treatment of the diplomat in AIIMS who violated the well laid down guidelines of CDS Atlanta (USA), CBHE and NICD.  | iii)       | Facts connected with the death of diplomat have been ascertained on the basis of the enquiry conducted by Senior doctors of AIIMS/LHMC. It was found that there was no negligence on the part of doctors or any other staff of at the AIIMS or LHMC.   |
| iv)  | Institute and enforce strict screening procedures for HIV and criminal penalties for blood banks and blood bank products manufacturing companies.   | iv)        | Drugs Controller (India) has already issued guidelines to all the manufacturers of blood products in the country, State Drug Controllers and blood Bank Officers.  |
| v)   | Provide high quality latex condoms, disposable syringes and disseminate non-moralistic safer-sex  | v),vi) and | The sentinel Surveillance which would give an insight to epidemiological features of HIV in India has been launched  |

**The demands of the demonstrators**

education with practical advice on condom use.

vi) conduct a thorough epidemiological survey of HIV infection which guarantees anonymity to participants, so that pattern of HIV spread in India is properly understood.

vii) release of all HIV positive people detained in jails, hospitals vigilance homes and under house arrest all over the country.

**Reaction of Government**

vii) by the Indian Council of Medical Research. Issues connected with organisation of medicare, and counselling of HIV infected persons are being discussed with State/UT governments and experts.

**Abolition of Contract Labour**

3374. SHRI PRAKASH V.PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering to abolish the contract labour engaged by various agencies for construction work;

(b) if so, by what time Government propose to introduce new policy in the interest of the contract labour; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):  
(a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

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

**Irrigation Potential and Its Utilisation**

3375. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have made any review of the irrigation potentials created in the country, State-wise and actually utilised by the farmers; and

(b) the extent of area irrigated in 1989-90 under each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir, A Statement giving the details is attached.

(b) The utilisation of irrigation potential at the end of 1989-90 is anticipated to be 70.64 m. ha., of which 28.02 m. ha. is by major and medium projects and 42.62 m. ha. by minor irrigation schemes.

**STATEMENT***Anticipated Irrigation Potential by March, 1990*

'000' ha

Sl. No.	Stat/Union Territory	Irrigation Potential Created	Utilised
1	2	3	4

**STATES**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	6273.04	5842.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55.85	51.40
3.	Assam	744.45	584.13
4.	Bihar	7710.09	6752.30
5.	Goa	27.48	24.26
6.	Gujarat	3096.80	2580.40
7.	Haryana	3572.00	3268.40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	138.42	120.48
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	516.19	478.32

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Stat/Union Territory</i>	<i>Irrigation Potential Created</i>	<i>Utilised</i>
1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	2749.49	2609.67
11.	Kerala	1097.52	1022.22
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4687.90	3987.30
13.	Maharashtra	4223.86	3217.50
14.	Manipur	107.44	87.56
15.	Meghalaya	45.23	39.06
16.	Mizoram	9.50	8.29
17.	Nagaland	74.03	51.11
18.	Orissa	2969.06	2739.41
19.	Punjab	5855.29	5763.91
20.	Rajasthan	4212.28	3742.13
21.	Sikkim	20.92	16.30
22.	Tamil Nadu	3382.80	3344.84



Sl. No.	Stat/Union Territory	Irrigation Potential Created	Utilised
1	2	3	4
23.	Tripura	94.25	85.47
24.	Uttar Pradesh	23399.00	20734.50
25.	West Bengal	3755.18	3400.85
Union Territories		102.72	94.62

### **Amount Spent on Major Irrigation Projects**

3376. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on major irrigation projects so far and during the Seventh Five Year Plan in particular;

(b) the amount spent so far in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the total amount likely to be spent during the next two years thereon; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Union Government for providing irrigation facilities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) An amount of Rs. 14879 crores has been spent upto VI plan on major and medium irrigation projects in the Country. Rs. 11108.04 crores is the anticipated expenditure during VII Plan on these projects.

(b) An amount of Rs. 2838.90 crores (anticipated) has been spent upto VII Plan on major and medium irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The expenditure for the next two years can not be anticipated at this stage, as the 8th Plan is not yet finalised.

(d) The State Governments have been

advised to prioritise the projects for optimal allocation of available resources and lay stress on completion of on-going irrigation projects and encourage development of ground water wherever feasible.

[*Translation*]

### **Upliftment of SC/Backward Women and Girls**

3377. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some institutions are functioning in Delhi and other States to make the women self-reliant and to uplift the girls and women of Scheduled Castes and backward classes;

(b) if so, the details of such institutions;

(c) the details of assistance provided to these institutions by Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b), (c) and (d). So far as the Ministry of Welfare is concerned details of financial assistance provided to Institutions/Voluntary Organisations for upliftment of Scheduled Castes including women/girls functioning in Delhi and other States during 1989-90 are given in the statement below.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the voluntary organisations	Programmes	Amount released (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	West Bengal SC/ST Minorities Welfare Association, Midnapore (West Bengal).	Typing Stenography, sewing and tailoring etc.	12,94,090
2.	Kavuru Charitable Trust, Gudivada, Andhra Pradesh.	Stenography Typing and Computer Training	4,65,240
3.	Bengal Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes Development Society, Matuadham, West Bengal.	Setting up of a Charitable Dispensary, a mobile medical unit and ITI	4,79,360
4.	Rastriya Shoshit Parishad, New Delhi.	Typing and Stenography Centre	9,38,910
5.	Harijan Sewak Sangh, Delhi.	School for Sweeper Children	37,56,593
6.	Samaj Sewa Sangh (Regd.) Delhi.	Typing and Stenography Centre	2,16,540
7.	Ramkrishan Mission Ashram Puri, Orissa.	Students Home and typing Training	4,67,793
8.	Soshan Unmoolan Parishad Delhi.	Craft Centre and typing/stenography Centre	8,78,053
9.	R.K. Mission, Ranchi, Bihar.	I.T.I.	6,15,596

Sl. No.	Name of the voluntary organisations	Programmes	Amount released (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
10.	R.K. Mission, Narenderpur, West Bengal.	ITI and Medical Relief Centre	6,37,145
11.	Servants' of India Society Poona (Maharashtra).	Typing/Stenography etc.	11,92,980
12.	Mukhtiar Singh Smarti Shiksha Samiti, Delhi.	Setting up of Nursery to Vth School	2,72,655
13.	Baba Saheb Ambedkar National Instt. of Social Services, Madhya Pradesh.	Skill development-cum-Employment generation programme	1,78,600
14.	Ishwar Saran Ashram, Allahabad, U.P.	I.T.I.	3,40,918
15.	Bhartiya Samaj Unnati Mandal, Maharashtra.	I.T.I.	4,48,452
16.	Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi.	Mobile dispensary etc.	17,63,924
17.	Hind Sweepers Sewak Samaj, New Delhi.	Social Welfare and Education Centre	3,55,215
18.	Jan Jagran Parishad, Allahabad, U.P.	Training programme in Tailoring and embroidery	79,470

*[English]***Impact of Computerisation on Employment**

3378. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Committee to study the impact of computerisation on employment potentialities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Bonded Labour**

3379. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in reducing the number of bonded labourers, State-wise, as on 31.12.1989;

(b) whether the National Commissioner of Rural Labour has submitted its study report on the problem of bonded labourers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Available information as reported by State Governments is given in the Statement below.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the State Govts.	No. of Bonded Labourers Identified as on 31.3.89	No. of Bonded Labourers Rehabilitated as on 31.3.89	No. of Bonded Labourers not available for rehabilitation	Balance Bonded Labourers for rehabilitation	No. of Bonded Labourers rehabilitated during the year 1989-90 (as on 31.12.1989)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33945	24262+	Not reported	9692	7
2.	Bihar	12388	11270	1107	11	47
3.	Karnataka	62689	50768	6289	5632	1323
4.	Madhya Pradesh	10859	7554	559	2782	1373
5.	Maharashtra	1331	951	81	299	255
6.	Orissa	48750	44751	2293	1706	341
7.	Rajasthan	7127	7037	12	78	73
8.	Tamil Nadu	37965	36536	718	711	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	26155	26054	—	101	0
10.	Kerala	823	823	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of the State Govts.	No. of Bonded Labourers Identified as on 31.3.89	No of Bonded Labourers Rehabilitated as on 31.3.89	No of Bonded Labourers not available for rehabilitation	Balance Bonded Labourers for rehabilitation	No. of Bonded Labourers rehabilitated during the year 1989-90 (as on 31.12.1989)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
11.	Haryana	477	21*	456	—	—
12.	Gujarat	64	64	—	—	—
	Total	2,42,618	2,10,091	11,515	21,012	3,419

\*As reported by the Haryana State, others have been repatriated to their home States for rehabilitation.

+ Date under clarification.

**Capacity of Konark Spinning Mill,  
Orissa**

3380. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of the Konark Cotton Growers Co-operative spinning Mill which is proposed to be set up at Kesinga in Kalahandi district, Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken to set up that cotton spinning mill; and

(c) the details of the assistance given by Union Government for setting up the mill?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The Konark Cotton Growers Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited propose to set up a capacity of 19,200 spindles and 504 rotors against a Letter of Intent for 25,000 spindles issued to them on 30.06.1988.

(b) The Society has acquired a plot of land and commenced civil construction thereon.

(c) No request for any assistance has been received by the Union Government from the Konark Cotton Growers Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited. Financial Institutions have sanctioned financial assistance of Rs.720 lakhs by way of term loans.

**National Seminar on Agricultural  
Labour**

3381. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Seminar on agri-

cultural labour was inaugurated by the Prime Minister in New Delhi on 8 March, 1990;

(b) if so, the main purpose of the Seminar and who attended the Seminar from various States;

(c) the outcome of the Seminar, and

(d) whether any time schedule has been laid down to implement the suggestions made or consensus achieved at the Seminar?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The purpose of the seminar was to consider various issues relating to agricultural labour requiring immediate attention and to identify further course of action. The issues related inter-alia to legislation for agricultural labour, implementation of labour laws, organisation of agricultural labour, Employment guarantee, employment generation and Land Reforms. The participants in the Seminar included representatives of Central/State Governments, Trade Unions, Voluntary Agencies and Social Action Groups, Research Institutes, Members of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Labour & Welfare and Chairmen and Members of the concerned study groups set up by the National Commission on rural Labour.

(c) The suggestion made in the seminar included inter-alia enactment of a suitable Central law for agricultural workers providing certain safeguards to protect their interest, starting an employment guarantee scheme through labour intensive productive work, more concerted implementation of land reforms measures and inclusion of all land reforms laws in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

(d) Action is taken as appropriate on the



suggestions made in the seminar.

[*Translations*]

### **Underground Water Level in Uttar Pradesh**

3382. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether underground water level has gone down in some parts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Declines in ground water levels ranging from 0.01 metre to 7.47 metres have been recorded in certain localised pockets of Uttar Pradesh. These fluctuations are due to variation in the quantity and distribution of rainfall and excessive ground water withdrawals.

(c) Development and management of ground water are carried out by the State Governments. Remedial measures include land and water management practices to augment ground water, and artificial recharge.

[*English*]

### **Recognition of Private Hospitals for Treatment of CGHS Beneficiaries**

3383. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received a proposal from CGHS Bangalore to recognise some private hospitals for the treatment of CGHS beneficiaries;

(b) if so, whether Government have accorded the recognition to those hospitals; and

(c) if not, by when the recognition is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) to (c). A proposal to recognise M.S. Ramaiah Medical Teaching Hospital under CGHS, Bangalore is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

### **Carpet Weaving Centre in U.P.**

3384. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether carpet weaving training centre functioning at Pnuvanaula in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh has been shifted to some other place;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether local public has been demanding for not shifting this centre from there and also to upgrade it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The centre had completed 4 consecutive sessions of training at Pnuvanaula. The drop out in the 4th Session was as high

as 52%. The training scheme being a peripetate in nature, the centre was shifted to Dwarahat in the same district of Almora.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In view of the facts stated at (b) above, there does not seem to be any ground for changing the decision already taken which is as per policy of the Carpet Training Scheme.

[English]

### **Wheat & Sugar to West Bengal**

3385. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal State Government has requested Union Government to allot more quantity of wheat and sugar to the State: and

(b) if so, the month-wise requirements projected by West Bengal Government and allotments made by Union Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of West Bengal had in the month of December, 1989 requested for enhancement of their monthly allocation of wheat from 80,000 tonnes to 95,000 tonnes and sugar from 25,000 tonnes to 40,000 tonnes.

The wheat allocation to Government of West Bengal has been enhanced to 90,000 tonnes per month from January, 1990. The allocation of levy sugar to State Governments/Union Territories is not made on demand or request but on the basis of a uniform norm of ensuring minimum 425 gms per capita monthly availability for projected population as on 1.10.86, effective from 1st

February, 1987. Accordingly, the State Government's normal quota of levy sugar is 25,888 tonnes per month.

### **News-Item Captioned "Health Care Under utilised"**

3386. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Health Care Underutilized" appearing in the 'Statement' dated 7th March, 1990; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to educate the women about the health care during pregnancy and child birth and to make use of the existing facilities properly?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The following steps have been taken to educate the Women about health care and make use of the existing facilities:

1. Intensive educational campaign through mass media like T.V., radio, posters, pamphlets etc. and inter personal communication through health personnel and Drama Division, Field Publicity Units etc. for better utilisation of existing services.
2. Rapid expansion of the health infrastructure net work such as community health centres, Primary health centres, and sub-centres.
3. Training of the traditional birth attendants.
4. Development of the skill and knowl-

edge of existing doctors and para-medical workers through induction and orientation training.

5. Supply of iron folic acid and Vit. A to pregnant lactating mothers and children to control problems related to anaemia and blindness.
6. Intensified immunisation programme specially for coverage of the pregnant mothers with TT through existing health institutions, outreach approach, observation of fixed immunisation days.
7. Facilities for medical termination of pregnancies have been provided through about 6000 centres.
8. Schemes like Integrated Child Development Services, Adult Literacy, Rural Development etc. are also educating the women about health care and better utilisation of the existing facilities.

#### **Trunk Sewer Lines in Yamuna Vihar**

3387. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has entrusted the work of laying Trunk Sewer lines to connect the internal sewers of Yamuna Vihar with the Sewage Treatment Plant to Delhi Municipal Corporation; if so, when; and

(b) the details of the scheme prepared by MCD in this regard estimated cost and time schedule for execution of the project?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yamuna Vihar was developed by DDA. The internal sewers, temporary pumping station

with interim arrangement of sewage treatment which were executed by DDA were transferred to MCD in 1989.

(b) M.C.D. has prepared an estimate of Rs. 7.78 lakh for repair of Trunk Sewer, time-span for completion of which is around one year. Conventional sewage treatment plant of 10 MGD capacity has been proposed to replace the existing temporary oxidation ponds. The completion time for this work is around 30 months and the cost around Rs. 521 lakhs.

#### **Faulty Construction of Drains**

3388. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been faulty construction of drains and sewers by Delhi Development Authority in Yamuna Vihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed against the persons responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). According to DDA drains and sewers were laid as per the approved scheme of M.C.D. and that there is no apparent defect in Storm Water drains. A portion of sewer line sank near the sump-well and DDA has paid an advance of Rs. 25 lakh to M.C.D. for this work.

#### **External Assistance for the Construction of Embankments**

3389. SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank and the IMF have allocated funds for the construction of

embankments and bunds to safeguard the northern region of the country from the fury of floods;

(b) if so, the percentage of funds therefrom allocated by Union Government to the States for the same purpose;

(c) whether Union Government also propose to take up some of the projects; and

(d) the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Flood Protection Schemes are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments. Central Government extends technical and financial assistance to the states where necessary.

### **Practitioners of Indian System of Medicine**

3390. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGLAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Health Policy has emphasised the role of Indian System of Medicine in health care;

(b) whether any census of the existing Indian System of Medicine practitioners has been done, if so the details thereof; and

(c) whether legal protection is provided to non-institutionalised Indian System of Medicine practitioners to promote traditional systems, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No separate census of the existing practitioners has been done. However, there is provision of registration of practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine under the various State and Central Acts. Among the registered practitioners, there are many non-institutionally trained also. The rights of registered practitioners are protected under respective State Boards/Councils of Indian Medicine with which they are registered. However, as per provision of IMCC Act, 1970, registration is now limited only to qualified persons possessing any of the qualification included in the Schedule of the above Act.

### **Cause of Neurocysticercosis**

3391. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the green vegetables, when taken without washing can cause Neurocysticercosis (NCC), an infection of the Central Nervous System, specially the brain; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed by Government to make common people aware of the above dangers?

MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) and (b). Eating of unwashed green leafy vegetables may cause an infection of the worm but would normally not lead to neurocysticercosis.

### **Technology Import for Food Processing**

3392. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to have a comprehensive policy governing technology import instead of setting up Joint Ventures, which relegate indigenous technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Every proposal in respect of food processing industries involving technology import or joint venture is considered on merits. There is no proposal to ban setting up of joint ventures in food processing industries.

#### **Minimum Wage for Handloom Weavers**

3393. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:  
SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-  
YAPPA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wages of handloom weavers differ in States;

(b) if so, the State-Wise details of wages of such weavers;

(c) whether there is a proposal under consideration to bring forward a legislation for fixation of wages of handloom weavers in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) what are the foreign exchange earn-

ings through export of handloom goods during the past three years, State-wise;

(f) whether there is any conflict of survival between handloom weavers and powerloom weavers; and

(g) if so, the steps taken to reconcile the dispute amicably?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement is given below.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) All India figures for the Export Earnings of all fibres including garments during the last three years are indicated below:—

1886-87	Rs.	447.39 crores
1987-88	Rs.	516.20 crores
1988-89	Rs.	630.78 crores

(f) and (g). There is no such conflict of survival between handloom weavers and powerloom weavers. Handloom products are unique in their own way and have their special consumer appeal, while powerloom products cater to the requirements of consumers in a range of products, enjoying certain cost, economic and technological advantages. A number of fiscal concessions has been extended to the handloom sector in order to remove the cost handicap of handloom vis-a-vis the powerlooms.

## STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	Minimum Wages (with effect from)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 360—00 p.m. (5.3.87)
2.	Assam	—
3.	Bihar	Rs. 19.50 p.d. (18.8.89)
4.	Goa	No Employment
5.	Gujarat	No. Employment
6.	Haryana	Rs. 800.00 p.m. (1.6.89)
7.	Himachal Pradesh	No. Employment
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	No Employment
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	No Employment
10.	Karnataka	The notification fixing minimum wages was struck down by the

S. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	Minimum Wages (with effect from)
1.	2.	3.
11.	Kerala	Hon'ble Court of Karnataka on technical grounds. Subsequently, Govt. of Karnataka have issued draft notification for initial fixation. Proposed wages are Rs. 2.25 per meter.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 29.97 to 33.92 (1.8.84)
13.	Maharashtra	Rs. 497.00 p.m. (5.6.89)
14.	Manipur	Rs. 2.50 (50 looms) (1983)
15.	Meghalaya	No Employment
16.	Mizoram	No Employment
17.	Nagaland	No Employment
18.	Orissa	Rs. 15.00 p.d.
19.	Punjab	Rs. 11.00 p.d. (10.2.89)
		No Employment

S. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	Minimum Wages (with effect from)
1.	2.	3.
20.	Rajasthan	Rs. 14.00 p.d. (1.3.87)
21.	Sikkim	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	Piece rate exists (Rs. 2.25 to 3.88 per meter (cotton) Rs. 129.55 to Rs. 377.72 p.m.)
23.	Tripura	No. Employment
24.	Uttar Pradesh	208.00 to Rs. 218.00 p.m. (1.5.82)
25.	West Bengal	Wages not fixed
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	No Employment
27.	Chandigarh	No Employment
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	No Employment
29.	Daman & Diu	No Employment
29.	Delhi	No Employment



S. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	Minimum Wages (with effect from)
1.	2.	3.
30.	Lakshadweep	No Employment
31.	Pondicherry	Piece rate wages exists. (Rs. 2.55 per meter)

Note: Figures in parenthesis denote the year of fixation of minimum wages.

**Shifting of Government Offices**

3394. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift some of the Government offices to the East and North-west of Delhi to check congestion and crowd on the roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof together with steps taken by Government to check congestion and crowd on the roads?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Rules for Change of Government Accommodation**

3395. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government servants are eligible for change only once in the case of their accepting an offer of allotment of accommodation;

(b) whether Government propose to review the rules to ensure that the applications of employees for change of accommodation remain valid till they get the desired change of their preference;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the employees who were not offered accommodation after they rejected the allotment offered once during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Since change of accommodation is given on their preference, there is no proposal for review of the existing policy.

(d) No such record is maintained.

**Facility for Filling up Teeth in Hospital**

3396. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether facilities are not available to the patients in the Union Government Hospitals in Delhi for filling up teeth cavities etc. and the patients are left at the mercy and exploitation of dentists outside;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to provide this facility to the patients in hospitals on charges; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Facilities for filling up teeth cavities etc. to the patients in the Union Government Hospitals in Delhi are available.

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

**Committee to Review Working of D.D.A.**

3397. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee was appointed to assess the working of the D.D.A. to find out ways and means to reduce the heavy expenditure on D.D.A. establishment; and

(b) if so, the details of the report submitted, if any, by the said committee?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sub Committee has not yet given its report.

#### **Wage Period Under ESI Act**

3398. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the change over from 'week' as the unit of contribution to 'wage period' under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, has caused disadvantage to the cashew workers in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to amend it to restore 'week' as the unit of contribution; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The change has deprived them of certain untended benefits.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Prior to the amendment of the Act in 1984, a worker who worked for just one day in a week was required to pay contribution for a week. After the amendment, a worker who works for one day pays contribution for one day only. The amended provision is, therefore, considered more rational.

#### **Proposal to Review Purchase Procedure of Medicines for CGHS**

3399. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS goes by the lowest tender in the supply of medicines;

(b) if so, whether it has resulted in the supply of substandard medicines;

(c) whether Government propose to review the purchase procedure; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) to (d). CGHS is procuring all allopathic medicines included in the formulary from Medical Store-Organisation. Efforts are being made to improve the working of the Medical Stores Organisation.

#### **Amendment To The Bonus Act**

3400. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of workers in Public Sector are deprived of the bonus due to low limit of ceiling on income for payment of bonus; and

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to amend the Act to raise the ceiling in view of rise in price index?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Information on the number of workers covered by the Payment of Bonus Act is not maintained by the Ministry.

(b) There is no immediate proposal to raise the ceiling limit.

#### **Attachment of Properties of Provident Fund Defaulter Employees**

3401. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to bring forward a legislation to enable Government to attach the private properties of the owners of industrial establishments in case of default of payment of Provident Fund to their employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) and (b). There is already a suitable provision in Section 8B (1) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 providing *inter-alia* for recovery of the arrears of EPF dues by attachment and sale of movable and immovable property of the defaulting establishment and where necessary, of the employers.

#### **Memo Submitted by Consultant Institution on Incidence of Heart Attack**

3402. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any consultant institution on cardiology has submitted memorandum to Union Government on the problem of heart attack; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Rehabilitation of Textile Workers in Maharashtra**

3403. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of textile workers in Maharashtra has tremendously decreased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details therefor; and

(c) the measures taken by Union Government to absorb or rehabilitate the workers and their families?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of workers in the organised mill sector in Maharashtra came down from 2.76 lakhs as on 31.3.87, to 2.57 lakhs on 31.3.88, to 2.20 lakhs on 31.3.89.

(c) The Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme has been set up to provide interim relief to workers rendered unemployed due to permanent closure of textile units. The State Governments were also advised to take measures for redeployment/rehabilitation of the affected workers.

#### **Wastage of Foodgrains**

3404. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains worth crores of rupees are lost annually due to the lack of adequate storage and transport facilities;

(b) if so, the details of foodgrains lost during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check the wastage?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):  
(a) and (b). Transit and storage losses arise due to a variety of reasons, such as vagaries

of weather, deterioration in quality during storage, moisture loss, losses due to multiple handling and movement etc. or due to theft and pilferage. Details of transit and storage shortages of foodgrains incurred by Food Corporation of India during 1986-87 to 1988-89 are given below:—

## STATEMENT

Years	Purchase + Sales		Shortages		%age of shortage in terms of quantity over purchase + sales
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1986-87	398.96	8949.10	6.51	151.60	1.63
1987-88	407.00	9113.17	7.01	169.89	1.72
1988-89 (Provisional)	338.25	8447.69	4.23	114.07	1.25

(Qty. in lakh tonnes)  
(Value in Rs. crores)

(c) The Food Corporation of India has taken a number of steps to reduce losses on account of storage and transit shortages. Some of the important measures taken in this regard are:

- (i) Strict enforcement of quality specifications relating to moisture during procurement of foodgrains;
- (ii) Reduction in the quantum of foodgrains filled in each bag;
- (iii) Installation of weigh-bridges in depots having capacity of 5000 tonnes or more;
- (iv) Minimising the use of open wagons;
- (v) Administrative measures such as tightening of security at depots, intensifying surprise checks, ensuring regular stock verifications etc.
- (vi) Augmentation of covered storage capacity;
- (vii) Introduction of machine stitching of bags.

#### **Stopping the Use of TUDs**

3405. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to stop the use of IUDs (Intra Uterine Devices) in family planning operations for women since they are known to cause internal bleeding in a number of cases; and

(b) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Telugu-Gunga Project**

3406. SHRI M.G. SEKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of the Telugu Ganga Project; and

(b) the share of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Union Government to the cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Rs. 834.49 crores at 1985-86 price level.

(b) Tamil Nadu's share in the cost of the project is Rs. 228.62 crores and balance Rs. 605.87 crores is to be borne by Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Exemption of Khadi and Village Industries Institutions from Labour Laws**

3407. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi Mission has submitted a memorandum to Government seeking inter-alia exemption from Labour Laws and to stop prosecution of the Khadi and Village Industries Institutions pending decision to be taken on the report of the Karnail Singh Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission had sent a letter to the former Deputy Labour Minister requesting for grant

of exemption to Khadi and Village Industries Institutions from the Labour laws and to keep the action against these institutions under various labour laws in abeyance till a decision was taken on the report of the Study Group headed by Shri Karnail Singh. The Government has already examined in detail the report of the Study Group and has come to the conclusion that it is not possible to exclude these institutions from the purview of the labour laws. All concerned have already been informed of the above decision.

#### **Modernisation of NTC Mills in Maharashtra**

3408. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals from the Maharashtra State for modernisation of textile units under National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal received unit-wise;

(c) the action taken/proposed there on; and

(d) what plan of action is formulated/proposed for modernisation of textile units in Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra State and funds provided during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Modernisation of Textile Mills under NTC is a continuous process. So far, Modernisation Schemes amounting to about Rs. 87.85 crores have been implemented in NTC Mills located in Maharashtra. A Statement showing the amount spent on Modernisation of NTC Mills in Maharashtra, mill-wise, is attached.

(d) NTC has received a modernisation proposal envisaging an investment of Rs. 899.98 lakhs from Model Mills, Nagpur in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State. The same is under consideration at NTC (Holding Co.). Necessary funds will be provided by NTC as margin money, once the project is cleared by NTC and financial institutions.



**STATEMENT**

Details of proposals of modernisation schemes received and implemented in NTC Mills of Maharashtra

NTC (SM) Ltd., Bombay.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Apollo Textile Mills	378.75
2.	Bharat Textile Mills	362.21
3.	Digvijay Textile Mills.	566.38
4.	Jupiter Textile Mills	517.74
5.	Mumbai Textile Mills	661.41
6.	New Hind Textile Mills	560.13
7.	Aurangabad Textile Mills	163.02
8.	Barshi Textile Mills	135.25
9.	Chalisingaon Textile Mills	370.43
10.	Dhule Textile Mills	409.23
11.	Nanded Textile Mills	396.68

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
	Central Testing Lab	34.79
	Total	4556.02

## NTC (MN) Ltd., Bombay

12.	Indu No. 1	894.04
13.	Indu No. 2	384.62
14.	Indu No. 3	515.44
15.	Indu No. 4	234.42
16.	Indu No. 5	401.41
17.	Indu Dye Works	429.23
18.	Model Mills	398.16
19.	RSRG Mills	151.57
20.	RBBA Mills	431.36

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
21.	Savet Ram Ram Prasad	287.28
22.	Vidharbha Mills	101.78
	Total	4229.31
	Grand Total	8785.33

**Fruit Processing in Maharashtra**

3409. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Union Government in encouraging development of Food Processing Industry in selected fruit producing areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken in respect of the proposal pending with the Ministry from Maharashtra State and Vidarbha Region in Particular;

(c) number of food processing proposals from Maharashtra pending with the Ministry and reasons for delay;

(d) whether Government propose to review the current policy and restructure the schemes for development of food processing industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Various policy initiatives have been taken to support the growth of food processing industries including fruit based industries. The major policies include delicensing of most food processing industries, inclusion of most food processing industries in Appendix-I, fiscal incentives, setting up of Development Councils, etc. Some Plan Schemes have also been formulated for supporting the growth of food processing industries.

Information in respect of application for industrial licences for setting up food processing industries pending from Maharashtra State is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Ministry of Food Processing Industries have no such proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

**Inter-State Water Disputes**

3410. SHRI KANCHI PANEER SELVAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to appoint a permanent judicial body to adjudicate inter-State water disputes;

(b) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation for utilising all water resources in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA ) (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Katihar Jute Mills**

3411. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over Katihar Jute Mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) The mill has been taken over on lease by the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation. While the Central Government are of the view that taking over of the management or Nationalisation of jute mills is not the solution for the problems of the jute industry, a series of measures have been introduced to facilitate modernisation and diversification in the jute sector. In the case of Katihar Jute Mills, the State Government can avail of these facilities.

[English]

### Capacity in Textiles Sector

3412. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether textile policy of 6th June, 1985 clearly pointed out the prevailing excess capacity in the textile industry;

(b) if so, the extent of the excess capacity noticed in 1987, 1988 and 1989 in different sectors of textile industry; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

### Delivery of Imported Sugar

3413. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government paid a higher rate for import of sugar than one which were

ruling at the international market during 1989, if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether a higher rate was paid for prompt and early delivery;

(c) if so, how much sugar was delivered before 20th October, 1989; and

(d) whether suppliers which delivered sugar after 20 October, 1989 were paid less price than the contracted price, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Valid tender offers were higher than the ruling prices in the international market. This was apparently because of a tight schedule prescribed, allowing much shorter time than usual and the insistence on vessels arriving at Indian Ports by prescribed dates due to imperative need of imported sugar being available immediately.

(c) A quantity of 1.42 lakh tonnes of imported sugar arrived at Indian Ports upto 20th October, 1989.

(d) It was provided in the contract that the Buyer may extend the delivery period at a discount as may be mutually agreed to between the Buyer and the Seller. Accordingly, a discount of US\$ 1 per tonne per day has been proposed by the Government for delayed arrivals beyond 20th October, 1989 for reasons other than force measure.

### Import of Sugar

3414. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of parties with whom the orders for import of sugar were placed during Oct./Nov., 1989 could not fulfill the contracts, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government have imposed any penalty or invoked any bid bond performance bank guarantees against them, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the guarantee amount could not be realised; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):**

(a) Yes, Sir. Two parties viz. M/s. S. & T. Diamonds Incorporation, Los Angeles and M/s. Arosan Enterprises Limited, Ontario did not fulfil the conditions of contracts placed on them. Hence, their contracts had to be cancelled.

(b) Yes sir, The Government invoked encashment of Bid Bond/Preference Bank Guarantee as applicable in their cases.

(c) and (d). In the case of M/s. S. & T. Diamonds Incorporation, Los Angeles, Bid Bond could not be encashed as the firm obtained a stay order from the High Court, New Delhi, restraining the Union of India, Food Corporation of India and the Banker concerned from encashing the Bid Bond Longed by them. In the case of m/s. Arosan Enterprises, Performance Bank Guarantee has been encashed. However, this party has filed case in High Court, Delhi, against the encashment of the Bid Bond/Performance Bank Guarantee and the matter is subjudice.

### **Sale of Banned Drugs**

3415. **SHRI P.C.THOMAS:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banned drugs and medicines are even now being sold in open market and if so, the names of such drugs and the manufacturing companies;

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether the following drugs are banned in foreign countries or in India (i) Analgin (ii) Reducin (iii) Dolopar (iv) Baraligan (v) Chlorompacetin (vi) Lasix (vii) Cotrim (viii) Melromidazele?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY):** (a) and (b). The drugs banned under Section 26 A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act are not sold in the market except fixed dose combination of Chloramphenicol with Streptomycin and fixed dose combination of Corticosteroid with other drugs, the manufacturers of which got stay order from different-High Courts. Necessary Counter Affidavits have been filed to get the stay order vacated.

The names of Companies who are marketing these drugs under Stay Order are M/s Wyeth Labs., Bombay; Roussal Pharma, Bombay; M/s Fulford India Ltd., Bombay; M/s Lyka Labs., Bombay; M/s Deys Medical Stores, Calcutta; M/s IDPL, Haryana; M/s Systolic Labs., Haryana and M/s M.P.Strep Utpadak Samiti, Madhya Pradesh etc.

(c) While drugs Analgin (Dipyrone), Reducin (Oxyphenbutazone), Baraligan have been withdrawn in some countries, these drugs continue to be marketed in many other countries including some developed countries. Government is not aware of any ban on rest of the drugs given in the question.

[*Translation*]

### **New National Policy for Adivasis**

3416. **SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are

formulating a New National Policy to check large scale displacement of adivasis and to rehabilitate already displaced adivasis; and

(b) if so, the details of area as in Rajasthan where adivasis would be benefited by this policy?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A draft National Policy for Rehabilitation of Scheduled Tribes displaced under development projects from Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) area in the country, and the Scheduled Areas as defined under the 5th Schedule of the Constitution, is under active formulation with the Government of India.

[English]

#### Central Assistance Under Sugar Development Fund

3417. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central assistance has been sought by the Various sugar mills of Rajasthan from Sugar Development Fund during 1988-90 if so, the details thereof mill-wise; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two loan application have been received from Rajasthan for Development of Sugarcane from Sugar Development Fund during 1988-1990;

Details of these are given below:

(1) *M/S. Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd., Bhapalsagar Chittoregarh.*

The mill has submitted a summary proposal for Development of Sugarcane in January, 1990 and the proposal has been accepted by the Screening Committee in principle. However, mill is yet to submit the detail scheme. The application would be processed after the detail scheme is received from the mill.

2. *M/S. The Ganganagar Sugar Mills, Sriganganagar.*

The mill has submitted their proposal for Sugarcane Development in March, 1990. The application would be examined in the next Screening committee meeting.

#### Incentives to Sugar Workers

3418. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have formulated any scheme to give more incentives to sugar workers so as to increase sugar production in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Foreign Technology for Food Processing

3419. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to discourage foreign technology in the field of

food processing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the export potential of the processed food products has been assessed; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to boost export including introducing modern technology in this field?

**THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):** (a) and (b). Every proposal regarding bringing in foreign technology in the field of food processing is considered on merits.

(c) and (d). Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority has assessed that potential for increase in exports exists in certain areas of processed food items.

There are various ways in which exports from the processed food sector are being encouraged. These include cash compensatory support, duty drawback, setting up of 100% export-oriented units, etc. A number of schemes for the development of marine products industry which is highly export-oriented have also been formulated.

#### **Inclusion of Backward Sections in the List of Scheduled Castes**

3420. **PROF. P.J.KURIEN:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Presidential Order, 1950 to include more categories of backward sections in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):** (a) and (b). A Cabinet note on the comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was prepared and submitted to the Cabinet of the previous Government for their consideration. The Cabinet in their meeting held on 26.12.88 had deferred the matter. The present Government is examining afresh all the proposals, recommendations, suggestion, etc., received in this regard. Further, any amendments to the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to be made only through an Act of Parliament, in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

#### **Foodgrains to Kerala**

3421. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita requirement of foodgrains in Kerala for distribution through Fair Price Shops;

(b) how much is being supplied per months;

(c) whether Union Government have assured the Government of Kerala that the quantity of foodgrains would be increased; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):** (a) to (d). The allocation of rice and wheat to the State Government from the Central Pool for Public Distribution System are not made on per capita basis. These are made on a month to month basis taking into account the stocks in the Central Pool, market availability, of take trend, relative needs of various States and other related factors and are



supplemental in nature. The distribution within the State including its coverage and scale of issue to the consumers is decided by the concerned State Government. The monthly allocation of rice to Kerala has been increased from 1 lakh tonnes to 1.25 lakh tonnes from February, 1990.

### **Potable Water for Scarcity Districts**

3422. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the districts in different States which face drinking water shortage during the summer months;

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

(c) whether there are any plans to provide potable water to those areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d). Water supply is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the State Governments and local bodies to provide potable water to the people. In the even of acute scarcity of drinking water during drought the concerned State Government submits memorandum to the government seeking drought assistance for making drinking water supply arrangements in the affected areas. Based on the memorandum, visit of Central team to the Scarcity affected areas and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the Central Government approves ceiling of expenditure under Advance plan Assistance for drought relief measures.

### **Manibhadra Project of Orissa**

3423. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to implement the Manibhadra Project in Orissa;

(b) if so, the present stage of the proposal;

(c) the total area likely to be submerged by the proposed dam; and

(e) the expected number of villages and people likely to benefit from the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Comments on Manibhadra Flood Control cum Power Project received at the Centre in October, 1985 were sent to the State Government from June, 1986 to September, 1987 after examination. The Project is not included in the Seventh Plan. State Government is required to submit modified proposal.

(c) Approximately 63,000 hectares including 12,150 hectares of river bed.

(d) Flood Control benefit is expected to accrue to a population of about 46 lakh in 64 blocks of Cuttack and Puri districts.

### **Scheduled Tribes Crossed Poverty Line**

3425. SHRI MADAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of scheduled tribe families who have crossed the poverty line during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the amount spent in Seventh Plan for development of Scheduled Tribes, on infrastructural development of tribal areas and on direct economic development of tribal families?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):**

(a) During the Seventh Plan, upto February, 1990 about 50.18 lakh scheduled tribe families have been economically assisted under family beneficiary-oriented programmes. Precise data as to the number and percentage of scheduled tribe families actually crossing the poverty line are not available.

(b) The total investment by the Centre and the States in the Seventh Plan for tribal sub-plans is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 7,896.22 crores, of which about 35 to 40 per cent amount is accounted for capital intensive infrastructural sector, like major and medium irrigation, flood control, large and medium industries, mining and minerals, power (other than rural electrification), major road project civil aviation, Ports, urban development. The actual investment for economic development schemes is difficult to compute since many of the schemes not leading to direct economic development of these tribal families.

#### **ILO study about the Salaries of Civil Servants**

3426. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:**  
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an ILO study the pay packets of civil servants are getting thinner in terms of real value, in certain countries nose diving to 50 per cent of what they were getting a decade earlier;

(b) if so, the comparative figures for India, and the other developed and developing countries of the SAARC; and

(c) the steps contemplated to improve the lot of Civil Servants in India.

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No comparative figure for all the SAARC countries have been given in the Repeat in question.

(c) As and when it is felt that the salaries drawn by Government servants have become inadequate keeping in view the total packet of benefits in cash and kind including retirement benefits and various other factors, Government of India set up a Pay Commission to recommend a suitable revision as well as rationalisation of the any scales. The last such Pay Commission was set up in 1983 and its recommendation in regard to pay scales have been made effective with effect from 1.1.1986. Government of India also constantly review the All India Consumer Price Index and Dearness Allowance of the Government servants is now revised twice a year w.e.f. 1st January and 1st July in proportion to the increase in the price index. These steps are considered adequate to take care of any erosion in the pay packets of Government servants.

#### **Bifurcation of D.D.A.**

3427. **SHRI MADHAVROA SCINDIA:**  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the Sorkaria Committee's recommendation for bifurcating the DDA and setting up a separate body to handle construction activity in the capital; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN):** (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Committee are under examination of the Government.

**News-Item captioned 'Laser Treatment may cause Visual Loss'**

3428. SHRI BANWARI LAL PAROHIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Laser Treatment may cause Visual loss" as reported in 'Indian Express' dated 11 March, 1990;

(b) whether the factual position in this regard; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to make doctors aware about the adverse effects of treatment by laser in 'rural areas'?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have not undertaken any research study in this regard. However, literature regarding laser therapy indicated that laser therapy is a treatment of choice in certain visual diseases such as diabetic retinopathy and cataract disease, glaucoma. The laser therapy is used only in those centres/hospitals where experts trained in this field are available. Laser treatment does not cause visual loss if used properly.

**Garment Export Cargo**

3429. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large export cargo of garments has piled up at the international airports of Delhi and Bombay resulting delay in execution of orders and likely cancellation thereof; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and measures taken to resolve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). An estimated 3,700 tonnes of garments have piled up at Delhi and Bombay Airports due to cargo congestion. The following steps have been taken to ease the situation:

(i) The 'Open Sky Policy' under which foreign airlines are allowed to operate special extra sections freighters has been extended upto end of 1992.

(ii) Efforts are being made to arrange additional freight services including chartering of flights to clear the backlog.

[*Translation*]

**Lal Dora in Delhi Villages**

3430. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of extending 'Lal Dora' in rural areas of Delhi is under consideration;

(b) if so, the number of villages in which it is proposed to extend the 'Lal Dora'; and

(c) the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration has informed that keeping in view the increase in population they have a proposal to extend laldora to cover 76 villages, which do not fall within the urbanisable limit.

[English]

**Welfare of Agricultural Workers in  
Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

3431. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to  
state:

(a) the details of welfare schemes  
approved by Union Government for the  
agricultural labour in Andaman and Nicobar  
islands during the last three years; and

(b) the extend to which agricultural  
labour in the Islands have been benefited  
thereby?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND  
WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):  
(a) and (b). The information is being col-  
lected and will be laid on the Table of the  
Sabha.

**Sick Cooperative Sugar Mills**

3432. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY:  
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-  
PLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that

most of the sugar factories in cooperative  
sector in different States have become sick  
for want of sugarcane;

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up of  
such factories; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to  
bring back such factories to health?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL  
SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):  
(a) and (b). The profitability/sickness of a  
sugar factory depends upon a variety of  
factors which include cane availability tech-  
nical and managerial competence, size, age  
and condition of the plant and machinery and  
certain other factors. As such, it is not pos-  
sible to indicate the state-wise list of such  
factories. However, the state-wise capacity  
utilisation of cooperative sugar factories for  
the last two seasons viz, 1987-88 and 1988-  
89 is given in the statement-I below.

(c) The Government is providing finan-  
cial assistance on soft terms basis for cane  
Development and modernisation/rehabilita-  
tion purposes. The funds sanctioned/dis-  
bursed under S.D.F. are given in the state-  
ment-II below.

## STATEMENT I

Statement Showing State-Wise Capacity Utilisation of Cooperative Sugar Factories for the Season 1987-88 and 1988-89

Sl. No.	State	Capacity Utilisation%	
		1987-88	1988-89
1.	Uttar Pradesh	137.10	112.37
2.	Punjab	139.81	167.96
3.	Haryana	145.10	149.02
4.	Assam	50.00	40.00
5.	Rajasthan	—	88.89
6.	Madhya Pradesh	129.63	81.48
7.	Orissa	136.84	43.24
8.	Maharashtra	108.99	102.29
9.	Gujarat	108.04	108.03
10.	Tamil Nadu	119.93	144.46
11.	Karnataka	98.07	87.71

Sl. No.	State	Capacity Utilisation%	
		1987-88	1988-89
12.	Pondicherry	160.00	200.00
13.	Andhra Pradesh	89.33	82.13
14.	Kerala	27.78	66.66
15.	Goa	45.00	45.0
	Total	111.34	105.79

## STATEMENT — II

## Statement Showing The Year -Wise S.D.F. Loan Sanctioned and Disbursed

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Cane Development				Modernisation				Total	
	No of mills	Amount sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	No. of Mills	Amount sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	Amount sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	Amount sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.		
1985-86	—	—	—	2	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79		1.79
1986-87	37	45.89	21.42	5	4.46	4.46	50.35	25.88		
1987-88	64	70.10	27.87	8	5.89	5.89	75.99	33.76		
1988-89	63	77.34	27.66	24	48.09	37.17	125.43	64.83		
1989-90 (up to 15.3.1990)	82	84.80	62.86	23	57.45	41.48	142.25	104.34		
Total	246	278.43	139.81	62	117.68	90.79	395.81	230.34		

(Under Cane Development:— out of 246 mills 161 were under cooperative sector and an amount of Rs. 228.71 crores was sanctioned and Rs. 104.67 crores was disbursed to these (co-op.) mills. Under modernisation scheme out of 62 mills 27 mills were under cooperative sector and an amount of Rs. 54.78 crores was sanctioned and Rs. 27.89 crores was disbursed to these (cooperative mills.)

**Impact of Income and Literacy on  
Population Control Programme**

3433. SHRIJANARDHANAPOOJARY:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the States alongwith their per capita  
income and literacy rate where population  
control programmes have shown poor re-  
sults during the last three years;

(b) the States, their per capita income  
and literacy rate where results of population  
control programme have been good during  
the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve better  
results in States which have shown poor  
performance?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI  
ROUTARY): (a) and (b). A statement indi-  
cating the names of 17 major States of the  
country showing their birth rate, which is an  
indication of the performance of their popu-  
lation control programme over the last 3  
years is given below. The Statement also  
indicates the latest available estimates of  
per capita income and the literacy rates of  
these States.

(c) To achieve better results in respect  
of States whose performance is poor, a  
number of Area Projects have been started/  
are proposed to be started for augmenting  
the infrastructure for health and family wel-  
fare services, delivery system and training of  
medical and para-medical staff.



**STATEMENT**

Sl.No.	Major State	Birth Rate		Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (a) 1970-71 prices) 1987-88	Literacy Rate 1981
		1986	1987		
1.	Kerala	22.5	21.7	*639	70.4
2.	Tamil Nadu	23.8	24.0	915	46.8
3.	Andhra Pradesh	31.6	30.3	*758	29.9
4.	West Bengal	29.7	30.7	903	40.9
5.	Punjab	28.7	28.7	1755	40.9
6.	Karnataka	29.0	28.9	776	38.5
7.	Maharashtra	30.1	28.9	1159	47.2
8.	Gujarat	32.2	30.8	853	43.7
9.	Orissa	32.5	31.0	498	34.2
10.	Uttar Pradesh	30.6	30.8	*855	42.5
11.	Assam	34.7	34.2	655	NA
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	33.4	31.0	*684	26.7

Sl.No.	Major State	Birth Rate		Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (a) 1970-71 prices) 1987-88	Literacy Rate 1981
		1986	1987		
13.	Rajasthan	36.4	35.1	583	24.4
14.	Haryana	35.3	34.5	*1233	36.1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	37.2	36.4	633	27.9
16.	Uttar Pradesh	37.5	37.9	*607	27.2
17.	Bihar	36.5	36.6	473	26.2

• relate to 1986-87  
NA-not available.

### **Employees In Pepsi Co. (USA) in the Country**

3443. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of Pepsi Co. (USA) employed in the country in the Punjab's Agro-Pepsi Projects; and

(b) the details of Departments of Punjab Agro Pepsi Project in which they are working?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a). M/s. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd. have indicated that two employees of Pepsico. USA, are employed by them, both as full time Directors.

(b) According to the information furnished by M/s Pepsico Foods Private Limited both the employees referred to at (a) above are in charge of potato and grain based business operations and export business development.

[*Translation*]

### **Supply of Essential Commodities to States**

3435. SHRIRAJENDRA AGNIHOTRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether supply of essential commodities to States are in adequate as compared to their demands; and

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government to increase the supply of essential commodities through Public Distribution System and to streamline the producer in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Allocation of essential commodities to States/UTs under Public Distribution System are made on the basis of the following criteria:

*Rice & Wheat:* Allocation of these items is made on a month to month basis, taking into account overall availability of stock in Central Pool, relative needs of various states, market availability, past off take and other related factors.

*Levy sugar:* Allocation of levy sugar is made on a uniform norm of 425 grams per capita monthly availability for the projected population as on 1.10.1986.

*Edible Oils:* The allocation of imported edible oils is made keeping in view the availability of indigenous oils in the open market, stock of imported oils with the Government, and other related factors.

*Kerosene:* Allocation of this items is made by allowing a suitable growth over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The supply of essential commodities under Public Distribution System is supplemental in nature and not intended to meet the entire requirement of States /UTs.

### **Amount Spent of Indira Gandhi Canal Project**

3436. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Indira Gandhi Canal Project is likely to be completed; and

(b) the amount spent on this Project so far and the total amount expected to be spent on this Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). the expenditure on State I & II of the Project by 31st March, 1990 is anticipated to be Rs. 723 crores. The completion of the Project will extend to the Tenth Plan. A further amount of Rs. 1222 crores would be required for the Project.

[English]

#### **Amendment to the Urban Land Ceiling Act**

3437. SHRI SANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976 is applicable to farmers of agricultural lands in the vicinity of urban cities such as Bareilly in Utter Pradesh etc;

(b) if so, the details of ceiling on agricultural land fixed for each rural family;

(c) whether under the Act the farmers are debarred from disposing of their land above the fixed ceiling;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the surplus land cannot be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act as and when needed for urban development; and

(f) whether Government propose to take any step to remove the grievances of the farmers from the operation of the Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976 by an amendment of the law, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). Within the Urban Agglomerations covered by the Act, such as, Bareilly in U.P.

the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 is not applicable to agricultural lands provided such land has not been shown in the Master Plan for a purpose other than agriculture. In order to give further protection to the agricultural lands, which are not covered under the point mentioned above, this Ministry had issued guidelines No. 2/31/77/UCU(i), dated 19-12-77 asking the State Governments/UTs. to grant exemptions to such lands subject to certain terms and conditions specified therein.

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

#### **Hospital for Spinal Injuries**

3438. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a hospital in Delhi for the persons who suffer from spinal injuries;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the hospital, its capacity and location thereof;

(c) whether Delhi Administration is also likely to contribute some amount and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when the hospital is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) A non-governmental Organisation namely the Indian Spinal Injury Centre, New Delhi, is setting up an institution in Delhi for the treatment and rehabilitation of patients with spinal injuries. This project is being financially aided by the Governments of India and Italy.

(b) The cost of the 50-bedded hospital, which will be located of Vasant Kunj, New Delhi (including the present market value of the land and assistance from the Government of Italy in terms of equipments, man-

power training, etc.) is presently estimated to be approximately Rs. 32 crores.

(c) The Government of India has already provided a grant of Rs. 1.5 crores to the Indian Spinal Injury Centre, New Delhi for the Project. Further assistance has not yet been decided. The contribution of Delhi Administration is being ascertained.

(d) The Centre is expected to start functioning by March 1992.

#### **Ganga-Luni Link Scheme**

3439. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is nay scheme to Link Luni with Ganga; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Plant for Drinking Water**

3440. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up any second plant for making soft water fit for drinking; and

(b) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide pure drinking water to the people in remote areas?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under

consideration of the Government. However, under the National Drinking Water Mission, administered by the Department of Rural Development, 127 desalination plants are being set up by the Government in order to control the problem of brackishness of drinking water in the rural areas of various States/ Union Territories.

#### **Cases decided by Central Consumer Protection Council**

3441. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases decided by the Central Consumer Protection Council; and

(b) the number of cases still pending with the Council?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) The Central Consumer Protection Council set up under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (No. 68 of 86) is advisory in nature and does not decide cases. There is a separate three tier machinery envisaged under the Act to deal with the grievances of the consumers.

(b) In view above, question does not arise.

#### **Surajmal Stadium, Nangloi**

3442. SHRI TARIF SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when the foundation stone of the Surajmal Stadium, Nangloi, Delhi was laid by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether any time schedule has been fixed for the completion of the work; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN):** (a) 1st July, 1983.

(b) and (c). DDA has reported that the work is likely to be completed by December, 1992.

#### **Programme for Artificial Recharge of Water**

**3443. SHRIBABUBHAI MEGHJISHAH:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Corporation has chalked out a plan with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme and Government of Gujarat for artificial recharge of water in Mehsana and coastal area of Saurashtra in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to sponsor this Plan in Kutch also?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA):** (a) and (b) In collaboration with the Government of Gujarat, the Central Ground Water Board conducted an experimental artificial recharge project in Mehsana and coastal Saurashtra in Gujarat from 1981 to 1985 with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme. No further programme is under consideration.

(c) No such proposal has been received.

#### **Election of Co-Operative Group Housing Societies**

**3444. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Delhi was issued requisitions u/s 30 (1) of Delhi, Co-operative Societies Act by Registrar Co-operative Societies during last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof with dates of requisitions and dates of elections held by the said societies; and

(c) the details of action taken against the defaulting societies?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN):** (a) to (c) The details of societies who were issued requisitions u/s 30 (1) of Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, dates of elections held and action taken against defaulting societies are given in statement I and II [Placed in Library. See No. LT 670/90]

#### **Letter From Members of Parliament**

**3445. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received from Members of Parliament in his Ministry from 1 January, 1990 till date;

(b) the number of letter out of them disposed of and the reasons for other letter pending; and

(c) the details of steps taken to expedite replies to these letters?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN):** (a) to (c). The position of letters received from Member of Parliament during the period is as follows:

No. of letters received	1004
No. of letters disposed of	827
No. of letters pending	177

The delay in final disposal of pending letters is due to the time required for collection of information from various sources viz., the field officer, State Government and other organisations like DDA, MCD, etc. The instructions exist prescribing steps to keep a special watch on speedy disposal of communications from the Members of Parliament are strictly followed.

#### **National Institute of Fashion Technology**

3447. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to wind up the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT); and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Juice Factory in Rosera, Bihar**

3448. SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rosera Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar state is backward and no-industry area;

(b) whether mango, lichi, tomato and banana are cultivated on a very large scale in Samastipur district; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up a juice factory in Rosera?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) While these fruits and vegetables are being grown in Samastipur area, there is no official estimate for actual production.

(c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has no proposal to set up a juice factory in Rosera in Central Public Sector.

#### **Expulsion from membership of the Cooperative Societies**

3449. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the approval of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi is necessary before a resolution regarding expulsion of a member from the Cooperative Society passed by its General Body is made effective;

(b) if so, the details of the group housing societies which started treating their members expelled from the society right from the date of the resolution but before the approval of the Registrar and the action taken against those Societies; and

(c) what is the remedy provided to members under the law against the high-handedness of officers of such erring societies?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such record is maintained.

(c) Under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, no resolution expelling a member

is valid unless the member has been given an opportunity to represent his case to the General Body and no resolution shall be effective unless it is approved by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies. Once such a resolution is passed, it is open to the Member to make an application to the Registrar for remedial action and an opportunity is given by the Registrar in such cases.

**Completion of statutory requirements as to maintenance of minutes etc. by Group Housing Cooperative Societies in Delhi**

3450. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Group Housing Cooperative Societies in Delhi not maintaining the records including minutes, membership list and accounts as per requirements of the law; and

(b) the action taken against such societies?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The details of 27 societies registered before 1983 and 175 Societies registered in 1983 and later, which are reported to be not maintaining the records as per law and the action taken against them are given in Statement 'I' and 'II' below respectively.



## STATEMENT

## PRE—1983 Societies

S.No.	Name of the Society	Action taken
1.	Highland Coop. G.H. Society Ltd.	Show Cause Notice issued.
2.	Ashiana	-do-
3.	Ordinance	Enquiry u/s 55 initiated.
4.	Sandeep	Brought under liquidation on 17.7.1989
5.	Capital	Administrator appointed.
6.	SBI Delhi Branch	Brought under liquidation on 17.7.89
7.	Dhruva	Enquiry under Section 55 initiated.
8.	Sree Sai Baba	Superceeded the M.C.
9.	Jupiter	Action taken u/s 59 (2)
10.	Rly employees	Enquiry u/s 55 & 30 (2)
11.	General Staff	-do-
12.	Abhyant	Show Cause Notice issued.

## PRE—1983 Societies

S.No.	Name of the Society	Action taken
13.	Audyogic Karmachari Coop. G.H. Society Ltd.	Inspection u/s 54 initiated
14.	Delhi Rail Karmachari -do-	Enquiry u/s 55 initiated
15.	NSIC Employees -do-	Brought under liquidation on 23-10-89
16.	Milan Vihar -do-	Superceeded the M.C.
17.	New DGK -do-	Show Cause Notice issued.
18.	Man Power -do-	-do-
19.	Abhinav -do-	Enquiry u/s 59 initiated.
20.	Sangam appointed. -do-	Superceeded the MC and Administrator
21.	Rishi -do-	Enquiry u/s 59 initiated.
22.	Bharat -do-	-do-
23.	Jaina -do-	Show Cause Notice issued
24.	Pawitre -do-	Enquiry u/s 59 initiated.
25.	Lahore -do-	Show Cause Notice issued.

## PRE--1983 Societies

S.No.	Name of the Society	Action taken
26.	Gyan Shakti Coop. G.H. Society Ltd.	Show Cause Notice issued.
27.	Manav -do-	Enquiry u/s initiated.

## STATEMENT -II

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Action Taken
1.	2.	3.
1.	Shafiq-ur-Rehman	Societies have been directed to comply with the legal requirement of maintenance of the record
2.	Dodern Navjivan	
3.	Neelanchal	
4.	Homely woodland	
5.	Navgeet	
6.	Rajput	
7.	Nav Sarva Priya	
8.	Sashivihar	
9.	New Ekta	
10.	Himlok	
11.	Raja Uggarsain	

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Action Taken
1.	2.	3.
12.	Progressive Workers	Societies have been directed to comply with the legal requirement of maintenance of the record
13.	Benzair	"
14.	Durga-Ma-Loka	"
15.	Kanak	"
16.	Pyara Ghar	"
17.	Authckin	"
18.	South Delhi Women Lect's	"
19.	Sunheli	"
20.	Jal-Yatri	"
21.	Speedway	"
22.	Priya Bhandhu	"
23.	Dhyan	"

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Action Taken
1.	2.	3.
24.	Mahasarashwati	Societies have been directed to comply with the legal requirement of maintenance of the record
25.	Sidha Ganpati	"
26.	Diwakar	"
27.	Kashmere Gate Traders	
28.	Baba Deep Singh	
29.	Modage	
30.	Green Avenue	
31.	Chiranjji & Jagdish	
32.	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Memorial	
33.	SRF	
34.	Navodit Vihar	
35.	Mandakini Mahila	

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Action Taken
1.	2.	3.
36.	Nav Ajanta	Societies have been directed to comply with the legal requirement of maintenance of the record
37.	Deepankar	"
38.	Agroha Gram	"
39.	Samarat Ashoka Enclave	"
40.	Vijay	"
41.	Jhelum Arovanshi	"
42.	Sarve Sanjhi	"
43.	Consultant Engg.'s	"
44.	Nav Vaishhalini	"
45.	Mona	"
46.	Bhai Banoo	"
47.	Hetam Puria	"

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Action Taken
1.	2.	3.
48.	New Shivani	Societies have been directed to comply with the legal requirement of maintenance of the record
49.	Canara Bank Workers	"
50.	Sehkar Gram	"
51.	Vaishnav	"
52.	Jiwan Tara	"
53.	Bhagwan Shree Gomteshwarij	"
54.	Satkartar Vihar	"
55.	Sant Sunder Dass Ji	"
56.	Apporoa	"
57.	Sagar Vihar	"
58.	Murti Devi	"
59.	Bank Wala	"



Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Action Taken
1.	2.	3.
60.	FOD	Societies have been directed to comply with the legal requirement of maintenance of the record
61.	Delhi Mun. Press	"
62.	Bhakra	"
63.	Royal Friends	"
64.	Gagan Servedya Extn.	"
65.	Subh Mangal	"
66.	Sanchar Vihar	"
67.	Nav Jagat	"
68.	Reliable	"
69.	Delhi Pub. Sch.	"
70.	Khatter	"
71.	Sarva Priya Mahajan	"

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Action Taken
1.	2.	3.
72.	Saheta	Societies have been directed to comply with the legal requirement of maintenance of the record
73.	Gulistan	"
74.	Jhandewalan	"
75.	Nutan Aryavrat	"
76.	Krantikari	"
77.	JMA	"
78.	Build Well	"
79.	Maha Ganesh	"
80.	Chandrika	"
81.	CPWD Engg's & Ass.	"
82.	Bhaubali	"
83.	Bhagwan Mahavir	"

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Action Taken
1.	2.	3.
84.	Bhagwan Vardhman	Societies have been directed to comply with the legal requirement of maintenance of the record
85.	MsynTex	"
86.	Guru Naval Balmiki	"
87.	Intelset	"
88.	Livex	"
89.	Nav Bhartiya	"
90.	Hamari Arjoo	"
91.	Adarsh Young Friends	"
92.	Syndicate	"
93.	Happy Friends	"
94.	Subh Milan	"
95.	Gold Craft	"

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Action Taken
1.	2.	3.
96.	Upnishad	Societies have been directed to comply with the legal requirement of maintenance of the record
97.	Manohar Enclave	"
98.	Jivan Vihar	"
99.	Well Build	"
100.	Shreeji	"
101.	Neelam Vihar	"
102.	Ankur	"
103.	Telco Parivar	"
104.	Supriya	"
105.	Shankuntlam	"
106.	Rasayan Vyapari	"
107.	Insurance Employee	"

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Action Taken
1.	2.	3.
108.	Avadh	Societies have been directed to comply with the legal requirement of maintenance of the record
109.	Defence Emp.	"
110.	Neelgagan	"
111.	Lord Balaji	"
112.	Dyanmic	"
113.	Anusandhan	"
114.	Palam	"
115.	Sun & Sand	"
116.	Hind Himalya	"
117.	Surya Vihar	"
118.	Don Bosco	"
119.	Mahavir	"

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
1.	2.	3.
120.	Tel Avam Gas	Societies have been directed to comply with the legal requirement of maintenance of the record
121.	Vitta Vihar	"
122.	Mount Everest	"
123.	Purval Vaish	"
124.	CBSU	"
125.	Model Hindustan	"
126.	Sant Kripal Singh	"
127.	Godrej	"
128.	UGC	"
129.	Friend Circle	"
130.	Shiv Bhole	"
131.	NTPC	"

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Action Taken
1.	2.	3.
132.	Vasudhara	Societies have been directed to comply with the legal requirement of maintenance of the record
133.	Khosla	"
134.	Harijan Vikas	"
135.	Vrindavan	"
136.	Raghuvanshi	"
137.	The Braham	"
138.	Kalidas	"
139.	Gujrat Vikas	"
140.	BHEL	"
141.	Purnima	"
142.	Delhi State Transporters & Workers.	"
143.	Sheetal Viha:	"

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Action Taken
1.	2	3.
144.	The Petroleum	Societies have been directed to comply with the legal requirement of maintenance of the record
145.	Gyan Deep	"
146.	TDA Emp.	"
147.	State Trading Corp. Emp.	"
148.	Gaurav Shali	"
149.	Hazrat Amir Khusro	"
150.	Youth	"
151.	Chandanwari	"
152.	Hind	"
153.	Bapu Dham	"
154.	New Jal Tarang	"
155.	Jain Vaish	"



Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Action Taken
1.	2.	3.
156.	Sak Sahara	Societies have been directed to comply with the legal requirement of maintenance of the record
157.	Giriraj	
158.	Kabir Vihar	
159.	Madumika	
160.	Bigg.	
161.	Anmi	
162.	Surajkund	
163.	Nevakar	
164.	New Adarsh Samaj	
165.	Chandersri	
166.	New Hans Dhawni	
167.	Juniors	

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Action Taken
1.	2.	3.
168.	Gitanand	Societies have been directed to comply with the legal requirement of maintenance of the record
169.	Nippon	"
170.	Nahata	"
171.	Shiva Krishna	"
172.	Ruchi	"
173.	Jolly Friends	"
174.	Yashodra	"
175.	Govindwal	"

**Uncultivable land in Bihar**

3451. SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether ten thousand acres of land have been rendered uncultivable in Paru, Saroyan, Vaishali and Lalganj blocks of North Bihar;

(b) whether Bihar Government lack resources for tackling this problem;

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to take up the Scheme for making the uncultivable land cultivable; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said scheme is likely to be taken up by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (d). For the drainage affected areas of the Gandak Basin, including Vaishali District, 5 drainage schemes prepared by Government of Bihar have been techno-economically appraised. In addition to the provision from the State's plans for the flood affected areas of North Bihar, Central assistance for strategic flood proofing measures has been provided for in the annual plan of the Ministry for 1990-91.

**CGHS Dispensary in NOIDA**

3452. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a CGHS dispensary in NOIDA during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the CGHS dispen-

sary is likely to start functioning at NOIDA?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to set up a CGHS dispensary in NOIDA during the current year.

**Government accommodation to employees below their entitlement**

3453. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allotment of Government accommodation;

(b) whether employees are also allotted one type below or one type higher accommodation than the entitled type; and

(c) if so, the details of such allotments made in Delhi and the reasons for adopting such policy?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Allotment of general pool accommodation to Government servants is made as per the Allotment of Government Residence (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963.

(b) and (c). Allotment of a particular type of accommodation by competent authority is covered under the existing Allotment Rules.

**Construction of buildings in Delhi**

3454. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received complaints regarding illegal construction of Buildings in Delhi by private builders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). Bulk of the buildings in Delhi are constructed by private buildings and no record of such complaints is maintained. Such cases are processed by the concerned authorities/local bodies as per the provisions of the relevant law/policy.

[English]

**Hospital for Beedi workers at Panikoili (Orissa)**

3455. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken for the welfare and medical care of beedi workers in Orissa and the details of facilities provided in the dispensaries/hospitals for beedi workers;

(b) whether there is a proposal to set up a 100 bed hospitals for beedi workers at Panikoili in Jaipur sub-Division to serve beedi workers in the adjoining districts,

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when a final decision in this regard is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Several schemes to provide health, housing, recreational, educational & family welfare facilities to beedi workers & their families are being implemented under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund in Orissa. Free Medical treatment from 14 dispensaries under Beedi Fund is being provided to beedi

Workers.

(b) There is no proposal for construction of a 100-bed hospital for beedi workers at Panikoili in Jaipur sub-division.

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

**Bhimkund irrigation project in Orissa**

3456. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have been receiving proposals from Orissa Government since 1967 for inclusion of the Bhimkund Multi-propose Irrigation Project over river Baitarani in the Five-Year-Plans for executions;

(b) whether Government propose to include this project in the Eight Five-Year-Plan period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). Bhimkund Multipurpose Project Stage—I has been returned to the State Government after examination in 1983 to prepare a modified project report. The modified project report has not been received at the Centre.

**Measures to control Filariasis**

3457. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be please to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the number of filaria patients are much higher in Orissa as compared to other States;

(b) the number of Control Units, Survey

Units and clinics set up Statewise in the country and locations thereof in Orissa;

(c) whether Government have any plan to launch a Rural Filariasis Project in Orissa as taken up in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken during the last three years/proposed to be taken in future to control filaria?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Based on surveys conducted from time to time, it is estimated that there are 1.37 million filaria disease patients in Orissa as compared *inter-alia* to 6.87 million filaria cases in Uttar Pradesh and 5.41 million cases in Bihar and 2.24 million in Kerala.

(b) The number of control units, survey units and clinics set up in the country and their location in Orissa are as under:

## STATEMENT

Position as on 31.12.89

Sl.No.	State	Control Units	Survey Units	Clinics
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	2	4
2.	Assam	1	1	—
3.	Bihar	35	2	38
4.	Gujrat	8	—	4
5.	Kerala	16	2	11
6.	Madhya Pradesh	9	3	7
7.	Maharashtra	15	6	7
8.	Karnataka	6	1	16
9.	Orissa	15	2	15
10.	Tamil Nadu	21	1	42
11.	Uttar Pradesh	29	2	29
12.	West Bengal	10	4	3

Position as on 31.12.89

Sl.No.	State	Control Units	Survey Units	Clinics
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
13.	Goa	4	—	6
14.	Pondicherry	2	—	—
15.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1	—	2
16.	Lakshadweep	1	1	—
17.	Daman & Diu	2	—	4
Total		204	27	196

## Orissa State

Sl No.	Control Units	Survey Units	Clinics
1.	Bhubaneswar	1. Phulbani	1. Banpur
2.	Chatrapur	2. Sambalpur	2. Banki
3.	Cuttack		3. Balasore
4.	Khwda		4. Bariada
5.	Puri		5. Bhadrak
6.	Balasore		6. Dhenkanal
7.	Bhadrak		7. Jatni
8.	Dhenkanal		8. Jaypore
9.	Parlakhenundi		9. Jaipur
10.	Bargarh		10. Jagpat Singh Pur
11.	Jaipur		11. Kendrapara
12.	Kendrapara		12. Nayagarh



## Orissa State

Sl No.	Control Units	Survey Units	Clinics
13.	Paradip		13. Parlakhemundi
14.	Chandwar		14. Sakhigopal
15.	Baripada		15. Sundergarh

(c) and (d). The Rural Filaria projects taken up in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh demonstrated that anti-parasitic measure by detection and treatment of microfilaria carriers and disease persons in rural areas was found feasible, acceptable and effective. In view of the objective obtained no further pilot project for rural filaria control is envisaged.

(e) The action taken to control filariasis in urban areas is as follows:

1. Anti-larval measures with application of chemicals like temephos, fenthion and mosquito larvicidal oil to all the breeding places at weekly intervals.
2. Source reduction of breeding places through bio-environmental methods.
3. Detection and treatment of filaria patients and microfilaria carriers.
4. Supply of adequate quantity of larvicides and drugs by the Central Government under National Filaria Control Programme. The same methods of anti-larvaces measures are to continue in future through intensified efforts.

[*Translation*]

#### **Wages to Workers in Gevra Project**

3458. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of Gevra Project in Bilaspur district of South Eastern Coalfields Limited are being paid wages at the rate of Rs. 7/- to Rs. 10/- per day by transport contractors for the last three years;

(b) whether the matter regarding National Coal Wage Award-III and IV, was taken up with the Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi; and

(c) if so, the measures Government contemplate to ensure payment of prescribed wages to workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The available data shows differential rates of payment to mechanics drivers, helpers, and other three categories of workers engaged by the transport contractors of Gevra Project during last three years, and all were found to be getting more than Rs. 10/- per day.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government would take all legal action to ensure payment of wages prescribed by due process of law.

[*English*]

#### **Implementation of Pharmacy Act**

3459. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during National Convention of Pharmacists held on 4-6 March, 1990 in New Delhi it was demanded that section 42 of Pharmacy Act, 1948 should be implemented strictly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under section 42 of the Pharmacy Act, no person other than a registered Phar-

macist shall compound, prepare, mix or dispense any medicine on prescription of any medical practitioner on or after such date as the State Government may by notification in the Official Gazette appoint in this behalf. Provided that where no such date is appointed by the Government of a State, this section shall take effect in that State on the expiry of the period of 8 years from the commencement of Pharmacy Act. Accordingly, the provision has been brought into effect w.e.f. 1st September, 1984. State Governments have been advised that no ineligible person should be allowed to function as a Pharmacist after that date. The Government of India have again addressed the State Governments on the 4th July, 1989 to ensure the strict enforcement of the Pharmacy Act by appointing Inspectors as per the relevant provisions of the Act. It is for the State Government to enforce the provisions of the Act.

#### **Expansion Projects in N.T.C.**

**3460. SHRIV. SREENIVASA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation Limited had directed some of its subsidiary corporations to stop the on-going expansion projects due to resource constraints;

(b) whether as a result of which investments already made in these projects have become infructuous;

(c) whether estimate of such infructuous expenditures have been ascertained;

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(e) the further steps being taken to get the projects completed?

**THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):** (a) Yes, Sir. The N.T.C. Limited had directed its Subsidiary Corporations way back in 1983 to curtail some of the on-going expansion projects due to resource constraints.

(b) To ensure timely implementation of the planned modernisation scheme, the civil construction work was already taken in hand in case of two units namely Bengal Fine Mills No. 2 and Bengal Textile Mills both under the Subsidiary of NTC (WBABO) Ltd. Consequent on the decision to not to go ahead with the expansion in spinning capacities due to limited financial resources available, the buildings have not been used for the purpose planned. But at the same time dialogue with the civil contractors is on to complete the incomplete buildings so that the same could be utilised gainfully for some other purposes. No capital machinery item, however, was procured for expansion for these projects.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

#### **Specialised Centre in Maharashtra to Cure Spinal Injuries**

**3461. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a centre to cure the spinal injuries in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):** (a) Government of India has no such proposal.

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

**Flats Under Self-Financing Scheme,  
1985**

3462. SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority announced a Self-Financing Scheme during the year, 1985 with a promise of giving flats within two years and took a deposit of Rs. 15000/- from each applicant;

(b) if so, whether they have handed over the flats proposed under Self-Financing Scheme, 1985;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which Government propose to hand over the flats?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). Under the VI Self Financing Scheme, 1985 the registration deposit was Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 15,000/- for category II and category III flats respectively. Initially semi-finished flats were to be constructed and completed within a period of 2 years. However, the construction of semi finished flats was not found feasible and it was decided to offer fully constructed flats.

(d) Completed flats are being handed over on allotment done on the basis of seniority.

**Textile India Study Team**

3463. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:  
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO  
BRAHMBHATT:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile India Study Team has suggested monitoring and control of prices of feedstocks, fibres, filament yarns, cotton, blended yarns and fabrics etc;

(b) if so, what are the other suggestions made by Textile India Study Team; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of such suggestions are given in the statement below.

(c) Such recommendations are received from time to time from various quarters and Government consider them generally in the course of policy deliberations.

**STATEMENT**

Other suggestions made by Textile India are as under:

1. Elimination of middlemen in cotton distribution system.
2. Growth-oriented long-term fiscal policies.
3. Single point excise to prevent tax evasion.
4. Better financing facilities and encouragement for powerlooms and handlooms.
5. Introduction of public distribution system for cloth.
6. Import prudently and export effec-

**Per Capita Consumption of Cloth**

3464. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the growth in the per capita consumption of fabrics in the last three years in respect of cotton fabrics, art silk/rayon fabrics and synthetic/synthetic blended fabrics;

(b) the per capita annual growth rates and total consumption of these varieties of

fabrics in the last three years; and

(c) the projections of the demand in respect of above three varieties of fabrics by the year 1994-95, both in respect of per capita consumption and the total demand in million metres?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Per capita consumption of fabrics in last 3 years is as under:—

(Million Metres)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cotton</i>	<i>Non-Cotton</i>	<i>Blended/Mixed</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1985	10.75	2.17	2.43	15.35
1986	10.71	2.36	2.72	15.79
1987	19.75	2.40	3.20	16.35

(b) Estimated annual consumption of fabrics is as under:—

(Million Metres)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cotton</i>	<i>Non-Cotton</i>	<i>Blended/Mixed</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1985	8116.25	1638.35	1834.65	11589.25
1986	8246.70	1817.20	2094.40	12158.30
1987	8438.75	1884.00	2512.00	12834.75

During 1980-87, the annual growth rate in per capita consumption of fabrics is as under:—

(In %)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Cotton</i>	<i>Non-Cotton</i>	<i>Blended/Mixed</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1980-87	(-) 0.26	10.28	9.82	2.85

(c) Projected Demand for cloth during 1994-95.

	<i>(Million Metres)</i>
Cotton	13860
100% Non-Cotton	5775
Blended/Mixed	3465
<b>Total:</b>	<b>23100</b>

Projected per capita consumption of demand is not available.

[*Translation*]

#### **Water Crisis in Jaipur**

3465. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the citizens of Jaipur in Rajasthan are facing acute shortage of water due to inadequate rainfall and limited sources of drinking water;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to link Jaipur Drinking Water Project with Banas River and then to Chambal River to ensure adequate water supply there; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to instruct the State Government to utilise the allocations made to the State Government for solving drinking water crisis?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) As per the memorandum on scarcity submitted by the Government of Rajasthan in January, 1990, failure of rainfall has caused acute shortage of drinking water in Jaipur.

(b) The Government of Rajasthan pro-

pose to augment water supply for Jaipur city from Bisalpur Dam on Banas river. This would cater to the requirement of Jaipur city upto the year 2021.

(c) Since water supply is a State Subject, it is the responsibility of the State Government and local bodies to plan and implement urban water supply schemes according to their priorities out of the plan provisions in the State sector.

[*English*]

#### **Strengthening of Ground Water**

3466. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening of surface ground water in some States is being implemented;

(b) if so, the States where this scheme is being implemented;

(c) whether Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation has been assigned this task in Orissa;

(d) the total estimated cost of this scheme; and

(e) the year in which the scheme was implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All States except Goa.

(c) During VII Plan period, a sum of Rs. 82.30 lakhs has been given to Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation as Central share for this Scheme.

(d) The total amount of Central assis-

tance released to States/UTs so far, is Rs. 42.72 crores.

(e) The scheme has been in operation since year 1976-77.

### **Flour Mills in Delhi**

3467. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether various products are being manufactured by flour mills in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the quantity and nature of these products manufactured during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The roller flour mills in Delhi are manufacturing products like Atta, Maida and Suji. After the de-licensing of roller flour mills in 1986, the flour mills are not required to furnish information relating to production and, therefore, no authentic figures regarding the quantity manufactured by them for various products is available.

### **Flooding of Asansol Coal Mines**

3468. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some coal mines in the Asansol area were flooded resulting in loss of life and property; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The Mahabir Colliery of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited was flooded on the 13th November, 1989 as a result of

inrush of water from an abandoned shaft connected to an upper seam, both of which were waterlogged, into a seam where development work was in progress. The accident resulted in loss of six lives.

It has been decided to set up a Court of Inquiry under section 24 of the Mines Act, 1952 to inquire into the causes of and the circumstances attending the accident.

### **Torturing of Children in SOS Children Homes**

3469. SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA:  
SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints about the children having been subjected to torture in SOS Children Homes;

(b) if so, whether Government have instituted any inquiry into the functioning of such SOS Children Homes;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to stop such brutal acts against children?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12.00 hrs.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats first.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, allow the adjournment motion. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, a reign of terror has been unleashed in Jammu and Kashmir State.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a senior Member Mr. Soz, please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, you permit me, I will tell you the story of State terrorism in Kashmir.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you. Please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: A very unprecedented event has taken place in Punjab in the form of bombing a 'Ramnavami' procession where members of different communities, including women and children, have been blown to pieces. This is such a serious matter, it shows that the very administration has totally collapsed in Punjab and that is why we have given this adjournment motion. You remember Sir, when they wanted to extend the President's rule in Punjab, most reluctantly we agreed to cooperate and today that motion is being introduced for waiver also. We are all going to extend our cooperation to the Government. All I am submitting is that in view of the seriousness of this matter, kindly accept the adjournment motion. As soon as the motion for waiver is voted, we should go in for discussion of the adjournment motion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding yester-

day's incident in Punjab, I would like to say that at least someone should be held responsible for this incident. The people of the country want to know as to how long the killings of innocent people will continue in Punjab. Throwing a bomb on a religious procession is a matter of grave concern for the people throughout the country and they are very much distressed over the incident. I have given notice of Calling Attention and also discussion under Rule 193. My submission is that a discussion should be held on this matter.

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): The adjournment motion on the Punjab question is important; I support it. But in addition to that there is the serious question of communal violence spreading in Gujarat specially in the Kheda District. I have given an adjournment motion; you have disallowed it. At least call upon the Home Minister to make a statement about this situation of spreading communal violence in Gujarat and the measures being taken for protection of life and property and for communal harmony. A statement from the Minister is absolutely necessary. Please ask the Minister to give a statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friends in the Congress Party are insisting on acceptance of Adjournment Motion on the issue. In this regard, my humble submission is this that the Adjournment Motion is a half censure motion. If the Government itself have indulged in the killings, then you can definitely bring an Adjournment Motion. Such tragic incidents have been taking place in Punjab for the last nine years..... (*Interruptions*).... Several such incidents have taken place there but the present Government cannot be held responsible for these incidents. The present situation in Punjab is the creation of



the Congress Party. Yesterday's incident has upset us but this matter cannot be raised through an Adjournment Motion. My submission is that this matter should be discussed under Rule 193. It is not a matter from any points of view, which is justified to be discussed through an Adjournment Motion.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, I support the Adjournment Motion on Punjab. I returned from Kashmir recently, I would like to tell you the story of State terrorism which has been unleashed in Kashmir..... (*Interruptions*)....

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: No, No. At present question relating to Punjab is being raised.

....(*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a matter to be raised through an Adjournment Motion.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: The Governor will have to be removed. (*Interruptions*) As long as he continues, there can be no political activity there. (*Interruptions*) How has the Central Government given licences to the State administration to kill innocent people? (*Interruptions*) I am walking out along with other National Conference Members in protest.

12.07 hrs.

*At this stage, Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz and some other hon. Members left the House*

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to admit the Motion under Rule 193, on Punjab.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, you said that you are going to give a ruling on the Adjournment Motion, under Rule 56. Please give the ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have got notices under Rule 193.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think there is a notice under Rule 193, which stands in the name of Shri Harish Rawat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am admitting the Motion under Rule 193, which stands in the name of Shri Harish Rawat. I think, we can take it up at 4 p.m.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: What is your ruling on the Adjournment Motion under Rule 56? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given my consent to the Adjournment Motion. Shri Harish Rawat has given a Motion under Rule 193 and I have admitted it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to stress the urgency.... (*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: You will get two opportunities..... (*Interruptions*)....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: On the 65th Constitution Amendment Bill also you can discuss about Punjab. I think Shri Sathe should agree to this. I have admitted the Motion under Rule 193, which stands in the name of Shri Harish Rawat, who is an hon. Member of your party.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

12.10 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*Translation*]

**Annual Report and Reviews on the working of Silk and Art Mills Research Association, Bombay and the Man-made Textile Research Association, Surat for 1988-89 alongwith Statements showing reasons for delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): I beg to lay on the table:

1. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the silk and Art Silk Mills Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1988-89.
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 605/90]
3. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Man-made Textile Research Association, Surat, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Man-made Textile Research Association, Surat, for the year 1988-89.
4. A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 606/90]

**Employees Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 1990**

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

A copy of the Employees Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 54 in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1990 under section 6D of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous provision Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 607/90]

**Prevention of Food Adulteration (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1987, Annual Report and Review on the Working of the Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, for 1988-89 along with statements showing reasons for delay in buying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): I beg to lay on the Table:

1. A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 917 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1987 under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 together with Corrigenda thereto published in Notification Nos. G.S.R. 73 (E) dated the 3rd February, 1988 and GSR 924 (E) dated the 13th September, 1988.
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 608/90]

3. (i) A copy copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research, Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, 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 Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research, Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar for the year 1988-89.
3. A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 609/90]

**Notifications under Essential Commodities Act, 1955; Food Corporation Act, 1964, Review on and Annual Report of Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd. New Delhi for 1988-89 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Review and the Report**

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRINATHURAM MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table:

1. A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 145 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1990 delegating the powers to Jammu and Kashmir Government and its Officers under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 610/90]
2. A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964:
- (i) The Food Corporation of India

(Contributory Provident Fund) Amendment Regulations, 1990 published in Notification No. F. No./EP./41/1/89 in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1990.

- (ii) The Food Corporation of India (Staff) (101st Amendment) Regulations, 1990 published in Notification No. F. No. EP 36 (2)/86 in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 611/90]

3. A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

4. A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 612/90]

**Annual Report and Review on the Working of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee for 1988-89 and a Statement showing reasons for delay in laying the papers**

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

1. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee 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 Rajghat Samadhi Committee for the year 1988-89.
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 613/90]

12.11 hrs.

RULES COMMITTEE

Second Report

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-rule (1) of rule 331 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rules Committee.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that I have admitted Shri Harish Rawat's motion under rule 193.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): It is very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You can get an opportunity twice, in the discussion under rule 193 and also the discussion on the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill.

12.12 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Vasant Sathe and some other hon. Members left the House*

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Which rules has been violated?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: You have admitted a motion under rule 193 in the name of Shri Harish Rawat. After your ruling, Shri Harish Rawat is himself walking out.'

12.13 hrs.

MOTION UNDER RULE 388

Suspension of Rule 338

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): I beg to move:

"That Rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha be suspended in its application to the motions for leave to introduce, consideration and passing of the Constitution (Sixty-fifty Amendment) Bill, 1990, during the current session of Lok Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha be suspended in its application to the motions for leave to introduce, consideration and passing of the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1990, during the current session of Lok Sabha."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is adopted and the rule is suspended.

12.14 hrs.

[English]

CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice was received after 10 o'clock. It is time-barred.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I respectfully submit that you must give me an opportunity—and you will support me on this—to protest against the casual and cavalier manner in which this Government has been dealing with this House and now dealing with the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot permit you because your notice is time-barred.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: My protest should be recorded and you should support it against the manner in which the Government is dealing with this House and with the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice is time-barred.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: You are a minority Government and for the first time in the history of Parliament, you are not even able to get a simple majority.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are not informed correctly.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am informed very correctly. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It happened earlier on seven occasions.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already protested. Now, take your seat.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, you, as the custodian of the Constitution, must condemn the casual and cavalier manner in which this Government is dealing with this House and the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a very senior Member. Please resume your seat.

The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: The leave is granted. The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1990 is introduced.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Faleiro, this is the eighth time!

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: You must make an observation condemning it. And the Parliamentary Affairs Minister must give an assurance that they will be careful in future and this will not happen again. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, Take your seat. Let me proceed with the business of the House.

SHRIG.M. BANATWALLA: You should make an observation expressing your displeasure in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Matters under Rule 377.

12.17 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) **Need to amend Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 in view of the problems being faced by farmers**

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, several lakh of farmers living in the villages situated at outskirts of towns have adversely been affected by the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation Act. 1976.

12.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair* ]

In Bareilly district alone, about 200 villages have been affected by this Act. Their main source of livelihood is agriculture but now they can neither sell their land nor can make its proper use for agriculture. They are being deprived of the facilities which are provided to the farmers in rural areas. Now their land in excess of 1500 sq. yard can be acquired by the Government at any time and that is also at a minimum price. They will not be paid cash in lieu but bonds will be issued to them, as a result of which they will not be able to purchase land at any other place. The present cost of the above land is about Rs. three lakh per square acres whereas the Government is acquiring it at the rate of about Rs. 10,000 per square acre. In this regard, several representations have been given to the State Government. The State Government have also accepted the genuine problems of the farmers but it says that only the Central Government can amend the Act. Therefore, I request the Government that in view of the problem of the farmers, necessary amendments should be made in the above mentioned Act.

- (ii) **Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Rajasthan to solve drinking water problem in the State**

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): A large part of Rajasthan is likely to face serious crisis of drinking water during the coming summer months. In view of the seriousness of the situation, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat has constituted a sub-committee of the Ministers last week and has requested all the MLAs to assist the Government in tackling the water problem.

Sir, a major part of Rajasthan has been in the gripe of drought due to the absence of rains for the past 4 or 5 years. Due to scanty rainfall over the years, level of water in the wells has gone down. Despite the visit of the officers of the Central Study Team, the Government has not make any arrangements for water supply or taken any measures to provide relief to the affected people. You can guess the seriousness of the problem by the fact that out of 33305 villages, 27435 villages are facing severe drinking water problem. In big cities such as Jodhpur, Ajmer, Udaipur etc. in Rajasthan also, water problem has been created. In some districts of Western Rajasthan such as Churu, Bikaner, Barmer and Jaisalmer in particular, there is an acute shortage of drinking water as only brackish water is available. People and animals have to take brackish water in these areas. Under such circumstances, the State Government is not in position to find a solution to such a terrible problem alone and there is a need for Central assistance. The Central Government should provide required financial assistance so that this problem can be solved at the earliest.

[*English*]

- (iii) **Need to conduct an inquiry into the alleged burning of a girl during S.S.C. examination in Ulhasnagar**

✓ PROF. RAMGANESH KAPSE (Thane):  
The brutal burning of a girl student from



[Prof. Ram Ganesh Kapse]

Ulhasnagar, part of my constituency, at the SSC Examination Centre in the presence of police and the Chief Conductor of the SSC Board, must be condemned for the atrocities towards women.

The incident could have been avoided if the authorities were vigilant and at the same time if the telephone facility available at Ulhasnagar would have been properly working. The police tried thrice to contact the higher authorities but failed only because of failure of telephones.

The alleged culprit has committed suicide. The dead body was lying on the railway track. His body contained his driving licence, photograph of the girl etc. However, the body was kept in the Railway Hospital as 'unidentified and unclaimed body'. This was the result of lack of coordination between the Railway authorities as a result of which the police were in search of the culprit.

This is the eighth murder at Ulhasnagar during the last forty days. I, therefore, demand that the Central Bureau of Investigation should be asked to investigate into the case.

**(iv) Need to construct reservoirs at Mahane and Sakri Rivers in Bihar**

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Due to water logging in 1,09,000 hectares of fertile land known as 'tal area' spread over in an areas of 1062 sq. kms. in Nalanda, Munger and Patna districts in Bihar for three to five months in a year, only one crop is produced with the result that 10 lakhs of inhabitants of the area are compelled to live a hellish existence. In this area apart from pulses, other crops can be grown but for this purpose it is essential to drain out water. The recommendations made by the 'Sangal Committee' constituted for the development of the these low lying areas by the State Government is not being implemented. The farmers of the area are agitating on this issue.

I would like to urge upon the Central Government that in order to implement the 'Taj Project' and the long pending proposal for constructing reservoirs at Mahane and Sakri rivers they should be included in the Eighth Plan and the villages consisting of population exceeding 1500 should be connected by roads by the end of 1990.

12.25 hrs.

[English]

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)**  
**1990-91**

**Ministry of External Affairs**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 23 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which eight hours have been allotted. Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar Reddy has tabled cut motions to the Demands for Grants. He may now move his cut motions.

I think he is not here. So, let us proceed with the discussion.

Motion Moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1991, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 23 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

*Demands for Grant (General) 1990-91 in respect of Ministry of External Affairs submitted  
to the vote of Lok Sabha*

<i>No. of Demand</i>	<i>Name of Demand</i>	<i>Amount of demand for grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990</i>		<i>Amount of demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>4</i>	
		<i>Revenue Rs.</i>	<i>Capital Rs.</i>	<i>Revenue Rs.</i>	<i>Capital Rs.</i>
23.	<b>MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS</b>				
	Ministry of External Affairs	1,30,25,00,000	18,33,00,000	374,04,00,000	55,01,00,000

**SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI** (Serampore): Sir, today we are discussing a very important matter, i.e. the foreign policy of our country. Unfortunately, the House is depleted in the sense that the Opposition is not there. This reflects upon our sense of priority and our sense of urgency towards such an important issue.

**SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA** (Ponnani): He is wrong to say the entire Opposition is not there.

**SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI:** I am sorry. I meant not the entire Opposition but the largest Opposition. The question is that our foreign policy, the policy of non-alignment, which, we have been pursuing for the last 40 years since our independence, is not a policy of any particular political party or a particular section of people or a particular leader, it came out from a national consensus and it is the result of our freedom struggle. For tow centuries, our people fought against British imperialism. What is the main spirit behind our national awakening? Our nationalism cannot be equated with western brand of nationalism. Ours has a distinction, that is, we have pursued an anti-imperialist, anti-colonial and anti-exploitation role. So, if anybody says that our non-alignment means a policy of pursuing, following equi-distance from the so-called two blocks-the West and

the Socialist that will be wrong. Our non-alignment has some distinctive features. It is based upon anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and anti-exploitation by man over man. This foreign policy had been pursued for so many years and that is why even when there is a change of Government, this foreign policy has not been changed. This has generally been reflected in the Annual Report of the Ministry of External Affairs and I am happy over that.

Sir, it is good to see that after the installation of the National Front Government, our External Affairs Ministry, rather the entire Government, has tried hard to improve our relations with the neighbouring countries. After all, no nation can afford to have animous with the neighbours.

Mr. Gujral, has visited Bangladesh very recently. Bilateral discussions were held there. Some irritants were there. But I am sure that Indo-Bangladesh friendship will improve.

I have seen Press Reports today that the discussion between Indian officials and Nepalese officials towards arriving at some sort of an agreement has failed. This is undoubtedly unfortunate. Something should be done and that should be done quickly. I know that the relations between India and



[Sh. Sudarsan Raychaudhuri]

Nepal—though much embittered recently—will ease and some sort of an agreement or treaty will come out or be worked out through discussions and dialogues. But What about the present democratic movement in Nepal? What will be our attitude? I have heard Mr. Gujral. He said it goes without saying that India has been and will support everywhere the movement for democracy and the movement against authoritarianism. I appreciate that. But what is happening in Nepal? We cannot be satisfied by saying that alone. We must support unequivocally, in a forthright manner, the pro-democracy movement in Nepal. Thousands have been arrested. Tens and thousands of fighting people were killing ruthlessly. The Nepalese regime have let loose the rein of terror. The movement there is not being led by any particular party, it is being led by the Nepal Congress and the United Left Front, comprising of Leftist elements. Their intellectuals are participating. The workers are participating. The people from all walks of life, i.e. the common people, have been participating. We cannot sit tight over the issue. We cannot sit silent. We should unhesitatingly come out and support the movement. We should not be frightened to issue any direct statement over the happenings in Nepal.

Now, I will come to Sri Lanka. It is good that the IPKF soldiers have been pulled out. But at the same time, the Sri Lankan Government should be prevailed upon to see that the safety and security of the Tamil people—their properties and their lives—should be taken care of. The devolution of power that has been thwarted so long to North-Eastern Province must take place. The powers should be devolved and that is our stand.

It is heartening to note that our relations with China has also improved during the last few years. Discussions are held. Bilateral issues are being clinched. I know that the boundary issue is a bit complicated. There are conflicting views on this. But even then, we subscribe to this view. Our party, since sixties is telling that all the outstanding is-

ues, including the boundary issue, must be clinched through dialogues. We are happy that not only to the present Government, but to the previous Government the Congress Government which at one time sent hundreds of our comrades to jail merely for telling such things, viz. that the boundary dispute with China should be settled amicably through dialogue—we have been able to drive home that point. Both the previous Government and the present Government have realized that these issues must be clinched, and can be clinched through dialogue.

Now about Pakistan. You know that when Benazir Bhutto came to power in Pakistan, we heaved a sigh of relief. We thought that after all, democracy was coming to gain ground in Pakistan, and that our relations with Pakistan would undoubtedly improve. But what is happening? It needs no reiterations that Pakistan is aiding and abetting the terrorist and anti-national elements in Punjab, or in Jammu and Kashmir. Even today I found a Press report that behind the unfortunate incident that has taken place yesterday at Batala or at Amritsar, Pakistan has a direct hand. Pakistan has connived at such terrorists. They are directing the terrorists to incite communal violence and communal tension. This is their role.

They are trying to internationalize the Jammu and Kashmir issue. This is their role. Though I think that Pakistan will come to its senses, on this issue I support the role of the National Front Government. This is the national consensus, viz. that Jammu and Kashmir and, for that matter, Punjab are integral parts of our country, and they would continue to remain integral parts of our country at any cost. That is our stand. That is the stand emerging from the national consensus. I want to stress that again.

But how come that Pakistan is trying to foment trouble in India, day in any day out? Is Pakistan stronger than us economically? No. Is it stronger than us militarily? No. Is it stronger demographically—population—wise? No. Then what is the reason behind Paki-

stan's playing this nasty role in India in Punjab or in Jammu and Kashmir?

In fact, behind Pakistan there is a mightier nation; USA is there. What is happening in Afghanistan? You know that there was a Geneva Account in 1988. There were certain obligations stipulated in that accord. Soviet Union, true to its character, has abided by all such obligations; and the Soviet troops have left Afghanistan. The Najibullah Government is there. But what is the role of America; what is the role of Pakistan? Did they abide by their obligations: did they fulfil their obligations, stipulated in the Geneva Accord? A big 'No'. Pakistan and America continuously are inciting the so-called Afghanistan rebels, the Mujahideens. They are inciting them; and America is continuously pumping money, pumping resources, pumping arms and ammunitions to Pakistan. It is emboldening Pakistan to take such a stance—whether it is in Afghanistan or in India in case of Jammu and Kashmir or Punjab.

So, as a third world, country, we should never forget the role of the American imperialism. Unfortunately, in the Annual Report of the Ministry of External Affairs, I do not find a single word mentioned against the dastardly role of American imperialism; maybe I slipped it. But what is the role of the American imperialism in all the third world countries—in Libya, in Iran-Iraq war or just two or three months ago in Panama? This issue raised much debate and discussion here. Unfortunately, the Ministry of External Affairs did not condemn the USA invasion forthright; that is unfortunate. The role of American imperialism in the Indian Ocean is clearly known—in Diego Garcia. In Singapore they are going to form a new naval base. We have been informed about it by a Press report. What is the American attitude towards India? Can we forget Super 301 or Special 301? They want us to change our Patent Law; they want us to change our Intellectual Property Rights; they want us to throw our country open to such TNCs and MNCs. We should not forget that. We should also not forget Herger Amendment which

had been defeated in the House of the Representatives by only 8 votes. This is the real role of the American imperialism. We should not forget it.

American imperialism wants to destabilise India, wants to destabilise peace and security in the entire South Asian countries, in Africa, in Latin America. We know that due to persistent peace efforts of the Soviet Union and the growing movement for peace throughout the world have isolated the U.S.A. But that does not mean that USA has stopped its military preparations or reduced its military preparations. What about the Star Wars? They are continuing with that. What about other military preparations?

I have seen a report by Mr. Chellany—He is a knowledgeable person in America—about the USA foreign policy towards third world countries. He told that USA, in fact, did not minimise its military preparations by leaps and bounds; it is increasing its Defence Budget, its military budget. And what is the *alibi*? There is no threat from the Soviet Union; there is no threat from the East Europe. They are telling (USA Strategists) that their problem is with the third world countries. So, these military preparations of the United States of America will go against the third world countries; that is their practice and that they will do. Therefore, the contradiction between the third world countries, their national liberation struggle, their struggle for democracy, and the USA imperialism, is being sharpened day-by-day; that is being accentuated day-by-day. As a third world country, we should remember that; as a third world country, we should not equate the so-called Super Powers—America and the Soviet Union; that will not do. So, I request the External Affairs Minister to come out more openly, to come out in unambiguous terms, against the machinations of the U.S. imperialism whether in India or in any other Third World country.

In this context I cannot forget to reiterate one more matter. We have been raising this issue for the last two or three days in the House, that is about, Pepsico. Every one of

[Sh. Sudarsan Raychaudhuri]

us know the connection between the PepsiCo and CIA. It is a trans-national corporation and it has been invited by the previous Government in the agrarian sector and now the present Government too, the National Front Government is in fact echoing the arguments of the previous Government. This PepsiCo deal should be rejected. The agreement with them should be rejected. After all, it will not do any good to the Punjab farmers. That has been proved. It has been proved that the promises made by them are illusory.

One more thing I would like to stress: Yes there are momentous changes going on in the Eastern Europe now. I do not know whether these changes will bring some good or bad. That only history will tell us. But there is a problem and the External Affairs Ministry should take a note of that.

East and West Germany are going to be unified and in that case East Germany will serve as a market for West Germany. After this unification a United Germany will play a leading role, rather the most leading role in the European Economic Community. A Fourth Reich will emerge. Will it follow the footsteps of the Third Reich? After all, we cannot forget that Hitler emerged during the period when the world capitalism was facing a serious crisis during the years 1929 to 1934. And presently, world capitalism is in the midst of a similar crisis. Many of us think that the crisis that faces the world capitalism now is much deeper, is much larger than the crisis which the world capitalism of the 'thirties faced. In view of this, will this Fourth Reich follow the footsteps of the Third Reich? What would be the reaction of the neo Nazis? We have seen in the papers that the neo Nazis are campaigning for inclusion of a unified Germany in the NATO block. Will you support it? What would you offer as a solution? I do not find any single reference to this problem in your annual report.

These are the points I would like to stress. Our party will be represented in this debate by one more comrade, Vijayar-

aghavan. I conclude with these words.

**SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU** (Balasore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel indeed gratified that I have been asked to speak on this important Demand.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You are quite familiar with the subject.

**SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:** We are in a much better world now than what it was a few years back. From an era of confrontation we are beginning an era of co-operation. An era where cold war has given place to a peace, a reasonable peace and stability. And at this time I am happy to say that National Front Government has taken the lead to seize the moment and carry home the message of this few change to the world and bring the External Affairs Ministry to convey to its neighbours, also to its friends in the United Nations and in the Non-Aligned Movement that we believe in peace, stability and disarmament; That we believe in building up solid good relation with our neighbours; that we believe a world free from vestiges of colonialism and imperialism; we believe a world where the Non-Aligned movement must take a new posture, a radical posture. Sir, keeping these formulations, I would say that our work with our neighbours has been indeed excellent.

Our foreign Minister has not spent his time in New York or big cities, Paris, London, or such other places. He has visited top officials have visited to almost all our neighbouring countries—Maldives, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Bangladesh to spread the message that the new Government really believes in friendships, really believes in the economic development and really believes that these neighbouring countries of ours are our eyes, ears and arms. We have conveyed this message. It is a big departure from the approach made by former Government, the earlier Government. We never wanted to tell them that India is a big brother that India is sitting with a great military power and strength, and India is a country which will pose threat. We have said that our path is not the path of

confrontation, war or sending a message of war. If our army is there, then army is to rescue people in great trouble, rescue countries when they are in need, rescue countries from their despondent position when they are in the stranglehold of big powers. Sir, therefore, when the army withdraw from Sri Lanka, that was one of my most happiest moment. And when the army was sent, I was really a worried man. It was said the army had gone there on their invitation. I am not going into it. But if it is said there was such a situation that India has to agree to this proposition, I do not think, Army was sent not to see that really a country is rescued out of wood, out of trouble but to show our mite. A mirage plane was carrying relief to Sri Lanka. Had somebody not telephoned from South Block to Colombo saying that these mirage planes are carrying relief, there would have been a war between Sri Lanka and India. This is my information, Sir.

We have supported human rights everywhere. We have condemned genocide. But never we are a party to create internal trouble in another country as Pakistan and some other countries are doing. I had visited Sri Lanka as a leader of the Friends of Neighbour's Organisation three years back. I met some of the people there. I also met the then President of Sri Lanka, Shri Jayawardene. They were keen to see that our Army leaves their country. We found abusive language are used against India. We saw posters pasted on the walls of the houses of the people of Sri Lanka as well as on the road saying "Indian dogs go back". I am happy that our Army has come back. At the same time, we would like to extend the hand of cooperation. We would like to tell them please set your house in order and protect your minorities. We shall try to convince them, influence them by our arguments. We will ever say that we have a force by which they will tilt towards us out of fear.

I am happy that the king of Bhutan has come to India twice and he has signed an agreement also. I am also very happy to note that our Foreign Minister has visited Bangladesh and also signed an agreement there.

Our ties with Nepal goes back to ages. Nepal is very near and dear to us and our relations with Nepal have also become cordial.

We champion the human rights everywhere in the world. I would like to send a message through this august House to all our neighbours and to Nepal particularly that they must be aware of the historical changes taking place in the world. And whenever there is a movement for emancipation from age-old feudal rule, the people's movement should not be crushed and suppressed. Therefore, we would like that the rulers in those countries also be awake to see what is happening around the world.

Our relations with China have also improved. I still remember a very unfortunate scene which had happened in this House in October, 1962. At that time, I was in the gallery. I saw the former Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, coming to the House in a stooping manner. At that time, from the opposition side, Shri Hem Barua, the stormy petrel, was waving a copy of The Telegraph and saying that Tezpur had fallen. It was really a very sad sight when Jawaharlal Nehru had nothing to say and then finally stood up and had to bid farewell to Assam. It is one of the most tragic scenes that I have seen from the gallery with my own eyes. The Chinese had entered Assam, came upto Tezpur. And they said that if situation demanded, they will come again. From that time there was no contact whatsoever with China. From that position, when in 1978-79 Janata Party came to power and I was the Minister of State for External Affairs, we broke the ice. We started opening the doors to China. I am proud to say that it is paying dividends now. I am happy that the Prime Minister of China had come to India recently. He had many consultations and exchange of views which were fruitful. I am happy to know that our Government has re-affirmed to impart greater momentum to understanding generated by such visits. India and China have affirmed that an early, fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement to the boundary question should be reached through



[Sh. Samarendra Kundu]

practical and realistic efforts.

13.00 hrs.

I am also happy to note that both India and China have affirmed that an early, fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question should be reached through practical and realistic efforts. I know the boundary question is a very vexed one. It is very difficult to solve it in a very short time. I do not want to go to the days of the ugly past. We have to look forward and, I think, if as a nation, with courage and determination, we go ahead, one day we will definitely solve the boundary question to our satisfaction.

It is also my great pleasure to find that our prime Minister was present in Namibia on its independence day. It is indeed a great day of rejoicing for the people of India. All along, right from the attainment of our independence, we have championed the cause of the liberation of South Africans and Namibian people. Namibia has been freed but in South Africa apartheid, the world's most heinous crime, the crime against humanity, against civilisation is still lingering. The rulers of South Africa must realise that their day are also numbered. They should read the writings on the wall and they must pack up quickly. India will give its solid support to see that the entire Black South African administration and rulers are thrown out of power.

Here the question arises is that India being one of the founder countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, what new thrust it is going to give to the Non-Aligned movement now. I am saying this because there have been positive changes in the world. The era of confrontation is gone, and the era of peace, the era of cooperation is returning. So, what will be the new look of the Non-Aligned Movement? Some say that the Non-Aligned Movement is irrelevant, it is totally nonsense. But I say that it is not at all irrelevant. It must have its elan vitality pro-

jected in a new direction, that is, to build mutual cooperation and to fight to see that real disarmament takes place in this world. Due to the dynamic leadership of Gorbachev, we have achieved some disarmament. It is gratifying to know that Gorbachev has, in his own country, cut down about seventeen per cent of its expenditure on Defence and also fourteen per cent of its defence production. It is heartening to note that he is trying for a world free from violence nuclear confrontation, nuclear holocaust and nuclear war. He visited China also to dismantle about 460 nuclear missile installations. This gives added courage to our movement on disarmament. Ours is a country of Gandhiji. We believe and champion disarmament and peace. I always speak of three Ds.—disarmament, development and decolonisation. Decolonisation is coming to an end but development and disarmament are big problems which have to be met. We have to go a long distance to tackle them. The Non-Aligned Movement has to have a new face, a new look. It is unfortunate to know that between the haves and the have-nots, between the North and the South, between the big countries and the poorer countries in Africa, in Latin America and in Asia, the economic gap is increasing. And years back when it was agreed to have a new international economic order, it has not at all been realised, not at all been practised; it has been practised in its breach. At that time the rich countries agree to spend 0.7 per cent of their Gross National Product for the developing countries. My information is that they have not been able to do that except one or two countries, maybe Sweden or France. So, this is a very unfortunate situation that we are facing. A world where so much disparity prevails between haves and have-nots, a part of world which is full of luxury in one part and in another part of the world two-thirds of the people go to bed without a meal, how can peace and stability be achieved? The active role of the 'merchants of death', those who manufacture arms, who manufacture nuclear missiles, who manufacture various types of new armaments are busy in destroying the little peace which we are enjoying now. Do you think we have realised disarmament? They

would not allow real disarmament to take place. If we eschew war, if peace is restored, then their business will come to a halt. This is a big problem which threatens to defeat our effort on disarmament.

I remember that in 1979 in the United Nations there was a Special Session on disarmament and it was not meant for the higher echelons of the Government to participate like the Presidents, Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers. But India decided that such an important matter should not be left to the officers alone and I am happy to say that that Meeting was addressed by the then Prime Minister Morarji Desai. After former Prime Minister addressed it create a flutter in the world and many Heads of Government, Presidents and Prime Ministers, came and addressed the UN Session. I was a Minister then.

We want real peace, we want disarmament. To think of nuclear war is horrible. If by mistake there is a nuclear war it will bring complete devastation. When we think of nuclear winter which a cause of nuclear war, we shudder. Therefore, the image on non-alignment and its elan vitality has to be refurbished and used towards i.e. development and disarmament that people expect that India should work in this direction. I am happy to know that our Government is working towards that end. (*Interruptions*)

Finally, since you have given the bell, I would like to say that being one of the Asian countries we have always been speaking of projecting the Asian personality from the days of Asian Relations Conference in 1947. What is this Asian personality? The Asian personality is based on mutual understanding peace non-violence its cultural and economic co-operation and towards that Asian personality, I think much more should be done by us. The SAARC is a small step in that regard. I want something better than ASEAN or European Parliament or European Community of Nations be achieved in Asia. It is a difficult task to perform, but at the same time, Sir, it is nice to dream about something good. It is good to be a dreamer

also sometimes. So, let us dream that one day this area which is a centre of Asia, which is a cradle of civilization and which is one of the most prosperous cultural area of the world will help in projecting Asian personality. Its personality has to be projected by India and in the context of Gandhiji's message that India believes in genuine peace and cooperation with other governments and people, India has to do a lot of spade work in this regard. We will do that according to the concept of '*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*', the whole world is a family. The External Affairs Ministry has done a very good thing cutting across the party line in trying to build up a national focus. Unfortunately, from the national focus, it became to the Party focus in the last Government and from the Party focus, it became to individual focus. I am thankful to the hon. Minister and the people who are working with him to bring a national consensus regarding external relations.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, the Opposition desks are empty. In the afternoon, we have a discussion on the 65th Constitution Amendment Bill. So, I appeal to you that the Motion for Adjournment should be accepted. After all, it does not make any difference whether you discuss it under rule 193 or under adjournment. Hence, I plead with you that they should be invited and the Adjournment Motion should be accepted.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I support the hon. Members Mr. Soz. He is speaking with real 'soz'. The meaning of 'soz' will be 'pain' and it is painful that so many desks are empty. They have always been accommodating the Government also in various respects; in the 65th Constitution Amendment Bill also they are accommodating the Government. Now, we are first taking up the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. That shows the priority we have given to it; but at the same time, here we find the Opposition benches empty on a really delicate matter. I do realise that you may not be in a position to overrule the Speaker who has not admitted the Adjournment Motion. But, I think you are a very persuasive type of person; you can take up

[Sh. G.M. Banatwalla]

the matter right now with the Speaker to see that the Adjournment Motion is admitted and we have a discussion on the Adjournment Motion. That is appropriate also looking at the gravity of the situation. I fully support the plea that has been made to you and I am sure that you will be able to take up the matter with the Speaker and announce the admission of the Adjournment Motion enabling the entire House to come forward and participate in it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, you can take advantage of Mr. Gujral who is a senior member of the Cabinet.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This matter has been decided and we are going to discuss it under rule 193 also at 4 o'clock. It is not for me to give a different decision. So, Mr. Banatwalla has really put the position in the correct perspective.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, the plea should be placed both before the hon. Speaker and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. I plead with the hon. Minister of External Affairs, who is a senior member of the Cabinet.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): Sir, Mr. Banatwalla and Prof. Soz are two very important Members of this House. Sometimes, even if they do not agree, we have to agree with what the Speaker says. So it will be better for the two hon. Members to agree with the Speaker's ruling.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Prem Kumar Dhumal.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

India follows the policy of non-alignment and this policy does not belong to any

particular party but it is a national policy. All the political parties abide by this policy and it testifies the fact that the policy formulated by our great leader Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has stood the test of time. The Governments have changed and for example, if an instrument is used wrongly it might result in mistakes although there may not be any defect in the instrument itself. Similarly the foreign policy has stood the test of time. Certainly some people who were responsible for the implementation of this policy may have taken certain wrong decisions and it did have some adverse effect. But so far the policy is concerned it is acceptable to all and the National Front Government is also committed to this policy and is promoting it and for which I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of External Affairs.

First of all, I would like to refer to our relations with our neighbours. No country or person is considered great or good until the neighbours or colleagues consider them so. Unfortunately the previous Government adopted such policies which increased tension with our neighbouring countries. Allegations were made against us that we behaved like big brothers in the region and tried to influence them through intimidation whereas if the policy of non-alignment is implemented honestly, there would be no scope for intimidation. The previous Government sent peace keeping force to Srilanka. At the time when we are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs, I am happy to draw your attention to the pleasant fact that the peace keeping force has been withdrawn. It is a great achievement of the present Government and for which we have been struggling and insisting that it is not right to interfere in the affairs of Srilanka and the IPKF should be called back immediately. The IPKF has returned after doing marvelous work and its performance has been appreciated every where.

Another of our neighbouring countries is Nepal. We are related to Nepal in religious, geographical and in every other manner. Unfortunately due to the wrong policies followed by our previous Government, and

perhaps there might be some shortcomings on the part of Nepal Government too, our relation with Nepal became bitter. We are closely related to Nepal. At the religions level it is our fourth most important place of pilgrimage i.e. the 'Pashupatinath' Temple' is located there. We are associated with Nepal at the cultural level. Geographically also we are closely linked with Nepal. The rivers of our country emerge from the Himalayas. Our thinking is also similar but unfortunately our relations have soured. It is the only Hindu nation and our relation with it has become better with the result that new kind of problem has been created. We should not interfere in the affairs of other countries but whenever there is any movement for freedom and democracy we may extend our cooperation and advice to that Government. I would like that the Indian Government should advise Nepal like a friend that the democratic asperion of the people be respected. There are two major communities namely, the Niwar and the Gorkha in Nepal. They remain at loggerheads because one is discriminated over other. A respectable solution should be found to the matter. We are related to Nepal by our traditions, Culture, religion and geography. The Government and the Ministry of External Affairs should make sincere efforts to improve our relations with Nepal and an appropriated treaty should be made after keeping the National interest in view.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of External Affairs towards a question which has been raised here several times. Some Indians have migrated to Nepal and they have become citizens of Nepal without surrendering their Indian citizenship. There are some businessmen and traders who have dual citizenship. I would like that this issue may be settled once and for all that there can only be single citizenship. If some cases of dual citizenship are drawn to the attention of the Government, they should be settled on the aforementioned basis.

Today our relations with Pakistan have become very tense. If I am not wrong, when there was military dictatorship in that country

our relations were not so tense as it has become after a popular Government has been formed. Pakistan, interference first in Punjab and thereafter in Kashmir is a matter of concern for us. Evidences in this regard have reached the Government time and again and the Government has also told them that they are interfering in the internal affairs of the state. I think that Pakistan needs to be told in more strict and unequivocal terms that it will have to pay a heavy price for interfering in the internal matters of India. This clear message should reach Pakistan. Opposition Members just walked out from the House over an incident. It is apprehended that Pakistan has a hand in the bomb blasts incident. There is constant anti-India propaganda in occupied Kashmir. The youth and the children are taking out processions and funds are being collected as a preparation for war. I would like to demand that a strong reply should be made to such anti-India propaganda. The Ministry of External affairs is looking after this matter and a strong reply should be there from our side to the anti-India propaganda.

Pakistan Radio is making constant and irresponsible anti India propaganda in occupied Kashmir which I would rather call slave Kashmir. Such broadcasts should be jammed. Strict action should be taken against intruders from Pakistan. It should be told in unequivocal terms that its interference in our internal matters shall not be tolerated.

The hon. member who spoke earlier to me referred to our improving relations with China. I am happy to submit that when our great leader Shri Atal Bihari Bajpai became the Minister of External Affairs, efforts were made to improve our relations with China and as and when our relations improve we will welcome it. We want that a respectable solution may be found to our border dispute with China. Proper protection should be given to Tibet. Keeping the national interest in view, we have to pay proper attention to Tibet. I am also reminded of an important event that took place during Janata Government that for the first time the then foreign Minister Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee delivered his



[Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal]

speech in Hindi in the U.N.O. We should make efforts to secure a place of importance for our national language at inter-national fora such as U.N.O. etc. The members of our delegations visiting foreign countries should be encouraged to use our national language in their conversations. I came to know that there were no arrangements for interpreters and Translators in the Ministry of External Affairs. Perhaps persons from Jawahar Lal University are called for this purpose. I would like that Ministry of External Affairs should appoint Translators and Interpreters so that Hindi could get its due place in the Ministry of External Affairs. Our foreign policy should be so moulded that it subserves the economic interest of our country. We should make efforts to promote our economic interest. Ministry of External Affairs has all along been pursuing a policy of removing apartheid. I would like that it should continue its policy. Efforts should be made to set up a regional common market by strengthening SAARC. It will protect our economic interest. Our Embassies abroad should be made more dynamic and they should be asked to establish close contact with the local Indians living there. They should also be asked to effectively counter the anti-India propaganda being made in foreign countries. Pakistan tried to make Kashmir an international issue but the Ministry for External Affairs under the able guidance of our Foreign Minister tactfully and nicely handled the situation. However, we have to be vigilant so that we can effectively counter the Pakistan's propaganda against us on Kashmir issue and place our own point at international fora. Indian emigrants have to face some problems. The Government should pay full attention to solve their problems there. Besides this, I would like to submit that our foreign policy can make important contribution towards achieving world peace, disarmament and a new International economic order free from exploitation. In order to achieve this end, as Shri Samrendra Kundu put it, the policy of non-alignment which is now a universally acknowledged movement is considered to be the best foreign policy. That is why

more and more countries are adopting this policy. Fortunately India has been a vanguard of this movement in the world. I hope that in the leadership of our Hon. Foreign Minister the National Front Government will pursue a true non-aligned policy aimed at securing a commanding position for the country in the matters of world affairs as also protecting the national as well as economic interest of the country so that our country could regain its past glory and the countries of the world could look to us for solution to the global problems. Only then a true nonaligned policy can be implemented.

In the end, I would like to support the foreign policy of the Government and stress on it that keeping our national interests in view, Pakistan should be given a stern warning that interference in our internal matters will not be tolerated at any cost. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of Ministry of External Affairs.

[English]

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA (Bengaluru): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I lend my support to the Grants placed by our External Affairs Minister Shri Gujral. And I would also like to say a few words about what should be our perspective towards formulating the policy on external affairs.

You know, that in the world today, there are four-fold contradictions which determine the incidents of the world today. First contradiction is the contradiction between the capitalist ruling class and the toiling people of those particular countries. We must declare our sympathy towards the working class, towards the working people who are subjected to exploitation and different types of oppressions.

The second contradiction throughout the world is the contradiction between the so-called advanced capitalist countries or rather the imperialist capitalist countries and the countries belonging to the third world, where, you know, the imperialist and capitalist

countries, based on the policy of annexation, and the people of the third world countries are also subjected to economic exploitation and various sorts of obstructions on their way to progress. So, our sympathy should always be with the people of the third world countries and against the economic onslaught of the imperialist and capitalist countries. That should also orient our foreign policy matters.

There is also a third contradiction that has not yet been resolved. That arises as much from the competition with regard to market contradiction between one imperialist country and the other. As you know, it has resulted, in the past, in so many great wars first in 1914, then in 1939 and so on. So, our sympathy will be with those elements throughout the world who are for peace and for anti-imperialist wars throughout the globe.

In this struggle for peace against any war—particularly we are living in the nuclear age and there is always a threat of nuclear war in the globe—we must be against the imperialist war, against the nuclear war and we should try to liquidate the forces in favour of war. We know who are those forces. Those forces are against the toiling people the world over. So we must have sympathy with them and express our solidarity with them. Our foreign policy affairs should display that amount of sympathy and solidarity with those who are pursuing the anti-war policy and the peace policy.

There is also the fourth contradiction, that is the contradiction between the capitalist system and the socialist system. Out of that contradiction you know the world has witnessed gigantic and destructive wars in the past. Our sympathy will always be with the socialist countries, those who are fighting for a new social order to eliminate the exploitation of man by man, the oppression of man by man. We all envisage that such a society should be there throughout the world. So necessarily we must have profound sympathy with those countries—I may call them the so called socialist countries—

against any aggression of the imperialist and capitalist forces and to strengthen them in their struggle for peace also.

As you know, these days some of the socialist countries, or some parties of the socialist countries—in USSR, in China and even in the Eastern Democratic countries—are trying to undervalue these four-fold contradictions which are narrated before. They are also interpreting socialism in their own fashion. Without entering into a debate on those subjects I would like to make it clear that we must have profound sympathy with the people of those countries. Our external affairs policy should have an appeal to the people of those countries to settle the disputes and the problems in favour of socialist economy and not the Bush economy or the capitalist economy.

The foreign policy is always an extension of the home policy. Naturally our home policy should also be oriented accordingly so that here in India also, as the National Front Government has announced, we should fight against poverty, against exploitation and against all sorts of oppressions which are being unleashed on the common people.

So far as I see, the policy of the National Front Government is quite forward looking. We must settle at any cost our disputes with the neighbouring countries. Even with the help of the consciousness growing in those countries, we can do it. We know that the Pakistan Government today is meddling with the affairs of Kashmir. They are trying to intrude into our domestic affairs. We should definitely take a forward step and at the same time, we must appeal to the people of Pakistan so that they will also try to desist the aggressive attitude of the Pakistan Government. That way, we should reorient our approach.

So far as Nepal is concerned, we all know that democratic aspirations of the Nepalese people are yet to be realised. So, we must have profound sympathy for the Nepalese people and without any doubt, we must settle accounts with the Government of

[Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal]

Nepal also.

As regards the Srilankan affair, the National Front Government has formulated certain policies. We have already supported that policy and we support that policy now also.

Again, I am supporting the Demands for Grants, which have been placed by our External Affairs Minister, Shri I.K. Gujral.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, the Foreign policy of the Government of India has five basic inputs, namely, the policy of non-alignment, anti-colonialism, new international economic order, world peace and disarmament. These five elements constitute the basic foundation of the foreign policy of the Government of India.

I am surprised to find that this basic foreign policy is, sometimes, claimed by some party, as a contribution of their own, for the formulation of the national foreign policy or the national external relations policy. Sir, you would agree with me that this national external relations policy has been evolved during the course of our freedom movement, during the course of our anti-colonialism movement and this has been sanctified by the people at large. It is no contribution by any person, any party, any Government or as a matter of fact, the contribution of any Prime Minister of the country, however highly placed he might be. It is the nationally accepted policy of the country.

Now, the question arises and I have got some amount of grievances to make and some criticisms to make. I have found, during the last decade, that there have been some lapses in the matter of practising this nationally accepted foreign policy of the country... (*Interruptions*) It is not the matter; it is an issue which is different in nature. As I have said earlier, our nationally accepted foreign policy is based on non-alignment.

Now, the non-alignment may be interpreted—as it has been done by many—as if equi-distance from the super powers.

It is not the concept of the non-alignment. The basic feature of the non-alignment is anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism against war, for peace and for disarmament. Therefore, there is no question of equi-distance.

Our country wants our Government to take a firm position against all kinds of imperialist manoeuvres, against all kinds of machinations for war, against all kinds of suppression and oppression—economically—of the developing nations in the world. Our sympathy goes naturally with the third world countries because the third world countries have been victims of imperialism for decades, for ages together. We have also been victims of imperialism. Therefore, our sympathy naturally goes to the third world countries.

Mr. Gujral, I want to make some comment. The Government earlier—of course, you are very new—has not very much taken this firm position against imperialism, has not taken a firm position with regard to our relations with the third world countries, in the matter of building up a new international economic order, in the matter of having a policy to defeat and combat the new colonial policy of the United States of America. That has been the weakness so far pursued by the earlier Government. Mr. I.K. Gujral is a distinguished person. He also happens to be a good friend of me. We have got more identities of ideas in this matter. Even he has disappointed me by making a statement on the Panama issue. I felt that the Government, whose external affairs are being conducted, regulated and formulated by a person, like Mr. I.K. Gujral, should not muck. You should have the courage to say a spade a spade. You have a courage to take a firm position against the machinations or against the manoeuvrings or against the aggressiveness of the United States of America so far as Panama is concerned. I am mentioning Panama because it is of recent date. In

other issues also, I found. Even now I find the Government of India's position not as forthright as it should have been, has not been as anti-imperialist as it should have been.

Take the example of Afganistan. Who does not know that United States of America, in collaboration with Pakistan, are creating troubles within Afganistan and that too in violation of the Geneva Agreement? Have you raised your voice?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): Definitely, yes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes, I know, you have raised but not so firmly as this country wants, as that nation wants.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Therefore, I think, my hon. friend can well concede this point that loud voices don't make firm voices. I think, our position is very firm and very clear on the issue of Afganistan. I don't think, I am on a different wave-length from that of my friend, Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes, Sir. The only thing is, yes, we have taken a position. But, next, have you taken a diplomatic initiative?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Yes, we have taken diplomatic initiatives also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Explain it, Sir.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: You may kindly recall that only last month, the honourable Minister of Afganistan visited us and next month, we will be having the Joint Commission meeting. The Vice-President of Afganistan was here two days ago. I have participated in the public seminar and clearly stated our points of view. We feel that the intervention in the internal affairs of Afganistan by those who, at one stage, signed the Geneva Agreement was highly deplorable. We also feel that the peace, solidarity and sovereignty of Afganistan must be respected.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You should be a

little more effective in the matter of mobilising the international opinion, particularly of the third world countries.

I would like to refer to the question of Indian Ocean. Our policy has been the policy of many countries to declare Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. I hope that you will be equally interested to intervene at this stage also. Who does not know that the International Conference on Indian Ocean is being sabotaged, is being delayed by the policy of the United States of America? I will be happy if the Minister intervenes at this stage also. I want to know as to what measures and diplomatic efforts you have taken to see that the game of the United States of America in forestalling the International Conference on Indian Ocean is revealed.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Regarding Indian Ocean, our policy has been clear not only today, not only after the elections, but all the time. And that has been our national consensus on Indian Ocean. This Government stands by that. We want the Indian Ocean to be free of nuclear weapons.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What about the position of the United States of America?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: We want the Indian Ocean to be sans all foreign base and for that, the main point to be kept in mind is that firstly a zone of cooperation is necessary. The solution can be ensured only by having the zone of cooperation. We are trying to have South-Asia as the zone of cooperation. It is also directed to ensure safety and security of the Indian Ocean in the interest of all middle-eastern States.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is very good. I appreciate. But I feel that India has her prestige in international arena to take much more effective steps to expose the game of the United States of America. There is no objection on whatever steps you have taken so far. It is appreciated. But even now, you are not making your position, *vis-a-vis*, the United States of America insofar as the Indian Ocean Conference is concerned. If

[Sh. Chitra Basu]

you intervene, you shall take much of the time by explaining the position. We are all alien to the fact that the United States is also trying to build up its base in Indian Ocean, threatening the sovereignty, security of the littoral countries. Therefore, the Government must take much more effective interest in the matter of holding the International Conference on Indian Ocean and declare the area as a zone of peace. We appreciate the decision or rather the sentiment expressed by our Government about the release of Nelson Mandela. Not only this country but the entire world appreciates India's position with regard to the system of apartheid in South Africa. At the same time, I also want to mention that, according to Nelson Mandela, freedom is indivisible. The system of apartheid has not yet been dismantled. It still continues even after the release of Nelson Mandela. If we are really interested to see that apartheid is dismantled, then much more needs to be done. I hope and believe that we shall be one with Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress and the struggling people of South Africa for realising their hopes and aspirations to dismantle finally and fully the apartheid. The Government of India should take all kinds of steps to offer assistance and help to the people of South Africa.

Now, I come to the question of our another neighbouring country, China. I appreciate the Government of India's initiative in building up bilateral relations and normalization of relations with People's Republic of China. I am one of those who believe that a reasonable settlement of the border dispute might be worked out and the Government of India should take initiative in this matter. So far as the People's Republic of China is concerned, they have already during the last visit of the Foreign Minister of China made it abundantly clear that they are also interested for improving the relations with India and resolving all the disputes including the border dispute through negotiations and peaceful means. I hope, the Joint Working Group which has already been set up will

meet soon and the Government of India should direct or advise the persons who are in the Joint Working Group to create conditions for further advances in respect of resolving the border dispute through peaceful negotiations.

Now, I would like to refer to the present situation in Sri Lanka in regard to de-induction of IPKF from the soil of Sri Lanka. New situations are developing in Sri Lanka because of new alignment of forces within Sri Lanka and new political forces are aspiring to take advantage of the situation. I hope, the Government of India should take a position in this respect that we are not interested in the internal affairs of any country and our attitude to other countries should be of non-interference; we should not interfere in the internal affairs of any country. In this respect there is a general perception among the Sri Lankan Government and we should remove that misgiving. For that, India need not project before Sri Lanka the high profile of material and military strength and of pre-eminence. As a matter of fact, we should try to take a position by which we can help the Sri Lanka Government to resolve their ethnic conflict in a united Sri Lanka and on a federal principle. We are not interested in dividing Sri Lanka, as we are interested in the integrity of our country. Therefore, we should not act in a way which ultimately leads to disintegration of that country. Whatever solution we want has to be within the framework of the united Sri Lanka on the basis of federalism.

Coming to Indo-Bangladesh relations, I appreciate the position taken by our Government in regard to Bangladesh and I am thankful to the Foreign Minister for ensuring certain measures for effectively handling the Indo-Bangladesh relations.

14.00 hrs.

Of course, there are certain problems, like to problem of transfer of certain territory, sharing of Ganga water and expansion of trade and commerce. I hope for the good will of both the countries we shall be able to



further improve the relations between Bangladesh and India. I had written a letter, which I would like to mention on the floor of the House, to the effect that the railway link between Bangladesh and India be resumed. As a matter of fact Petrapole is the last station on the Indian side and Benapole is the last station on the Bangladesh side. Petrapole is a party of my constituency and, therefore, I know the problems faced by the people there. There are illegal trafficking, illegal trade and so on. Much of this problem can be solved if the legal channel, i.e. the rail link, is opened. That will also help to improve the bilateral relations between the two countries. Moreover, the distance between two stations is only 4 Km. So, a huge amount will not be required for this rail link. All that is required is a diplomatic initiative. As far as I understand, that initiative has been taken by the Government and I hope that the Government of Bangladesh would agree to this proposal. We have got a railway link with Pakistan on the Western front. I think on the Eastern side the relations are much more cordial between Bangladesh and India. So, there will not be any difficulty in resuming the rail link between India and Bangladesh.

On the Indo-Nepal relations, we had got a fairly elaborate Statement by the Hon. Minister. I would only like to mention that we shall have to agree on a comprehensive treaty. I am not in favour of piecemeal treaty. It has to take into account the security aspect of our country.

Indo-Pakistan relations need no further elaboration. There is no doubt about the fact that since long Pakistan has been trying to create conditions of destabilisation within our country. They have been encouraging the infiltrators to come in our country. Now, they are trying to make the Kashmir issue an international issue. They are creating troubles in Punjab also. I would like to say that the Government of India should take much more effective and diplomatic measure to see that the Pakistan's manoeuvres are exposed before the international commission. Of course, they may be belligerent in their stances, in their attitude and in their expres-

sion in the use of cliches but we should take a firm, reasonably calm and reasonably calculative position so that there may not be any unwarranted, unreasonable armed conflict. The conflict with arms does not solve the problems. We should rely on the opinion of the international community and our inner strength to defend our country, to defend the cause for which we stand.

With these words, I agree with the amount which has been claimed by the External Affairs Minister and should be approved by this House.

SHRI HET RAM (Sirsa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs is being discussed today. It is being given the priority. Here, external does not mean that it is only external but it also relates to internal matters. It is also a reflection of the internal matters. India being a poor country, we cannot compromise on the issue of Defence expenditure. For Defence expenditure, we have to depend on the national policies also. If we want to cut our Defence expenditure, it will also depend mainly on our relations with our neighbouring countries. So, we should have good and cordial relations with our neighbouring countries.

As Shri Chitta Basu has just now said, our relationship with the neighbouring countries like Nepal and so on which used to be very cordial previously, today needs a fresh looking. We have to deal with Nepal, not like a small country as has been said, but on the basis of culture education and religion. It is because, Nepal is surrounded by Pakistan and China. We have to consider everything before coming to a fresh agreement or treaty.

Now, a movement is going on in Nepal for democracy. We should not say at this juncture that we are not with them. We have to be with the people of Nepal.

Anyway, our foreign relation is improving. It should always be on Government to Government basis. For curbing nuclear wars and other such things, we have to develop

[Sh. Het Ram]

people to people relations. The people of Pakistan must appreciate people of India. People of Nepal must appreciate people of India. For that purpose only, there was a melodrama, i.e. the Festival of India. But I had emphasised this feeling that India should have cultural relations with all the countries.

We are all aware of the Second World War when Germany and England fought against each other. When London City was bombarded, people in London were celebrating the birthday of Goethe, a great German poet. Even today, we appreciate the great poet of Pakistan Faiz in India. In the same way, great writers and poets of India are being appreciated in Bangladesh as well as in Pakistan.

So, I would request the Minister of External Affairs, through you, that we should give more impetus to our cultural exchanges with other countries.

As I have said earlier, external affairs is always the reflection of internal affairs. We are talking about apartheid in South Africa. Nelson Mandela's release is being celebrated in India. But still apartheid is going on in India also. I do not think that casteism and untouchability are two separate things. They are also like apartheid which is being practised in South Africa. I would appeal to you that unless and until, we set right the internal affairs of India by not discriminating between man and man, we cannot say that we are against racialism which is being practised in South Africa. It is because, after forty years of Independence, still racialism is continuing in India also and we are proclaiming that we are against racialism. We have our own law, we have our own Constitution, wherein it is mentioned that everybody is equal. But in actual practice, it is not like that. Untouchability is still continuing in India. Unless and until untouchability is not curbed, we have no moral authority to say that we are against racialism and it should be wiped out.

Next, I will make an appeal to the Minis-

ter. Great persons have fought against racialism; e.g. Martin Luther King, in America. He fought against organizations like the Ku Klux Klan which was against the Negroes. Such organizations should be deprecated. Every person in India should demand that all these organizations, whether they belong to the Jews, the White race or the Indian super-castes who are always against Scheduled Castes or the so-called untouchables, should not be allowed to function, not only in India, but outside also.

Regarding our neighbour Sri Lanka, both the previous Government and our Government have taken steps to withdraw our forces from there. This will be appreciated internationally. In Panama, we are rebuking USA. But for the presence of foreign troops in Afganistan and other countries, we do not rebuke the countries concerned, and do not say anything. In Czechoslovakia, when some other country's forces were there, we were not in a position to say anything.

We are a country of the Third World. Our country has been made the dumping-ground of obsolete technology of the European and American systems. Technology which has become redundant there has been imported here, and used in India—which becomes useless here.

It is sometimes reported in the Press, that drugs and pharmaceuticals which rot in the other countries and used on pigs, are imported into India, and used here. This should not be allowed, for the sake of human dignity. Whether it is Pepsi Cola, Coca Cola or any drugs company, if it does not help India, it should not be allowed to work here. We have to change the Indian economy in such a way that all these capital-intensive companies which come to India from Europe only to exploit the availability of cheap labour here, should not be allowed to do so. I should not use the word labour in India, because if you look at our history, we have had no concept of labour. Indians have always been artisans, and never labourers. In order to support our artisans, we have to stop the import of this obsolete technology of Europe

and America. If it is not done, then the hands of artisans will be cut, and it will adversely affect the Indian systems: social, religious and cultural.

As far as Bangladesh is concerned, it was liberated with Indian support. Now there are differences amongst us regarding the boundaries. There are differences about migration of people of Bangladesh to India, due to the adverse economic situation there. I request the Minister of External Affairs to look upon the Third World countries as friends. Wherever people are suffering, whether it is due to natural disasters like floods, earthquake or anything else, India should be the first country to go to their help, even if we have to remain on empty stomach thereby, so that we can have good relations.

Our policy is based on non-alignment. We have to be flexible. First, our policy has to be based on Indian Constitution. Secondly, the world is changing. We had never conceived that the Communist Bloc would be changing in such a way and in such a short period. But it has changed, and we have to change our attitude towards the Communist Bloc as well as the American Bloc.

Lastly I would say that our Indian Ocean should be made free. The base in Diego Garcia working under the Stewardship of America should be disbanded. This can be done only if we have better relations and cooperation with our neighbouring countries.

With these words, I support our foreign policy and hope that there will be people to people relationship between Indians and the people of other countries instead of government-to-government basis. A permanent solution to the problems lie in unity among the people so that disasters like a nuclear disaster can be avoided. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, foreign policy of a country is nothing but an exten-

sion of its internal policy. After independence, we framed our foreign policy on the basis of the values, which guided our struggle for freedom. So we adopted the policy of non-alignment, a policy different from the policy adopted by the expansionist and imperialist countries.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Foreign Minister to the far reaching changes that are taking place throughout the world. Though we are committed to non-alignment but we have to see that power blocks which have been in existence for the last 20 to 40 years are slowly disappearing from the world scene. USSR's troops are withdrawing from Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland. A new wind of change is blowing in West and East Germany which are ready for reunification and a discussion is going on as to whether unified Germany should maintain its membership with N.A.T.O. or not. Thus it can be seen that power blocks are on the verge of extinction. NATO no longer has the same future as it seem to have some time ago. USA does not want to keep its troops in Europe. European countries are also not in favour of keeping American troops there. The two super powers i.e. USA and U.S.S.R. are thinking in terms of reaching a nuclear disarmament treaty for which a summit meeting is going to take place very soon. Yet another agreement is also expected to be made about reduction of conventional weapons. In view of such a fast changing situation in the world, we should also give thrust to our foreign policy accordingly. We should not confine our foreign policy to non-alignment only. We should mould our policy taking into account the fast changing situation in the world.

Sir, end of imperialism and colonialism in Namibia is a historical event. With it, colonialism has almost disappeared from the world. In view of fast changing situation in the world we now expect to create a new world in which there will be no place for deadly weapons. Nuclear disarmament treaty is no more a dream now. We are heading towards a complete nuclear disarmament treaty. Therefore our policy should be in-



[Sh. Yamuna Prasad Shastri]

clined towards that direction. We should make efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament in the world as earliest. Keeping this in view that charity begins at home, we should decide that we will not manufacture nuclear arms. Our government has announced that the development of nuclear power by us is for peaceful purposes only. Even then demand is made from some quarter in the country that if Pakistan develops nuclear weapons, we also keep our opinion open in this regard. But we should clearly declare that in no circumstances we will make an atom bomb. We will not develop nuclear-weapons. If Pakistan makes a nuclear-bomb it will be a weapons for its own destruction, it will not safeguard Pakistan. If Pakistan or for that matter any ruler with instance mind commits mistakes of using nuclear weapons against us, he would be inviting for his own doom or the doom of his country. India will not be destroyed by it. On the contrary, it would take crores of the lives of its own people and a vast track of land belonging to that country will become desert. So we should least care for Pakistan acquiring nuclear capability. We should not afraid of it. Rather we should devote our energy in telling the people of Pakistan that we are brothers and the same blood is running in our veins. We are the sons of same forefathers. We are one so we should have no ill-will against one another. We should desist from treading the path which leads to annihilation for both of us. The people of Pakistan should also put pressure on the government of Pakistan not to manufacture nuclear weapons. We should also think seriously about human rights. During the days of freedom struggle, we stood for human rights, right to freedom of speech and expression and right to elect government of one's own choice. Now we should lend support to the people of the world struggling for democratic rights in their country. We should not shut our eyes from the developments in Nepal in the name of non-interference in internal affairs of other countries as safeguarding of human rights is more sacrosanct than non-interference in the internal affairs of any country. The char-

ter of U.N.O. is testimony to this fact that violation of human rights is a matter of concern throughout the world. At Kirtinagr in Nepal, as many as 50 thousand people were demonstrating in support of their demand for a democratic government but the police of the king of Nepal opened fire on the demonstrating people, as a result of which hundreds of people were killed. In the last six weeks many people have been heinously murdered and thousands have been imprisoned. India is the land of Mahatma Gandhi and we take inspiration from him. This is the land of Rabindranath Tagore, who considered himself a citizen of the Universe. If human rights are violated anywhere in the world, we should raise our voice against it and try to stop it with our entire might.

We should strengthen our friendship with China. We should have cordial relations with that country, there are no two opinions about it, but we cannot shut our eyes to the happenings in Tibet. In 1959, the Dalai Lama came to this country, after the Chinese aggression in Tibet. Since then, about one lakh Tibetan people along with the Dalai Lama are living in exile here. They are raising their voice in front of the world that they should be given the opportunity to exercise their rights and they should be given the right of self-determination. Tibet was an independent and sovereign state and in its capacity as an independent country, it had signed an agreement accepting the MACMAHON Line as the boundary between India and Tibet. The independence and security of Tibet is inseparably linked to the security of our borders, therefore, we should pay attention to the issue of Tibetan independence and we should endeavour to create such conditions wherein the Tibetan people can exercise their rights independently. Our endeavour to end apartheid in South Africa is right. This is a legacy we have inherited from Mahatma Gandhi. We are observing that an effort is on to build this world in a new way. On one side, Gorbachev is bringing democracy in his country and he is going to grant more rights to his people through Perestroika and Glastnost. Similarly our Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap

Singh is giving inspiration to the whole world through the means of democracy. He is injecting life into socialism by removing the poverty of the poor and giving the Right to Work to the people. On the one hand Gorbachev is endeavouring to combine democracy with socialism and on the other hand Shri V.P. Singh is endeavouring to combine socialism with democracy. In this way, two great men are leading this world on a new path. Along with these two great men, we would like to add the names of Shri Nelson Mandela, Shri Sam Nujoma and Shri Yasser Arafat because these people too are showing a new path to the mankind. We should endeavour to make the world accept the rights of the Palestinian people. The Palestinian people have been struggling for so long. They are leading a life full of hardship and suffering. They are wandering homeless in many countries of the world. Sometimes they are thrown out of Jordan, sometimes they are asked to leave Lebanon and today in Tunis they are continuing their struggle for independence while suffering unimaginable hardships. We should give them our full cooperation. Similarly, the Kampuchean issue is hanging in mid-air. The people they are involved in a civil war. Regarding the Afganistan and Kampuchean issue, the policies of the earlier Government were not clear. Those policies were not in conformity with Gandhian principles and the policy of non-alignment. Sir it is a heavy responsibility on the shoulders of the new Government to endeavour to get the people of Afganistan their rights and in the building of a sovereign and democratic nation. Along with this, we should endeavour for the establishment of a democratic Government in Kampuchea. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to thank you and support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs presented by the Government. The discussion that is taking place today with regard to the foreign policy is in the context of the changing environment in the world. A lot of

changes have taken place in the world after 1945 and in the last decade of this century. The world had witnessed an exceedingly tense situation, fierce fighting and human massacre. The Second World War had just come to an end. An agreement on Balance of power between the Super Powers was reached at Yalta Conference but after that, the rift that took place on Greece and Turkey and the dispute that broke out between the two Super powers created a tense situation and to face that tense situation, the western nations formed a military alliance, known as North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the Soviet block responded to it in the form of Warsaw Pact. After the demise of Marshal Stalin, when the late Shri Khrushchev assumed office, he initiated the policy of peaceful cooperation and it is culmination of this policy that has today led the Soviet Union on the road of Perestroika and Glasnost.

Sir, I understand that the significance of Gorbachev's policies are recognised by all the countries of the world, because in the implementation of his policies, he has not only shown farsightedness, he has not only brought about fundamental changes in the economic system of his country, but in a way, he has also put before the whole world the principle of peaceful co-existence in a practical manner motivated all the countries towards this goal. It is a matter of happiness that under the changed conditions and in today's changing world situation, India has played an important role and made its contribution in a big way. India's foreign policy has always been accepted by the entire nation. On it, there has been very little difference of opinion. There could be disagreement on some issues but there has never been any disagreement on the basic foundations of our foreign policy and the whole nation irrespective of the different Governments and different prime ministers, has so far been following that foreign policy whose foundations were laid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is a matter of great pleasure that the Government that has assumed office under the leadership of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh has entrusted the responsibility of the

[Sh. Hari Kishore Singh]

Ministry of External Affairs to an intelligent and outstanding person Shri I.K. Gujral. I appreciate this gesture of the present Prime Minister.

Sir, with regard to the foreign policy, the international prestige that we enjoyed in the 50's, the 60's and the 70's declined in the 80's due to several reasons. In the 80's our international standing has not remained like the one we enjoyed earlier. One of the reasons for this decline in our International prestige is that various kind of things were talked about the character of our former Prime Minister not only in our country, but also in the various world capitals, especially in the major capitals of the world. I do not want to go into that controversy, but it is a fact that there is a definite decline in our international standing, which we had enjoyed during the 50's despite our tall claims through propaganda media.

However, since the last general elections, when a new Government assumed office under the leadership of a man of character and honesty, there is no one left to raise a finger on our country's honour. Today no allegations about corruption, is levelled against our Government from anywhere in the world. No corruption charges are levelled against the leader of the nation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great happiness that tensions have been reduced in the world and we are moving towards peace. Many changes took place in the world after 1945 and the whole world was divided into the two Super power blocks on the basis of Yalta Conference. After the Malta Conference that took place last year, there was apprehension throughout the world that whatever had happened after 1945, like the dramatic changes in the Post Second World War situation, would be repeated again after this Malta Conference and that the world would be divided again into Super Power blocks that the world would be divided into the sphere of influence of influential countries, that conditions similar to the Post-

1945 era would recur. We should also think about that apprehensive situation in this House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after 1945 that occasion also arose once when the United States of America provided immense assistance for the economic reconstruction of Western Europe and resurrection of Western Europe took place under the Marshal Plan. It was due to that assistance that Western Europe has emerged as a Super Power and day by day its influential powers is increasing. It is also a matter of delight that in the light of the changes that have taken place in Eastern Europe, today not only the Western Countries, not only the United Nations, United States or the European Common Market are showing interest, but they are also providing economic assistance on a large scale. It is a matter of happiness for us that Western Europe which inherited a worn out economy after the Second World War has over the years become very strong and has improved its economic situation with the help of the United States of America and the European Common Market. Let us hope that the economic condition of Eastern Europe especially that of Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria would be stabilized under the present circumstances.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot of discussion on the African situation has taken place in this House and our Prime Minister has recently returned from a visit to southern Africa. Our leaders have been very much interested in the freedom of Namibia from the very beginning. It was the 'Father of the Nation' who started the struggle for the establishment of human rights and social justice in South Africa. Similarly India has been taking a keen interest in the freedom struggle of Namibia. It is a matter of joy that today Namibia is a free country. The day is not far when South Africa will also become independent and the hon. President and the hon. Prime Minister of India will participate in the independence day celebrations of South Africa.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, while discuss-

ing South Africa I consider it necessary to discuss the struggle of the Polisario Organisation in North-West Africa. Spain has very cleverly involved Morocco in this and today all countries of the African Union have accorded recognition to the Polisario. The Government of India too is interested in these developments. In North-West Africa where the Polisario Union is in existence, India should use some of its influence on the Moroccan Government for the liberation of this region so that it can be accorded recognition as an independent nation.

Sir, a number of points have been raised in regard to China. We want cordial relations with China but Chinese leaders should respect India's sovereignty and territorial integrity. In the happenings of 1962, peaceful co-existence between India and China is possible only if the latter respects the former as an independent nation.

HARI KISHORE SINGH

Sir, I would like to say a few words about Pakistan. All parties, as well as the people of this country and for that matter this August House want that our country should have cordial relations with Pakistan. Unfortunately the leadership in Pakistan is not interested in constructive co-operation with our country. Whatever be the type of Government in Pakistan its relationship with India will remain tense for some time. This is one fact that we must clearly understand. The leadership in Pakistan will definitely try to humiliate India be it on problems of Kashmir or Punjab. This is a historical fact whose roots can be traced to the partition period. Pakistan is envious of India's secularism, non-alignment and progress. We should strengthen ourselves to check any misadventure on the part of Pakistan.

Sir, now I would like to say a few words about Sri Lanka. Withdrawal of Indian troops from the Island was the right step. When the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement was signed, a sad incident occurred when the former Prime Minister was attacked while he was inspecting a guard-of-honour. It was not a question of prestige of any particular individual but it was a question of insult to a nation. The

previous Government's policy regarding Sri Lanka was faulty. I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister's decision to withdraw the IPKF from Sri Lanka.

Sir, now I shall say a few words about Nepal. There is nothing much that I want to say about Indo-Nepal relations. My constituency lies next to the Indo-Nepal border. There are many people who have social and cultural ties across the border. I remember when a warrant was issued against my father in 1942 and he had stayed in Nepal for nine months. Thousands of freedom fighters from Bihar had taken refuge in Nepal along with him. I have myself stayed in Nepal for three months. The ruler of Nepal should not forget that India played a major role in the liberation of Nepal and safeguarding them. Today in this august House I would like to state in a most responsible manner that the people of India and Nepal have made contributions in each other's national movements. Persons like B.P. Koirala, Ganesh Mansingh and M.P. Koirala have extended their support to our national movement. I have myself taken refuge in Nepal in 1942. So we should support the people's movement that is going on in Nepal. Although the Central Government does not want to interfere in Nepal's internal affairs, the hon. King of Nepal would do well to remember that the success of the people's movement in 1950 was possible with the co-operation of the people of this country and release of the Nepalese Royal family could be secured only with the help of the Central Government. If that was not interference then supporting a movement for democracy in a country should also not be called interference in the country's internal affairs.

Sir, the world is changing and India has to play a significant role in these changing times. We should have friendly relations with our neighbours but at the same time we should not forget India's geographical situation in the world. India is one of the important countries of this region. But it is a historical fact that other countries are jealous of us even though we have never shown a 'big border' attitude in the region. There is a



[Sh. Hari Kishore Singh]

worldwide tendency among smaller nations to feel jealous of their bigger counterparts as is case of Mexico and U.S.A. or the countries of Eastern Europe with the U.S.S.R. We do not want to harm any country. On the contrary, we want all countries to have a strong democratic and socialist society. The idea of SAARC was mooted for this purpose but unfortunately the preliminary ground work for the setting up of SAARC was not adequate. The pattern on which the European Common Market and the Asian Common Market have been set up is quite good but adequate preparation had gone into the setting up of these organisations. SAARC has not got an environment conducive to its growth and so its future looks bleak. We will be happy if there are cordial relations between SAARC nationals and this can come about through economic co-operation. In this context, I would like to mention one particular point. Our economic policy is being fixed and the Eighth Five-Year Plan is being finalised. It would have been better if the Eighth Five Year Plan had been drawn up in consultation with other SAARC nations so that a common market could be formed on the EEC pattern for their mutual benefit. This could have increased the level of co-operation among member countries.

With these words, I express my support for the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

14.44 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Revision in the rates of Industrial  
Dearness Allowance applicable to  
Employees of Central Government  
Public Sector Enterprises**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, A Tripartite Dearness Allowance Committee, comprising representatives of the unionised work-

ers, representatives of Public Sector Enterprises and Government Departments, was set up by Government in September, 1988, under the Chairmanship of the Labour Minister to review the Industrial Dearness Allowance formula for employees of Central Public Sector Enterprises. The Committee had several meetings where the various aspects of the Dearness Allowance formula were discussed.

After considering the outcome of the deliberations in the Tripartite Dearness Allowance Committee, the Government have decided that the employees in the Central Public Sector Enterprises would continue to be governed by the existing Industrial Dearness Allowance formula.

The existing Industrial Dearness Allowance rate would be raised from Rs. 1.65 per point shift in All India Consumer Price Index (Simla Series, 1960=100) to Rs. 1.90 per point shift. This will be effective from 1.1.1989 and will apply to all increases in All India Consumer Price Index beyond 800 points. The frequency of revision of the Dearness Allowance would continue to be quarterly.

14.45 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
1990-91

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—  
CONTD.

[Translation]

SHRI M.S. PAL (Nainital): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me the opportunity to speak. Along with this I express my support for the Demands of Grants of the External Affairs Ministry and extend my congratulations to the hon. Minister of External Affairs. I appreciate the pragmatism shown by the hon. Minister in framing this policy. Sir, an example of the success of this policy is the worldwide support to India on the Kashmir

issue. In this context I would like to say that convention should always be kept in mind while establishing relations or signing treaties with the superpowers be it in the social, economic or cultural field. I also agree with the opinion of Shri Chitta Basu regarding the example of big powers. Actually he has put forward the practical aspect so that our country's prestige can be maintained. As far as Pepsi Cola is concerned, this Government has been forced to continue the policy of the previous Government. The common man in India feels that setting up of multinationals in India is detrimental to our country's interest. Pepsi-Cola should be asked to leave this country. Hon. Shri Harish Rawat mentioned some deficiencies in the Pepsi Cola project. The company has violated certain rules and regulations and the Government should issue a notice for the same. On the basis of the previous Government's policy, this Government has not been able to categorically state that multinationals will not be allowed to exist in this country. I want to make it clear that we are against the setting up of multi-nationals in this countries whatever be their objective. The Ministry of External Affairs should take this into account while framing its policy.

While drawing up a policy regarding non-Muslim immigrants from Bangladesh, their problems should be kept in mind.

As far as the question of signing a treaty with Nepal is concerned, it should be done at the earliest. Nepal borders Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in India. After the lapse of this treaty, a number of practical difficulties have arisen. I would like to cite one of them. When our treaty with Nepal lapsed, a large number of workers of Nepal who work here as daily wages labourers returned to Nepal out of fear, despite the fact that we have religious and economic relations with Nepal from time immemorial. We should pay attention to strengthen our relations with neighbouring countries. We should also take into account as to what are the views of the Nepal Government with regard to India's security. We should also lend our support to the movement for democracy in Nepal. India should

continue to co-operate with Nepal as it used to do in the past so that a harmonious balance is established between the people and the monarchy in Nepal.

I have all praise for the Ministry of External Affairs for recalling IPKF from Sri Lanka. With this step, crores of rupees have been saved as also lives of our defence personnel have been saved. But the Government of India should also take care of the large numbers of people of Tamil origin in Sri Lanka while strengthening relations with Sri Lanka. This aspect should be kept in view.

As far as the question of China is concerned, we should improve our relations with it on the basis of the principles of Panchsheel only, and the question of Tibet will also have to be taken into consideration. Shri Dalai Lama should be taken into confidence in this matter. We should consult Dalai Lama also and sign a separate treaty with him.

For the first time after 1962, a person of the rank of the Foreign Minister of China visited India. For this I would like to congratulate our Minister of External Affairs. Our Minister of External Affairs held talks with this Chinese counterpart in a very friendly atmosphere.

As regards Pakistan, I would like to say that Simla Agreement is a mile stone in this connection. It should serve as a backbone in improving relations with that country. The way Pakistan has created an atmosphere of disturbances in our country by imparting training to the subversive and terrorists, we should be condemn her in most stern terms. Besides, strong steps should be taken to check the flow of A.K-47 rifles and explosive materials from China to our country. In Nainital also, two-three such incidents of bomb blasts have taken place in which it was later discovered that foreign made bombs were used. Our foreign policy should be determined while keeping all these factors in mind.

While determining what type of relations are to be maintained with a particular

[Sh. M.S. Pal]

country, we should specially take into account the sentiments of our people and determine our policy while keeping in view the social, cultural and religious factors as well as our policy of non-alignment.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

[English]

SHRIA. VJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I would like to support the Demands for Grants moved by the External Affairs Minister. The world has witnessed several events which were inevitable. The prominent among them is the release of the great freedom fighter Mr. Nelson Mandela and we are all happy over the success of the people's struggle in South Africa. In our country, people from different walks of life and all political parties supported the freedom movement in South Africa.

It is victory of humanity in South Africa, and is a victory of all the freedom loving people all over the world. The struggle of South African people has had similarity with our independence movement. The release of Mr. Nelson Mandela is not a gift by the racist regime in Pretoria. It is a result of unending compulsions and struggles and is largely due to the world public opinion. I would like to congratulate our National Front Ministry for welcoming the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela and setting up a Committee in this behalf under the Chairmanship of our hon. Prime Minister. I think it is my duty to uphold the attitude taken by various political parties in this regard.

In the middle of this very Session, our Prime Minister led a delegation to Namibia to witness the dawn of independence in that country. That is an end of the decade-long sacrifice, the blossoming of the many cherished dreams and aspirations of many dedicated revolutionaries in Namibia. I hope these

developments in Africa will pave the way for the ultimate success of South African people against racial discrimination and black face of the exploitation in the near future. Despite strong public opinion, US imperialists continue their imperialist aggressive attitude over third world countries especially developing countries. I hope that it is a must to mention about the blatant attack by US troops in Panama. Nobody has entrusted USA with judging over the deeds of other nations. Using filmsy grounds, US troops invaded Panama. Whether Noriaga has committed any mistake, the destiny of Panama should be decided by its own people but it was unfortunate while reading between the lines the statement made by our hon. External Affairs Minister, we have seen some softness towards USA. I hope this kind of attitude would not be repeated in future and that will be harmful for the interests of this nation.

15.00 hrs.

We have seen the naked attack of the USA on Panama. After that we have seen that according to the Geneva Accord the Soviet troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan. But violating the Geneva Accord, the USA is still continuing its support to the terrorists who are based in Pakistan, the so-called Mujahideens, to topple the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. India should make its stand clear always and it should condemn the interference policy of the USA.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, all of us know the attitude taken by the USA towards India. The USA has been indirectly interfering in our internal matters by encouraging the divisive forces. Further, the USA had even come to take direct interventionist policy by imposing the Super-301 on India. It was due to the result of the economic stand taken by our country. More over, while our country launched the Agni missile—it was a victory of our scientists and technicians—the USA-based media too launched a campaign against our country. We should have to oppose this kind of an attitude taken by the US imperialists. It would be incomplete if I do

not mention the contribution made by the USSR towards India and the world as a whole. There is a growing trade relationship developed steadily between these two countries and there was 25 per cent increase in the year 1989-90. If we consider the political aspects, the position of the USSR would be much nearer to our nation. The Soviet Union was the first and foremost country which came forward supporting India's stand on Kashmir issue. When Islamabad was trying to internationalise the Kashmir issue, the first helping hand was that of the Soviet Union. The Soviets made it clear that it is a bilateral issue and it should be settled between India and Pakistan according to the Simla Pact. I hope that the Government would keep up its traditional friendly relationship with the Soviet Union.

VISAYA RAGHAVAN

There was a great change in the Sino-Indian relationship during the recent years. It is noteworthy to point out that both these countries have got earnest desire to come closer and to settle the age-old disputes so far as our boundary is concerned. The coming closer of these two nations will be helpful and it would accelerate the movement against colonialism and imperialism. The recent visit of the Chinese Foreign Affairs Minister would strengthen the friendly atmosphere and I hope there will be closer ties between the two nations. I also hope that we will be successful in establishing a good neighbourly relationship with China according to the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Sir, during the last decade our relationship with our neighbours worsened. Despite all the steps taken by our country, still now our relationship with Pakistan is stringent. Even after the change of Martial rule we did not see a positive step taken by Pakistan. They are still helping the terrorist forces which are trying to destabilise the unity and integrity of our country. I hope our Government will take stern steps against any attempt to destabilise this country.

Our neighbouring country Nepal is witnessing an unprecedented mass agitation for civil liberties and democratic rights. The Monarchy in Nepal is trying to suppress the

mass movement. I hope our country will support the struggle of the Nepalese people for their democratic rights and our country will solve the problems between Nepal and India.

Regarding the Sri Lankan issue, I would like to congratulate our Government for the withdrawal of IPKF even before the stipulated time. I hope, India will see to it that the rights of the Tamil minorities in Sri Lanka are saved according to the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord.

Once again, I would like to appreciate the contribution made by USSR for world peace. And our country always plays a leading role in disarmament and arms-free world.

I want to mention only one thing more. Any deviation from the foreign policy which we have started, even from the time of national movement, will be harmful to the interest of this nation. Any attempt to dilute the thrust of our foreign policy should be dealt with firmly. Indian people will never allow any vacillation in its well-established principles.

With these words, I would like to conclude and I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to deliver my speech.

CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to support the Demands of the Ministry. It has to be appreciated that the atmosphere which was obtaining when the National Front Government came to power, was alarming. The House has been well-posted with the situation which was obtaining within the country and outside. There was total disenchantment with our foreign policy. The relations with our neighbours had touched an all time low. We had disregarded what had been taught over the ages 'love thy neighbours'. The previous Government honoured this principle in breach. The situation with Nepal was alarming; the situation in Ceylon was critical; we had uneasy relations with Pakistan and with Bangladesh. One could see around our borders, with our neighbours that anti-Indian psyche was dominating.



15.08 hrs.

[SHRI JASWANT SINGH *in the Chair*]

CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: The first Prime Minister of our country Pandit Nehru had been taken to be the architect of our foreign policy. It is an irony of fate that while we celebrated not long ago his Birth Centenary, the foreign policy performance had touched an all time low. A need has now been felt on all fronts that our foreign policy, which was well-designed must now be consistent and compatible with our geographical locations, with our population, size and our potential as the largest democracy in the world.

The present Government needs to be congratulated that, in its brief tenure it has lived up to some of the electoral promises held out, not long ago.

I think, there can be no dispute on this point that the climate is on way to improvement. The overall scenario is one of hope, relief and free from tension. Clouds of suspicion and mistrust are receding. There is confidence and hope building all around. Our international prestige is looking up. Certain forceful initiatives have been taken by the National Front Government to bring such a situation. It has to be seen that when the National Front Government came to power the Nepal Prime Minister lost no time in coming to this country. This was definite indication that the National Front Government meant a sea change as regards the earlier Government in its attitude towards its neighbours.

Indian Peace Keeping Force withdrawal before the due date is a matter which has eased tensions with the Sri Lankan Government.

There has been a tough stand taken by the Government with Pakistan over its interference with the Kashmir problem.

Our country took lead in initiating commendable measures in honouring Shri Nel-

son Mandela on his release and also in attending the Namibian Independence celebrations.

As a member of the Consultative Committee of this Ministry we were informed by the hon. Minister Shri Inder Kumar Gujral that Pakistani emissary Abdus Sattar virtually handed out an ultimatum to the Government over the Kashmir problem. I had taken the hon. Minister to be a very polite and suave. When I sought his reaction to the so called ultimatum it was very satisfying to learn he gave out that it was conveyed to that emissary that our country will not brook any interference in our internal affairs; there will be no compromise on our sovereignty, on our integrity, on our unity and on our secularism. The Government can be rightly congratulated that it has successfully contained the dubious designs of Pakistan to internationalise the Kashmir issue. It is not without significance that even Americans have appreciated our stand and have advised Pakistan to look to the Shimla agreement for resolution of Kashmir issue.

The barometer of the performance of any foreign policy can be easily seen in its relations with neighbours performance. With regard to Sri Lanka, as I said, the electoral promise of the National Front Government is satisfying so far about the withdrawal of IPKF has been lived up to. The American Congress and the American Government have gone on record to appreciate the gesture to the Indian Government in so doing. The Sri Lankan President has himself said that he is thankful to the Indian people and the Government for caring for the Sri Lankan sovereignty and also for honouring its word. We are very hopeful that the Government will initiate measures to see that justice is done to the Tamils and their interests are duly protected and they are adequately safeguarded.

Much has been said, though not in the House, but outside-and that incident has been blown out of proportion that is the presentation of the credentials of our Ambassador to Nepal. It has been said that

there was some delay. Gen. Sinha presented the credentials at Poknra, summer retreat of the King. What has not been appreciated and what has been completely missed out is that there has been practice in Nepal that credentials are accepted only in Kathmandu. There was a deviation and departure for Gen. Sinha. This is an indication of the faith and trust being built between the two countries. Our opponents have deliberately close to ignore the positive aspect of the episode.

I am quite sure the Government would heed all that Mahatma Gandhi fought for and would make sure that it has a proper matching response to the democratic revolution which, for the present, is raising in our neighbouring small State, Nepal. I am sure we would sustain our international image as crusaders for freedom, liberty and democracy.

The Prime Minister needs to be congratulated for having taken a very statesman like approach to diplomacy and foreign affairs. In Namibia and he was having a breakfast meeting with the Frontline Heads of States of Africa. He took all pains to invite his predecessor and the Leader of the Opposition Shri Rajiv Gandhi to participate in the deliberations, to participate in the meeting. This is an indication of his attitude, a reflection of the present Government which means to impart a higher status to international and foreign issues than that of political or partisan matters. It suggests beyond doubt that the National Front Government is attending to foreign issues in the right perspective. It has been said and I do not relish the expression-by the Members of the major opposition party who are today not here, that even a small country like Nepal is picking up courage to raise eyes against this country. This country has, always, honoured and well-regarded sovereignty and integrity of all neighbours-big and small. Otherwise, much will have to be said about what attitude we are having towards Maldives, Mauritius. The real reflection of our attitude can be seen from the fact that the first visit of an Indian President to Zimbabwe, has been during the

brief tenure of the present National Front Government. The discretion of the Prime Minister and Government, to be in Namibia, on its attainment of independence, is also of historic significance. We cannot lose sight of the fact that it was on South African soil that Mahatma Gandhi initiated the struggle for independence. I am quite sure that the Government will continue to extend assistance, wherever there is battle for liberty, for respect for human dignity, to do away with oppression and secure justice to humanity. Our country has potential, which, in times to come, has to be fully exploited. We have really to keep our relations in global perspective. It has to play a vital role on the Planet so as to bring about global peace and global harmony.

I would also like to assert that terrorism has, in our country, integral connection with foreign powers and has raised issues of foreign relations. We have seen that our neighbours have been abetting terrorism or engineering situations which are really causing concern to us. We are confident that the present Government will not spare any effort and would take diplomatic initiatives to contain such menace and to see that such integral connection of terrorism is contained. The National Front Government has had a very brief tenure and I am sure that the foreign policy measures which have been initiated so far would certainly take us a long way. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH (Parbhani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views. I would like to submit a few words regarding our foreign policy. Countries are made either on the basis of humanism or on the nationalism or on the communalism. We are the followers of humanism. Countries like America, Japan and Germany follow nationalism. They have made progress in the field of science but in the mad race of achieving material progress, they ignored spiritualism. While in our country, there has been no dearth of patriotic

[Sh. Ashok Anand Rao Deshmukh]

people, but with the increase in the number of patriots, the size of the country has been squeezing as is evident from the fact that some parts of our country were given to Sri Lanka and some to Burma and Pakistan. Now we are going to part with Kashmir. After all we are the country of great patriots! I would like to submit one point in this regard, that we will have to change our basic attitudes. As far as nationalism is concerned, like other countries we must have some strategy to build nationalism in our country. If Pakistan attacks on us by taking recourse to communalism, we should also reply in the manner of tit for tat. India has given Pakistan whatever it has today only by maintaining an elder-brotherly attitude; but if Pakistan still insists on Kashmir, India should take back all it has given to it. We should work towards building of an indivisible India and only then the problem of Punjab and Kashmir can be solved. This should be our policy. In a nutshell, I am to submit that this country is passing through a great danger today. In order to teach a lesson to Pakistan some strict measures should be taken so that it is forced to go to the wall and retrospect its mistakes committed with regard to Punjab and Kashmir. But for this, we need to take some bold steps so that it does not pick courage to raise eyes against us.

I would like to thank you for the time given to me to speak.

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have obliged me by giving time to express my views on foreign policy. As far as foreign policy of India is concerned, I would like to say with pride that foreign policy of India is neither an imperialist one nor a colonial one. Nor does it approve of interference in internal matters of any other countries of the world. In my opinion, the policy of nonalignment adopted by the leaders of our country is a very good policy. As I do not intend to interfere in internal matters of any country of the world, similarly India does not want any other country to interfere in our internal

matters. It is a very balanced and well considered policy. When Russia attained freedom in 1917, it was witnessed by all powers of the world and taking inspiration from Russia, all those countries who were living under a colonial rule of some or the other the then big powers, resolved to become independent. At that time, Russia had resolved to help all those countries which were fighting for freedom from exploitation by the imperialist powers ruling over them. India also got freedom in the same chain. When India achieved independence, it also resolved to support and help freedom movements throughout the world. Therefore, wherever in the world the struggle for independence was taking place, India gave moral as well as financial support to the struggling people. We wish that each and every country in the world becomes independent and no other country should enjoy powers to take decision about the fate of other country. We want that entire humanity attain freedom. This can be achieved when each and every country of the world will become free. Our commitment to secure freedom for the entire Humanity is one of the most important ingredients of our foreign policy. Not only this, but we are also against untouchability and discrimination of people on ground of colour or race. That is why we opposed the policy of apartheid being practised in a number of countries and exploitation of people on this ground. Although we could not achieve success in removing untouchability and feelings of high and the low in our country completely, yet we have made much efforts on international level that apartheid should be done away with in the countries, particularly in South Africa and we extended active support to the struggle of the people in South Africa and it proved quite successful. For example, leaders like Nelson Mandela and others were given support. However, we should have paid more attention to remove exploitation in our own country.

We will achieve success in our mission only if we could be able to remove untouchability and discrimination of the people on the basis of high and low and caste and creed in our country. Some sort of vacillation

has been seen in our foreign policy with regard to Nepal, Kashmir and Srilanka. For instance, our troops were sent to Srilanka. In my opinion, It was not proper to interfere in the internal matters of Srilanka. Capitalist countries are exploiting the entire world with the help of their developed economic system. This is a well known fact. U.S.S.R. is a socialist country. That is the reason why we are more inclined to U.S.S.R. which has helped us a great deal in development of our country by extending financial and technical help to us from time to time. Not only this, as and when we faced any national crisis whether it was border dispute with Pakistan or with any other country for that matter, U.S.S.R. always stood by our side as a true friend. On the contrary, capitalist powers always believe in bargaining for extending any help. Socialists countries are our time tested friends. When we approached capitalist countries to set up industries like Iron and Steel and Petroleum refineries in our country, they outrightly said that there were no possibility of getting iron ores and oil in our country, whereas socialist countries conducted surveys to this effect and told us that there were huge deposits of iron ores and oil in our country and offered their help to setup Iron and Steel Plants and Petroleum refineries in our country so as to make us self-sufficient in those fields. Therefore, I would like to state that it would be in the fitness of the things if our foreign policy is a little tilted towards the socialist nations as our relations with them are time tested. Our friendly relations should be more inclined towards the socialist countries so that other nations of the world may think that india is a country with humanitarian outlook and fighting for the cause of humanity. Therefore, I would like to state that our foreign policy should be comprehensive, humanitarian and socialistic. It should stand for the independence of nations and humanity. Therefore, our foreign policy should be so changed that it may create a hope in the hearts of the poor nations that India would fight for them. Besides, India should lend a helping hand to developing nations in the field of technology so that they do not fall into the trap of the capitalist nations.

With these words, I conclude and support the demands.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as foreign policy is concerned, there has never been any dispute about its basic objectives and principles. These have been agreed upon by one and all. But more stress on some aspects some times gives rise to some problems. I would like to draw the attention of the Foreign Minister towards the situation created by our foreign policy with respect to Indians living abroad. We should keep it in our mind while formulating foreign policy. There has been a lot of discussion about Pakistan, our neighbouring country. The treatment meted out to minorities in Pakistan has resulted in the depletion of Hindu community which now comprises only one percent of Pakistan instead of 22% in 1947. Therefore, a vicious genocide has been in operation against the Hindus there. These days, Pakistan has been launching attack on us in disguise. It has created terrorism in Kashmir and Punjab. It is not only helping the terrorists of Kashmir and Punjab but encouraging them for a direct confrontation also. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how long would India tolerate all this? It is true that there has been no armed aggression from Pakistan in India, but the way in which war-like situation is being created by the terrorists in connivance with Pakistan, is alarming. We must spot out their hideouts and the training camps from where terrorists are being sent to our country. The terrorists go to Pakistan training camps in thousands and after returning from there create a war-like situation here. Apart from indulging in terrorist activities, they have now begun to attack on our security forces. They receive huge amounts of money and weapons from Pak. So how long would this situation be allowed to continue? We should impress upon Pakistan in clear terms that if she continued its nefarious activities, she would be given a befitting reply. Our Government must follow a foreign policy in this respect. The Prime Minister of Pakistan goes to the Pak-occupied Kashmir and appeals for the creation of a fund of Rs. 10 crores and in cites the people there to



[Sh. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

spread chaos in India. The Chief Minister of the Punjab talks of creating a fund of Rs. 5 crores and sending thousands of people to India. Advertisements are being issued on his behalf in the newspapers for the recruitment of volunteers to snatch Kashmir from India. Therefore, to tolerate all these would in a sense to connive with the evil designs of Pakistan. So what steps have we taken in this regard? I would like that the Foreign Minister should categorically mention about our stand in this respect in our foreign policy. The situation created by Pakistan should be treated as a situation of aggression and action by an enemy country and it should be clarified in the foreign policy that how we are going to face it. At some stage, we should review our diplomatic ties with Pakistan. It will not do if we talk of friendship and peace with Pakistan despite its hectic efforts to go ahead with its evil designs. Today, in America, the Bills are being introduced, statements are being made and Pakistan Day is being celebrated. We, too should voice our views in the same offensive manner. Why no attempts have been made in this direction? It seems we are lacking somewhere. I have received several letters from the Pakistanis of Indian Origin that India must take steps to register its protests against such policies of Pakistan. We, too, should hold India Day and organise seminars there to propagate Indian view abroad but no initiative has been taken by Indian Government in this direction. Our embassy also does not help in this respect so that we could place our views before the world. We should reply effectively the propaganda against India in a tit-for-tat manner. China, too, has been creating similar scenes. As per the newspapers report she is giving missiles and other modern weapons to Pakistan. America has already been supplying arms to Pakistan, so now if China also provides it missiles, it would pose a great danger to India. India should take positive steps in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is an other country called Fiji where more than 50% people are of Indian origin. But these

people have been rendered quite helpless with no rights or privilege whatsoever. An usurper, with the help of America and a handful of followers who call themselves the real inhabitants of the land has taken the administration in his own hand and has become the Prime Minister. The existing Government took no step to check all this and now these more than 50% people of Indian origin have been relegated to the position of a minority with no constitutional right. The man, who was elected there, was a self styled commander and went to the extent of saying that if the people of Indian origin have to live there, they must become christians or leave the country. And we did not take any prompt step in the case of Fiji as we has taken in the case of Male and Sri Lanka. At that time, Australia and Newzealand had taken strong measures against Fiji, but when they noticed that India itself did not object to Fiji, they gave that up. Now once again a new constitution is being promulgated there. So we must raise this issue of the people of Indian origin in the world bodies like U.N.O. and Common Wealth. Therefore, it would be batter if the Foreign Minister mentions about the steps we are going to take with reference to maltreatment of the people of Indian origin in their reply.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the situation that prevails in Nigeria and the Middle East is not different. People in large numbers immigrate from India to the Middle East in search of jobs or to work as labourers and after reaching there the difficulties they face there is beyond description. The immigrant women are forced to undergo anti-social activities and compelled to make a hell of their lives. We should raise the matter with the Government of that country as to why should the immigrant Indians suffer there for non-payment of salaries to them and due to task of other amenities. The immigrant Indians are not allowed to perform their religious rites and they cannot take any scriptures along with them. I am at a loss to understand why ban is put on Indians on keeping their religion alive. There is need to give a meaningful consideration to these issues and raise the matter accordingly with such countries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say something about Nepal as well. The movement for democracy is going on there today and we acknowledge our support for democracy anywhere in the world. We wish the whole world to adopt democratic systems and act democratically. We have extended our moral support to the movement for democracy in Nepal but, Mr. Chairman, what about China. Lakhs of youth were crushed and thousands killed there and the army was deployed to prevent democracy to creep into China. Tanks were rolled over youths. In the event of all this, we extended our moral support but did not interfere in the internal affairs of that country and adhered to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of that country. Likewise, we didn't commit ourselves to support directly the present movement in Russia of its republic attempting to revoke their accession to the USSR, though we noticed the increasing desire for democracy in the people there manifested by their movements, demonstrations and processions in which lakhs of people participated. A similar attitude towards Nepal would be feasible whereby we desist ourselves from any kind of interference, deployment of army, economic support or entering into a treaty with her in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have age old relations with Nepal. A wide spectrum encompassing religious, social, commercial and cultural relationship exists between the two. These relations received a set back due to wrong policies of the previous Government and need to be reformed. But as I said, we might give our moral support to the movement for democracy there but shall not go beyond that the extent of interfering in her internal affairs as that is not a healthy approach on our part.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we not only supported the people of South Africa for their crusade against apartheid but fought for this cause, on the basis of this principle, throughout the world. But our support in the shape of the formation of South Africa Fund and donation of Rs. 100 crores to this alone will not suffice. There is an increasing tendency

in Kenya, Nigeria, Mombasa and other countries evacuate the people of Indian origin from these Lands and if their support is bought for money, this smacks of a negative approach. That India's stand is made crystal clear before the whole world will be an approach in the right direction.

I would like to assest that nowhere in the world are minorities treated so courteously and equitably as in India. There are three types of countries in the world—first type of countries are those where minorities do not have any rights and such countries are in the Middle East where not even one per cent right is reserved for them. The minorities, in such countries are neither permitted to perform their religions rites nor construct temples. Then there are countries where minorities have equal rights with these of the majority.

[*English*]

**"Everybody is equal before the law"**

[*Translation*]

They go by such principles. India is the only country of the Third world where minorities enjoy special rights and privileges, that is, they command more rights than the majority as per the constitution. The rights given to Indian minorities like those of running their own educational institutions, under Article 30 of the Constitution, find no other example in the whole world. They enjoy special facilities under Prime Minister's 15 point programme. Despite all this, it is propagated around the globe that minorities are not safe in India. They raise an anti-national propaganda on these issues. But nothing is said about the countries that crush their minorities. Our Foreign Minister should make it clear to the whole world that India is the only country that not only treats its minorities in a decent way but gives them certain special rights so that no misleading propaganda is done by the countries like Pakistan.

With these words, I hope that the hon. External Minister will consider these issues, particularly those concerning the people of

[Sh. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

Indian origin settled throughout the world and take measures to ensure their security and self-respect.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arrah): Mr. Chairmans, Sir, the foreign policy of India is based on the policy of non-alignment. Non-alignment does not merely mean to remain aloof from both the power blocks, but to oppose the exploitations of the third world countries by the imperialist and powerful countries and to stand by the third world countries.

India has hosted SAARC conferences from time to time. Today, it has become very necessary to organise the third world countries against the exploitations and attacks carried out on there by the powerful countries. Relations with neighbouring countries mean good relations with Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangla Desh and China. How are our relations? We are not on good terms with Pakistan and due to it we had to enhance our Defence Budget. The country where tension prevails or which is involved in different wars, there development comes to stand still. I would urge the hon. Minister that he should place such a proposal before Pakistan which can stop prevent the war. Then we can use the funds of the Defence Budget for developmental works. All efforts should be made to evade the situation of war.

We are involved in border dispute with China. It may happen that this problem is solved today, tomorrow or in a few days. But such a relation creates obstructions in trade matters also. It is necessary to improve our trade relations with China and in due course it can solve our border dispute. Regarding Nepal I would like to submit that there is monarchy in Nepal and at present democratic movement is going on there which involves a question of their national interest and democracy. In such a situation we should not make our accord with the Nepal government instead we should prevent it. It may happen that by creating pressure on Nepal we may make our accord. The government

need not to interfere in the movement which is going on there at present. There is a need to raise the issue in the International Human rights conferences so that it could become a matter of debate all over the world and the monarchy there could become weak and democracy could gain strength and the democratic movement could be intensified.

To send the troops in Sri Lanka as in any other country is to interfere in the affairs of that country and the troops that have come back from there is a right move. Sending of troops in a neighbouring country is contrary to our foreign policy and the policy of non-alignment and it is an intervention. We could not take proper stand in proper time when America attacks Panama. We should resist strongly against America while supporting Panama.

I would like to urge the hon. Foreign Minister that he should keep in view the policy of non-alignment while deciding any matter of foreign policy.

SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, whole world is divided into three blocs one bloc is of imperialist and capitalist powers and the other of socialist and communist powers and in the third bloc, there are those developing countries who have formed a non-aligned movement. Our foreign policy is also based on the non-aligned movement the conflict between the socialist powers and the capitalist powers is exploiting the undeveloped countries of the world. Our foreign policy is quite different from these two.

At present, socialist and communist countries have declared war of independence against the imperialist and capitalist countries under which still there are so many countries and colonies. They are their slave countries. Our country and the foreign policy of our country is struggling for the independence of those countries and helping and cooperating with them, whether it is the matter of Cuba's independence or Namibia or Philistine Philippine or South Africa. Today many countries are fighting for their inde-

pendence, in the same way as we had struggled for independence 43 years ago. They are struggling for their independence, for the human rights, for the information of democracy. Similarly our foreign policy should be such that we should have good relations with our neighbouring countries but unfortunately during 40 years regime of Congress Government our terms with our neighbouring countries have not been good whether it is Sri Lanka, or Pakistan or China or Nepal, instead the terms have deteriorated further. Our present Government is trying to make good relations with the neighbouring countries but at present the struggle for restoration of democracy has been started in Nepal and since our country and the policy of our country, our constitution favour democracy our foreign policy should be such that we should support openly to them who are struggling for the restoration of democracy in Nepal. The foreign policy of a country is of much importance for the protection of the unity and integrity of the country and the foreign policy of our country is also of much importance for the unity and integrity of our country. Today instability is being created in our country by the foreign countries and due to this the unity and integrity of our country is in peril. We should take this very seriously and should also face it boldly. The previous Government created Kashmir problem and Punjab problem. There lies the hand of foreign power behind Kashmir problem and Punjab problem, I want to say very clearly that they are imperialist power, capitalist powers and I also want to name those countries, they are America, England and Canada. The conspiracy to weaken the unity and integrity of our country is being hatched in these country. Today the youths of Kashmir and Punjab are being misled. The youths of these places had written the history of freedom struggle with their blood, and now the history of country's division and disintegration will be written with the blood of these youths. What are those reasons that the youths who had shed their blood for the independence of the country so much that the soil of Punjab had also become red but today the youths of Punjab are shedding their blood for the separation from the country, for the division of the country. It is quite

evident that external forces are misleading the youths and they are active there. Besides, schools and madersa are also running there. Instead of utilising this power for the development of the country, the youths of Punjab are taking guns, rifles and stenguns and killing the people. They have become dangerous for the unity and integrity of the country. I want to say through you to the hon. Foreign minister that this problem of Punjab and Kashmir is not a problem of a day, it has been developed in so many years and will come to an end in many years. We should solve it completely. In my opinion the problem cannot be solved through negotiation with any leader or a terrorist. For the solution of both these problems unless the thinking of the youths and the public changed and the patriotic feelings is aroused in them, unless the same feeling is inculcated among them under which they had struggled for the freedom of the country and got martyrdom in freedom struggle, this problem can not be solved. In our freedom struggle Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs have made equal sacrifices. If on one side there was Maharani Laxmibai, on the other side was Begum Hazrat Mahal, if on one side there was Mahatma Gandhi, there was Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on the other: Sardar Bhagat Singh and Chandra Shekhar Azad were on one side, Asfaque Ullah Khan was on the other side. We cannot say that in the freedom struggle of the country particular religion, or caste has only made sacrifices. In the freedom struggle of this country each and every one has made sacrifice and the country belongs to all. But the question is that what circumstances have cropped up, that the some people are raising demand for the division of the country and shedding their blood. We will have to change our education policy and prepare such a policy so that patriotic feelings could be inculcated among the youths and youth who are fighting for the disintegration of the country, for the division of the country, could be willing to fight for the unity of the country.

Multinational companies are again gaining dominating position in our country. Economic security of our country is again lying in peril. Mahatma Gandhi, Chandra Shekhar, Sardar Bhagat Singh and Asfaque Ullah



[Sh. Ganga Charan Lodhi]

Khan had fought the freedom struggle keeping in view the ideals, values and tradition and the congress has brought an end to those ideals during its 40 years rule. Multinational companies have been encouraged in the 40 years regime of Congress. Today small scale industries have been ruined in our country. Mahatma Gandhi's dream of Swaraj of our country has been shattered. If I say that Nathu Ram Godsay has not killed Mahatma Gandhi it will not be an exaggeration because Mahatma Gandhi was not a person, he was an idea and Shri Raji Gandhi, and the Congress government has brought a bad name to his idea by shattering those values, traditions, and ideals.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you may remember, that we had read in the history that Britishers had come in our country as traders and had established east India company in this country. As a trader they had made this country slave for two hundred years, similarly these multinational companies in the guise of traders are again going to make slave the economic liberty of our country. I want to say through you to the hon. Foreign minister that the contract made with these multinational companies should be scrapped.

Small scale industries should be set up in the country. To realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi's Gramin Swaraj, village industries should be encouraged. If we have to encourage the large scale industries, the industrialists of our own country should be encouraged so that our country may be free from the exploitation of the foreign companies. The foreign companies exploit our labourers. These foreign companies take away the profit to their own countries. The multinational companies are interested in setting up their industries in India because cheap labourers are available in our country as more than 50 per cent of people here are living below poverty line. That is why the multinational companies are interested in setting up their industries in poor and under developed countries and by economic exploitation, they take away the wealth of these

countries to their own countries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very serious matter. Outwardly, it seems to be a good thing but it is very dangerous for the country. Therefore, ban should be imposed on these Multinational companies and their contracts should be scrapped. If it is not done, these companies will establish their rule and dominance in the country. They will start their interference in the politics of our country. These companies will influence our Parliamentary and Assembly elections. In this way, they will influence our political system. Therefore, the hon. Foreign Minister should take it seriously and the Government should scrap the contracts of these multinational companies so that in future, no multinational company can set up any industry in our country. Recently, in Bhopal many innocent and poor people lost their lives and became victims of gas tragedy due to a multinational company. Even today, handicapped and blind babies are born to the gas victims in Bhopal. In spite of this tragedy, the previous Government have awarded many contracts to the multinational companies.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in many countries of the world, freedom struggle is going on, it may be South Africa, Palastine or Nepal where struggle is going on for the restoration of democracy. I would like to say to the Foreign Minister that we should lend our full support to those countries where people are struggling for freedom, where people are still living like slaves, and where human beings are treated like animals. Though in our country also, more than 50 per cent people are not getting humanly treatment but they cannot be called as slaves. In South Africa, the bugle of struggle against apartheid and struggle for freedom was first sounded by Mahatma Gandhi. We have welcomed the struggle against apartheid under the leadership of Nelson Mandela. It is alright, but mere support will not serve any purpose. We should fully rededicate ourselves for the cause of freedom because human beings are not treated there as human beings, discrimination is being done with them which is a slur on the face of the world because now the world

is entering into the 21st Century.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before we proceed, it is now 4 O' clock and I have here with me listed for 4 P.M. a "Discussion under Rule 193". Before I call, the Mover of that discussion, I call upon the hon'ble Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to say something.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): We are awaiting some details about this incident. The Home Minister also is likely to visit the place. If the House agrees, we can postpone the discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA(South Delhi): My submission is that if the Home Minister makes a statement in the House on the incident in Punjab, we can have discussion on it tomorrow.

.....(Interruptions).....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: One at a time please.

(Interruptions)

16.00 hrs.

SHRI MADANLAL KHURANA(South Delhi): The supplementary List of Business says: A discussion on the situation arising out of killing of several persons in bomb blast.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is that such a tragic incident has taken place in Punjab and the people of the country want to know about it. The Parliament is a supreme body and the Home Minister should make a

statement here on the incident. The House should be informed about the present situation and after that the discussion on the situation can be held tomorrow.

.....(Interruptions).....

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA(Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a mere statement or a mere discussion is not appropriate to the gravity of the situation. You will also see that on your left most of the benches are empty. Their point of view should also be considered. We may have the discussion tomorrow. There is no objection to that. But then the discussion should be on the Motion of Adjournment. I would request that the Motion of Adjournment, the notice of which had already been given, should be reconsidered. It has been disapproved by the Speaker. It should be reconsidered and it should be allowed. And then the discussion on that Adjournment Motion can be taken up tomorrow. That would be according to the gravity of the situation, which must be realised, as also the sentiments of most of those in the Opposition. At the same time, I had also said earlier that there should be a statement from the Home Minister regarding the communal violence in Gujarat especially where violence is spreading in Districts over there. So, there must be a statement on that also. The statement may come tomorrow. But we should know what steps are being taken for the protection when so much of arson, looting, and everything is going on...(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA(Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon' ble Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has proposed that this discussion be postponed till tomorrow. I do not think anybody objects to that. That is hardly the point which is at stake. Whether it is held under Rule 193 or whether it is held in the form of an Adjournment Motion, personally I have no objection. But in either case, I agree with Mr. Khurana. It should be preceded by a statement by the Home Minister. If he cannot make it today, he can make it

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

*(Interruptions)*

early tomorrow. But we should also know from the Government whatever facts are there at their disposal and what is the latest situation. Otherwise, I am afraid, a discussion on an issue like this, of course, will generate a lot of heat, how much light it will generate, I do not know. And the clappings and applause which was manifested had rather a partisan kind of a tinge to it. I do not like it because it is a question of so many innocent people being killed. It is not a question of applause. So, we should in all gravity discuss this matter seriously and I propose that he should make a statement tomorrow if he cannot make it today... *(Interruptions)* There should be a commitment that he will make a statement. This is a very serious matter... *(Interruptions)* It is for the Speaker to decide whether it will be under Rule 193 or whether it will be in the form of an Adjournment Motion. But I hope this is not an attempt to blackmail. I am sorry to use this word. But this appears to me to be a crude attempt to blackmail the Speaker. And in that case, I prefer that we go in for elections in Punjab. Why should we go through all this? Let us have elections in Punjab... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: It is not blackmail. It is an expression of their deep sentiments. It is an expression of the gravity of the situation. It is an expression for the censure of this particular Government... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Other people also have sentiments, not only they... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I take serious objection to it. I ask you and request you, Sir, that the word 'blackmail' be expunged from the proceedings. They are expressing their sentiments. They are responding according to the gravity of the situation... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: kindly resume your seat.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, let me conduct the proceedings of the House.

*[English]*

The word 'blackmail' shall remain on record.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : It is very unfortunate, Sir.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it hardly matters whether it is held in the form of an Adjournment Motion or whether it is held under Rule 193. We are prepared for both, Adjournment Motion and discussion under Rule 193. Massacre of many innocent people have taken place in Punjab, so the hon. Home Minister should have made a Suo Motu Statement in the House and whatever information available with him should have been given to the House. Such suggestion was given to the Home Minister earlier also when an incident took place in Kashmir. A bomb was thrown on Ramnavami's procession in which 50-60 people were killed in Punjab. Tomorrow, Punjab, Delhi and several other parts of the country are observing bandh in protest against the incident. Tomorrow, almost entire country will observe bandh, so people want to know as what the hon. Home Minister has said about it in Lok Sabha and what assurance has been given by him. Why the hon. Home Minister is not making suo Motu statement on such incidents? Therefore, I would like to say that you should direct the hon. Home Minister to make a statement. Tomorrow, it may be discussed in the form of Adjournment Motion or under Rule 193, that would yield nothing. Punjab situation has been discussed here twice or thrice so let it be discussed once again, but that would not save the lives of the people in Punjab. The Home Minister should have made suo motu statement earlier and now again whatever

information available with the Government should be given to the House. People should know as to how much information are available with the Government. It has surprised me that till now the Home Minister has not paid attention towards it. Sir, you may please direct him that whatever information he has and whatever he want to say, must inform the House today itself.

[English]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): There is no question of having discussion under rule 193 because a large number of Members in this House have demanded discussion under adjournment motion. Earlier I supported that and later I had desired that it should be done gracefully. At that time Banatwallaji supported me because these benches are empty. But I raise another question. I invite your attention to rule 60 second para. It is a case where Speaker did not consent to moving this adjournment motion. Even so, Speaker has very wide powers and we should be conscious of that. We must respect the Chair and his decision. But the Speaker must also give some reason.

Here you will appreciate that it says that if the Speaker does not give consent, he has to give some reason. He may say that he has not got the full facts. Now I plead with you that there should be discussion under adjournment motion as demanded by a large number of Members here. Since the earlier notice has lapsed after the Speaker has given his ruling, maybe, they may move another adjournment motion and that may come up tomorrow. So we should postpone this discussion for tomorrow under adjournment motion and in no case the discussion should be held under rule 193 because we cannot insult the Members like this. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you also gracefully sit down please and not interrupt the next speaker?

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): I think,

the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has made a reasonable request. And I also think that the request made by Mr. Khurana is equally reasonable. I think, that in any discussion under rule 193 or in whatever manner, we should first have the statement from the Home Minister in regard to the facts of what happened at Batala. The situation, undoubtedly, is grave and I learn from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the Home Minister is on his way to Batala and by tomorrow morning he will have the facts. So, if he can make a statement today, well and good. But this is unlikely from what I gather. In that situation, I think we should have patience until tomorrow and the discussion could follow the statement by the Home Minister.

One other point I would like to make is this. There has been a big argument between my two good friends Mr. Banatwalla and Mr. Indrajit Gupta. I do think that the use of the expression 'blackmail' by Mr. Gupta is a little unfortunate. But it is not unparliamentary. Mr. Gupta is entitled to his view. However, I do know that the Congress(I) benches feel very strongly on this particular matter. They prefer a Adjournment Motion instead of a discussion under rule 193, for one simple reason...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Everybody feels strongly about the situation.

SHRI INDER JIT: The simple reason is because the Adjournment Motion is supposed to have an element of censure...(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes, we understand that.

SHRI INDER JIT: We all understand that. Therefore, the Congress—I friends feel strongly on this question. Hence suggest that the Speaker might possibly reconsider his decision in regard to the Adjournment Motion. I learn that a fresh notice or a fresh request for the Adjournment Motion is being made for tomorrow morning... (*interruptions*).

**AN HON. MEMBER:** It has been made.

**SHRI INDER JIT:** Well, it can be considered only tomorrow. But so far as discussion under rule 193 is concerned, I do feel that it ought to be reasonably postponed until tomorrow, by which time the Home Minister will be in a position to make a statement.

**PROF. RAMGANESH KAPSE (Thane):** Sir, as regards the statement, now the Home Minister has already come in the House and it is a collective responsibility also... (*Interruptions*).

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You are repeating the same point.

**PROF. RAMGANESH KAPSE:** He is available now. So, we would like to listen from him... (*Interruptions*).

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You have made the point. This point has been made by various other previous hon. Members. Please take your seat.

**SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North):** Sir, it was being told up to this time that the Home Minister has gone to Punjab. Now we see the Home Minister here. So, the statement should be made today.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota):** I may submit that Home Minister should have made statement suo motu. After all such a serious incident has occurred and if Home Minister makes a statement on so much persuasion by the House, it is not good. Therefore, a system should be evolved by the House that in case of a particular number of deaths, the hon. Minister should make a statement suo motu. In this manner, the entire will get the necessary information.

**PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):** The Government must make a statement in this connection. There is a 'Bandh' in Punjab and in other states tomorrow. The Members should be told about precautionary steps

being taken by the Government and about the situation in Batala.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Shri Raza Singh is repeating what has been stated by others.

...(*Interruptions*)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I want to provide opportunity to all.

...(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Before I call upon the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, I would like to comment on some of the points that have been raised by the hon. Members. Firstly, on the question of a statement preceding discussion, whether it is under rule 193 or on an Adjournment Motion, a number of Members have requested the Government that the discussion must follow a statement by the Government. This is an eminently sound request by various Members and the Government would be well advised to have the statement on the killings in Batala precede any discussion, whether it is under rule 193 or on an Adjournment Motion. Hon. Banatwalla Sahib and Prof. Soz Sahib raised the question of Adjournment Motion. The admission of an Adjournment Motion is entirely the question prerogative of the Hon. Speaker. The Hon. Speaker need not assign any reason, even under rule 60. I have gone through rule 60 and you are also aware of that rule. The Speaker is not obliged to assign any reason for the decision that he takes. The Motion for Adjournment that was moved today, lapsed the minute it was rejected by the Speaker. Members are free to move a fresh motion. When they so move it, it will be for consideration for tomorrow, and indeed the Speaker will consider it.

About the views on the word 'blackmail' it is a matter of subjective interpretation

...(*Interruptions*)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now, I will call upon



the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to give his views.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, it is very unfortunate. The Members are responding to the gravity of the situation. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, in the morning when the hon. Members from both the sides raised this question, I said that it was a serious incident and Government themselves are concerned about it. In fact, the Home Minister was supposed to leave for Batala for an on-the-spot study, but because of the discussion at 4 O'clock, he has been held back and, in fact, we are ready for a discussion. Sir, as you are aware, in this Session and in the earlier Session also, we have not been reluctant to face any discussion. In fact, we are welcoming discussion on any subject. But some rules have to be observed. In the morning we immediately agreed for a discussion under Rule 193. Sir, no Government will accept the adjournment motion. We have opposed that and it is essential. It is for the Speaker to decide in what form it should be. The Speaker in his wisdom had ruled out the adjournment motion and accepted it under Rule 193. It is unfortunate that instead of accepting the Speaker's verdict, the hon. Members on the Opposite had left the House. I believe they have endorsed a copy of the letter to me which was addressed to the hon. Speaker saying that they would boycott the House for the rest of the week in protest against the Speaker's ruling. I do not want to use strong words. Let the House take its own inference. Sir, it is not proper for me to say what had happened in the Speaker's chamber. I can only say that all the persuasive efforts made by the hon. Speaker have failed to convince the hon. Members. Therefore, Sir, we are ready for a discussion even now. But they have refused to participate in the discussion today. The rules do not permit when once the Speaker had rejected the motion today the adjournment motion brought

forward in this House today morning cannot be accepted today itself. Sir, tomorrow, we do not know what will happen and what the hon. Speaker will decide. As I have already said, the statement will always precede the discussion in whatever form it comes. The hon. Home Minister will make a statement.

AN.HON. MEMBER: No, no that will be incomplete.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: More details are being obtained. If he makes a statement today that will be incomplete. If necessary, tomorrow, after the Question Hour, he can make a very comprehensive statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Kindly let us have, whatever details are available.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. First, let the hon. Minister complete his statement.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): The House has right to know this information.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

[*English*]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: That is why I have said that some statement can be made today. But if they want a comprehensive statement, it can be made at 12 O'clock tomorrow and regarding the timing for the discussion tomorrow, it is left to the Chair to decide. But we wanted the Constitution Amendment Bill to take the precedence over the discussion. But the hon. Members on the Opposite wanted that this discussion should take precedence over the Constitution Amendment Bill. I will leave this matter to the Chair to decide how it can be done and in what form it should be done. Sir, now if they want the Home Minister to make some statement he can do so.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat and please maintain silence. The concern being expressed by you, is shared by the entire House. I would request the hon. Home Minister that if he had got any information, he may give it in the House. Keeping in view, the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members,

[*English*]

may give some information, even though it may be incomplete one.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE): It has happened in the past. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Finance Minister, would you like to say something?

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: No, I am sorry. It was a reflex action.

16.20 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER  
BOMB BLAST INCIDENT IN BATALA

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Sir, I rise to inform the House of a sad and disturbing incident in Batala on the 3rd April, 1990.

According to the available information, Ramnaumi procession was being taken out in Batala City in Gurdaspur District of Punjab on Tuesday the 3rd April. Around 2.45 p.m., when the procession approached Subzi Mandi area of the city, there was a powerful explosion resulting in heavy casualties. According to reports received by us, a total of 30 persons have been killed and 55 have been injured in the explosion.

Immediate steps were taken to provide relief to the injured. Those seriously injured were shifted to Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital in Amritsar and to the local Civil Hospital. Additional forces have been deployed in the city to control the situation. Curfew was imposed by local administration.

The manner in which a religious procession has been attacked shows clearly that the intention of the perpetrators of this crime was to provoke a communal backlash. We are sure that like all previous attempts by the terrorists to drive a wedge between the major communities of Punjab, this attempt will also fail.

I am sure the Members will join me in condemning this dastardly act in the strongest possible terms and in conveying our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved families. No effort will be spared to round up the culprits and bring them to book. The Government will also ensure provision of medical and other relief to those injured and for ex-gratia assistance to the families of the deceased.

I appeal to the Members of this House and through them to the entire nation to strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with the attempts of the terrorists to disrupt the centuries old ties between the Hindus and Sikhs in Punjab.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Minister has just read out the report of P.T.I. in the House. In my view, it is a pre-mature statement. Nothing is mentioned in it about the situation developed thereafter.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it looks as if the hon. Minister has read a news-item of a newspaper in the House. It cannot be called a statement based on the facts collected by the country's Home Minister from his sources.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: It may help if hon. Minister tells us as to how the situation developed later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Home Minister made a statement on your insistence. It has clearly been stated that information is incomplete at present, he will visit the place of aforesaid incident and collect necessary information. The information available with the Government has already been given to the House.

---

16.23 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)  
1990-91

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS —  
CONTD.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will continue with the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

I call upon Honourable Shri Piyare Lal Handoo to speak.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): Sir, I thank you for having called me to make my submission on the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry. At the outset, I must say that I support the Grants and in fact these grants are not as much as they should have been.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a second, Mr. Handoo. Please, let there be no conference within the House.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: The fact that the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry have come up first, perhaps

is indicative of the high priority that the present administration has given to the matters of our external policy. Fortunately for India the broad parametres of our external affairs policy, of our relations with foreign countries, have been set not when India became free, but earlier during the course of the freedom struggle itself. Our keen desire to have friends all over the world, our keen desire not to interfere in the affairs of other countries, our keen desire to avoid war and have peace in the world, our keen desire to have development all over the world were the four main broad parametres that determined our relations with the foreign countries after 1947.

It has been so generally and on the whole, we must proudly say that we have tried to give a hint to the world in the matter of relations with foreign countries, to the people who desired peace, to the people who wanted disarmament, and to the people who wanted sovereign nations to flourish in their own territory. If we go through the history of 50s and 60s, we can find that the people of India, through their elected representatives gave the five important hallowed principles of foreign policy, 'panchsheel' to the entire universe. All along, we have noticed one thing that despite our keen desire to have friendly relations with all, despite our keen desire to determine matters which are coming before the country on merits, despite our keen desire to remain as far away from war as we can and despite our keen desire to join the struggle in the world for peace, we have so far had three wars in our own territory. The reasons thereof, for, the present Foreign Minister need not be told about. After all, foreign policy has to be determined by enlightened self-interests of the country. We cannot devolve the principles of foreign policy in a vacuum and we cannot determine our foreign policy in the absence of knowing the contents of the geographical, political and cultural backgrounds of the country. What are the enlightened interests of India today in the context of the developments in the world? We are coming to the close of the century today and around very close to the new century. The world in Europe is going through a very acute transformation. Our



[Sh. Piyare Lal Handoo]

relations with Eastern Europe, our relations with Soviet Russia, our relations with America and our relations with the Western world are not going to remain what they were till yesterday. They are bound to suffer a change. Our trade relations are bound to suffer a change; our political relations are bound to suffer a change and the beginning for the change has got to be made now in the context of things as they are developing. The main problem that we have — I do not want to call it a regional problem — is the problem of our relations with our immediate neighbours. Among the neighbours, I do not like to tell you in the matter of our relations with Sri Lanka or Nepal or Bhutan. The primary interest today, which I want you to share with me, is our relations with Pakistan. In determining our relations with Pakistan, we have to keep one or two things in view. After 1947 war, twice we had war with Pakistan, one in 1965 and another in 1971. After each war, volumes of books have been written in Pakistan about the genesis of 1965 war and about the genesis of 1971 war. The observations made in those two books may be true or false and I am not concerned with that. But accusations have been made that the war of 1965, though it was won by us, which was stated by the then President of Pakistan because he sought it for his own political reasons. Volumes of books have been written about the 1971 war — whether it is relevant or not — and it has been stated in Pakistan that 1971 war was sought by Mr. Bhutto to seek separation of Bangladesh from Pakistan to become the President of Western Pakistan. The present political alignment in Pakistan will try to create a similar war—like situation in their relation with us. We must not forget the genesis of Pakistan; we must not forget the movement for Islamisation of Pakistan; we must not forget the fundamentalist trends in Pakistan and much more than that, we must not forget the change in the perceptions of America after the disappearance of Shah of Iran. As soon as the Khomeini revolution in Iran became successful, there was a tremendous change in the perceptions of America and particularly, in the role they

wanted to assign to Pakistan. We cannot forget the rapid deployment force strategy in America. We cannot forget the role assigned to Pakistan as an anti—gate to the Gulf countries. We must not forget the role assigned to Pakistan later in 1985 and 1987 in the matter of relations between Soviet Russia and America in so far as Afghanistan is concerned. I am confident the Foreign Minister knows all these things. I will only pray that in determining our relations with Pakistan, the entire history and the genesis and two wars and particularly the role assigned to it after the disappearance of Shah of Iran must be kept in view. Our relations with the people of Pakistan are well and good. But while determining our relations with the State rulers of Pakistan, we have to be careful and after we do that, I would seek the consideration of our External Affairs Minister for determining our relations in the light of what is happening in Punjab and in Kashmir. I need not repeat the oft-repeated story of what is happening in Kashmir or Pakistan or repeat fully the same but we know that there is a strong irrefutable evidence which America may not see but which we are daily experiencing of Pakistan's daily interference with our people in Kashmir, and with people in Punjab. These things should be kept in mind in straightening our relations with the State rulers of Pakistan.

We must not forget that part of our territory which is known as Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and which is known as Azad Kashmir. We must not forget that part of the territory of the State of Jammu & Kashmir has already been seceded to Pakistan. Gilgit is no more part of Azad Kashmir. Nor is Karakoran. You can enter into any dialogue with Pakistan but we must begin by asking to make Kashmir as it was prior to 1947. If you go through the resolutions passed in the United Nations, the first resolution of January, 1949 the main struggle during those days also that remained in the course of dialogue was confined to these things. So, what is it that you call Kashmir in 1947 and where is that? How much is under Chinese occupation? How much under Azad Kashmir occupation and how much of it has

been illegally seceded from Azad Kashmir and given to Pakistan? We have a very strong case for dialogue with Pakistan to ensure that whatever solution is avoided at is aimed for the entire State.

I remind the External Affairs Minister kindly to beware of the kind of diplomacy that we have been the victims of 1948 and 1949. Kindly remember what Mr. Noel Baker as the representative of England in the United Nations and during these days. Kindly do not forget what was done by Clement Attlee and by Truman by asking Pandit Nehru by a midnight knock to be prepared for arbitration saying that we will supply you arms. We must not also forget the situation arising after the disappearance of Shah of Iran and \$ 3.25 million loan not accepted by Pakistan. Pakistan called it peanuts and later got \$ 4.5 billion and thus modernised armoury came to Pakistan. We must be conscious of this. This must be the context in which we must determine our relations with our neighbours particularly Pakistan.

With these submissions, I thank you and support the Demands for Grants made by the External Affairs Minister in the House today

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur):  
Sir, I support the grant of the Ministry of External Affairs. But there are certain things to which I must draw their attention. Europe, by its own efforts, is bubbling and boiling. What will come out of it, nobody knows. The old settlement of Yalta and Potsdam has broken down. What is to come out of it? That should be a matter of concern to the Ministry of External Affairs, because after all our trade in Europe may be affected. Nobody knows what is going to come out of it. This boiling pot may produce good or it may produce bad. It is a question of giving direction. Now, I must also say that the two Germany's are going to be united. Nobody can stop it. It is only a question of time. Once they are united, the united Germany becomes the biggest economic force in Central Europe. More over, the Central Europe she

has got huge manpower and industrial capacity. It may also turn round to become a military power also. That question has to be watched because if Germany dominates Central Europe what is it that stops it from following the old policy *Drang-nach-oster*. What I have heard is that after this break up of the settlement nation-states may rise in the Balkans. And all old national rivalries may come up because we have just seen in Rumania. It has massacred the Hungarians in Transylvania on the ethnic basis backed by a false sense of nationality. If that happens, do we end up with another Sanajevo which ended in a huge tragedy in the 1914 to 1918 war? The Government of India cannot sit back with folded hands and not take active part in it. I hope the External Affairs Minister will go in for a detailed study on the question. What are his options which are open to him? He must consider that too. I would not like to linger very long on Europe because so much has been said about it. The real soft spot that is developing is the Asia-Pacific Littoral. All the disarmament, the nuclear disarmament talk and the treaties between the two Super Powers is confined to Europe only. What about the Asia-Pacific Littoral? Unfortunately, as I said, all the Super Powers face the Asia-Pacific Littoral. A clash of interest is bound to come. The Pacific Basin does not mean having only a few Islands here and there. The entire Asian Mainland is involved in it.

The Chinese are clashing with the Vietnames on the spratley Island. America may give up its base in Phillipines. Singapore has invited America to have a military base there. They invited America to come and have a naval base and air base there. If Singapore turns into an American base, what would happen to the security of this Littoral part in the Indian Ocean? We are very much concerned about it. If the Super Powers again clash as they had been in doing all along Asia, the Russians will start building up their naval base in Cam-Ran Bay. What would happen? The whole centre of gravity of clash will turn here. I hope our Foreign Minister and the Ministry of External Affairs will go into this matter deeply.

[Sh. Yadvendra Datt]

Take the economic part of it. There are three big economic powers in the Asian-Pacific region. Japan is an economic Super Power. Taiwan and Korea are following it. So is the case with Singapore. What would happen regarding South-East Asian Market? There is already an economic clash between Japan and America. Russia is trying to attract Japanese technology to its own part with the added/sweet bait like that of *Sakhilina* Islands, under the naval base of Vladivostok.

May I know how much time will you give me?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I must inform you that, in fact, your party has already exhausted its time. It has already fielded two speakers.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: That is why, I ask you. This a vast subject and I must confine myself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Indeed. You are well-advised to focus your intervention to whatever specific points you have.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I am focusing on it.

Here, when the economic clash takes place, where do we stand? What is going to be our position economically in this part of world or in this whole pacific littoral? Sir, may I attract the attention of External Affairs Minister to Fiji? We are right in fighting any Apartheid—colour bar or racial bar. But what are we doing in Fiji? People of our own country who hundred years back had gone and settled there, have been squeezed out on the grounds of religion, culture and ethnic ground. They have not been given even scholarships which they have a right to get. Recently, an act has been passed about the land which is owned by the Indians there. As the term of the lease expires, they will get nothing for it. Are they run away or all their assets to be thrown away? What is the Government of India thinking and doing about

it? That is the point which I must ask the External Affairs Minister to look into seriously.

Similarly, in Guyana and in Trinidad—what is happening to our people? Politically, we have been squeezed out. Economically, we have had a stranglehold on our throats and culturally, we have gradually been deculturised. What has the foreign office to say about it? What action have they been taking?

Our Foreign Minister recently went to Dhaka. There was a huge lot of ballyhoo of what has been achieved. If I remember rightly—if I am wrong, you please correct me—the ballyhoo was that they have asked the Ershad Government to return the property of Hindus confiscated in 1974 and 1984. Now, have they returned it? How many properties have been returned? After all, the foreign policy or any policy has to be judged by the results achieved. It cannot be judged by the messianic speeches. Secondly, just after his return, General Ershad said that India was our biggest enemy and he had raised a division of army. Is this a friendship? Is this the achievement of friendship, I ask you? Or was not achievement only in the pressburo at great ballyhoo? It reminds me of one Urdu couplet:

“Press bureau ki likhawat se, Natija yeh nikalta hai, Fatahe inki hoti hai, Kabze unka hota hai.”

If this is the policy, whom are we to congratulate on this? Recently, Chinese Foreign Minister had come. I do not know what they have talked; what understanding they have achieved. But from the press release, it looks that we have given them unconditional support to GATT. And what have we got in return?

A very pious lecture that India and Pakistan should settle there troubles under the Shimla spirit. What is the Shimla spirit? It is dead and gone and yet we are carrying the dead bodies on our heads. We know very well that Pakistan is bent upon destabilising

us and attacking us directly or indirectly. May I ask the Foreign Minister very bluntly—we all know what happened in Punjab; what is happening in Kashmir is known—why cannot you play that game back 'tit for tat' with them? You have got Sind burning. Why don't you burn it more? You have got Baluchistan. Why don't you light a huge fire in Baluchistan? Once they are involved in their own self-preservation, you will have greater peace in the country.

I do not know whether he will agree with me or to, but the whole lesson of history appears to me that if you want peace, you cannot get it by begging. Prepare for war, you will have peace. The British prepared for peace in 1935-39 and they came to the brink of disaster. Don't forget the lessons of history. Let us not repeat the words of Chamberlane. If I am wrong, my friend Mr. Minister will contradict me. The same words of Chamberlane was used here on the floor of this House and it was said that in that land not a blade of grass grows. What is this? For God's sake don't follow in his footsteps.

We have been talking of non-alignment. I can understand the meaning of non-alignment when there is a clash of super-powers. Both the super-powers are involved in themselves. More cyclonic events are taking place in Europe and other places. Both the super-powers are on retreat. The mould of your policy is broken. New factors are coming up. New situations are coming up. What is the use of following an old broken mould now?

Where are our national interests being served? We have been very much shouting about great non-aligned nations. May I ask, except for India is there any nation that is not aligned either economically, politically or militarily? Shall I name them?

— Let us think of our own interests first. It reminds me of the famous saying of one of the greatest statement of about 3000 years back. That is, 'it is wrong to carry on a policy which has no meaning in the present day context'. He went further and said, 'it is a criminal sin to carry on a policy which has no

meaning now in the present context of events.' You have to think deeply about this. I draw your attention towards this.

I again wish to draw the attention of the Foreign Minister to South Africa. It is good that power is being transferred to the South Africans. The white-tyranny is getting finished; it is good and we should back it with our full strength. But let us not forget one thing. One million Indians live in Natal and Durban areas. That is an area in which Zulus dominate. They have the Inkatha organisation. There is a clash between Zulus and the African National Congress. You must look to protecting your own kith and kin there. 15 Indians are already killed. I wish to draw your attention to this.

After all, our policy should be to protect the interests of every Indian, wherever he is. May I repeat the old Latin phrase—*Civis Indicus Sum*? That means wherever is an Indian, there are his rights. That should be our policy.

In Nepal, they are trying to kill their own people. Humanity is being crushed, I agree. But may I suggest to the Foreign Minister that we must open up all channels of communication to all sides to see that a solution is brought about there without the danger of further bloodshed or even a civil war? Because peace there is essential. Our interests are involved there. The security of India is linked to the security of Nepal. Our rivers flow from Nepal and therefore water is essential for us. So it is absolutely essential to contact all sides and help them in finding out a solution and restore peace there. May I add two words more? There should be a regular cadre of interpreters in that foreign Office. We need not hire interpreters from outside. There should be a regular cadre of translators, recruited through competition by the Public Service Commission of India, so that we need not have to bother about their security, and we need not have to pay unnecessarily through our nose.

We must follow the example of Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, when he spoke in Hindi in

[Sh. Yadvendra Datt]

the United Nations Organisation. The Foreign Minister should see that that language is acknowledged there and used there. I would like to say one thing more before I sit down. Our Embassies should be a show-piece for Indian products. We have got very good cars here—Contessa, Premier NE 118, etc. Why are our Embassies not being supplied with these cars?

We have got very good cars here; we have got everything in good quality here. Then, why should the mania of foreign plying be there? Therefore, I request the Foreign Minister to insist that all the Indian Embassies should be equipped, furnished by Indian products. They should use Indian cars and not foreign cars. With these few words, I support the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, many positive changes are taking place in the world. On one side regimentation in Soviet Russia has become relaxed under the leadership of Mr. Gorbachev. After the experiment of 'Glasnost' and 'Prestroika', people there and in other countries are not feeling that suffocation. The Berlin Wall which had divided Germany into two parts have been dismantled and the people have joined once again. Nelson Mandela had to be released by the Pretoria rulers and Namibia has also got independence. On one hand such pleasant events are taking place and demand for democracy is gaining strength everywhere. Incidents taking place in our neighbouring country, Nepal, cannot be appreciated. Today, the movement of restoring democracy in that country is being suppressed by monarchy.

This movement is not taking place there for the first time. Two Generation before the present king, there was king Tribhuvan, Indian Government had intervened to help him and to restore his rule. After that, democracy remained there for some time. Shri B.P.

Koirala was in power. Thereafter democracy was suppressed there. Since then people of Nepal have continuously been fighting against the rulers peacefully. **The struggle for restoration of democracy is going on in Nepal for the last one and a half year.**

The people of India always support the struggle taking place anywhere in the world for restoration of democracy. We have cherished these values during our freedom struggle. We got rid of colonialism, and became free and chose democracy for our country. Therefore, wherever struggle takes place against colonialism and for democracy we support the people of that country.

The people of India have always been supportive of Nepal. At present a strong pro-democracy movement is going on in Nepal. More than 6,000 pro-democracy supporters are in jails. Firing is a daily occurrence there. Such a terrific situation is there but India is silently watching the situation. This silence would weaken the pro-democracy movement in Nepal. The Government of India may be having certain compulsions, it may be due to the political relations between the two countries but I would like to appeal to the Government of India that the relations between the people of India and Nepal is not like the relations between two countries. We have cultural and social relations with each other. Bihar has a long border with Nepal and lakhs of people living in Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh have social relations with the people of Nepal. Lakhs of Nepalese people have their relations in India. Therefore, we cannot remain silent spectators to the incidents taking place there. In such a situation, I would like to urge the Government of India to express its support openly to the pro-democracy movement going on there. We should definitely exert pressure and plan our strategy in such a way that the people who are struggling for democracy may not be demoralised.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we cannot overlook the danger faced by the country from all sides today. Due to the mistakes of the previous Government, India became unpopu-



lar among the neighbouring countries and the relations with our neighbours could not be strengthened. The way our forced went to Sri Lanka was an indicator of our wrong policies. India got entangled in Sri Lanka. We hope that the Government of India is moving in the direction, where under the leadership of Shri V.P. Singh, our relations with the neighbouring countries would be improved. The Indian Peace Keeping Force is returning from Sri Lanka, but the neighbouring country of Pakistan is continuously interfering in the internal affairs of our country. The partition of India was unnatural and therefore, whoever assumed office in Pakistan would indulge in absurd and meaningless utterances. When Military rule came to an end and democracy was restored in Pakistan, we hoped that Ms. Benazir Bhutto would adopt a practical approach towards India, but after a few days, Ms Benazir Bhutto started spitting fire against India. Today, Pakistan Government's interference in Kashmir and Punjab is continuing and it seems that we are once again entering the 1971 situation and Pakistan is moving towards another war. We believe that the Government of India on its own will never go for a war, but the war could be thrust on us. Fundamentalist forces have been responsible for all the wars that have taken place between the two countries and all the hysteria created in the two countries. Today, Ms Benazir Bhutto is the Prime Minister of Pakistan, but fundamentalist and obscurantist forces are raising their heads there and same is the case with India also. These forces can take the two countries to war. But these countries would continue to exist and their problems cannot be solved, internal turmoils would continue to exist in our country and internal disorders would be there in Pakistan too. Pakistan had to shed its part earlier and Bangladesh was created, may be that Pakistan may once again meet a similar fate and extremist forces may raise their heads in our country also but we will have to find a solution to all these problems. Perhaps solutions for these problems are not there in our traditional foreign policy, but we will have to think about the current situation very seriously. Today, Pakistan is going around the

world endeavouring to secure support but the country is giving support to Pakistan. Sympathy for India is increasing and our External Affairs Minister and the External Affairs Ministry are making efforts in this direction. Recently, the President of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Mr Yassar Arafat, visited our country and we are impatiently waiting for the arrival of Mr Nelson Mandela. The image of India has improved in the countries across the globe and going by the mandate given by the people of India, the world has accepted the maturity of the India people.

17.00 hrs.

People have also accepted that India is strong nation but this much will not do. If India and Pakistan go on fighting each other, our defence expenditure would go on increasing without any limits. On the other side is China, with whom we are having talks but we should not forget that the whole nation has resolved to take back the land which was usurped by China in 1962 aggression. We should not make any compromise with our borders. Sometimes intellectuals of this country start saying that we should adopt a practical view, but we cannot adopt a practical view by abandoning our territory. Our expenditure on defence is increasing manifold and in such a situation, we have to find a way out to reach a settlement with Pakistan on certain concrete basis.

After independence, there were two persons, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, who had gone into fundamental aspects of our foreign policy. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru came to power and his policies were implemented. We recognised the sovereignty of China over Tibet and the result today is that the Dalai Lama and Tibetan refugees are living in exile in India. This is a very big problem. We gave away Tibet, which was a buffer State. China took away Tibet and attacked our country taking advantage of our weakness. So, this policy continued. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had given a suggestion to solve the problems between India and Pakistan. He was

[Sh. Nitish Kumar]

socialist. The socialist leaders of the 1942 movement were against the partition of India but the partition took place. Mahatma Gandhi was never in favour of partition but the partition took place. It is reality that India and Pakistan are now two nations. We will go on fighting. Friendship can go on for a few days and normalcy can be restored for a few days, but we cannot help. There would be a war and no one can avoid it. Therefore, in order to remove this tension, friendship should be established between India and Pakistan, at the people's level and Dr. Lohia had suggested that there should be a confederation of India and Pakistan. India-Pakistan Confederation is basic requirement. I do not believe that under the present circumstance, any Government can muster enough courage, to go that far. The people of India and Pakistan desire friendship with the exception of obscurantist and communal forces. Generally, the people of India and Pakistan want friendship. When borders are opened, people become happy, they meet each other. There are people of same family living in two countries and when they meet, they become happy and old memories are revived. But unless we do not muster this courage, unless we do not move towards this friendship and this is possible only if a confederation of India and Pakistan is created. When such a confederation is formed, then we would be able to find out solution for the problems that we see in Punjab, Kashmir and many other places. Terrorism would continue. No way has been found to eliminate terrorism, throughout the world and only time would be able to find a way out. Over a period, slowly the terrorist forces get lapsed and tired but it has not been possible anywhere in the world to directly control terrorism. We lament that extremist forces are raising their head and that they should be crushed. Neither can there force be crushed by trying to crush them nor can their hearts be won by adopting a soft stance towards them. No way has been found out any where in the world to crush these extremist forces and no answer has been found to solve this problem. In such situation, a way is found only after

getting somewhat tired and sacrifices are to be made for it. We should be prepared to make those sacrifices. We should be prepared to make sacrifices in Punjab and Kashmir. For a lasting solution, I would like to suggest that the Government of India should adopt the policy of Dr. Lohia and move towards the realisation of idea of Indo-Pak Confederation. It is a matter of satisfaction that relations with China are improving but we should also try to find out a solution for the Tibetan question, on which a mistake was committed during the tenure of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We are supporters of the democratic movements. Our neighbouring countries are not only our neighbours but they are members of our family. Our relation with Nepal is not a simple and common one. On the contrary, relations between our two countries are special and cultural and somewhat extraordinary which no other two countries have. In such a situation, when the people of Nepal are facing difficulties and are struggling hard, when all the people of Nepal, whether they are socialist, Democrats or Communists are fighting together for the establishment of democracy, India should not remain silent spectator. On the contrary, it should help those forces. When democracy is restored in Nepal, it would be a victory of the democratic forces in India and it would strengthen Indian democracy. This would also lead to the emergence of a friendly country in our neighbourhood. If monarchy remains in Nepal, any country can influence the kings but if democracy remains in Nepal, public opinion would carry weight in running the administration of the country. In such a situation, you should ensure restoration of democracy there, in our own interest and also from the security point of view.

With these words, I conclude my speech and I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. I thank you for giving me the time to speak on this subject.

[English]

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay South Central): Mr Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to partici-

pate in the discussions on the External Affairs. Today what my country needs is protection of sovereignty of India, and protection of the people of India. We are faced with difficult situations all around and, therefore, the conduct of external affairs in our country is going to become a costly affair day by day. Unless we are prepared to support these costly affairs, we cannot improve the situation and that is why I am supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Apart from that, I am of the opinion that the moral of the country should remain as it is today. We should see that all Indians remain united and we extend all support to meet the situation so far as the external affairs are concerned.

We do not know the exact extent and how far other countries are helping to foment the situation in Kashmir and Punjab today. Who is at the back of these tragedies in these States? Is it only a certain set of people who want Khalistan Raj, or who are of the opinion that they should have Sikh kingdom, and they are creating all sorts of problems, or is there any other external agency which is responsible for this and for brainwashing the people and for instigating the people to fight against their own people? The enemy thinks that the wars against India must be fought within the limits of India itself, so that they sit back comfortably in their own country. Similar is the case in Kashmir. Is the present situation created by the people staying in Kashmir, whether they are Hindus or Muslims? As you know, the Kashmir kingdom earlier was under a Hindu king, whereas the population was majority of Muslims. But at that time, there were no communal riots or fight for the so-called freedom of Kashmiri Muslims. The great and the late Zia managed to have the OPERAPAK conspiracy to send his own army men and people in the Policy and administration of Kashmir. He got some hold in the Policy and administration and thereafter problems started. It is, therefore, Pakistan who has created the problems. The External Affairs Ministry must identify the actual enemy and all measures

should be taken against that enemy.

As you know, there were two wars between Pakistan and India, and though India had won those wars, no final terms were arrived at to see that relations between the two countries remained in such a way that there was no repetition of wars.

This is the third time that it has been repeated. Pakistan is being helped by China. We are trying to have good relations with China who is supporting Pakistan. China is also having good relations with China who is supporting Pakistan. China is also having good ties with America which in turn is having good ties with Pakistan. So far as India is concerned, we only have one political friend, i.e. Russia. With this particular force we were trying to fight our external affairs. I may tell you that one hand of Pakistan is trying to reach Delhi through Punjab and Kashmir and the second hand has now started coming through Bangladesh after its declaration as Islamic nation. It is coming by way of refugees which are intentionally being sent there. They are even coming through Assam and Bihar. They have come up to Bombay. Now, they have come to Delhi also. When both the hands will come together there will be clapping and the wall will break up. That is why the External Affairs Ministry will have to give special attention towards the people coming from Bangladesh. We sent our people in Sri Lanka to see that Sri Lanka is to be divided by those who are Indians and who are Lankans I would like to ask as to what should be our policy now when Kashmir is being divided. Our External Affairs Ministry should not have two different policies for Lanka and Kashmir. If we want to protect our sovereignty 'tit for tat' is the only way. Before these two hands come together, I would request the Government to beware of the danger.

Smugglers are coming from Pakistan through the sea shores. Through these sea shores on the Western and Eastern side crores of rupees are being smuggled and they are invested in trade. They say, "No doubt the country is yours, but the land is



[Sh. Yamanrao Mahadik]

ours." Therefore, they are flowing in the money and are purchasing people and in this way betraying the nation. In that way this is the third hand which is moving in our country. Now, the question is who is going to be faithful to our country and help to run this Government? When Arjuna found impossible to fight with all his relatives then Bhagwan Krishna said.

KLEBYAM MA SMA GAMA PARTHA  
NAITATVAIUPPADYATE,  
KSHUDRAM HRIDAYDAURBALYAM  
TYAKTVA UTTISTHA PARANTAPA."

"Don't be eunuch get up, have strength and start your war." The question is with whom you are having your war. You are having war with that particular vicious enemy which is running in Punjab and Kashmir who killed our Prime Minister, Smt. Gandhi. They did not spare even their own leader. They are Sikhs or Hindus, I don't know but they did not bother that it was Ramnaumi when the bomb blasted in Batala and killed 30 persons and wounded 60. They did not bother for any political party whether it was the President of this Party or that party. Who is doing all these things? I don't think it is a few persons who have been brain washed and sent here. I would say that a final stage of war is coming at the doors of Hindustan. And External Affairs Ministry will have to spend not only the money but they will have to spend manpower also. That is why, let us be alert.

I wholeheartedly support all your activities but you should be aware of all those things which are taking place outside.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV  
(Saharsa): Mr Chairman Sir, my constituency in Bihar is situated about 150-200 kilometres away from India's border with China Nepal is quite near and on the other side is Bangladesh so my constituency is situated

on the borders of three countries Many refugees from Nepal, Bangladesh and other places come and settled there Refugees are living in all parts of the country. I believe that a survey of refugees in my constituency has not been undertaken in proper manner. This is the reason why some spies in the garb of refugees have also come into our country. Sir, I had raised this question at the district administration level whether they have been screened before their settlement or not? It is true that India is a religious country but that does not mean that we should let spies come into the country in the guise of refugees. I don't think we have kept an eye on the activities of refugees from Bangladesh, whether they have settled in the metropolitan cities of our country and the type of work they are engaged in. So I request the hon. Minister to order a survey of all refugees in this country as to the authenticity of their status.

After India's war with China, the latter occupied a sizable portion of our territory which is still under their occupation. Till date we have not taken any step to retrieve that portion of our territory we should, if possible, get this land back through a friendly dialogue with China otherwise it seems to be an impossible task. Occupation of Indian territory by other countries is not in the national interest. Indian citizens living in those areas are maltreated. I demand an investigation into this matter by the Government and a statement be given in this House. Let the Government conduct a proper inquiry as to why Indian People are subjected to inhuman torture in the Chinese-occupied territory.

Sir, as far as Pakistan's activities in Kashmir are concerned, a number of Pakistani spies have infiltrated into our country posing as Bangladeshi refugees. There are 15,000 to 20,000 spies who have come into this country along with genuine refugees. Although Pakistani spies form a major part of this group, complete information regarding them is not available with us. This matter too should be investigated. Then it will become clear that the crisis in Punjab and Kashmir is the handiwork of such elements.

Sir, arms are smuggled into India from Pakistan through the border. Why is security so lax on the Indian side of the border? When arms can be smuggled across, why can't spies slip into this country? It is alright for India to be a peace-loving country but at the same time we must take strict measures to ensure that Pakistani spies do not enter this country to create trouble. This will definitely be a contributory action towards solving the Punjab and Kashmir problems.

Sir, in Kashmir and other parts of the country training camps had been set up for terrorists. In Pakistan, of course, such camps have been existing for some time. Only after incidents of terrorism have occurred does the Government look for these camps. So I request the Government to keep constant vigil in order to check the growth of such camps.

Sir, our country does not have cordial relations with either Pakistan, Sri Lanka or Bangladesh. A remedy should be found for this problem. With these words I support the Demands for grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I also thank you for confining yourself to the time allotted to you.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Generally speaking, as Members on both the sides have stated, our country's foreign policy has a long continuity about it, and generally it has received the support of the nation as a whole.

My sympathies are with the present Government, because they have inherited quite a lot of foreign policy problems from the past also, which we cannot expect them to solve within such a short period of time. Nevertheless, I do think that it is very very necessary for the Government to exercise a greater degree of initiative. The broad parameters of the policy are already laid down. We are functioning within those parameters.

But on specific questions, I think the success or failure of our policy, in terms of concrete results, depends, and will depend very much, on the degree of positive initiative which our Government takes.

I do not mean to say that they have taken no initiative. For example, they have taken an initiative which, in my opinion, was long over-due, viz. the withdrawal of the IPKF from Sri Lanka. The experience of many countries in the world is that if your armed forces over-prolong their stay on the soil of a foreign country, the results are always counter-productive. It is not only our experience. So many countries all around are going through the same traumatic experience; and ultimately those troops have to be withdrawn, if they are not to become totally isolated and unpopular as far as the local population is concerned. It is a tragedy, of course, because our IPKF was sent there under the terms of an Accord; and at the time they were sent, that act was widely welcomed by people in this country, and in Sri Lanka.

In fact, the Government, at that time the previous Government, was being criticised and attacked for not taking early military action in order to save the Tamils in Sri Lanka from ruthless repression which was going on against them. But the same people, after a prolonged period, have now begun to speak of this foreign army occupation which impinges upon their independence and their sovereign right, and therefore, they are asking them to depart.

Many problems have been left unsolved. I do not know if the hon. Minister is in a position to tell us anything about all that commitment that we had about seeing that the North East Provincial Council in Sri Lanka is given adequate powers; devolution of power was a cause of much dispute and irritation among the contending parties; and even now I believe that the Government there in North East Provincial Council are not satisfied with the arrangement which has been made before the departure of the IPKF; it is not possible for many country to go on

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

indefinitely playing the role of a police man in another to do our job there; to some extent it was not possible by the very circumstances to complete that mission politically. Meanwhile, our people, our IPKF have also performed a very difficult task there, I should say; and we should pay tributes to our jawans who had also lost heavily; their casualties had been quite high. But there was no point in prolonging this act. Now it is a sovereign country however small it may be; a sovereign government is there elected by the people; and it is their responsibility, first and foremost to look after the security and welfare of all their citizens, whether they be Sinhalese or Tamils or whatever they are. So, I think it is good that we have extricated ourselves from a very very difficult situation where continued stay was not going to really help in any way. That initiative is also being matched by the initiative the Minister took himself by visiting Bangladesh.

A number of disputes were pending there, a number of irritants were there. They have not all been cleared up, I am sure, even by his visit, but, at least the ice has been broken. Some talks have taken place in a cordial atmosphere; some agreement either concluded or proposed which will help, I think, to give the Bangladesh Government and its people a feeling that India does stand for their well-being and welfare also. So, in this whole area, this whole region, there is always this kind of a feelings among the people—we may not be to blame for that; partly we may be; I do not know—that India by virtue of its huge size and the fact that it is so much bigger than its neighbours that may be we are trying to act too much like a big power and some attempt to compel people and bully people who are smaller than us. That creates some problems, always psychological problems which are there in all these countries. So, we have to be very sensitive and conscious of this fact and behave in such a way that mutual trust and confidence is engendered.

In Nepal also some initiative has been

taken though rather late I should say. This Government is not to blame for that—all sort of tension and crisis and dispute between Nepal and India over these various transit and trade agreements and so on and so forth; all took place or occurred earlier before the election took place; and they were allowed to drag on for a long time. There was a feeling created among the Nepalese people that India was behaving like a bully and trying to put them into economic difficulty and so on and so forth. So, we have to overcome this legacy of the past also and take the initiative to see that proper, good neighbourly, friendly relations are built up with these countries. So far as Nepal is concerned, I am glad that the Government has recently made it clear that we cannot interfere in their internal affairs; as a government it is not possible; it is inadvisable; we do not want other countries to interfere in our internal matters. But, at the same time, as Indians, of course, we do feel sympathy and we do express solidarity for the struggle of the people of Nepal for democracy and for democratic rights.

That is a different matter. One cannot be blind to that. The only exception to this whole exercise in trying to re-build good relations with our neighbours unfortunately, is Pakistan.

I really do not know what can be done, the way that they are behaving at the moment, the way that they are trying to interfere not clandestinely now but more and more openly—that is the trouble—in Kashmir and in Punjab is something which really makes this whole region a potential hotbed of strife and conflict. And the Government will have to exercise all its diplomatic skill and ingenuity and also its firmness to see that this Pakistani attempt which is going on, practically to make things difficult for us, particularly in Kashmir and Punjab is foiled. The whole country is united on this, I have no doubt about it. There is no question of anybody wanting or thinking of making any kind of concessions on this issue. It cannot be done. It is a question of the sovereignty and integrity of this country. Everybody will stand

firm on that.

What I was saying was, just briefly, two or three words; that we are beset by so many problems and difficulties, no doubt, and there are some bigger powers also behind this. I know that there is a new climate in the world, there is new thinking, there is a new atmosphere which we all welcome, of cooperation and detente, the process of disarmament going ahead and all that.

But, nevertheless, I cannot believe that now, so soon, all the various powers which were operating for so many years behind the scenes have given up their designs and machinations against India particularly and this part of the world.

In this Report of the Ministry, there is a sentence in the opening paragraph which says, if I may just read out:

"As in the past, India welcomed these steps which held out the hope for a safer world order. India continued to strengthen her relations with both the United States and the USSR on the basis of bilateral complementarity."

17.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Well and good. Well, of course, India has always tried to have friendly relations with both USA and USSR even when those two powers were regarding each other as enemies. And there was a great deal of cold war and tension and so on which to a great extent has been reduced now. But does this sentence mean that we are now, with both of these powers, on a par as far as their plans and designs in this part of the world are concerned? If so, I do not agree with it. I do not agree with it. And I do feel, we had said so openly also, at that time that our Governments' reaction to the United States military action in Panama a few months ago should have been much stronger than it was.

Secondly, this question of their taking

trade sanctions against us under Super 301 has not been given up. Our Government has taken a firm stand on it. I hope that they will stick to that stand. But only a few days ago some spokesman of the United States Government was again speaking about unfair trade barriers and difficulties which India is creating for the United States exports to this country; trade barriers, patent laws and all this kind of things on the basis of which they have threatened us with reprisals under Super 301. This kind of a thing has not disappeared and it will not disappear by itself.

A friend from over that side has spoken a little while ago about the danger of the multi-national companies and all that. That and other things are all linked up, and I do not want that one should try to give the impression that in our economic relations and other relations with the USA and the USSR there is a kind of a parity; and it is not so as a matter of fact.

Then, Sir, there are some important regional questions which are pending solution and I do not want our Government to relax in any way its efforts to join in finding a solution. One is Afghanistan.

The question of the Geneva agreement being violated openly and blatantly, the question of a solution for Kampuchea, the question of Palestine are there. Sir, the Chairman Yasser Arafat was here only the other day. During his statements made here on Indian soil — we also met him in Namibia the other day — he had spoken to us very bitterly, I should say, about the new Israeli move to send so many Jewish immigrants from various countries, I regret to say from the Soviet Union also, into the occupied areas of Palestine. He said that in the last one year some three hundred thousand new immigrants from outside have been brought and settled in the occupied areas of Palestine, where the Palestinian people themselves are fighting for their homeland and the whole country has saluted their sacrifices and sufferings they have made. And the Chairman Arafat was very insistent that the voice of India, he attached great impor-



[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

tance to the fact that the voice of India should be heard in the Counsels of the world on this question and protest would go a long way to help their cause.

Sir, I am surprised that in this report, there is no mention of the fact that recently an official Indian delegation headed by the Prime Minister went to attend the Independence celebrations of Namibia. Perhaps this report was printed earlier. Of course they could have added some sort of an additional slip or something. I think it is a very important thing. And everybody there appreciated the fact that an All Party Delegation headed by the Prime Minister — it did not happen in any other country — arrived there in Namibia to be with those people there on the occasion of their independence and to share in their rejoicing and all that. That should be mentioned. And I may say from what we saw in Namibia, their freedom at the moment, independence at the moment when the flag was hoisted and when the South African flag was lowered, actually in practice at this moment, it means only the freedom to vote, which they did not have earlier. Somebody said cynically the freedom to starve, the freedom to be unemployed, the freedom to die still continues. They are miserably a poor country in the sense that all the property, urban property, landed property, 90 per cent is owned by the white people; the black people of Namibia are so poor and so much exploited and do not own anything. We say it with our own eyes there. And they will need so much economic assistance and other help before this independence which they have now gained really acquires flesh and blood in meaning. I am sorry to say, I do not know why the Namibian Government has invited the British of all people to send their experts there to train their army and their police, their new army and police. Of Course, they are a free country now. They can call anybody they like. I should have thought India could have done this job quite well. We have had this UNTAG, United Nation Transitional Assistance Group, composed of troops. contingents of troops from twenty six

countries and commanded by an Indian, as we know, General Prem Chand, who is respected and held in high esteem by everybody there we found. Any way, what I think is, we should maintain close contacts with the new Government of Sam Nujoma and see in how many ways and in what ways we can contribute to strengthening their independence and helping them.

As far as South Africa is concerned, Sir, we all rejoiced, the whole country, the whole world has rejoiced in the release of Mr. Mandela from prison after twenty-six or twenty eight years. We met him there. We met him in Windhoek and he had a long talk with our delegation. The point I wish to emphasise is that Mr. Mandela told us that the African National Congress requires a huge amount of financial assistance in order to rehabilitate their political exiles, who are living outside the country and who, we hope, will be able to return now with their families and the political prisoners who are loitering in the jails in South Africa. But they are hoping that in the days to come, through negotiations and all that, because the South African President is showing a slightly more liberal attitude now, those political prisoners may also be released. He says that to rehabilitate them will require a huge amount of money which is beyond their resources at the moment. And when he addressed this request in the presence of our Prime Minister, I took it to mean that he naturally thinks that India also should contribute to this. And I hope, our Government will think about this seriously and try to do whatever is possible.

I would like the Minister to spell out what is his perception or his assessment of the future of non-alignment, the non-aligned movement, the non-aligned world in the present framework of international power relationships which are taking place under our very eyes and taking place very rapidly and changes taking place which we could not imagine a year or two ago. What is the future of this non-alignment and what sort of role, he thinks, that India can play in it because these countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America which belong to the non-

aligned movement, always had a certain cementic force among them? There is no question of non-alignment as a posture which keeps them free from military blocs. That will remain. The military blocs themselves are in a process of, perhaps, I do not say vanishing overnight but certainly they are already on the path of being liquidated to a certain extent. But then how does this non-aligned community of nations, perhaps, in their own common mutual interest think of becoming self-sufficient?

There is an apprehension abroad now that due to this kind of cooperation, new cooperation and detente between USA and USSR and so on, the Third World countries may be neglected, may suffer as far as developmental assistance and others things are concerned. Then if that is so, I do not know whether it is so, we have many assurances of various kinds being given to us that the requirements of the Third World and its vast population which is so poverty stricken and hunger stricken, will not be neglected and all that. But I think, the time has come when we have to think more and more of how we can be self-reliant in the sense of building our own mutual cooperation and mutual assistance of which we talk frequently about SAARC. SAARC is one small aspect of that whole thing. But we should think more in India. I say this because India is such a large country, such a big country in the non-aligned world with so much of resources and much higher level of development also. We have to play some role in which we should take an initiative so that on the question of economic cooperation and developmental cooperation, these non-aligned countries can, to the extent that is necessary, move together and not look to bigger western powers and affluent countries. If they help us, well and good. But we must assume that things may change in comparison with the past. Therefore, it is upto us to stand up on our own feet and try to help each other to the maximum extent possible.

Finally, I would say one word. I really think that this Ministry should have at least one more Minister—either a Minister of State

or a Deputy Minister or somebody — to help Mr. Gujral. A vast field has to be covered by this Ministry and I do not think, it is possible for one person to attend to all these problems, all these different departments and facet of External Affairs. I do hope that the Prime Minister will see to it that he is given an able assistant in the near future.

[*Translation*]

KUMARIMAYAWATI (Bijnor) : Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, while supporting the Demands for grants of the Ministry of External Affairs I would like to say something on India's foreign policy.

On the face of it India's foreign policy seems good. It is a policy which is based on humanitarian ground. We have appreciated the struggle against Apartheid in South Africa under the leadership of Nelson Mandela. But the Government on its part discriminates against Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people in this country. Hon. Shri . Vijay Kumar Malhotra who was speaking before me said that minorities in this country had been provided with all facilities. If that were the case Dr. Ambedkar would not have to approach the British for getting minorities their rights. When we talk of our foreign policy, we should look at what is happening in our country, at the type of altitude we have towards the citizens of this country.

While mentioning India's foreign policy towards the neighbouring countries, I would like to take the case of Pakistan. The Government will have take a serious view of Pakistan's involvement in the Kashmir and Punjab problems. If India adopts an approach of confrontation towards Pakistan we may not be able to solve the problems in Kashmir and Punjab. Our policy should aim at creating an atmosphere of brotherhood between the two countries. Our relationship with other neighbouring countries should also be friendly so that people a living on the borders feel secure.

I would like a request the hon. Minister

[Kumari Mayawati]

of External Affairs to keep the interests of minorities and the state of our relations with neighbouring countries in mind while framing the foreign policy. Only then can this country make progress.

With these words I thank the hon. Deputy - Speaker for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO (Aska): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand of our External Affairs Ministry. It is the first budget of the National Front Government and it is the first Demand. It is unfortunate that our friends on the other side, the Congress party Members, have absented themselves from this debate, because this Government has already made it quite clear that it wants suggestions it wants constructive cooperation and criticism. Our Prime Minister and other Ministers have made it quite clear that they would welcome all sorts of participation in the debate so that it will help in the public administration of the country. But it is unfortunate that because the hon. Speaker did not allow the adjournment motion on a very unfortunate incident that took place recently, they are not participating in this debate and our friend has already mentioned that probably it is their sinister design not to get the Constitutional Amendment Bill passed. In fact, we noticed the other day when they were taking part in the debate on the 64th Constitution Amendment Bill, they strongly supported the Bill. But it is unfortunate that at the time when the Division bill was rang, we noticed that many of the Congress Members leaving the House. I do not know whether anybody has noticed this. This is a sinister move or a deliberate move that they have realised that the Government could not muster sufficient number of Members in the House and therefore they told their party Members to go out of the House. It is very unfortunate to notice that they say one thing and try to do something else. I agree that it is the duty of the Govern-

ment to get the majority, but at the same time, when they have said that they would support this Bill, it is also their duty to help the Government to pass the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is very significant that the first visit of our Prime Minister to a foreign country is Namibia, because Namibia is historically important. It is the very essence of the world movement where various countries are demanding their independence and therefore when for the first time independence came to Namibia, it is fortunate that our Prime Minister, with other friends from different parties attended the function. Therefore, I would say that the National Front started to rule the country in a very auspicious manner. As you know, Sir, India has been the foremost in the non-alignment movement. We have to thank our late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, who was one of the three pillars of the Non-alignment Movement in the world along with Mr. Tito and Mr. Nasser. He laid the foundation of Non-alignment Movement. Though India has been propagating the non-alignment, it is only during the Janata Government time, after 1977, for a few years, under the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, there started what we call the genuine Non-alignment. That was the time when we looked to both the power blocs with the same attitude, without even indirectly aligning with anybody in the guise of non-alignment. One point I would like to make is that the non-alignment of say 20 years or even 5 years ago, is irrelevant now, because after the 'glasnost' and 'perestroika' which have been introduced by the great leader Shri Gorbachov, will, after a few years, lose its very significance and therefore there is a danger that this non-alignment may be turned into an alignment of forces, forces which have already advanced, forces which were aligned to each other in the West and the East, may join together and they may become one force to exploit the under-developed countries.

As you know, Sir, economically, scientifically and in every sphere, the so called West and the East Europes are far advanced

than India. So, when they are giving up the whole system, when they are going back to the free system, probably they may be going into the very acute form of capitalism after a few years.

Russia, Eastern Germany Hungary — all the East European countries may take to the acute form of capitalism after three years. Then what happens is that with America the other countries may join together, it is possible that they may create a position where the underdeveloped countries like India may be neglected and we may have to change the whole question of our non-alignment or our foreign policy. Therefore, when the conflict between the Big Powers is now receding to the background. It is the economic factor which will come up now. Then there is no fight amongst themselves, probably there will be no war in the future, but then the economic fight will go on in this world and, therefore, our Foreign Minister or Prime Minister should rethink the whole problem of how to tackle this new problem which is facing the world. Therefore, it is very appropriate at this juncture and specially when the National Front Government has come to power, there is a very great responsibility on them because the whole world, the whole atmosphere of politics, is changing now and it is a very critical juncture we have come to when we have to shoulder the responsibility of the government in India and it will depend on our integrity and the way how we can handle the situation, because the foreign affairs policy is not just to be taken lightly stating that it does not concern the common man of our country. Many people think, 'What do we care about foreign affairs? How are we interested in the foreign policy of the country? But actually, as you see, it is the foreign policy of our country which controls so many factors in our internal affairs also, the very polity of our nation. For instance, the situation of law and order that is happening in India now. As you know, every day we have been discussing in this House the problem of Punjab and the problem of Kashmir and as you know, the whole thing is generated from our foreign policy. What is our attitude towards Pakistan which is defi-

nately instigating trouble in both the States? But in this, there may be some criticism that say we are behaving like a Big Brother with Pakistan. But unfortunately they have behaved like a Big Brother. The National Front Government does not like to behave like a Big Brother. But it is Pakistan which should realise that India as a neighbour wants to live peacefully with that country. Therefore, they must reciprocate and understand our problem and they should not instigate and add fuel to the fire. In the same way, the Defence budget is controlled by our foreign policy. We are spending Rs. 15,000 crores on Defence in the budget this year and all our preparation depends on our foreign policy. How we tackle our foreign affairs and keep our budget down is the problem. Our economic problem also depends on this. Our economic problems depends on trade and commerce with other countries and if the situation is bad, then our trade will fall and it will lead to inflation and other factors. Therefore, while supporting the Demands which have been placed by our Foreign Minister, I would like to say that it is the duty of the National Front Government to completely reorient our foreign policy so that we can adjust ourselves to the new global set up that is coming into this world. And I request the Minister to accordingly give us, this Parliament, a definite picture of what is their future policy regarding this problem. Thank you.

---

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Damdum): Sir, before you adjourn the House let me refer to you about one thing. An impossible thing is happening in Delhi. Today, some time back our parliamentary office at No. 12 Windsor Place has been invaded by the police. The story is that the Meridian Hotel owners against whom so many charges are there, have brought in goondas and other people and tried to beat the workers of that hotel and in the process when we rang up the police, the police came and beat up our people there. After beating them up, they have taken them into custody. This is an



[Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

possible thing; if this can happen today, then what cannot happen? The Ministers are there; we want to know, what they are going to do about this?

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER: Please follow the proper procedure.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, this is a serious matter; our Parliamentary office has been invaded by the Police.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To raise this issue, you please follow the proper procedure.

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 5, 1990/ Chaitra 15, 1912 (Saka).*