

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY
No. D...../2.....
Date.....27/3/90.....

(Vol. II contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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. II Second Session, 1990/1912 (Saka)]

No. 9, Thursday, March 22, 1990/Chaitra 1, 1912 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to questions:	1—29
*Starred Questions Nos. 142 to 147	
Written Answers to Questions:	29—380
Starred Questions Nos. 18 to 161	29—44
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1570 to 1624, 15626 to 1653, 1655 to 1795	45—370
Papers Laid on the Table	381—38
Statement Correcting Answer to starred Question No. 42 dated 15.3.90 <i>Re.</i> Pakistani MOB Crossing over to Indian Territory	386
Shri I.K. Gujral	
Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1989-90—(<i>Presented</i>)	386—391
Calling Attention to Matter to Urgent Public Importance	391—414
Recent Spurt in Terrorist activities in Punjab	
Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed	392—394 407—414
Shri Harish Rawat	394—400
Shri Bhogendra Jha	400—403
Prof. N. Tombi Singh	403—406
Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria	406—407

*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.

Matters Under Rule 377

414—419

- (i) Need to set up a solvent Plant in Bichhia Bhavai area of Mandla District in Madhya Pradesh 414—415
- Shri Mohanlal Jhikram
- (ii) Need to take steps to protect the people affected by Pollution caused by effluents from Indian Rare Earths Ltd in Kerala 415
- Shri Mullappally Ramachandran
- (iii) Need to amend Forest Conservation Act, 1980 in the interest of speedy development of the hilly areas of U P 416
- Shri M S Pal
- (iv) Need to establish a Sainik School in Jhunjhunu District (Rajasthan) 416—417
- Ch Jagdeep Dhankhar
- (v) Need to take effective steps to cope with drinking water scarcity problem in several districts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh 417—418
- Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri
- (vi) Need to lay railway line between Lalitpur and Singrauli 418
- Kumari Uma Bharati
- (vii) Need to give adequate compensation to persons affected due to derailment of Bombay-Dehradun Express near Ratlam 418—419
- Shri Vamanrao Mahadik

(viii) Need to provide support price to farmers of Himachal Pradesh for their vegetables and fruit produce	418—419
Shri K.D. Sultanpuri	
Resolution <i>Re.</i> Approval of First Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1989 Railway Budget, 1990-91—General Discussion Demands for Grants (Railways), 1990-91	419—485
and	
Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 1989-90	
Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	420—429
Shri Surya Narayan Singh	433—437
Shri Jorawar Ram	438—442
Shri R. Jeevarathinam	442—446
Shri Kadambur M.R. Janardhanan	446—452
Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal	452—456
Shri Chhedi Paswan	456—457
Shri Vakkom Purushothaman	457—462
Shri Janak Raj Gupta	463—466
Shri Ravi Narayan Pani	466—467
Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait	467—471
Shri Surya Narayan Yadav	471—473
Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan	473—479
Shri K. Muraleedharan	479—481
Dr. Venkatesh Kabde	481—485

Discussion Under Rule 193	486—552
Incident in Nizamuddin Area on 17 March, 1990	
Shri Indrajit Gupta	486—493
Shri Harish Rawat	493—496
Shri Yuvraj	496—498
Shri Madan Lal Khurana	498—503
Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	503—507
Shrimati Subhashini Ali	507—512
Shri Mohammad Shafi	512—516
Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	516—520
Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait	520—525
Shri Humundeo Narayan Yadav	525—531
Shri J.P. Agarwal	531—535
Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya	535—537
Shri Munnan Khan	537—538
Shri Mohd. Hassan Commander	538—539
Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	539—542
Dr. Venkatesh Kabde	542—543
Shri Vasant Sathe	543—545
Shri Chandra Shekhar	545—547
Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed	547—552

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 22, 1990/Chaitra 1, 1912
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER: Before we start with Questions, I wish to draw the attention of Members that normally there are 20 Questions in the Starred List for answer and there is only one hour to exhaust the List which means if we want to cover all the 20 questions ideally, not more than three minutes should be taken on each question. But on my part I am keen to see that at least 10 to 12 questions should be orally answered. I would, therefore, impress upon the Honourable Members to cooperate with me and not to insist to continue with one question beyond five minutes on an average.

Honourable Members may bear in mind that under the Rules a question is not to exceed 150 words and as such supplementary question should also not exceed that limit. Supplementaries have to be brief, pointed without any long preface or introduction, and only one question should be asked. Similarly, replies of the Ministers should also be brief. Frequent interruptions have also to be avoided to make the Question Hour useful.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Claims Under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

*142. SHRI GANGA CHARAN
LODHI:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is still an abnormal delay in payment of claims under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme to farmers,

(b) how much total amount is outstanding in this respect, State-wise; and

(c) what effective measures are being taken and contemplated to help these suffering farmers?

[*Translation*]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) No, Sir. Out of the total claims of Rs. 607.29 crore that are payable under the CCIS upto the end of Kharif 1989, claims of the order of Rs. 578.54 crore have already been paid. The balance claims of Rs. 28.75 crore pertaining to Kharif 1989 & previous seasons are pending for want of state governments' share.

(b) A Statewise statement of the details of indemnity claims yet to be paid under the

CCIS upto the end of Kharif 1989 is laid on the table of the House.

vised to send yield data in time and release their onethird share expeditiously to avoid delay.

(c) State Governments have been ad-

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the States/U.Ts.	claims to be paid (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1791.19
2.	Gujarat	749.49
3.	Himachal Pradesh	5.02
4.	J. & K.	64.89
5.	Kerala	0.10
6.	Maharashtra	245.73
7.	Tamil Nadu	18.85
8.	Pondicherry	0.04
Total		2875.31

1/3 share of State Governments awaited.

SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any directive has been issued to state governments to make payment of the balance claims of Rs. 28.75 crore pending for want of state governments' share and action proposed to be taken in case they fail to comply with the directive issued to them?

SHRI DEVI LAL: All the State Governments have been informed that in regard to payment of claims under the crop insurance scheme, one third payment is to be made by them and remaining two third payment is to be made by Central Government. They have been advised to release their one third share expeditiously to avoid delay in making payments.

SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no details have been given about Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in the written statement showing outstanding amounts against state governments. I would like to know, through you, whether the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme has not been implemented in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar? If so, why not?

SHRI DEVI LAL: So far as the crop insurance is concerned, it has been implemented in almost all the states except one or two states like Punjab and Haryana.

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Sir, there are

many Crop Insurance cases lying in the High Court of Bombay for the last two to three years. Will the Government expedite the judgements in these cases?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVI LAL: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government will take action on the suggestion given by the hon Member and do its best to expedite the matter

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon Deputy Prime Minister as to what are the criteria of fixation of amount to be paid under the Crop Insurance Scheme? I am asking this because there are different yardsticks for different states. It has been implemented in Madhya Pradesh also, but it is not exactly a Crop Insurance Scheme. I understand the scheme implemented in Madhya Pradesh is meant for recovery of bank loans taken by the 6 Farmers whereas the Scheme is aimed at providing compensation to the farmers for the damage to their crops due to natural calamities like drought, floods etc. So, I would like to know from the hon Minister as to what are the criteria of fixation of amount under the Crop Insurance Scheme and whether the scheme being implemented in Madhya Pradesh has the approval of the government?

SHRIDEVILAL Mr Speaker, Sir, Crop Insurance Scheme providing for a cover of Rs 10,000 has been implemented in almost all states with effect from 1st April, 1985. Wheat, paddy, coarse grains, oilseeds and pulses are covered under it. The amount to be paid under the scheme is equal to the amount of loan taken by the farmer from the bank subject to a maximum of Rs 10,000/-

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH Mr Speaker, Sir according to the reply laid on the Table of the House, the outstanding amount against Himachal Pradesh is Rs 5.02 lakhs. I would like to know by when this amount is likely to be paid by Himachal Government

SHRI DEVI LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the new Government is making efforts to bring cash crops such as cotton and fruits also under his scheme

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon Minister whether this scheme is applicable to such farmers only who have taken loans or all farmers irrespective of their having taken loans or not? In this Insurance Scheme meant only for the farmers who take loans or for the others also? How are you going to provide relief to farmers?

SHRI DEVI LAL Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government is considering a lot of things, but this is not the opportune moment to discuss them. The present delay in making payment is attributed to the failure of State Governments in releasing their share. The one third amount will be paid by the State Government and the remaining two third will be paid by the Centre. Although I am part of government, yet I have my individual views which I do not hesitate to express. I want that cotton and fruit crops should also be brought under the scheme. At present, they are not covered under the scheme. I made every effort and even prayed to God to get over the delay, but I could not succeed. I fail to understand the causes of delay despite 'Bhajan' and 'Puja' to 'Prabhu'. However, I should not be blamed for the delay. Perhaps it might be the wish of 'Prabhu'

[*English*]

DR BIPLABDASGUPTA Mr Speaker, Sir (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO Mr Speaker, Sir, the question is very simple that at present bank loan is being insured and not the crops under the scheme. A lot of discussion has already taken place on it. If the Hon Deputy Prime Minister tries to go into the matter, he will come to know that a committee was set up in this regard to make this

scheme more comprehensive. The Government should consider this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is regarding crops and not loans.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question was regarding the insurance of crops and the insurance is linked with bank loan. For example, if I take a particular amount of money as loan, my crops will be insured to the extent of amount of loan taken from the bank. If, I do not take loan and my crops get damaged, I will not get anything under the scheme. Will the Government remove this anomaly in the scheme?

SHRI DEVI LAL: In this regard I would like to say that crops are insured for a maximum amount of Rs. 10000/- only. There is provision for full compensation for the loss suffered due to drought or natural calamities up to that limit. Presently the scheme covers the risk upto Rs. 10,000/- only. We are trying our level best to implement this scheme. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order in Question Hour.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do? I cannot compel the Minister. One hon. Member at a time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVI LAL: I am trying to satisfy the hon. Member. The scheme was formulated by them. We implemented this scheme after considering it.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: A committee was set up in this regard. Is there any report from it?

SHRI DEVI LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a report has been submitted by the Commit-

tee. It is under consideration. But I would like to tell about the short-coming in it.

[*English*]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: We wanted to know whether the report has come. He does not seem to know whether the report has come. First let him say whether it has come.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVI LAL: The report has already been submitted and it is under our consideration. Out of a total claims of Rs. 277.16 crore, Rs. 214.13 crore have been spent in Gujarat alone. I am surprised how this happened. This scheme was formulated by the previous Government. It is under our consideration.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shastriji, please take your seat, Shri Biplab Dasgupta.

[*English*]

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: The scheme, as it stands at the moment, is not of much benefit to the farmers. Apart from the fact that a number of crops have been excluded from the scheme, it calculates damages only at the district or block-level. This means that even when there is a serious damage at the village or household level, the farmers concerned do not get any benefit or compensation unless such damages also take place at the district or sub-division or block-level.

There is another anomaly. The damage is calculated on the basis of the productivity over the past five years, which operates against the farmers who have made big investments in the current year.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking terms of recasting the scheme by taking into account these anomalies.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVILAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there will be volley of questions on by them if I say anything more. We will consider their suggestions. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shastriji, please take your seat. I have called for the next question. Shri A.K. Patel.

[*English*]

Expert Committee on Fixation of Remunerative Prices for Agricultural Produce

*143. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of a former Planning Commission Member to go into all the issues connected with the fixation of remunerative prices for farmers' produce;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted any report; if so, its findings and Government's response thereto; and

(c) whether the reactions of the farmers' bodies have been sought on the recommendations of the Committee; if so, the details thereof?

[*Translation*]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVILAL): (a) Government have set up an Expert Committee for Review of Methodology of Cost of Production of Crops under the Chairmanship of Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Former Planning Commission Member. The Committee will also review the terms of trade between agriculture and non-agricultural

sectors and suggest any other measures to improve the remunerativeness of crop production.

(b) The Committee has submitted its Interim Report which is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The Committee comprises of experts who are expected to examine technical issues involved from a scientific and objective angle. The farmers' bodies would however have opportunity to react to the recommendations of the Expert Committee after its report is released.

A committee of the representatives of farmers has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Joshi. They will also be asked to give their views. After that, the Government will consider the matter.

[*English*]

DR. A.K. PATEL: This topic was discussed in part during Eighth Lok Sabha several times but no result was achieved. This time luckily we have here Shri Devi Lal who is a person to handle this subject and I am hopeful that he will handle this subject.

This cost of production varies from place to place especially in Gujarat where we have to tap water from neighbouring States. Therefore, the cost of production is very high. What steps the Government is going to take to equalise the cost of production of crops for all the places?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVILAL: Whatever he has said is absolutely right. Considering the conditions of almost every State, besides Shri Joshi's organisation, farmers' organisations of each State and all the Chief Ministers were asked to send the names of the representatives alongwith their bio-data. Based on the bio-data so received, a seven member committee has been appointed in each State which would look into the matter as to what procurement price should be fixed for a

particular grain in a particular State. All these things will be decided by that committee.

[English]

DR. A.K. PATEL : Sir, hon. Devi Lal-ji has replied to part (c) of the question wherein he has stated: "The farmers' bodies would however have opportunity to react to the recommendations of the Expert Committee after its report is released." What is the meaning in taking the opinion afterwards? Why don't the Government include the farmers' right from the beginning and ask the opinion? They should rather consider the farmers' suggestions for considering the cost of production of crops.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking why don't provide representation to the farmers in the committee?

SHRI DEVI LAL: If he could give a separate notice for this, I would tell their names later.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Had enquiries been made from the farmer to find out as to how much he spends on the fertilizers and seeds, he would have received the price based on the cost of these inputs.

SHRI DEVI LAL: While determining the price, all the crops would be taken into consideration. At the same time, the cost of production including the cost of various inputs and the managerial cost would also be taken into consideration. The woman who brings meals for the farmer working in the fields is called "Batwaran". I am afraid, I will have to impart this bit of adult education to you. The cost of her labour based on the time she spends in carrying meals from her house to the field would also be taken into consideration. Provision for all these factors will be made in it so that the farmer could get reasonable price. While fixing the price, the committee will also take into account any rise in the cost of inputs after the crop is sown

so that the farmer could get the right price. His terms of trade would be taken into consideration in order to know how much is spent by him on the crops he raises. In this way all the factors would be taken into consideration.

SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister made a mention of setting up of an expert committee. I would like to know whether any guidelines have been formulated for the proposed committee to fix remunerative prices for the crops, taking into account capital investment and interest on the capital, other incidental expenditure and profit to be allowed and rise in general price-index of other commodities. I would like to know whether any guidelines have been issued to the expert committee, if not does the Government propose to issue any guideline in this regard so as to ensure remunerative prices for the produce of farmers.

SHRI DEVI LAL: While fixing prices for agricultural produce, wages paid to the labourers, expenditure incurred on ploughing the fields with the help of a pair of bullock or a tractor, etc. will be taken into account as farmers have to pay for it if they do not have a pair of bullock or a tractor of their own. Ploughing charges at the rate of Rs. 40/- per acre, no matter whether he ploughs the fields with the help of his own tractor or with the help of a hired tractor, will be taken into account. Perhaps he does not know what is a 'bund'. For him, a 'bund' is nothing more than raising the level of the land. It will also be taken into account. The prevailing prices of insecticides and fertilizers will also be taken into account. The Depreciation of agricultural implements will also be taken into account. Not only this, depreciation in the value of cattle-shed will also be taken into account. Expenditure incurred on irrigation and payment of revenue and other taxes on land will also be taken into account. These things never came in their minds earlier. Now we have set up a committee to go into all those aspects referred to above. It has been an outstanding demand of the farmers to provide them remunerative prices

for their produce, i.e. a price having a bearing on their costs of production. It is also demanded by the farmers that agriculture be given the status of an industry. In order to fulfil this demand, we have set up an expert committee which will decide as to how it can be done. It is not an ordinary committee. It is a committee with a tenure of 3 years. We will try to accept its recommendations to the extent possible. Its recommendations will be duly considered by our Government.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement laid by the hon. Minister on the table of the House has left many points unexplained. Neither the Finance Minister in his general Budget nor Shri Devi Lal in his written reply gave any hint as to whether the cost of land which is supposed to be capital investment, will be taken into account while fixing the prices of agricultural commodities. Therefore, I would like to submit that the interest on the cost of land which is the capital investment of the farmer should also be taken into account while fixing prices of agricultural commodities.

SHRI DEVI LAL: A decision would be taken keeping in view each and every aspect. It seems that he has not cared for going through the whole statement. Had I read it out in the House, it could have been said that I was wasting the time of the House. All these details are already there in the statement. As regards expenditure incurred, it will also be taken into account and decision would be taken keeping all these things in view. Besides, an amount equal to one and a half times of the wages of the labour prevailing in a particular area will also be taken into account for the management of farm by the farm owner.

Reinstatement of Dismissed DTC Employees

+

*144. **SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:**
SHRI KARLA MUNDA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state—

(a) whether all the employees of the Delhi Transport Corporation dismissed for participating in the strike during March, 1988 have been reinstated;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a demand has been made for giving full salary to the reinstated employees for the period of their suspension; and

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

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Out of 3125 dismissed DTC employees, 2906 have been reinstated in service of DTC as on 12-3-1990.

(b) 72 dismissed employees who have represented for their reinstatement and who have been asked to join duty have not yet reported for duty. The remaining 147 employees have not approached DTC for reinstatement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No decision has so far been taken in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as hon. Minister stated that out of 3115 dismissed employees, 2906 employees have been reinstated. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether it is not the duty of the Government to call the remaining employees to report for duty. Will the Government take action to inform the remaining employees to report for duty?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a general announcement has already been made in this regard and these employees also know that the Government

has taken a decision to reinstate them in service. Under the decision taken earlier in October, 1989, some conditions were imposed on them for taking them back in the service. Employees objected to imposition of conditions which they considered very humiliating. When the new Government came into power, those conditions were also withdrawn. Now all dismissed employees will be reinstated simply on making an application to this effect. However, there is yet another problem in it. Since the hon. Member has asked, I would like to inform him that out of the total dismissed employees, many of them have crossed the age of retirement or have taken up employment elsewhere. That is why they do not want to be reinstated. So far as Government is concerned, there is no objection from our side in taking them back in service.

SHRIBALESHWAR YADAV: Sir, I would like to know from hon. Minister whether the dismissed employees will be given pay and allowances for the period of their dismissal. I would also like to know whether the dependants of the dismissed employees who committed suicide out of frustration during the period of strike would also be provided compensation of Rs. 2 lakh each and a job for at least one member of each family.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards payment of salaries for the dismissal period, a statement was made in this House by Shri Unnikrishnan, Minister of Surface Transport on the 28th December, 1989. According to that statement, some proposals have been made by the Transport Ministry. These proposals have been sent to different departments of the Government for consideration. As a concrete decision is required to be taken after consultation with concerned parties the matter is still under consideration. However, the decision is likely to be taken very soon.

As regards the employees who died during the period of strike, as far as I know, some decisions have been taken in this regard.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: No decisions have been taken:

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: If no decision has been taken, I shall treat the hon. Member's view as his suggestion and the Government shall take a decision in this matter.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, apart from nearly 1100 employees, who were dismissed during the strike, nearly 500-600 Scheduled Caste employees who had been working for the last several years were also dismissed with one stroke of pen. Interviews were held at Ghaziabad and Dadri and some persons were inducted into service. I would like to know as to why all those 500-600 Scheduled Caste employees have not been reinstated so far and the time by which they shall be reinstated?

Sir, subsequent to interviews held at Dadri and Ghaziabad and induction of personal in the last 4-5 years, the D.T.C. services in North Delhi have gone from bad to worse. Even if we take into account the total number of private and D.T.C. buses, we are still short of 500 buses. I would like to know the reasons for the deteriorating condition of D.T.C. services.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, since this question pertains to the dismissal of D.T.C. employees on strike and their reinstatement, the question asked by the hon. Member is not relevant. I have no information about these 500 employees who were dismissed as per the statement of the hon. Member. The hon. Member said that their dismissal was on account of their involvement in the strike.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: It was in the context of the strike. These dismissals took place only after the strike.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: This question mainly deals with the dismissal of D.T.C. employees during the strike. But if the dismissal of these employees has any connection with the strike, then any decision

taken by the Government in case of other employees will be applicable to them also. If they have been dismissed for other reasons, then I would like to assure the hon. Member that the Government will take a sympathetic view of their case.

If they have been compulsorily retired for the violation of any rules or regulations, they will again get every opportunity to be taken back in the service.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, I would like to stress that these employees had been dismissed on false charges of their involvement in the strike.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I have come prepared to answer only the question pertaining to the strike. Therefore, that is my limitation. But I have noted whatever has been said here by the hon. Member and this matter will be decided on the basis of merits. As regards the question of recruitment being done outside Delhi, I do not have the requisite detailed information with me. In case, the hon. Member so desires, the required information shall be made available to him.

SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Serious cases were registered against the employees while they were on strike. Despite your notice these employees are not reporting for work fearing police harassment and because of the cases registered against them. May I know the exact number of employees against whom cases have been registered on serious charges.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: According to the information available with me the Delhi Administration did register some cases as it was a violation of the Maintenance of Essential Services Act. But when a decision was taken to reinstate the employees, the Department of Transport requested the Delhi Administration to initiate proceedings for the withdrawal of cases registered against the employees. I don't think any employee is not joining duty because of the case registered against him.

SHRI TARIF SINGH: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that all the dismissed employees, who represented for their reinstatement, have been reinstated. But the previous Government had laid down a condition that the dismissed employees would be reinstated provided they tendered an apology. The remaining employees who refused to tender an apology were not re-instated. Secondly, the seats provided for the D.T.C. conductors in D.T.C. buses had been removed. May I know from the hon. Minister if seats for the conductors are being provided again?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: In my reply to the main question, I had said that after the new Government came to power, the decision taken by the earlier Government was amended and the conditions laid down thereunder, which were objected to or considered humiliating by the employees, were withdrawn. Now they need not sign the document as envisaged earlier. Now they have only to make a request for being reinstated. Government has directed the D.T.C. to reinstate all dismissed employees, who do so, Sir, so far as the restoration of conductors' seat is concerned, if you permit me, I shall pass on the hon. Member's question to hon. Shri Unnikrishnan in whose absence, I have been replying the questions addressed to him.

[English]

...(Interruptions)*....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you, Shri Poojari. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)*....

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: The D.T.C. employees went on strike as the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission were

not implemented in their case. It is not clear from the hon. Minister's reply whether the Government is going to accept and implement the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission in the case of D.T.C. employees. It is also not clear as to how many of the employees dismissed during the strike were reinstated before December, 1989. Had the Government decided at that time to reinstate all those employees who had agreed to maintain discipline? May I know the number of employees reinstated before December and the number of those reinstated after 2nd December.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, the question relates to the dismissed employees of the D.T.C. during their strike and not to their demands. But if the hon. Member gives a notice, the requisite information shall be made available to him.... (*Interruptions*).... There is no doubt that you are still with us. As regards, the second question asked by the hon. Member that before December, 1989... (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I have asked the question about the position as it existed before 2nd December, 1989.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I have no information about the position as it existed on 2nd of December, 1989 but I have with me the information regarding 27th December. If the hon. Member wants information about the position as it existed on 2nd December, 1989, I shall supply the same to him. In this context, the date 27th December has its relevance because the earlier decision was revised on this very date and a statement in this regard was made in the House on the 28th of December. Perhaps the information sought by the hon'ble Member has been covered and furnished under the details of information I have already supplied while stating the position as it existed on 27th of December. Moreover, the earlier form of representation containing the condition for reinstatement was more a mercy petition than a representation. Offers were sent to a total of 2671 D.T.C. employees. The total number of dismissed employees

was 2645 and the number of employees who gave their acceptance was 2461 and the number of those who were reinstated was 2460.

Sale of Spurious Fertilizers

+

*145. **SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:**
SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that spurious fertilizers are being sold in some parts of the country after filling them in new empty gunny bags printed with trade marks of public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a). Yes, Sir. Some complaints have been received particularly from the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi regarding sale of spurious/mis-branded fertilizer as high analysis fertilizers like DAP.

(b). Under the provisions of Fertilizers Control Order 1985, the powers for enforcement of the quality control measures have been delegated to the States/Union Territories. In the specific cases, State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi were advised to take action in the matter. Other State Governments have also been advised to organise vigorous checking and inspection of fertilizer both at manufactures level as well as from the distribution system to check the sale of non-standard/mis-branded fertilizers to the farmers. Central Government also supplements the efforts of the State Governments by way of random drawing of samples, and checking the quality at the Central Fertilizer Quality Control and Training Institute.

Central Government also organises training of Inspectors and Analysts of the State Governments to keep them well informed about the provisions of the Fertilizer Control Order and other related Orders/Acts.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Deputy Prime Minister for his being well acquainted with the problems of the farmers. Adequate allocation of funds has been made in the budget as also a mention has been made therein to provide subsidy on fertilizers. I hail from Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh. It has been seen that empty gunny bags with trade marks of all the popular brands printed on them be it IFFCO or any other brand are easily available in the market. Not only this, there are small scale industries which are engaged in packing and sealing of gunny bags filled with spurious fertilizers. Unless supply of such gunny bags is stopped, this menace can not be checked.

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

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: I would like to know whether Government propose to take any effective steps to check this menace?

SHRI DEVI LAL: We have received complaints that some spurious and misbranded fertilizers are being sold in the name of DAP. In order to check adulteration, we are making efforts to find out a chemical which could be mixed in it so as to change the colour of DAP. If change of colour does not serve our purpose, I would like to request the Home Minister to take stringent measures to curb this activity. I shall advise him to invoke the provisions of the MISA to curb this adulteration. After all what for this Act was enacted. Unless persons involved in the supply of spurious fertilizers are detained under MISA, sale of spurious fertilizers can not be checked. No amount of fine imposed on them deters them to manufacture spurious fertilizers because they earn far higher

profits than the amount of fine imposed on them. I, therefore, seek the cooperation of the House in this matter. There cannot be a serious crime than manufacture and sale of spurious fertilizers on which not only the crores of farmers, who use fertilizers for increasing their production, are dependant but the whole country is dependant on the production of the farmers. The Government officials also collude with them. I therefore, in my capacity as a Deputy Prime Minister and in my personal capacity also, would like to say that there is only one remedy for this. If hon. Members lend their co-operation, such persons can be detained under MISA, which should have been used against such persons instead of persons like Shri Badal.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: I would like to elicit yet another information from the hon. Deputy Prime Minister. Fertilizers supplied to farmers on subsidised rates are of very sub-standard quality. I would like to know whether any steps are proposed to be taken to guarantee quality and quantity of fertilizers supplied to farmers under the subsidy scheme.

SHRI DEVI LAL: The Government is seized of the matter and contemplating some measures. In fact, I gave a hint also. If you lend a helping hand to us all these things will be taken care of.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prataprao Bhosle.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You may please check the question list. His name is Shri Prataprao Bhosle.

SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSLE: The hon. Deputy Prime Minister has said very emphatically that he would do this and that. I would like to know the number of persons against whom action has been taken in this regard. Who are the persons and traders involved in this racket? I would also like to know the nature of compensation to be paid

to the farmers who suffered losses due to use of spurious fertilizers?

SHRIDEVILAL: It is a good suggestion. We are trying to identify the persons and traders involved in this racket. I hope that we will get your support also in the matter. This issue is more important than that of the security of the country. If adulterators are allowed to go scot free even after committing crime like this, they will find a way out to colourised fertilizers also. That is why I am seeking your co-operation to deal with them.

SHRI RAJBIR SINGH: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many cases of adulteration of fertilizers have so far been detected and in what quantity common salt was used in place of Ammonia and whether any punishment was awarded to them. I would also like to know the number of cases in which laboratory tests were carried out and the number of traders and factoryowners manufacturing and selling spurious fertilizers after packing and selling them in gunny bags of known trade marks, who were awarded punishment?

SHRIDEVILAL: The Government wants to punish them and the matter is also enquired into. Let us gain ground, everything will be set right.

[English]

Guidelines to Governors Regarding Nominations to State Legislative Councils

+

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued to the Governors in regard to making nominations to the State Legislative Councils; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The hon. Minister has replied that no guidelines were issued and, therefore, the question does not arise. The question has been prompted by the action of the Maharashtra Governor who just before the elections made certain nominations to the State Legislative Council, which, though legally may not be questionable and constitutionally may not be questionable, but whose political ethics was questionable. It is in that context that this question has been raised. I would like to know from the Government whether the various recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission in respect of the role of the Governors have been considered by the Government and whether any decision has been made in respect of those recommendations. This is because it has a direct bearing on the Centre-State relations.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: The Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations has categorically stated that Article 171 of the Constitution does not provide for the exercise of discretion by the Governor in the matter of nominations to the State Legislative Council.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: That is not my question. It did not relate only to the specific instance which provoked the question. I am talking of the entire gamut of recommendations and the guidelines that have been suggested by the Sarkaria Commission in order to ensure that any person who occupies the office of Governor is able to discharge his duties correctly and properly as warranted by the Constitution. Have those recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission in respect of Governors been considered by the Government and whether the Government have accepted those recommendations?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED: Those recommendations are under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI L K ADVANI: A specific suggestion was made by the Sarkaria Commission which is in a way only an endorsement of assurances given at the time of the Constituent Assembly and that is that while appointing Governors, the State Governments would be consulted, and not merely informed. I would like to know whether in the recent appointments of Governors by the new Government, this particular assurance given earlier by every Government, and which when it was overpassed by any Government, we from the opposition criticised it, was adhered to.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Yes, Sir; the Chief Ministers were consulted.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM: Since the Mufti doctrine was proclaimed outside the Parliament, I would like to know from the Home Minister whether it is a policy of this Government that on a change of Government, all Governors appointed by the previous Government should resign or should be asked to resign. Is that the policy of the Government?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: The Governors will continue as long as they enjoy the confidence of the Centre.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN' MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is constitutionally proper to remove the Governors of different states en masse after change of Government at the centre? Will the policy of removal of Governors with the change of Government at the centre be reviewed? Secondly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister under which Article of the Constitution, Governors are supposed to enjoy the confidence of the Central Government. Under the Constitution, Governors are appointed by

the President. It is not necessary that they should enjoy the confidence of the Central Government. I would like to know under which Article it is necessary to enjoy the confidence of the Central Government?

[*English*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Sir, I think this supplementary question has no relevance with the present question. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is a very important question. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. What is the point?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is a fundamental question. It is a basic question. It is an important question. You are cutting short the whole supplementary. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Have you declared the question asked by the hon. Member irrelevant? Have you done it? Was the question asked by the hon. Member declared irrelevant by the Speaker? The Minister has no right to say that it is irrelevant. He must answer the question. Unless you say, he will not answer.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lodha, please again put the question pointedly.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know through you under which Article of the Constitution Governors were removed.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that so

far as the Governors are concerned, in 1980 also.....(Interruptions)

[English]

The Governors continue to be in office at the pleasure of the President. These Governors stayed. They offered to resign.(Interruptions)

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that as soon as the Government is changed, the confidence of the new Government on Governors go. In view of this whether the seven Governors who have submitted their resignations still continue. It is more than two months. May I know whether these Governors have instilled their confidence, i.e. the Governors of Manipur and Bihar, because they have not called the largest party to form the Government. Or, will they be changed?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Sir, some Governors have resigned first. Some have offered to resign. Some have been asked to continue. There is nothing wrong in that.

SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Mr. Advani's question has got derailed when we started talking about Governors' resignation and so on. I pointedly want to ask the hon. Minister to explain why the Government — as he says — has not issued any guidelines to the Governors regarding nominations to the Legislative Councils? Does the Constitution of India clearly indicate that men of literature, art, science and culture will find priority in those nominations and whether those guidelines which are given by the founding fathers of the Constitution are being deliberately violated?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Sir, Article 80 (3) says that the people who will be nominated as Members to the Council should be men of literature, science, art and social service. This is the principle.

Development Boards in Maharashtra

+
*147. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:**
SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent a revised draft proposal to the Union Government for setting up of separate statutory Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Government of Maharashtra have made two proposals. The first proposal is for establishment of separate Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra as envisaged in article 371(2) of constitution and the second proposal is for amending article 371 (2) so as to include a specific provision for establishment of a separate Development Board for Konkan also. In the case of first proposal, the State Government furnished a revised draft scheme for giving effect to the said constitutional provision. It comprised a draft order to be made by the President under article 371 (2) and a draft order to be issued by the Governor in pursuance thereof providing *inter alia* for establishment of Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra., After examination, the Government of Maharashtra were requested to consider recasting the Governor's order keeping in view the requirements of the State and the legal opinion in the matter. The reply of the State Government has since been received. As far as the second proposal is concerned, in deference

to the wishes of the State Government, it has been decided to keep it in abeyance for the time being and expedite action in regard to the implementation of the first proposal.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the revised reply that you have received...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Technological Mission for Providing Telecommunication Facilities in Rural Areas

*148. DR. K. KALIMUTHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a special technological mission for providing telecommunication facilities in

rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Indian Fishermen in Pakistani Jails

*149. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coast Guards of Pakistan had caught a number of Indian fishermen after intruding into Indian waters and they are being kept in jails for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government to secure their release and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). There are 119 Indian fishermen in the custody of Pakistan and the dates from which they have been detained are as follows:

S.No.	No. of fishermen	Date of capture
(i)	33 since	26.10.88
(ii)	12 since	03.04.89
(iii)	18 since	17.10.89
(iv)	10 since	27.10.89
(v)	10 since	31.10.89
(vi)	31 since	14.11.89
(vii)	5 since	14.11.89

(c) A meeting between officials of India and Pakistan was held in New Delhi 30.1.90 to 2.2.90, to discuss the question of captured fishermen and the vessels. It was agreed to take necessary action to repatriate all the fishermen and to release all the vessels, that have been apprehended since 11 February, 1988.

The release and repatriation will be effected by 31.3.1990.

U.S. Aid to Pakistan

*150. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States has granted an aid package to Pakistan which includes the supply of military equipments and sophisticated weapons;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reactions thereto;

(c) whether any protest has been lodged with U.S. Administration in this regard; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The details of US assistance to Pakistan for FY 89-90 are as follows:

Development assistance	—	\$ 43	million
PL 480 Title I	—	\$ 80	million
Economic support funds (ESF)	—	\$ 230	million
Foreign Military Sales (FMS)	—	\$ 230	million
IMET	—	4 1	million
Anti-narcotics aid	—	\$ 5.7	million
		\$589.7	million

On a number of occasions, the Government of India has brought to the attention of the US administration, India's serious concern over the supply of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan beyond that country's legitimate defence requirements.

(d) The US Government maintains that US assistance to Pakistan is not directed against India.

[English]

Arrangements for Handling Coal at Cochin Port

*151. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to handle coal in Cochin port for the use of

Mettur Thermal Power Plant and proposed Kayamkulam Thermal Power Plant; and

(b) if so, the arrangements being made in the port for handling the coal?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has intimated that they do not propose to use Cochin Port for transporting coal to the Mettur Power Plant. No decision regarding the Port which will handle coal for the proposed Kayamkulam Thermal Power Plant has been taken.

**Report of Indian High Commission in
Trinidad & Tobago About St. Kitts
Account**

*152. SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any report from the Indian High Commission in Trinidad & Tobago to the effect that the Government of St. Kitts was seriously enquiring into the alleged accounts of an Indian National;

(b) if so, on what basis this report was submitted by the Indian High Commission;

(c) whether Government have investigated into this matter; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d). This whole question is under verification.

Privatisation of Telephone Services

*153. SHRI NATHU SINGH:
PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hand over the work relating to provision of telephones to private sector in view of difficulties and delay in providing telephone connections and lack of reliable service to the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to hand over the work relating to provision of telephones to private sector. Every effort is being made to expand and upgrade the telecommunication network in order to reduce delays in providing telephone connection and to improve reliability of the service.

Availability of Agricultural inputs

*154. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes initiated by Government to ensure easy and cheap availability of power, machines and other modern agricultural inputs to small and marginal farmers; and

(b) the percentage of agricultural produce contributed at present by small and marginal farmers and how far it is proposed to be increased by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The following Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been initiated to ensure easy and cheap availability of power, machines and other modern agricultural inputs to small & marginal farmers;

- (i) Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production.
- (ii) Establishment of Farmers' Agro-Service Centres for custom hiring and popularisation of improved implements and hand tools.
- (iii) Encouraging irrigation through the use of Sprinklers/Drip System, Hydrams, Water Turbines, man and animal operated pumps.
- (iv) Integrated Rural Development Programme.
- (v) Lab to Land Programme.
- (vi) Jaldhara.

Besides, incentives by way of subsidies on inputs are also being provided to all the

categories of farmers including small and marginal farmers through various Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(b) No separate crop production statistics are being collected in respect of small & marginal farmers.

[*Translation*]

Migration From Punjab

*155. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI KIRPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have migrated from Punjab to Delhi during 1988 and 1989;

(b) the amount spent by Government on them; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b).

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Migrated families</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1988	2163	5.25 crores
1989	3466	6.75 crores

(c) Following facilities have been provided to the migrant families from Punjab on temporary basis:

- (i) Financial assistance for diet/food @ Rs. 10/- per member day subject to maximum of Rs. 1000/- per family per month.
- (ii) Free one room (semi pacca/pacca) accommodation subject to availability.
- (iii) Free electricity, water etc.
- (iv) Ration articles at control rates.
- (v) Free medical facilities.

- (vi) Facilities for recreational activities such as Library, T.V. sets, etc.
- (vii) Assistance in the admission of their Children in the schools.
- (viii) Police security in every camp.

(a) the paddy production in Kerala during 1987-88 to 1989-90;

(b) whether Government intend to include Kerala under the intensive paddy production scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

Deep Sea Fishing Harbour Along Maharashtra Coast

*156. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the group constituted by Union Government to identify a suitable location for the development of a deep sea fishing harbour along the North-West Coast has submitted its report;

(b) whether the Group has considered the location of the harbour at Agardanda in Raigarh district of Maharashtra State from technical point of view; and

(c) the other locations considered suitable for the purpose?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Group has also considered the location at Okha in Gujarat for the development of deep see fishery harbour for the operation of deep sea fishing vessels of overall length up to 23 metre.

Paddy Cultivation in Kerala

*157 PROF P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The estimated paddy production in Kerala during 1987-88 and 1988-89 was 15.6 and 15.2 lakh tonnes respectively.

The final estimates of production of paddy for 1989-90 have not become available from the State of Kerala. However, according to the present assessment, the production of paddy in Kerala is expected to be around 14 lakh tonnes.

(b) It has been proposed to include Kerala under the Special Foodgrain Production Programme — Rice from next year i.e. 1990-91.

(c) Does not arise.

Working Group on Agriculture Credit and Cooperation

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

(a) whether the working Group on Agricultural Credit and Cooperation handed by the Chairman, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has submitted its report;

(b) whether the Working Group has inter-alia recommended structural changes in the Crop Insurance Scheme;

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

(d) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(b) No, Sir. The Working Group has not recommended structural changes in the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS). It has recommended the continuance of the scheme during the Eighth Plan, with certain improvements.

(c) and (d). A Statement showing the recommendations of the Working Group is given below. The recommendations of the Group are still under consideration of the Planning Commission

STATEMENT

The Working Group has recommended that the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) should be continued during the VIII Plan with the following improvements:

- i) The scheme should cover loanee farmers and exclude non-loanee farmers.
- ii) At present the coverage under the CCIS is confined to the crops of foodgrains, oilseeds and pulses which are nationally important. Many States have been urging coverage of other crops which are important for their economy. Keeping this aspect in view in VIIIth Plan the State Governments should be encouraged to formulate and run special scheme for other crops through the GIC on the lines of the CCIS. In such schemes the major participation will be of the State Governments.
- iii) The present arrangement of sharing

of compensation between the Central and State Government in the ratio of 2:1 for the nationally important crops like foodgrains, oilseeds and pulses may continue. However, as regards the special scheme, which the states may run themselves, such sharing between the Central and State Government should be in the ratio of 1:2.

- iv) The rates of premia in the VIII Plan should be charged from all farmers based on actuarial considerations, with an element of subsidy for premia for all farmers. Accordingly, actuarial rates of premia above 2% (for small and marginal farmers) and 5% (for other farmers) should be subsidised and shared equally by the Central and State Governments.
- v) Assistance to the State Government in strengthening the crop cutting machinery should form an important plank of the CCIS in the VIIIth Plan.
- vi) Legal status to the CCIS should be provided by passing an Act of Parliament and establishment of a Central Crop Insurance Corporation for conducting crop insurance business in India may also be considered.
- vii) To ensure that the agricultural loans disbursed to the farmers are actually utilised by them for growing the insured crops, adequate supervision and monitoring arrangements should be made in the VIII Plan. The credit disbursing banks and the National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) should be responsible for monitoring and supervising arrangements under the CCIS.
- viii) There would be no change in the area approach of the Scheme whereunder an indemnity is payable to all farmers

availing of crop loans from credit institutions for insured crops in areas notified under the scheme.

[*Translation*]

Drug Trafficking In Delhi

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

(a) whether Union Government are aware that drug trafficking in Delhi is increasing; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS(SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). Owing to its proximity to countries like Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Nepal and Burma, India is being used as transit for drug trafficking with Delhi as one of the exit points. The Government has enacted the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985 providing deterrent punishment to drug traffickers and adequate powers to law enforcement agencies. A constant watch is kept on the borders of the city and the suspects to check infiltration of drugs. Close liaison is maintained by the Delhi Police and the excise department of Delhi Administration with other enforcement agencies.

[*English*]

Compensation to Persons Killed by Terrorists

*160. SHRI RAMLAL RAHI:
SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAV-
INCHANDRA MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed by terrorists from December, 1989 till date, State-wise; and

(b) the amount of compensation given to the families of the victims, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS(SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Cases Pending Against Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Officials

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

(a) whether any cases involving corruption charges against certain officials of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam are pending;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the date from which the cases are pending;

(c) whether the officials concerned have been transferred from their respective positions when they received charges; and

(d) if not, the reasons for retaining them in their original positions?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION(SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Number of cases pending are as under:

Delhi — 110

Bombay — 44

Details about the pending cases are

given in the Statement below.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply at (c) above.

(c) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT OF PENDING CASES

	Delhi	Bombay
Group A	5	7
Group B	6	6
Group C	85	30
Group D	14	1

The year-wise breakup of pending cases is as under:-

	*Delhi	Bombay
1978	Nil	4
1979	Nil	1
1980	Nil	3
1981	Nil	1
1982	1	5
1983	4	0
1984	2	4
1985	1	1
1986	6	2
1987	12	5
1988	42	9
1989	38	9
1990	2	Nil

* Two prosecution cases relating to Group 'A' officers of Delhi are also pending since 1974.

Bomb Blasts in Trains and on Railway Stations

1570. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry has been conducted into the bomb blast on the Jayanti Janata Express from Bombay to Kanyakumari in February, 1990;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the number of incidents of bomb blasts, if any, on trains/railway platforms during 1989;

(d) whether enquiries have been conducted into each of these incidents; and

(e) if so, details of findings in each case?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime on the railways is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police which functions under the control of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. It is for the Government Railway Police of the State where the bomb blast took place to register and investigate case and take appropriate action.

(c) to (e). The information regarding the number of incidents of bomb blasts on trains/railway platforms and enquiries into such incidents is not compiled by the central agencies.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Shops in N.D.M.C. Area

1571. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons paying Teh-bazari but not allotted shops so far in N.D.M.C. area;

(b) whether Government propose to allot shops on permanent basis to them on the basis of Teh-bazari; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 209.

(b) and (c). N.D.M.C. has framed a policy for rehabilitation of Teh-bazari holders. Under the policy, Teh-bazari holders upto 1977 are eligible for allotment of stall or kiosk subject to availability. Teh-bazari holders for the period 1978 to 1980 are also eligible for allotment of built-up units after accommodating pre-1978 Teh-bazari holders.

[*English*]

Fishermen and Trawlers held by India and Pak

1572. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some fishermen and trawlers held by India and Pakistan on charges of poaching in territorial waters on either side of Sir Creek whose mid-stream line extended to the sea and constitutes the yet unconfirmed maritime boundary between the coastal waters of the two countries;

(b) if so, whether there have been any meetings between the two countries in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) A meeting between officials of India and Pakistan was held in New Delhi from 30.1.90 to 2.2.90, to discuss the question of release of captured fishermen and the vessels.

(c) It was agreed to take necessary action to repatriate all the fishermen and to release all the vessels, that have been apprehended since 11 February, 88.

STD Facility in Tripura

1573. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts of Tripura connected by STD with Agartala/New Delhi; and

(b) the steps contemplated to connect the remaining districts of Tripura with Agartala and New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION(SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Out of the three district headquarters in Tripura, one is connected with Agartala and one with New Delhi through S.T.D.

(b) It is proposed to commission a new Trunk Automatic Exchange at Guwahati during the year 1990-91 in order to connect the remaining districts in Tripura with New Delhi.

Opening of Post Offices in Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh

1574. SHRI M.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new post offices opened during the last three years in Chittoor district circle;

(b) whether representation have been received from Chittoor district (A.P.) requesting for setting up of more post offices, branch post offices; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to extend the facility in the remote rural areas of Chittoor district?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION(SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) 13 new post offices have been opened in Chittoor district during the period.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Oilseeds Production Policy

1575. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any new oilseeds production policy aimed at providing sufficient incentives to the farmers to grow oilseed crops with improved varieties of seeds and achieving long-term goal of self-sufficiency in this area;

(b) if, so the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE(SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have announced Integrated Policy on Oilseeds Production, import, distribution and pricing for the benefit of farmers and consumers. Under the production aspect, two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely, National

Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP), *inter-alia* provide incentives to the farmers for use of quality seeds of improved varieties in order to enhance production so as to accelerate self sufficiency.

(c) Question does not arise.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plant at Paradeep

1576. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal to set up a fertilizer plant at Paradeep in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

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

(b). An application for a letter of intent from M/s. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. for the setting up of a 900 MT per day ammonia plant and 1500 MT per day urea plant at Paradeep in the State of Orissa was received by the Deptt. of Fertilizers from the Ministry of Industry (Deptt. of Industrial

Development) on 12.5.86. The cost of the project was estimated to be around Rs. 600 crores. The project envisages transportation of feedstock (Naphtha) by sea as also despatch of urea by coastal shipping to Visakhapatnam and Calcutta. The Govt. of Orissa has also recommended to the Deptt. of Fertilizers for issue of letter of intent to the company.

(c) No decision on the application has been taken by the Govt.

Short-term Loan to Orissa

1577. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in short-term loan sanctioned to Orissa for Kharif and Rabi cultivation for the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to enhance short term credit to Orissa for Rabi and Kharif cultivation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). Particulars of the short-term loans sanctioned to Orissa during the last five years are given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	<i>Total</i>
1985-86	7.50	4.00	11.50
1986-87	3.75	7.00	10.75
1987-88	6.55	2.33	8.88
1988-89	8.20	8.00	16.20
1989-90	8.25	4.35	12.60

During Kharif, 86 season, the short-term loan sanctioned to States was in direct proportion to the fertilizer handled by the State institutional agencies. From Kharif, 87 season onwards, short-term loans were sanctioned generally keeping in view the assessed requirement of fertilizers and under-developed nature of Cooperatives. For Rabi, 87-88 season however, short-term loans were sanctioned keeping in view also the Central assistance approved for drought affected States.

In order to facilitate higher allocations of short-term loans to different States, a Budget Provision of Rs. 310 crores has been proposed for 1990-91 as against the provision of Rs. 280 crores during 1989-90.

Registration of Complaints In Police Stations in Delhi

1578. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received in various Police Stations in Delhi since December, 1989 till date and the number of cases registered, Zone-wise, out of them;

(b) the number of cases filed in the courts;

(c) whether complaints have also been received from the public against the police for non-registration of their complaints;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the officials found responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 32447 complaints were received in various Police Stations during the period from 1.12.1989 to 9.3.1990. The number of cases registered District-wise out of them is as under:-

	Name of the District	Number of cases registered
1.	North	678
2.	North-West	850
3.	Central	739
4.	New Delhi	641
5.	East	655
6.	North-East	608
7.	South	1219
8.	South-East	689
9.	West	1262
10.	I.G.I. Airport	164

Name of the District	Number of cases registered
11. Crime & Railways	241
Total	7746

(b) 1108 cases have been challaned/ filed in the Courts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The information is given in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

Complaints were received from following persons regarding non-registration of their complaints. Action taken in each case is also indicated below:-

1. The complaint made by one Shri N.C.Pandey on 21.11.1988 was marked to an Sub-Inspector of P.S. Gokulpuri, who did not register a case. Departmental action has been initiated against him.
2. A complaint was made by one Smt. Ghatti Bai of village Garhi Jharia Maria. On enquiry, the complaint was found to be of civil nature. The complaint was informed accordingly.
3. A complaint from one Shri Kartar Singh of Tughlakabad Extn was recorded in the DD on 29.11. 1989 at P.S.Okhla and the injured got medically examined. A case u/s 325/34 IPC was registered on 19.1.1990. No police officer was found guilty.
4. A complaint from one Shri Virender Kumar of Chirag Delhi, relating to a dispute over the possession of a Mandir and an attack made on him, was received. Preventive action u/s 107/150 and 107/151 Cr.P.C. was taken and the parties were asked to

approach the court of law for settlement of dispute. No police official were found guilty.

5. A complaint from one Shri Rajesh Mahana of Sheikh Sarai regarding dispute over possession/construction of piece of land was received. As both the parties compromised the matter, no action was taken.
6. A complaint from one Shri jag Ram of Lado Sarai of grabbing of DDA land by one Shri Ajit Singh was received. Further, on receipt of complaint from DDA, a case u/s 11 APP Act was registered at P.S. Malviya Nagar and the accused arrested. No police official was found guilty.
7. A complaint from one Shri Abdul Batan of Hazarat Nizamuddin against a truck driver regarding the accident of his son, was received. Subsequently, the boy claimed himself responsible for the accident. No police official was found guilty.
8. A complaint from one Shri G.B, Kanuga of Saket, regarding non-registration of his complaint was received. As the complaint did not give the necessary details of police station etc., the complaint was filed.
9. A complaint from one Shri Mitha of Bombay was made at Police Station Vinay Nagar regarding manhandling and looting by a T.S.R. driver. As the police did not register the complaint, an enquiry in the matter has been initiated.

10. S/Shri Vijay Kumar & Ashok Kumar of Sangam Vihar complained that a constable of Police Station Sangam Vihar did not register their complaint but instead threatened them to put their signature on compromise. Enquiry in the matter has been initiated.

11. One Shri Prahlad Singh of Shahdara, complained about non-registration of his complaint by ASI of Police Post Kailash Nagar. The allegation against the ASI have been substantiated. A departmental enquiry has been instituted against him.

Pension to Widows of Victims of Terrorists

1579. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the widows of the employees of the Government of Punjab killed by terrorists are eligible to pension equal to last pay drawn;

(b) if so, how many such widows have been sanctioned pension, department-wise; and

(c) how many such widows have not been sanctioned such pension, department-wise and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). The details in this regard are being

collected from the Government of Punjab.

Pending Passport Application in RPO'S

1580. SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or contemplated to minimise the delays and administrative bottlenecks Prevailing in issue of passports to bonofide citizens of India especially for those who go abroad for higher studies and for research and specialised missions; and

(b) the number of Passports applications pending at present with various Regional Passport Offices in the country for more than one month, and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Steps taken include (a) issue of passports within 5 days of receipt of verification reports; (b) consultations with police/CID authorities to expedite their reports; and (c) issue of short validity passports in cases like bona-fide citizens of India going abroad for higher studies, research and specialised missions even without police and CID verification reports. Promot issue of passport by simplifying procedures is being kept under constant review.

(b) A statement showing the Passport services rendered, cases Pending over one month and reasons for pendency is given below. Out of 1.67 lakh pending cases, 1.42 lakh cases are awaiting police/ CID reports.

STATEMENT

Statement of Passport Services rendered by Passport Offices in India.

A. Total services rendered in 1989.

(i) Fresh passports

15.60 lakh

(ii) Renewals & Misc services

10.53 lakh

Total

26.13 lakh

(b) Pendency over one month as on 16.3.1990.

(i) Applications being processed in Passport Offices.

0.17 lakh

(ii) Pendency due to Police/CID reports.

1.42 lakh

(iii) Pendency due to other reasons such as references to other authorities etc.

0.08 lakh

Total

1.67 lakh

Hiring of Vehicles for Security Purposes by Delhi Police**Telephone Connections in ID Exchanges, Delhi**

1581. SHRI YADVENDRA DATTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

1582. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his report for the year ended 31 March, 1988 adversely commented upon the Delhi Police for incurring an avoidable expenditure on hiring of vehicles for making law and order arrangements and providing security to VIPs, and foreign dignitaries;

(a) whether the applicants registered since June 1, 1986 for telephone connections in the ID Exchange, Delhi under N/OYT/G Category have received the sanction letters; and

(b) if so, whether the report has since been examined and the responsibility fixed; and

(b) the time by which the applicants registered in June, 1986 would be provided telephone connections and the steps likely to be taken in augmenting the speed of clearance of remaining applicants?

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir,

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

In Idgah Telephone Exchange Non-OYT/Gen. category connections registered upto 3.4.86 have been released on 1.3.90. Sanction letters have been issued.

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination.

(b) It is proposed to clear all waiting lists including general category registered upto 30.9.1986 by 31.3.91 subject to timely availa-

bility of financial and material resources.

[*Translation*]

**Telegrams Through Phonogram From
Telegraph Office in Raipur, Madhya
Pradesh**

1583. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) the names of telegraph offices in
Raipur district of Madhya Pradesh wherein
telegram are sent or accepted through
Phonogram;

(b) the number of telegrams sent from
Bilaigarh to Asaya and accepted in Bilaigarh
from Asaya each year in the Bilaigarh Tele-
graph office of Raipur district between 1987
to February, 1990; and

(c) whether Government propose to
introduce Morse Code System in the said
telegraph office?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE
MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF
MOHD. KHAN): (a) The list of names of such
telegraph offices is given below in the state-
ment.

(b) There were no telegrams between
Bilaigarh and Hasua during the period.

(c) There is no justification for conver-
sion of phonocom into Morse on the basis of
traffic.

STATEMENT

The names of Telegraph Offices in
Raipur District of Madhya Pradesh where
telegrams are accepted/sent on phonocom.

S.No. Name

Achanakpur

2. Ahilda
3. Amdi
4. Amlipadar
5. Arjuni
6. Baged
7. Bakma
8. Bambani
9. Bana
10. Banarsi
11. Banrod
12. Belargaon
13. Belsenda
14. Bhaisa
15. Bhakhara
16. Bhansot
17. Bhatagaon
18. Bhinodi
19. Bhoring
20. Bhurkoni
21. Bilaigarh
22. Bindranawagarh
23. Birkoni
24. Bothli
25. Bundeli

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name</i>
26.	Chaarsuda	49.	Hasua
27.	Chandrakhuri	50.	Hathbandh
28.	Charmuriya	51.	Hatoud
29.	Chatod	52.	Jagdishpur
30.	Chhati	53.	Jamgaon
31.	Chherkapur	54.	Jijamgaon
32.	Chichya	55.	Kansinghi
33.	Damkeda	56.	Karhibasar
34.	Damru	57.	Karmada
35.	Darba	58.	Khairkhut
36.	Datrengi	59.	Kathiva
37.	Deori	60.	Khatiya
38.	Deodundra	61.	Khatti
39.	Deongerdulla	62.	Khauna
40.	Dugli	63.	Khedama
41.	Farosiyā	64.	Khorpa
42.	Ganyari	65.	Kirwai
43.	Gatadih	66.	Kondera
44.	Gatasilli	67.	Kopra
45.	Gayar	68.	Kosibahra
46.	Ghhrapadar	69.	Kosmi
47.	Girdhpuri	70.	Kusmundi
48.	Hasda	71.	Lahod (Lahapur)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name</i>
72.	Magarload	95.	Rewa
73.	Mainpur	96.	Rohansi
74.	Malgaon	97.	Rohra
75.	Mana	98.	Sankara
76.	Maroda	99.	Sarwa
77.	Mathpurena	100.	Sehawa
78.	Megha	101.	Semra
79.	Mopka	102.	Singhanpur
80.	Mohra	103.	Siriyadih
81.	Mohrega	104.	Pawani
82.	Mopar	105.	Sirpur
83.	Mungarer	106.	Sonakhana
84.	Nandgaon	107.	Sonasilli
85.	Noranari	108.	Tamora
86.	Odgam	109.	Tarenya
87.	Pacheda	110.	Tarra
88.	Panduga	111.	Tundra
89.	Parkhanda	112.	Urmal
90.	Parsuli	113.	Barkolbazar
91.	Patesendari	114.	Narra
92.	Patewa	115.	Jarod
93.	Rattum	116.	Doma
94.	Reseda	117.	Rasni

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name</i>
*118.	Sarora
*119.	Titalkhuti
120.	Bindrawan
121.	Laknoli
122.	Kishanpur
123.	Latapara
124.	G-irsol
125.	Rawan
126.	Telasi
127.	Soram
128.	Ranipartena
129.	Lachhanpur
130.	Datan
131.	Basin
132.	Kachana
133.	Kendri
134.	Parsada
135.	Kodwa
136.	Surona
137.	Tilla
138.	Joba

139. Baruka

140. Ganod

Fertilizer Prices

1584. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase in the prices of fertilizers since 1980 till date and when each such increase was effected;

(b) the cost price and present sale price of different fertilizers; and

(c) the average cost price and support price of agricultural produce and oilseeds at present?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The statutory consumer prices of fertilisers have been revised on four occasions since 1980. Details of these revisions are indicated in the Statement I given below.

The cost price of different fertilisers vary according to the types of fertiliser, the factories producing them, vintage of plant and various other factors. The maximum selling price for each grade of the fertiliser is uniformly fixed for all manufacturing units. The weighted average of retention prices of various fertilisers as on 1.4.88 is given below in the Statement II.

(c) The state-wise available details of cost of production of principal crops and the procurement prices/minimum support prices of various crops for 1989-90 are indicated in the Statements -III and IV, given below.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	Name of fertilizer	(Rs. per tonne)					
		Price from	Price from	Price from	Price from	Price from	Price from
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Urea (46%)	2000	2350	2150	2350		
2.	Ammonium Sulphate (21%N)	—	—	1500 #	1650		
3.	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (25%)	—	—	1550 #	1700		
4.	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (26%)	—	—	1615 @	1770		
5.	Muriate of Potash (60%K)	1100	1300	1200	1300		
6.	Sulphate of Potash (50%K)	1800	2100	1950	2100		
7.	Di-ammonium Phosphate (18-46-0)	3050	3600	3350	3600		
8.	NPK (17-17-17)	2200	2600	2400	2600		

(Rs. per tonne)

Price from

8.6.80

11.7.81

29.6.83

31.1.86

Sl. No.	Name of fertilizer	Price from	Price from	Price from	Price from
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	NPK (15-15-15)	1800	2100	1950	2100
10.	NPK (19-19-19)	2500	2950	2750	2950
11.	Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate (20-20-0)	2200	2600	2400	2600
12.	Nitro Phosphate (20-20-0)	2050	2400	2200	2400
13.	Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate (16-20-0)	1950	2300	2150	2300
14.	Urea Ammonium Phosphate (24-24-0)	2600	3050	2800	3050
15.	Urea Ammonium Phosphate (28-28-0)	3050	3600	3350	3600
16.	NPK (14-28-14)	2600	3050	2800	3050
17	NPK (14-35-14)	2900	3400	3150	3400

Sl. No.	Name of fertilizer	Price from				
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		8.6.80	117.81	29.6.83		31.1.86
18.	NPK (10-26-26)	2300	2950	2750	2950	
19.	NPK (12-32-16)	2750	3250	3000	3250	
20.	Triple Super Phosphate (46%P) (Granular)	2200	2600	2400	2600	
21.	Triple Super Phosphate (Powder)	2050	2400	2200	2400	
22.	Single Super Phosphate (Powder) (14% P ₂ O ₅)	—	820**	750	820	
23.	Single Super Phosphate (Powder) (16% P ₂ O ₅)	—	940*	850	950	
24.	Single Super Phosphate (Granular) (14% P ₂ O ₅)	—	1070**	1000	1100	
25.	Ammonium Chloride (25%N)	—	—	1550@	1700	

Sl. No.	Name of fertilizer	Price from	Price from	Price from	Price from
1	2	3	4	5	6
		8.6.80	11.7.81	29.6.83	31.1.86
26.	Anhydrous Ammonia	—	3770\$	3500£	3770

Ⓐ Price effective from 7.9.1984.

• Brought under Statutory Price Control w.e.f. 23.5.1982.

Ⓒ Brought under Statutory Price Control w.e.f. 19.4.1985.

Brought under Statutory Price Control w.e.f. 21.8.1984.

** Brought under Statutory Price Control w.e.f. 13.7.1982.

£ Price effective from 26.9.1983.

\$ Price effective from 8.4.1983.

Note: The above prices represent the maximum retail prices exclusive of sales tax and other local taxes.

STATEMENT—II*(Rs. Per Quintal)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Product</i>	<i>Average Retention Price</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Urea	3361.51
2.	Di-ammonium Phosphate	4532.62
3.	Ammonium Sulphate	2319.00
4.	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	2340.00
5.	Single Super Phosphate	1551.00
6.	Complex Fertilisers*	3786.96
	(varying according to grade)	

*The retention prices of various grades of complex fertilisers are governed according to the nutrient content.

STATEMENT—III

Sl.No.	Name of State	Cost of Production (Rupees per Quintal)	Year
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	141.53	1983-84
2.	Assam	115.77	1984-85
3.	Bihar	133.76	1983-84
4.	Haryana	140.01	1987-88
5.	Karnataka	118.29	1985-86
6.	Madhya Pradesh	162.07	1986-87
7.	Orissa	114.29	1984-85
8.	Punjab	129.23	1986-87
9.	Tamil Nadu	118.46	1981-82
10.	Uttar Pradesh	118.95	1983-84
11.	West Bengal	126.12	1984-85

Sl.No.	Name of State	Cost of Production (Rupees per Quintal)	Year
1	2	3	4
	WHEAT		
1.	Bihar	140.07	1983-84
2.	Haryana	138.31	1986-87
3.	Himachal Pradesh	160.55	1983-84
4.	Madhya Pradesh	166.79	1986-87
5.	Punjab	139.95	1987-88
6.	Rajasthan	115.90	1986-87
7.	Uttar Pradesh	130.91	1986-87
	JOWAR		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180.66	1984-85
2.	Gujarat	122.60	1983-84
3.	Karnataka	117.14	1983-84
4.	Madhya Pradesh	129.96	1985-86

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Cost of Production (Rupees per Quintal)</i>		<i>Year</i>
1	2	3	4	
5.	Maharashtra	124.98		1983-84
BAJRA				
1.	Gujarat	150.30		1984-85
2.	Haryana	186.50		1986-87
3.	Rajasthan	116.50		1983-84
MAIZE				
1.	Bihar	126.27		1983-84
2.	Himachal Pradesh	121.17		1983-84
3.	Madhya Pradesh	159.84		1985-86
4.	Rajasthan	137.03		1985-86
RAGI				
1.	Karnataka	157.86		1983-84
2.	Tamil Nadu	156.04		1982-83
BARLEY				
1.	Rajasthan	137.43		1985-86

Sl.No.	Name of State	Cost of Production (Rupees per Quintal)	Year
1	2	3	4
GRAM			
1.	Haryana	452.08	1987-88
2.	Madhya Pradesh	247.36	1986-87
3.	Rajasthan	214.99	1986-87
4.	Uttar Pradesh	265.32	1986-87
ARHAR			
1.	Karnataka	262.46	1983-84
2.	Madhya Pradesh	344.89	1985-86
3.	Uttar Pradesh	202.52	1985-86
URAD			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	303.93	1984-85
2.	Madhya Pradesh	391.19	1986-87
3.	Orissa	250.62	1985-86
4.	Tamil Nadu	311.75	1982-83

Sl.No.	Name of State	Cost of Production (Rupees per Quintal)			Year
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	West Bengal	286.25			1984-85
6.	Uttar Pradesh	438.47			1985-86
1.	Andhra Pradesh	338.77			1984-85
2.	Madhya Pradesh	447.65			1985-86
3.	Orissa	349.53			1986-87
4.	Rajasthan	296.73			1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	393.55			1983-84
2.	Gujarat	411.04			1983-84
3.	Karnataka	387.26			1986-87
4.	Orissa	358.68			1986-87
5.	Tamil Nadu	294.49			1983-84

MOONG

GROUNDNUT

	1	2	3	4
	Sl.No.	Name of State	Cost of Production (Rupees per Quintal)	Year
RAPESEED & MUSTARD	1.	Assam	422.63	1986-87
	2.	Haryana	347.05	1987-88
	3.	Punjab	432.99	1987-88
	4.	Rajasthan	265.85	1986-87
	5.	Uttar Pradesh	299.17	1986-87
SOYA BEAN	1.	Mahya Pradesh	230.87	1985-86
	2.	Uttar Pradesh	312.05	1986-87
ONION	1.	Karnataka	54.46	1983-84
	2.	Maharashtra	57.54	1983-84
	3.	Rajasthan	132.54	1979-80
SUNFLOWER	1.	Maharashtra	317.70	1983-84

Sl.No.	Name of State	Cost of Production (Rupees per Quintal)	Year
1	2	3	4
2.	Karnataka	276.89	1985-86
1.	Gujarat	527.01	1983-84
2.	Karnataka	414.95	1985-86
3.	Madhya Pradesh	361.52	1984-85
4.	Maharashtra	445.32	1983-84
5.	Punjab	341.65	1985-86
1.	Assam	237.64	1986-87
2.	Bihar	188.39	1986-87
3.	Orissa	145.32	1983-84
4.	West Bengal	200.67	1986-87
1.	Himachal Pradesh	81.70	1983-84

COTTON

JUTE

POTATO

SI.No.	Name of State	Cost of Production (Rupees per Quintal)	Year
1	2	3	4
2.	Uttar Pradesh	58.66	1985-86
3.	Bihar	62.60	1983-84
SUGARCANE			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.62	1986-87
2.	Bihar	13.25	1983-84
3.	Haryana	12.12	1986-87
4.	Karnataka	11.02	1985-86
5.	Maharashtra	15.91	1983-84
6.	Tamil Nadu	10.63	1983-84
7.	Uttar Pradesh	12.99	1986-87
V.F.C. TOBACCO			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	874.78	1983-84

STATEMENT—IV

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Crop</i>	<i>Procurement/minimum Report Price (Rs. per Quintal)</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	
1.	Paddy	185.00	(P.P.)
2.	Coarse Cereals (Jowar , Bajra Maize & Ragi)	165.00	(P.P.)
3.	Rabi Cereals Wheat	200.00	(P.P.)
4.	Barley	160.00	(MSP)
5.	Gram	370.00	(MSP)
6.	Arhar	425.00	(MSP)
7.	Moong	425.00	(MSP)
8.	Urad	425.00	(MSP)
9.	Sugarcane	23.00	(MSP) (1990-91)
10.	Groundnut in shell	500.00	(MSP)
11.	Soyabean Black	325.00	(MSP)
12.	Soyabean Yellow	370.00	(MSP)
13.	Sunflower	530.00	(MSP)
14.	Rape & Mustard	510.00	(MSP)
15.	Toria	480.00	(MSP)
16.	Safflower	490.00	(MSP)
17.	Copra	1600.00	(MSP) (1990)
18.	Jute	295.00	(MSP)
19.	Cotton	—F—414/H-777 H-4	570.00 (MSP)
		—h-4	690.00 (MSP)

P.P.—Procurement Price

MSP—Minimum Support Price

[English]

Indistinct Route Numbers on Destination Boards of DTC Buses

1585. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers have to face great inconvenience due to indistinct route numbers on the destination boards in a number of Delhi Transport Corporation buses;

(b) if so, whether any study/survey is proposed to be conducted in this regard; and

(c) if not, the effective remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRI SHNAN): (a) to (c). While DTC has a regular system of having well painted destination boards on its buses, sometimes some buses have to be diverted on routes other than the regular routes, to meet the exigencies. In such unforeseen events, route numbers and names of destinations are written in chalk. In order to ensure that there is proper display of destination boards and the numbers and destinations are distinctly and appropriately written, the officers of the Corporation are assigned the task of periodical checking. The survey thus is done on a continuing basis.

Depot authorities have instructions for regular check to ensure that the destination boards are periodically cleaned and re-painted. Further, to increase the visibility of the destination boards during the night time, the Corporation has a phased programme of

replacing bulbs with tube-lights in the destination board compartments.

[Translation]

Telephone Facilities in Post Offices

1586. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post-offices in Udaipur, district Rajasthan where telephone facilities are available and the number of those post-offices where it is not available;

(b) whether telephone facilities are proposed to be provided in the remaining post-offices by the end of the current financial year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The telephone facilities are available in 125 Post Offices and the same are not available in 547 post offices in Udaipur district of Rajasthan.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The existing policy of the Government regarding provision of telecom. facility in rural areas is to provide at least one telecom. facility on fully subsidised basis, within about 5 Kms of every inhabited place. For this purpose country has been divided into hexagons of 5 Kms sides each and a Principal village, preferably a Panchayat Headquarter in it is earmarked for providing telecom. facility. The facility in all such hexagons is to be provided progressively by the end of 8th plan period. This facility can be provided in the village either in the Post Office or at other convenient places like Grocer Shop etc.

[English]

**Declaration of West Coast Canal as
National Waterway**

1587. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare the West Coast Canal including the stretch from Quilon to Kovalam as National Waterways; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Such a proposal is under the consideration of Government. Feasibility studies on Quilon-Kottapuram stretch of the West Coast Canal and Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals have been completed. Hydrographic survey and techno-economic studies on the Kottapuram-Badagara and Quilon - Trivandrum including Kovalam stretches of West Coast Canal have been undertaken by the Inland Waterways Authority of India recently.

**Capacity Utilisation of Ammonia in
Sindri Fertilizer Plant**

1588. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister

	<i>Actual Production Ammonia ' 000 MT</i>	<i>Cost of Production Rs./M.T. of Ammonia</i>
1986-87	198.2	4129.06
1987-88	208.5	4556.78
1988-89	209.4	4898.13

(c) The estimated loss of Sindri Unit for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 28.84 crores.

of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity utilisation of the Sindri Fertilizer Plant in terms of Ammonia during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the actual production during that period and the cost of production for the same;

(c) financial viability and the profit and loss during 1989-90;

(d) the manpower employed during this period and the land acquired for this industrial complex; and

(e) the details of the plant to utilise the infrastructure to make the Plant viable?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) The capacity utilisation of Sindri Fertilizer Plant in terms of ammonia production during the last three years, year-wise was as follows:

1986-87	66.73
1987-88	70.19%
1988-89	70.51%

(b) The actual production during the above period and cost of production for the same is given below:—

(d) the manpower employed during 1989-90 is 4856 as on 31.12.1989, and land acquired for this Sindri Industrial Complex is 6500 acres (approx.)

(e) Considering the huge infrastructure available in Sindri, following revamping, renovation and rehabilitation measures have been taken-up/proposed to be taken up to improve its performance:

- (1) Rebuilding of 30 Coke Oven Batteries has since been completed and is in operation since 19-10-88, but non-availability of proper grade coking coal is creating problems.
- (2) There is a proposal to instal a new Captive Power Plant.
- (3) There is a proposal to instal a 50 TDP Methanol plant at a cost of Rs 10.2 crores. and efforts are being made by the Company to generate financial resources to implement the same.
- (4) A revamping scheme for Ammonia, Urea, Ammonium Sulphate and power plant at a cost of Rs. 14.77 crores is under implementation.
- (5) A detailed study was entrusted to PDIL for identifying the measures

to be taken for achieving 100% capacity utilisation of the Plant. PDIL has suggested certain de-bottlenecking measures which will improve capacity utilisation of the ammonia Plant to 90% and that of Urea Plant to 100%.

Achievement Made in Orissa Under National Watershed Development Programme

1589. **SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:**
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the achievements made so far in Orissa under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Watershed Development Programme for rainfed agriculture with special emphasis on adaptive research, training improved tools and equipments alongwith the number of project functionaries trained?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture is in operation in Koraput district of Orissa since 1986-87. The achievements under this scheme, so far, are as under:

(i)	Land Development	1422 ha
(ii)	Gully Control	264 ha
(iii)	Water harvesting structure	27 Nos.
(iv)	Plantations	935 ha
(v)	Crop demonstration	1176 ha
(vi)	Horticulture Development	67 ha
(vii)	Pasture Development	51 ha

(viii)	Sets of tools and equipments purchased for demonstrations	411 ha
(ix)	Training	4943 farmers & 164 officials.
(x)	Project functionaries trained	2 Nos.
(xi)	Adaptive Research	No adaptive research undertaken under this scheme.

Upgradation on Aromatic and Medicinal Plants Research Centre, Odakkall Kerala

1590. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the Aromatic and Medicinal Plants Research Centre, Odakkali, of the Kerala Agricultural University to a National Lemon-grass Development Centre, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Irrigated Agricultural Land in Karnataka

1591. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of irrigated agricultural land in Karnataka and other Southern States;

(b) whether this percentage is conspicuously low in Karnataka for the last several years; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase this percentage expeditiously?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The percentages of irrigated area in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, as per land use statistics for 1986-87 (last available), are 19.0, 37.3, 14.8 and 43.7 respectively.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The irrigation schemes are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments. Central assistance is given in the form of block loans/grants and are not linked to any individual sector or projects. Some of the steps taken by the Central Government to improve the utilisation of created irrigation potential in different States including Karnataka are as under:-

(i) A Centrally Sponsored, Command Area Development Programme was initiated in 1974-75;

(ii) State Governments have been advised to construct water courses from the existing 40 hectare block outlets to 5-8 hectare block outlets and to introduce warabandi extensively for ensuring equity in distribution and reducing wastage of water; and

(iii) Introducing Farmers' training and

organising demonstrations in identifying crop varieties responsive to irrigation, the sowing time, crops sequence, frequency of irrigation doses, preparing fields and on-farm water management.

Shortage of Milk in Delhi

1592. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand for milk in Delhi and the supplies made available to the citizens of Delhi during 1989, monthwise, and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to augment the milk supply to meet the shortage faced by the public?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). No present estimates on demand for milk in Delhi are available. However, tentative projections indicate that the estimated household demand for milk currently in Delhi would be around 20.00 lakh litres per day. On an average Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy, Delhi together marketed the following quantities of milk during the year 1989 -

(Lakh litres per day)

January	8.42
February	8.52
March	8.65
April	9.02
May	9.15
June	9.22
July	9.79

August 10.08

September 10.17

October 9.94

November 9.50

December 9.33

There are currently no shortages of milk faced by public in Delhi.

[Translation]

National Highways in Rajasthan

1593. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Highways in Rajasthan;

(b) whether there is any proposal to develop a National Highway connecting Kota, Keshavraj Patan Lakheri, Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur of Rajasthan with Agra and Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) There are seven National Highways passing through Rajasthan State.

(b) No Sir. However, Bharatpur is already connected to Agra by NH No. 11 and Agra with Delhi by NH No. 2.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Drought In Idukki District of Kerala

1594. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the severe drought conditions prevailing in the Idukki district of Kerala:

(b) whether Government propose to declare Idukki as a drought affected area and rush Central assistance to meet the situation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). The declaration of any area in a State as drought affected is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The relief and rehabilitation programmes in drought affected areas are also undertaken by the State Government. The Central Government only supplement the efforts of the State Government by extending financial assistance if a formal request in the form of a memorandum to that effect is received from the State Government. The State Government of Kerala have not submitted any memorandum seeking any financial assistance on account of severe drought conditions after the south-west monsoon period of 1989-90.

Security Measures for safe Travelling in Railways

1595. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Police have reported increase in crime on railways during the last two years and if so, the percent-

age of such increase in crime cases:

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to augment security measures;

(c) whether a decision to set up mobile police posts on some trains has been taken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (d). The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime on the railways is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police which functions under the control of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Information regarding crime on railways is not compiled by the central agencies. The decision on the setting up of mobile police posts is also to be taken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations according to requirements of the situation.

Government Railway Police provides escorts on Super fast/Mail/Express Trains according to the local conditions and requirements. Railway Protection Force also assists the Government Railway Police in this task as and when necessary. The railway authorities also hold co-ordination meetings with the Government Railway Police authorities of various States for ensuring propose escorting of passenger trains as and when any deterioration is noticed in the law and order situation in any particular area and the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned police authorities.

Setting up of Pesticide Review Committee

1596. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from voluntary health groups requesting for pragmatic pesticides policies keeping in view world wide movement towards organic farming;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start vigorous research and Development efforts for the use of indigenous plant pesticides as also biological control and start manufacture of these products in Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.;

(c) whether a Pesticides Review Committee is also being contemplated to examine this question afresh; and

(d) if so, the composition of the Committee and the terms of reference?

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

(b) The use of biological control agents is an integral part of Integrated Pest Management approach advocated by the Government.

The development of botanical pesticides has been given high priority in the research activities of I.C.A.R.

M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Limited has envisaged the manufacture of pesticides based on plant products and bio-cides, as and when found commercially feasible.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Review of Nuclear Policy

1597. **SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:**
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY:
SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review its nuclear policy in view of weapons oriented nuclear programme by Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof:

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The weapons oriented nuclear programme of Pakistan is a matter of deep concern to Government. The security situation of India is constantly under review, particularly in the light of the developments in her neighbourhood. The Government of India will take all necessary measures designed to cope with any threat that may be posed to the security of the nation.

Acquisition of Arms by Pakistan from USA and China

1598. **SHRI R.N. RAKESH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has recently purchased sophisticated arms and equipments on large scale from foreign countries particularly from U.S. and China, thereby posing a threat to the security of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Government are aware that Pakistan has been purchasing sophisticated arms and equipment, including from USA and China.

(c) Government keep a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and take all necessary measures to safeguard it.

New National Integration Council

1599. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the reconstituted National Integration Council;

(b) whether any meeting of the Council was held after reconstitution;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to meet/

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) A list of members of reconstituted National Integration Council is given below in the Statement.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is likely to be convened in the first week of April, 1990.

STATEMENT

1

2

3

	Prime Minister	Chairman
I. <i>Union Ministers and Chief Ministers</i>		
1. Union Deputy Prime Minister		Member
2. The Union Home Minister		—do—
3. The Union Finance Minister		—do—
4. The Union Minister for Human Resource Development		—do—
5. The Union Minister for Welfare		—do—
6. The Union Minister of Information & Broadcasting		—do—
7. Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories which have Legislatures.		—do—
II. <i>Leaders of National Parties recognised by the Election Commission</i>		
1. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, President, Indian National Congress		—do—
2. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, President, Janata Dal		—do—
3. Shri L.K. Advani, President, Bharatiya Janata Party		—do—
4. Shri E.M.S. Namoodripad, General Secretary, Communist Party of India		—do—

3

2

1

- | | 2 | 3 |
|----|---|--------|
| 5. | Shri C. Rajeshwara Rao, General Secretary, Communist Party of India | Member |
| 6. | Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, President, Indian Congress (Socialist-Sarat Chandra Sinha) All India Congress Committee (S) | —do— |
| 7. | Shri Indubhai Patel, President, Janata Party (JP) | —do— |
| 8. | Shri R.N. Kushwaha, President Lok Dal (B) | —do— |
| 1. | Selvi J. Jayalalitha, General Secretary, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. | —do— |
| 2. | Shri P.D. Paliwal, President, All India Forward Bloc. | —do— |
| 3. | *Shri Prafulla Kumar Mahanta, President, Asam Gana Parishad. | —do— |
| 4. | *Dr. M. Karunanidhi, President, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. | —do— |
| 5. | Dr. Farooq Abdullah, President, Jammu & Kashmir National Conference. | —do— |
| 6. | Shri Tridib Choudhury, General Secretary, Revolutionary Socialist Party. | —do— |
| 7. | *Shri N.B. Bhandari, President Sikkim Sangram Parishad. | —do— |

III. *Leaders of Regional Parties recognised by the Election Commission and having at least one representative in either House of Parliament.*

1	2	3
8.	Shri N. T. Rama Rao, President, Telugu Desam Party.	Member
9.	Shri P. J. Joseph, Chairman, Kerala Congress.	—do—
10.	Shri Kanshi Ram, President, Bahujan Samaj Party.	—do—
11.	Shri S. S. Barnala, President, Shiromani Akali Dal	—do—
12.	Syed Mohammed Ali Sahib Thangal, President, Muslim League.	—do—
13.	Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann, President, Shiromani Akali Dal (Simranjit Singh Mann).	—do—
14.	Shri Balasaheb Thackeray, President, Shivsena	—do—
15.	Shri Ramakant Dattaram Khalap, President, Maharashtra Gomantak Party.	—do—
16.	Shri K. M. Mani, Chairman, Kerala Congress (M)	—do—
17.	Shri Shibu Soren, President, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha.	—do—

*These names will also figure in the list of Chief Ministers of States.

IV. *Ominent Public figures.* Shri Kamalapati Tripathi Member

1	2	3
		Member
2.	Shri Chandra Shekhar	—do—
3.	Sardar Swaran Singh	—do—
4.	Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao	—do—
5.	Shri N.D. Tiwari	—do—
6.	Shri Syed Mir Qasim	—do—
7.	Shri P. N. Haksar	—do—
8.	Shri Prakash Singh Badal	—do—
9.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	—do—
10.	Shri H. S. Surjit	—do—
11.	Shri Inderjit Gupta	—do—
12.	Shri C.K. Jaffar Sharif	—do—
13.	Justice Rajender Sachar	—do—
14.	<u>Lt. Gen. J.S. Aurora (Retd.)</u>	

3

2

1

		Member
15.	Dr. Rafiq Zakaria	—do—
16.	Shri Ram Dhan	—do—
17.	Acharya Ramamurthi	—do—
18.	Acharya Tulsi	—do—
19.	Shri Prakash Ambedkar	—do—
20.	Shri Sharad Joshi	—do—
21.	Col. Ram Singh (Retd.)	—do—
22.	Brig. T. Sailo	—do—
23.	Shri Mama Baleshwar	—do—
24.	Shri Raj Mohan Gandhi	—do—
25.	Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi	—do—
26.	Ms. Shabana Azmi	—do—
27.	Shri Datta Samant	—do—

1

2

3

		Member
28.	Fr. A. Minz	—do—
29.	Shri Ram Sunder Das	—do—
30.	Justice R.P. Mandal	—do—
31.	Shri Mahipal Shastri	—do—
32.	Shri Vizol	—do—
33.	Shri M.M. Joshi	—do—
34.	Shri M. Farooqi	—do—
35.	Shri Javed Habib	—do—
36.	Shri Shahib Siddiqi	—do—
37.	Shri M. Afzal	—do—
38.	Shri Bhisham Sahni	—do—
39.	Prof. Satish Chander	—do—
40.	Dr. C. Narayan Reddy	—do—

1

2

3

		Member
	41. Shri Subash Ghising	
V. <i>Business</i>	1. Shri Raunaq Singh Chairman, FOCCI	—do—
	2. Shri Viren J. Shah, Chairman, ASSOCHAM	—do—
VI. <i>Labour</i>	1. Shri G. Ramanujam, President, INTUC	—do—
	2. Shri Chauranam Misra, President, AITUC	—do—
	3. Shri B. T. Ranadive, President, CITU	—do—
	4. Smt. Kamla Sinha, President, HMS	—do—
	5. Shri M.P. Mehta, Advocate, President, BMS	—do—
VII. <i>Commissions</i>	1. Shri S.M.H. Burney, Chairman, Minorities Commission	—do—
	2. Prof. Yashpal, Chairman, UGC.	—do—
	3. Chairman, SC&T	—do—
VIII. <i>Media</i>	1. Shri Nikhil Chakravarty, Editor, Mainstream.	—do—
	2. Shri Kuldip Nayar, Journalist.	—do—

1	2	3
3	Shri Prabhu Chawla, Journalist.	Member
4.	Shri Prabhash Joshi, Editor, Jansatta.	—do—
5.	Shri R.K. Mishra, Editor, Patriot	—do—
6.	Shri N. Ram, Associate Editor, The Hindu.	—do—
7.	Ch. Ramoji Rao, Editor & Publisher "Eenadu"	—do—
8.	Shri Madha Gadkari, Editor, Lok Satta	—do—
9.	Shri B.G. Verghese, Journalist	—do—
10.	Shri K.R. Malkani, Journalist	—do—
11.	Shri Khushwant Singh, Journalist	—do—
12.	Shri Narendra Mohan, Editor, Dainik Jagran	—do—
13.	Shri Inderjit, Journalist	—do—
IX. Women Representative		
1.	Smt. Subhasini Ali	—do—
2.	Smt. Ela Bhatt	—do—

1	2	3
3. Dr. Romila Thapar		Member
4. Smt. Kamla Mankekar		—do—
5. Ms. Vimla Thakkar		—do—

Expansion of Srinagar Unit of ITI Limited

1600. SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal for the expansion of Srinagar unit of ITI Ltd.;

(b) Whether the proposed expansion has taken place;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Expansion Plan is under implementation.

(c) Expansion Plan envisages:

- Production capacity of 2,00,000 Nos. of Electronic Push Button Telephones; initial production has started during 1989-90.
- Manufacture of 15,000 Nos. of Cordless Telephone; letter of intent for this has been issued by Government to ITI.
- Manufacturing capacity of 25,000 lines of small electronic exchanges of ITI design; preliminary action for this project has been taken up.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Milk Powder and Butter Oil

1601. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government pro-

pose to stop import of milk powder and butter oil from EEC countries due to increased production of milk in the country;

(b) whether any aid in this regard was provided by the EEC during 1989; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) In view of the substantial carry-over stocks of indigenous milk powder with the cooperatives and considering the quantum that would be manufactured during the flush season of 1989-90, the European Economic Community (EEC) has been requested to provide equivalent cash assistance in lieu of commodity assistance under Food Aid Programme for 1990.

(b) and (c). The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has received 14991 MT of skim milk powder and 2151 MT of Butter (Provisional) from EEC under Operation Flood Programme during the year 1989.

Replacement of Old Telephone Exchange at Kolumam (Tamilnadu)

1602. SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new exchange is proposed to be set up replacing the old one at Kolumam Telephone Exchange with 50 lines capacity;

(b) whether inter dialling and group dialling facility would be provided between Kolumam and Udumalpet Exchanges;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to include this Scheme in financial year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d). Interdialling and group dialling facilities between Kolumum and Udumapet exchanges are planned to be provided during 1990-91 subject to availability of equipment.

Satellite Port at Gangavaram

1603. SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken for setting up a satellite port at Gangavaram;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (c). There is no proposal for the Central Government to set up a satellite port at Gangavaram.

Relaxation in Travel Restrictions Between India and Pakistan

1604. SHRID.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken a decision to relax travel restrictions between India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government of Pakistan has also agreed to relax the travel restrictions; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL): (a) to (d). The decision to relax travel restrictions was taken in the third meeting of India-Pakistan Joint Commission held in Islamabad on 18-19 July, 1989, as per following details:

(a) Both sides agreed to increase the number of places that can be visited by national of either country from the present 4 to 8.

(b) Both sides agreed that persons with visas valid upto 14 days will be exempted from police reporting on reciprocal basis. This visa will be non-extendable.

(c) Both sides agree that visitors travelling by air could enter at one point and exit at another point provided that the visa is so endorsed.

(d) Both sides agreed to introduce a new category of tourist visa to cover groups tours by approved tour operators valid upto 14 days. Private tour operators/travel agents duly approved by respective governments would be permitted to operate group tours. Such groups must consist of 10 or more persons who would be granted non-extendable tourist visas valid for 14 days and for a maximum of 8 places. Individual members of the group will not be required to register with the police. The tour operators will inform the registration authorities at various places in advance.

Visit of Nepalese Delegation

1605. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level delegation led by Foreign Secretary of Nepal Visited India recently;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held with the Nepalese delegation;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached in regard to trade and transit relations between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Detailed official-level discussion were held in New Delhi between the Nepalese delegation, led by Foreign Secretary N.B. Shah and the Indian delegation led by Foreign Secretary S.K. Singh on February 20-22, 1990. The subjects discussed included trade, transit, economic cooperation, security perceptions, Nepal's Zone of Peace proposal, treatment of each other's nationals, cooperation in the fields of industry and water resources, etc. Progress was achieved toward a comprehensive solution of all outstanding issues between the two countries. It was decided that at the next

round of official talks, work would begin on documents which will constitute the basic framework for putting the age-old Indo-Nepal relationship on a firmer and enduring basis. Such a comprehensive framework will naturally cover trade and transit issues also.

Inter-State Councils

1606. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to form Inter-State Councils under Article 263 of the Constitution of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The Government have decided that an Inter-State Council under the provisions of Article 263 of the Constitution, may be set-up. The Inter-State Council would consist of:

(a) Prime Minister	Chairman
(b) All Chief Ministers of States	Members.
(c) Chief Minister of Union Territories with Legislature and Lt. Governors of Union Territories without Legislature.	Members.
(d) Six Union Cabinet Minister with other Ministers to be invited as and when any item relating to a subject under their charge is to be discussed.	Members.

The Inter-State Council would be charged with duties set-out in clauses (b) and (c) of Article 263, other than socio-economic planning and development. In addition, the Council may also deliberate upon matters of interest to the States referred by the Chairman to the Council.

Babri Masjid-Ram Janm Bhoomi Dispute

1607. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have appointed a Panel to study the modalities of resolving Ram Janm Bhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its composition and terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). On 15.2.1990, the Central Government constituted a Committee comprising Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Union Finance Minister, Shri George Fernandes, Union Railway Minister and Shri Mukhtar Anis, Health Minister of Government of Uttar Pradesh to hold consultations with the various groups to find an amicable solution to this issue.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Post Offices in All Gram Panchayat

1608. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to open sub-post offices in all gram Panchayats and to provide telephone facilities in all development block in the country; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposals

will be finalised and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). While there is no proposal to open Sub Post Offices in all gram panchayats, there are proposals to provide telephone facilities in all development blocks by the end of the Eighth Plan period.

[*English*]

Amount Spent on Drought Prone Areas

1609. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent on drought prone areas in various States during the year 1989-90 as far, State-wise; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent during 1990-91?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Expenditure incurred under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) in various States during 1989-90 (upto December 1989) and outlay proposed for the programme for 1990-91 are given below:

<i>State</i>	<i>*Expenditure incurred under the programme during 1989-90 (upto Dec. 1989)</i>	<i>*Outlay proposed for the programme for 1990-91.</i>
	<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>	<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	792.25	1203.00
Bihar	570.66	828.00

<i>State</i>	<i>*Expenditure incurred under the programme during 1989-90 (upto Dec. 1989)</i>	<i>*Outlay proposed for the programme for 1990-91.</i>
	<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>	<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Gujarat	399.20	746.00
Haryana	82.02	135.00
Jammu & Kashmir	141.39	214.50
Karnataka	501.19	1249.00
Madhya Pradesh	425.60	809.00
Maharashtra	677 11	1343.00
Orissa	374 89	621.00
Rajasthan	294 01	514.00
Tamil Nadu	467 49	657.00
Uttar Pradesh	726.90	1386 00
West Bengal	227.71	517.50
Total	5680.42	10223 00

*Includes Central and State Shares.

New Rules for Assigning Security to Ministers/MPs and VIPs

1610. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI V.SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formu-

lated any new rules for assigning security to VIPs, MPs and Ministers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The security arrangements for VIPs, MPs and Ministers are made after making necessary assessment of threat in consultation with the concerned security agencies. These arrangements are also revised from time to time.

**National Seed Training Centre at
Varanasi**

1611. SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to open a National Seed Training Centre at Varanasi;

(b) if so, whether land has been identified for this purpose;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) when the centre is likely to be established?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The work will be started after receipt of the details of the terms and conditions of the land to be leased from Government of Uttar Pradesh and after completion of certain other necessary formalities.

**Ferry Service Between Madras Harbour
and Nagappattinam**

1612. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has sent any proposal to the Union Government for starting a ferry service between Madras harbour and Nagappattinam to avoid traffic congestion in Madras; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No such proposal has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

**Setting up of New Fertilizer Plant in
Gujarat**

1613. SHRI PRABHATSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertilizer plants likely to be set up in private sector and in public sector separately during the Eighth Plan; and

(b) whether any new plant is likely to be set up in Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The Working Group on Fertilizers set up by the Planning Commission for the formulation of the VIII Five Year Plan, has recommended setting up of three ammonia/urea plants of 1350/2200 tpd capacity each in the country during the VIII Plan period but the recommendations of the Working Group are yet to be accepted. Location of the plant will depend on the overall demand supply situation in a particular State as well as the availability of feedstock there. Ownership will be decided keeping in view the resources and the capabilities of the parties.

Postal Service in Maharashtra

1614. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are considerable intra-district distortions in the postal facilities in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve Postal facilities in all the districts of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STD Facility in Konni-Pothana Puram Telephone Exchanges In Kerala

1615. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to provide STD facilities in the telephone exchanges of Konni-Pothana Puram-Kodekkel in Kerala; and

(b) the time by which the development of telephone exchange in Pothana Puram is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Konni-Pothana Puram and Kodekkel exchange are planned for STD facility during the 8th plan period subject to availability of resources.

(b) The 290 line manual telephone exchange at Pothana Puram has been converted into an automatic exchange of 600 lines capacity during this month.

[*Translation*]

Relaxation in Criteria for Opening of Branch post Offices in Hill Areas

1616. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased

to state:

(a) whether Government propose to relax the present criteria laid down for opening of branch post offices in hill areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). It is proposed to review the norms at present followed for opening of post offices. Hill areas will also be covered in this exercise. The revised criteria can be indicated only after the proposed review is completed.

[*English*]

Declaration of Roads as National Highways

1617 SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:
SHRI JANARDAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare some more roads as National Highways during the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Proposals to declare more roads as National Highways are under consideration. However, looking at the time involved in processing the proposals, no decision is possible during the current financial year.

(b) Does not arise.

Overloading by Private Buses Under DTC

1618. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private buses under DTC operation booked for overloading and for causing accidents during the last three months;

(b) the action taken against them; and

(c) the details of steps taken to infuse discipline amongst the drivers of the private buses in the matter of safe driving, not to play music and musical horns?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration have intimate that the enforcement wing of the Directorate of Transport have prosecuted 51 Private buses playing under DTC for over-loading and the cases have been filed in the courts;

(c) Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration have also prosecuted 27 Private buses for using musical or pressure horns. In order to prevent accidents and other irregularities relating to private bus operation, DTC through its checking machinery carry bus out regular checks and action is taken, including imposition of penalty. In case of a fatal accident, if the driver of the bus is found to be at fault, the agreement with the private operator is terminated. Regular instructions are also issued by them to the private bus drivers through owners to obey the traffic rules.

Extremist Groups Managed to Stop National Anthem in Punjab Schools

1619. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether extremist groups in Punjab have managed to stop the practice of singing the National Anthem, make the students wear a uniform of their choice and also stopped the teaching of Hindi in educational institutions including Government schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) According to information received from the Government of Punjab some instances have come to notice where extremists groups have managed to stop the practice of singing the national anthem in the morning assembly prayer in Amritsar Dist. In some schools they had threatened the teachers and students against the teaching/studying of Hindi. It is not however, true that the students wear a uniform chosen by the terrorists.

(b) The concerned SSPs have been directed by Government of Punjab to take necessary legal/preventive action in the matter.

Election of Delhi Municipal Corporation

1620. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to hold early election of the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) (a) and (b). Municipal Corporation of Delhi is at present under supersession. According to Section 490 (2) (d) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, elections are to be held for the purpose of reconstituting the Corporation before the expiry of period of supersession.

Guidelines on Checking Communal Riots

1621. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh guidelines have been or are being issued to the State Government to effectively check and prevent communal riots in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The Central Government has decided to issue revised guidelines to State and UTs for promotion of communal harmony. These are under final stages of formulation.

[*Translation*]

Collapse of Rice Godowns In Narela, Delhi

1622. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons were killed in

Narela, Delhi due to collapse of some rice godowns;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the explanation offered by their owners;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this incident;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the guilty persons;

(e) whether any compensation has been paid to the dependent of the deceased; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). A case was registered at Police Station Alipure and one person was arrested. As a result of Magisterial inquiry, departmental action has been initiated against the defaulting officials of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Administration.

(e) and (f). Compensation of Rs. 10,000/- was sanctioned to the next of kin of each deceased and Rs. 2500/- each in the case of those seriously injured. The dependent of one deceased and 16 injured persons claimed compensation.

[*English*]

Inclusion of Bye-Pass Stretch Between Tol Bridge and Khed Town Into National Highway System

1623. SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to

include the stretch of the bye-pass between Tol Bridge on Bombay-Goa Road via Mhapral bridge and Khed Town in Ratnagiri district under National Highway System so as to avoid congestion and accidents at that place; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

Pension to Freedom Fighters and Hyderabad Border Dispute

1624. SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all freedom fighter of Hyderabad Border Disputes and Arya Samaj movement have been sanctioned pensions;

(b) if no, the present position thereof and reasons for the delay; and

(c) the approximate date by which Government propose to clear all pending cases?

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

(b) and (c). 468 cases of Hyderabad Border Camps and 254 cases of Arya Samaj Movement are still pending. These cases have first to be scrutinised by the concerned Non-Official Committee viz. the Hyderabad Special Screening Committee in respect of Border Camp cases and the Arya Samaj Committee in respect of Arya Samaj cases before final decision is taken by the Ministry. These cases will be placed before the Non-

Official Committee when they meet next.

Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Lucknow

1626. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the telephone exchanges in Lucknow are proposed to be converted into the electronic system; and

(b) if so, the time by which the project is proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir, it is not proposed to convert all the exchanges in Lucknow to electronic one in 8th Plan. One Local Electronic Exchange System has been commissioned recently. Other exchanges as and when they complete their life would be replaced with electronic type only. Further expansions has been planned by Electronic type only.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Opening of Post Offices in Punjab

1627. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the location of new Post Offices opened in Punjab during 1989 and the number of new post offices which are proposed to be opened in Punjab during the current year district-wise;

(b) whether any representations have been received from Hoshiarpur district asking for setting up of more Post Offices/Branch Post Offices in that district; and

(c) if so, the response of the Govern-

ment to these request?

(b) Yes, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF
MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The information is
furnished in the Annexed Statement.

(c) Out of 7 such requests, it is pro-
posed to open post offices at Sango Katrala
and Bains Awan Villages in Hoshiarpur Dis-
trict.

STATEMENT

PUNJAB

S.No.	Name of Post Offices	District
1	2	3

(A) *New Post Offices opened during 1989*

1.	Bhokhra	Bhatinda
2.	Rajgarh Kusa	—do—
3.	Somaon	—do—
4.	Basti Danisoniandan	Jalandhar
5.	Indl. Complex Coindwal Area	Amritsar
6.	BSF Campus Bhikhiwnd	—do—
7.	Sector-40	Chandigarh
8.	Dadumajra Colony	—do—
9.	Sector-46	—do—
10.	Court Complex Barnala	Sangrur
11.	Chohal	Hoshiarpur

(B) *Post Offices Proposed to be opened during 1990*

1.	Meham	Ferozpur
2.	Palla	—do—
3.	Sedhawingwala	Faridkot
4.	Ruhueianwali	—do—

<i>S No</i>	<i>Name of Post Offices</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
5	Buche Nangal	Gurdaspur
6	Narangpur	—do—
7	Sango Katrala	Hoshiarpur
8	Bains Awan	—do—
9	Duttal	Patiala
10	Khanewal	—do—
11	Ramgarh	—do—
12	Phase X SAS Nagar	Ropar
13	Phase XI SAS Nagar	—do—
14	Jitwal Kalan	Sangrur
15	New Hargobind Nagar	Ludhiana
16	Urban Estate Jalandhar	Jalandhar
17	Mani Majra Town	Chandigarh

Disparity in payment of Bonus between Postal Employees and Telecommunication Employees

1628 SHRIK MURLEEDHARAN Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is disparity in Bonus between postal employees and Telecommunication employees,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor

(c) whether Government propose to take action to bring parity, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, Department of Posts and Department of Telecommunication being two separate Departments the question of comparing the Bonus payable to the employees of the respective Departments does not arise.

(b) The Productivity Linked Bonus to the employees of the Departments of Posts and Telecommunications is sanctioned on the basis of a formula applicable to the respective Departments.

(c) and (d). The question does not arise.

Achievement made Under SRPP in Eastern Region

1629. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made during the Seventh Plan period under the Special Rice Production Programme in the Eastern Region, particularly in Orissa;

(b) how far it has become possible to remove constraints in the way of better productivity of rice;

(c) the number of blocks in each State where the scheme is being implemented;

(d) whether Government propose to make it a Central Sector Plan Scheme instead of implementing through a Centrally Sponsored scheme; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) The implementation of Special Rice Production Programme (SRPP) including Special Foodgrains Production Programme-Rice (SFPP-Rice) together with other agricultural development programmes in the eastern States viz; Assam, Bihar, Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have resulted in increase in production of rice. During the first four years of the Seventh Plan (1985-86 to 1988-89) the average annual production of rice in these States increased to 347.5 lakh tonnes as compared to the average annual production of 279.1 lakh tonnes during the last four years of the Sixth Plan (1981-82 to 1984-85). During the same

period the average annual production of rice in Orissa increased from 40.3 lakh tonnes to about 47 lakh tonnes.

(b) Prevalance of traditional methods of rice cultivation in eastern region is one of the major constraints in way of better productivity and the implementation of this programme (SRPP/SFPP-Rice) has created greater awareness amongst the farmers about the need for adoption of improved rice production technology. The average rice productivity in these States has increased from 1129kg in 1984-85 to 1380 kg/ha. in 1988-89.

(c) The SFPP-Rice/SRPP is being implemented in 54 blocks in Assam, 291 in Bihar, 201 in Madhya Pradesh, 179 in Orissa, 482 in Uttar Pradesh and 208 block in West Bengal. Nine blocks in Tripura have also been covered under the scheme from 1988-89.

(d) and (e). The scheme is being implemented smoothly and there is no proposal to alter its nature of implementation.

[Translation]

Violation of Rights of Fijians of Indian Origins

1630. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought intervention of other countries through diplomatic channels regarding violations of rights of Fijians of Indian Origin;

(b) whether the question has also been raised at international forums;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any assessment has been

made of its impact on the international public opinion; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India maintains a dialogue with concerned countries on the issue of violations of rights of Fijians, including those of Indian origin, arising from the denial of their democratic right.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India has consistently taken up the matter in appropriate international fora. These include the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings at Vancouver in October 1987 and in Kuala Lumpur in October 1989; the three sessions of the United Nations General Assembly since October, 1987 and the Non-Aligned Summit at Belgrade in September, 1989.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) International awareness of the systematic attempts to institutionalize racial discrimination in Fiji is growing. Public opinion has been articulated in various international gatherings, official and unofficial, and has also found expression in Press articles and editorials. It may also be noted that Fiji has not so far, been readmitted to the Commonwealth.

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Kanpur

1631. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in the waiting list for telephone connection in Kanpur till 31 January 1990;

(b) by what time they are likely to get telephone connections;

(c) the actions proposed for speedy disposal of the waiting list.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) 9367 applicants are on the waiting list for Telephones at Kanpur till 31.1.1990.

(b) The persons on the waiting list at present are likely to be provided with telephone connections progressively by the middle of 8th Five Year Plan.

(c) For this purpose, new electronic telephone exchanges are planned to be commissioned;

10,000 lines Electronic Exchange at Mall Road, Kanpur 5,000 lines at Kidwainagar and 2,000 lines at Kalyanpur.

Provision of Drinking Water for Cattle Under Desert Development Programme

1632. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds for the schemes to provide drinking water for cattle under the Desert Development Programme;

(b) whether there is a proposal to instal tubewells for making available water in such areas where surface water is not available;

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

(d) whether Government of Rajasthan has request for financial assistance to instal tubewells in such areas under the Desert Development Programme; and

(e) the time by which the requisite amount is proposed to be provided to Rajasthan Government and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Under the Desert Development Programme (DDP), schemes for conservation and storage of rain water in the form of ponds, tanks, etc. are taken up which also provide drinking water to the cattle besides serving the objectives of ecological restoration. For meeting the drinking water needs of both human and cattle population, the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is in operation in the areas covered under the DDP. Under this programme 5% of the Plan allocation is earmarked for supply of drinking water to areas suffering from chronic shortage of water due to extreme hot and cold ecosystems. The allocation under this programme in the five States of Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan covered under the DDP is Rs. 16.44 crore for 1989-90.

(b) and (c). Under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and the State Sector Minimum Need Programme, drinking water is made available through bore wells or tubewells where surface water is not available.

(d) and (e). No fresh proposal has been received from the Government of Rajasthan for financial assistance to install tubewells in such areas as sinking of tubewells has not been made eligible for such assistance under the Desert Development Programme. However, the State Government had been advised in the past to seek such assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Irregularities in Payment of Pension to Freedom Fighters

1633. **SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities in the payment of pension to freedom fighters have come to the notice of Government;

(b) whether representations have also been received in regard to irregularities in payment of pension to freedom fighters from Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). The Distt. Treasury officers are responsible for making payment of pension to the freedom fighters on receipt of pension payment orders from the respective Accountants General. No representation about the irregularities in the payment has been received in this Ministry.

Widening of National Highway No. 1 Between Murthal and Ambala

1634. **SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the contract awarded for widening of National Highway No. 1 between Murthal and Ambala (Haryana), the length of the road widened and the length of the road where the earth and gravel work has been completed, separately;

(b) whether construction work on the road has been held up for the last two years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the work on the road is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANS-

PORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P.UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) to (d). Statement showing the details of the widening of National Highway No.1 between Murthal and Ambala is given below.

STATEMENT

The work of widening to 4 lanes between Murthal and Karnal (Km. 50.00 to 130.00) in Murthal-Ambala Section of NH. No. 1 was awarded to two construction firms under four contracts. Contract No. 1 from Km. 50.00 to 74.00 was allotted to M/s. N.B.C.C. Ltd. and the remaining reach from Km. 74.80 to 130.00 in three contracts was awarded to M/s. Continental Construction-Bal four Beaty (Joint Venture). Four-laning between Karnal and Ambala has not been taken up yet.

The length of road widened and the length of road where earth and gravel work has been completed are as under:—

<i>Contract No. & Reach</i>	<i>Total Length to be widened</i>	<i>Length widened</i>	<i>Length where earth work completed</i>	<i>Length where gravel work completed</i>
1	2	3	4	5
I. Murthal Smalkha (Km. 50.00 to 78.80)	24.80	NIL	4.40	NIL
II. Smalkha-Panipat (Km. 74.80 to 92.80)	18.00	NIL	13.65	NIL
III. Panipat-Madhuban (Km. 92.80 to 114.00)	21.20	NIL	18.70	NIL
IV. Madhuban-Karnal (Km. 114.00 to 130.00)	16.00	NIL	—	NIL
Total :—	80.00	NIL	36.75	NI

(b) and (c). The works have been progressing very slowly and are behind the scheduled programme. The contractor for the reach Km. 50.00 to 74.80 (Murthal to Smalkha) has been expelled from the contract on 5.10.89 for non-performance and fresh tenders for the balance work are being invited. The progress on the remaining reach,

i.e. from Km. 74.80 to 130.00 (Smalkha to Karnal) is also very slow due of lack to input of sufficient resources by the contractor and dispute between the partners of the Joint Venture which was awarded the contract.

(d) In view of the fact that fresh tenders are to be invited, it is too early to indicate the

likely date of completion at present.

Constitution of Telephone Advisory Committee in Jhansi

1635. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether zonal Tele-communication Advisory Committee has been constituted in Jhansi;

(b) if so, when and if not, the time by which it is likely to be constituted; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir. Jhansi Secondary Switching Area Telephone Advisory Committee has not been constituted.

(b) and (c). The policy on constitution of Telecom Advisory Committees is being reviewed. Advisory Committees will be consti-

Post Offices	Combined P&T Offices	Telegraph Offices
151	18	8

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A plot of land has been acquired from DDA in the Community Shopping Complex, Kalkaji for construction of a building to house a post office which will serve Alaknanda and adjoining areas. The construction of the building has been taken up on priority basis. The post office is proposed to be opened on completion of the building.

(d) Does not arise.

Complaints of Faulty Design and Work at New Jetty at Kandla Port

1637. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

tuted in accordance with the revised policy.

[English]

Setting up of Posts and Telegraph Office in South Delhi

1636. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in South Delhi area;

(b) whether a new Post and Telegraph office is proposed to be set up in Alaknanda area of South Delhi;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The information is as follows:

(a) whether any complaint in respect of faulty design and work done at the new jetty under construction at Kandla Port has been received by the Government;

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

(c) the extra expenditure involved as a result thereof and who will bear the expenditure?

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

(b) Due to the movement of soil on the

slope consisting of soft clay, a number of piles have tilted considerably. Some of the piles had also shifted at the out off level. The Port have engaged the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras to examine the problem and suggest remedial measures. Based on the recommendations of the IIT, the work, which involves replacement of the damaged piles and introduction of additional piles, is being continued. The Port has also asked IIT, Madras to investigate reasons for the failure of the piles and pinpoint responsibility.

(c) The Kandla Port Trust have indicated that tentatively the extra expenditure would be around Rs 160 lakhs. The expenditure would have to be initially borne by the Port itself.

Dacoities on Indo-Bangladesh Border in Tripura

1638 SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that on the Indo-Bangladesh border of Tripura a large number of dacoities/thefts/murders are committed by infiltrators from other side of the Indian border;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check these incidents;

(c) whether Government propose to enhance to BSF camps in the sensitive area to check such incidents; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and what other measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 11 cases of dacoity, 2 cases of robbery and one case of murder were reported on the

Tripura Sector of Indo-Bangladesh border during 1989. No such case has been reported so far, during 1990.

(b) to (d). BSF is making coordinated efforts to detect smugglers and criminals on the border. Flag meetings are held with counterparts in Bangladesh for mutual cooperation and exchange of information. More border outposts and observation post-towers of BSF have been set up, and sophisticated equipment, and vehicles etc. have been provided to increase the vigilance on the border.

Milk Production Under Operation Flood Schemes

1639. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States/Union territories which have produced best results under the Operation Flood Schemes during the last two years;

(b) the details of the aid and co-operation being made available to States/Union Territories under the Operation Flood III scheme;

(c) whether any State is facing difficulty in finding market for milk; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have performed comparatively better than the other States during the past two years (1988-90). These States together contributed around 86% of the total milk procurement under Operation Flood.

(b) A statement indicating the funds

disbursed to various States/Union Territories by the National Dairy Development Board under Operation Flood III is given below. Funds are provided for the following components:

- (i) Creation of Processing capacity.
- (ii) Provision of technical inputs for increasing milk production.
- (iii) Milk marketing system.
- (iv) Support to village cooperatives.
- (v) Training, market provision, re-

search and studies.

- (vi) Renovation of processing capacities.

(c) and (d). Milk marketing by the cooperative dairies during 1985-90 increased by nearly 38% though the procurement of milk had remained at about the level of 78-79 lakh litres per day, primarily due to prevailing drought conditions. The cooperatives in almost all the States were, therefore, slow in expanding liquid milk marketing. With the increases in milk procurement during 1989-90, the cooperatives are working out strategies to increase marketing for both liquid milk and products.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	(Rs. in crores)
		(Provisional)
	2	3
1.	Andaman Nicobar	0.026
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32.958
3.	Assam	3.39
4.	Bihar	10.46
5.	Delhi	2.77
6.	Goa	0.426
7.	Gujarat	43.01
8.	Haryana	9.82
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.91
10.	Karnataka	30.16
11.	Kerala	14.58

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>(Provisional)</i>
1	2	3
12	Jammu & Kashmir	0.53
13.	Madhya Pradesh	17.62
14	Maharashtra	22.08
15.	Manipur	0.002
16.	Mizoram	0.032
17.	Nagaland	0.09
18.	Orissa	4.39
19.	Pondichery	0.88
20	Punjab	22.89
21.	Rajasthan	20.40
22.	Sikkim	0.08
23.	Tamil Nadu	22.74
24.	Tripura	0.12
25.	Uttar Pradesh	32.80
26.	West Bengal	5.05

Telephone Connections in Chitoor District in Andhra Pradesh

1640. SHRI M.G.REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of manual exchanges out of the total exchanges in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme for modernisation of tele-

phone exchanges in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) time by which the Chitoor district exchanges will be modernised;

(e) the number of applications pending for telephone connection in Chitoor district; and

(f) the steps government propose to

take to clear the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINSTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) The number of manual exchanges in Andhra Pradesh is 117 out of a total of 2045.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The 8th Plan proposals envisaged replacement of all manual and life expired electro-mechanical exchange during the Plan period.

(d) Chitoor exchange is likely to be replaced by an automatic exchange during the years 1992 and the other manual exchanges in this district shall be progressively automatized during the eighth plan depending on the availability of the equipment and approval of plans.

(e) Total 1160.

(f) The above backlog will be cleared progressively in the middle of the 8th Five Year Plan period.

Construction of Second Hooghly Bridge

1641. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the Second Hooghly bridge in Calcutta;

(b) the time by which it is likely to be opened to traffic; and

(c) the cost escalation due to the delay caused in its construction?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Second Hooghly Bridge under construction falls on a State Road and is, therefore, primarily the responsibility of the Government of West Bengal. Section-wise progress of work ending February, 1990 as intimated by the State Government is as under:

Section I	(Calcutta side approach)	99.58%
Section II	(Howrah side approach including all ancillary works)	88.15%
Section III	(Main Bridge)	80.30%

(b) and (c). The bridge is likely to be completed towards the end of 1991 and is estimated to cost Rs. 340.00 crores approximately against Rs. 250.00 crores assessed earlier.

Unroadworthy Private Buses under DTC Operation

1642. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/guidelines laid down or followed in allotting routes to Private bus Operators under DTC operation in the Capital;

(b) whether remunerative routes have been allotted to the Private Bus Operators in the Capital viz. Nos. 520, 620, 711, 602, 864, 865 and host of other such long distance routes;

(c) whether these private operators

carry passengers more than double of their approval carrying capacity and commuters have to travel on the foot-boards;

(d) the reasons for not augmenting Delhi Transport Corporation services on these routes and improve its revenue;

(e) whether most of the privately operated buses are unroadworthy and lack in proper upholstery, standing rods, protruding nails and suffer from lot of other deficiencies; and

(f) if so, the check being exercised over these private buses by the DTC on their suitability and fitness for public use?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). DTC allots route to a private bus at the time of its engagement. The route is allotted on the basis of availability of vacancy existing on that route and on the ability of owner to make available buses for operation on that route. No change in the allotment of route has been made since March, 1988 and routes operated by the private operators are continued under the special arrangement since then.

(c) Instances of overcrowding particularly during peak hours have come to the notice. On detection necessary action is taken by the regulatory authority;

(d) Due to the constraints of financial resources it is not possible to augment the fleet of DTC to fully cater to the continuously growing traffic demand. However, within the limits of resources the DTC has been acquiring buses every year.

(e) and (f). The buses are allowed to operate only when they possess the fitness certificate issued by the transport authorities

of the Union Territory. The operations of private buses under DTC are also monitored by DTC independently or jointly with the traffic police. One of the tasks of this checking machinery is to verify the conditions of the buses.

Bridge over Vansadhara near Gunpur In Orissa

1643. SHRI GOP NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa had submitted a proposal for construction of a bridge over river Vansadhara near Gunpur on Bishan-Cuttack-Gunpur Road in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the proposal was approved and project implemented; and

(c) if not, when Government propose to approve the proposal?

THE MINISTER FOR SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The project for construction of bridge over river Vansadhara near Gunpur was approved in 1984 at an estimate cost of Rs. 257.31 lakhs (with central share of Rs. 108.00 lakhs) under the scheme of Central Aid Programme of Loan Assistance for State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance and is in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Punishment to Guilty of 1984

1644. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government so far to punish the persons found guilty of 1984 riots; and

(b) the total number of special courts set up by Government in Delhi to deal with riot cases and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Delhi Police filed 225 cases in courts against persons involved in 1984 riots. Out of these 107 cases have been decided. 11 of them have ended in conviction.

(b) Three Special Courts have been set up in Delhi which have started functioning

[*English*]

Oilseeds Production

645. **SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to increase oilseeds production; and

(b) the year by which the country is expected to achieve self sufficiency in oilseeds?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Two Centrally sponsored Schemes namely; National Oilseeds Development Project and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project are in operation in 18 Oilseeds growing States to reach towards self sufficiency in oilseeds in the country.

Popularisation of summer Groundnut Cultivation

1646. **SHRI SRIKNATHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced any scheme to popularise summer groundnut cultivation in non-traditional areas;

(b) if so, the States where such centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced,

(c) whether there is a great scope for increasing the areas under summer groundnut production in Karnataka;

(d) if so, the amount of Central assistance sought by Karnataka Government during the last three years, years-wise; and

(e) the assistance provided during the above period?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely, National Oilseeds Development Project (NCDP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) are in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal to popularise summer groundnut in non-traditions areas of these States.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. The total amount including amount for popularising summer groundnut cultivation, released to Karnataka State under NODP and OPTP during the last three years is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2
1987-88	362.01
1988-89	515.61
1989-90	438.89

Upto February, 1990.

Development of cashewnut cultivation in Karnataka

1647. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which are getting aid from Union Government as well as the World Bank for development of cashewnuts;

(b) the total Central assistance or World Bank aid given to the State of Karnataka for that purpose during last three years; and

(c) the steps taken in that State for the development of cashewnuts during last three years?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) At present no State is getting aid for development of cashewnuts from Union Government as well as the World Bank. However, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Package Programme for Cashewnut Development is being implemented in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, and Tripura.

(b) A central assistance of Rs. 27.225 lakhs was provided to the State of Karnataka for development of cashewnuts during 1987-88 to 1989-90. The World Bank assistance stopped with effect from September, 1987.

(c) Government of India has implemented various Programmes such as area expansion, laying out demonstration plots adoption of intensive plants protection measures, improvement of cashewnut by vegetative propagation and establishment of clonal orchards, under the Centrally Sponsored package Programme, in the State of Karnataka for development of cashewnut during the last three years.

Killing of Punjab Government Employees

1648. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of employees of Punjab Government killed by terrorists;

(b) whether pension equal to last pay drawn has been paid to the widows/widowers of the employees killed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). The details in this regard are being collected from the Government of Punjab.

Speed Post Service

1649. SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices/Postal areas, where Speed Post facility is to be provided during 1990; and

(b) the details of such Speed-Post Services to be introduced in Tamil Nadu State?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) There is a ban on sanction of posts needed. The proposals for opening of Speed Post Centres will be examined as and when the Staff required can be sanctioned.

(b) There is no proposal for opening of any Speed Post Centres in Tamil Nadu in the year 1990-91.

[*Translation*]

Villages Without Post Offices

1650. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages without post offices in the country;

(b) the number of such villages in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the target for providing facilities of post office in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The number of villages without post offices in the country at present is 4,57,220.

(b) The number of such villages in Uttar Pradesh is 95,860.

(c) While there is no proposal to establish post offices in all the remaining villages, postal facilities are, however, provided to such villages through village postmen/extra departmental delivery agents/panchayat dak sewaks.

Complaints of Harassment against special Police Officers

1651. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Special Police Officers appointed in Delhi by the Delhi Police during last three years;

(b) whether complaints have been received by the Police Department regarding harassment of people by these Special Police Officers in their respective areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 1692.

(b) to (d). Thirteen complaints have been received by the Delhi Police. In ten cases, the Special Police Officers have been removed.

[*English*]

National Fishery Development Board

1652. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a National Fishery Development Board to take up development activities of both inland and marine fisheries;

(b) if so, the details of activities undertaken/formulated so far and achievements made;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to intensify the board's activities by opening State-wise branches to generate proper and secured livelihood for the fishermen;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(e) The Government have constituted a National Fisheries Advisory Board in January, 1989 to advise on an integrated and coordinated development of fisheries sector in the country.

[*Translation*]

Deportation of Officials Posted Abroad

1653. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials posted in foreign countries who have been deported back to India by Governments of concerned countries during the last three years;

(b) the number of officials against whom charges of spying or smuggling were levelled by Governments of concerned countries; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the officials charged with smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL): (a) None.

(b) There has been no case during the last three years where charges of spying were levelled by any host Government against officials posted in Indian Missions abroad. However, three officials have been declared persona non grata without levelling any specific charge by the concerned Government. During the same period, Government's attention has been drawn by concerned host Governments regarding alleged smuggling activities of three other officials.

(c) The concerned officials were immediately transferred back to Headquarters.

[*English*]

Compensation to Spice Growers

1655. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for compensating the spice growers for the loss incurred by them due to the decline in prices of spices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Steering Committee on Operation Flood II

1656. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up a steering committee to monitor the implementation of Operation Flood II and help Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board;

(b) if so, the number of meetings of the steering committee held till date, the decisions/recommendations made by the com-

mittee and action thereon; and

(c) the present composition of the committee?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) A Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Agriculture and Rural Development) was set up on 6th December, 1978 to monitor the implementation of Operation Flood II (O.F.II)

(b) The Committee held 8 meetings details of the decisions/recommendations and action thereon are being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) A new Steering Committee to monitor the implementation of O.F.III has been constituted on 25.10.89. The composition of the Committee is as under:

1. Secretary (Agriculture & Cooperation)	Chairman
2. Secretary (Expenditure)	Member
3. Secretary (Planning Commission)	Member
4. Secretary (Economic Affairs)	Member
5. Secretary (Rural Development)	Member
6. Chairman (NDDB)	Member

[Translation]

Job to One Member of Each Family Living below Poverty Line

1657. SHRI RAMLAL RAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have announced to provide job to one member of

each family living below the poverty line;

(b) if so, the details of the policy formulated in this regard;

(c) whether any time-limit has been fixed to implement it; and

(d) the total number of such families and the nature of jobs in which one person of each family is proposed to be engaged during the year 1990-91?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Union Government has not announced any scheme to provide job to one member of each family living below poverty line.

(b) to (d). Question do not arise.

[English]

Recommendations of Working Group on Setting up of New Shipyard in Public Sector

1658. SHRI K.S.RAO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Groups Set up by the Planning Commission, has recommended establishment of a new shipyard in the Public Sector during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the shipyard proposed to be established indicating its location, capacity and the likely date of commissioning;

(c) whether the Working Group has also suggested some measures for increasing capacity of existing shipyards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Working Group has recommended the establishment of a new shipyard with a capacity of 2.5 lakhs DWT per annum. The actual location, capacity etc. will be decided only if the scheme is finally included in the 8th Plan and after the preparation of Detailed Project Report.

(c) and (d). The Working Group has recommended that additional shipbuilding facilities capable of building 2 more ships at a time of the size upto 40,000 DWT each be created at Cochin Shipyard Ltd., at an estimated cost of Rs. 100/- crores.

Export of Nuclear Material From West Germany to Pakistan

1659. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report in the Hindu dated 27 January, 1990 wherein it is stated that five West Germans have been accused of exporting sensitive nuclear material to Pakistan which could be used to make nuclear weapons;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports to the effect that formal accusation has been filed in FRG against five West German nationals for exporting nuclear materials to Pakistan in violation of relevant West German laws.

(c) Our concerns regarding Pakistan's acquisition of materials for its weapons oriented nuclear programme have been conveyed to all concerned.

Drinking Water Facility in Villages

1660. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made during the Seventh Plan period in the matter of providing drinking water facility to problem villages which have no assured source of drinking water;

(b) whether provision of drinking water facility to all problem villages is proposed to be accorded the highest priority in the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Out of 1,61,722 Problem Villages (PVs) in the beginning of the Seventh Plan i.e. as on 1.4.85, 1,48,958 PVs have so far been covered with safe drinking water facilities as per the reports received from the States/UTs. All the remaining problem villages are expected to be covered by the end of current year i.e. 1989-90 except for 6358 PVs which will spill over to Eighth Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All 6358 PVs which will spill over to Eighth Plan are likely to be covered with safe drinking water facilities during the first two years of the Eighth Plan under time bound action programme.

Farmers Below Poverty Line in Orissa

1661. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment about the percentage of small farmers and landless labourers likely to go below the poverty line in Orissa due to drought;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken or

proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

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

Acquisition of Chinese Submarine by Pakistan

1662. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Pak may acquire sub from China" as reported in the "Hindustan Times" dated 22 January, 1990;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government on such deal and the steps Government propose to take to meet any challenge?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Government have seen the Press report to which the question refers, regarding the reported interest of Pakistan in acquiring a nuclear powered submarine from China. The report is not confirmed.

Government keep under constant review all developments having a bearing on India's security.

Non-Display of P.M. photographs in Central Government Offices

1663. PROF. K.V.THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any instruction that Prime Minister's photographs should not be displayed in any Central Government office; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister's wish that his photographs should not be displayed in Central Government offices within the country has been conveyed to all Central Ministries and departments. The Prime Minister is of the opinion that the Government should not be presented to the bureaucracy and to the common man through the personality of the Prime Minister but should be judged by the promises and performance of the Government.

Blast at Rail Track in Ludhiana and Ferozpur

1664. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether terrorist blow up rail track at Ludhiana and Ferozpur on 23 February, 1990;

(b) if so, the number of casualties; and

(c) the extent of damage caused to

railway property?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). According to information received from the Govt. of Punjab, while there was no such incident in Ferozpur District, 13 inches of railway track in Ludhiana District was blown off on the night of February 22/23, 1990. There was however no casualty.

Construction of Houses in Kerala Under Indira Awas Yojana

1665. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Kerala for the construction of houses under the Indira Awas Yojana for the weaker sections during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of houses constructed so far; and

(c) the details of the plan for the current year?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The funds allocated in the State for construction houses under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during the last three financial years, as per information furnished by the Kerala Government, are as follows:

Financial year	Funds allocated
1986-87	Rs. 1956.645 lakhs
1987-88	Rs. 738.840 lakhs
1988-89	Rs. 1217.365 lakhs

(b) So far, 56,409 number of houses are reported to have been constructed in the

State under IAY/weaker section housing.

(c) An amount of Rs. 394.17 lakhs is available for Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) in the financial year 1989-90. According to the information furnished by Kerala Government, 15080 houses have been completed upto 31.1.1990.

Central Legislation for Regulating State Lotteries

1666. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Alleged thief of lottery tickets arrested" appearing in the "the Statesman" dated 8 February, 1990 revealing lot of loopholes and weakness in the regulations governing lotteries including State Lotteries;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring before Parliament a legislation for regulating state lotteries, as per entry 40 in the Union List and Schedule VIII of the Constitution; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). The Government has seen the news item. The Central Government does not run any lottery. The State Government run their lotteries according to rules and regulations framed by them. Regarding the particular case referred to, the Delhi Administration has informed that a case has been registered by Delhi Police on 29.12.1989 and one person arrested. At present there is no proposal to bring a Central Legislation for regulating State Lotteries.

Ownership Rights in N.D.M.K. Complexes

1667. PROF. K.V.THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give ownership rights to the allottees and occupants of New Delhi Municipal Committee residential and shopping Complexes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

World Bank Aid for Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Projects in Karnataka

1668. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has sought World Bank aid for integrated rural water supply and environmental sanitation projects in the villages;

(b) if so, the total aid World Bank has agreed to give and the number of villages that will be covered; and

(c) the time by which the Karnataka Government is likely to start the work on these Projects?

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

(b) and (c). The Project is yet to be appraised/reappraised by World Bank Mis-

sion. The components and the number of villages to be included in the Project, final cost and the extent of assistance are yet to be finalised.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Bihar and Rajasthan

1669. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:
SHRI NATHU SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that there is acute shortage of drinking water in Bihar and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the specific steps proposed to be taken to solve water shortage in these States; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the purpose by Union Government?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) No report of shortage of drinking water in Bihar has been received from the State Government. However, the State Government of Rajasthan had submitted a memorandum seeking central assistance.

(b) and (c). A central team visited Rajasthan in January, 1990. Based on its report and recommendations of High Level Committee on Relief, ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 2.479 crores and Rs. 3.093 crores were approved by Government of India for making drinking water supply arrangements in urban and rural areas respectively for the period ending March, 1990.

In addition under the normal plan programme of Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

(ARWSP) and Mini Mission Project Areas, funds amounting to Rs. 36.66 crores and Rs. 3.50 crores have been released respectively in 1989-90 to the Government of Rajasthan for tackling the problem of drinking water in problem villages.

Central assistance of Rs. 27.12 crores under ARWSP and Rs. 1.51 crores for Mini Mission Project Areas was released in 1989-90 to the State Government of Bihar.

Development of Deserts in Rajasthan

1670. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programme for development of deserts in Rajasthan; and

(b) the amount proposed to be earmarked for the implementation of the programme in Rajasthan during the year 1990-91?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) A central sector scheme designated as Desert Development Programme has been in operation in 84 blocks of 11 districts of Rajasthan. The programme aims at arresting desertification of these areas and restoration of ecological balance by taking up schemes of stabilisation of sand dunes, water resources conservation, pasture and grassland development and afforestation including shelterbelt plantations. During the 7th Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 134.14 cores has been incurred under the Programme upto December, 1989.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 3800 lakhs is proposed for the programme in the State for 1990-91.

[*Translation*]**New Fertilizer Plants**

1671. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up any new fertilizer plants during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the places where these plants are proposed to be set up;

(c) when these plants are likely to be set up; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a fertilizer factory in Deoria district, U.P.?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Working Group on Fertilizers set up by the Planning Commission for the formulation of the VIII Plan has suggested setting up of three ammonia/urea plants of 1350/2200 tpd capacity each during the VIII Plan period in the country. The recommendations of the Working Group are yet to be accepted. Location of the plants will depend on the overall demand and supply situation in the region as well as the availability of feed-stock there

India-France Agreement on Agriculture

1672. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS
PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether India and France have signed a new bilateral agreement in the field

of agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent it has been implemented;

(c) whether a milk plan is proposed to be set up in India with the cooperation of France under this agreement;

(d) whether the site for the proposed plant has been decided; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and by what time the plant would be set up?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Indo-French Protocol for cooperation in the field of Agriculture and Rural Development was signed on 18th January, 1990. The protocol provides for collaboration between the two countries by way of exchange of scientists and students, materials and information, supply of equipment and organisation of Workshops/Seminars in the broad field of Agriculture and allied sciences. It also provides for promotion of technological and industrial cooperation involving on each side, public, Cooperative and private enterprises in the field of Agriculture, including Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Rural Development, Irrigation and Agro-Food Industries.

(c) to (e) There is no such proposal under consideration for the present.

Purchase of Electronic Microscope by IVRI, Bareilly

1673. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly had purchased an electronic microscope;

(b) if so, the extent to which this microscope had been utilised and had proved useful;

(c) whether there is any proposal for purchasing more such microscopes; and

(d) if so, how far these would be utilised by the Institute?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Sir, A Transmission Electronic Microscope was purchased by the Institute about 15 years ago.

(b) The transmission electronic microscope has been in regular use for the purpose for which it had been purchased.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Sri Lankan Foreign Minister's Allegation against Indian Intelligence Agencies

1674. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported statement of Sri Lankan Foreign Minister, appearing in the Hindi Daily "Jansatta" dated 15 February, 1990, that RAW is creating instability in Sri Lanka; and

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

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

(b) As already clarified in a statement of the official spokesman, on February 16, these

allegations are entirely baseless.

Commodity Management Board

1675. SHRI L.K. ADVANI:
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Commodity Management Board;

(b) if so, the objective, composition and functions of the Board and the mechanism to be provided to the Board for realisation of the said objectives; and

(c) whether the proposed Commodity Management Board will supersede or supplement the already existing commodity boards on coffee, tea and spices?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). The Government propose to set up a Commodity Management Board for export and import of agricultural commodities with effective representation of farmers and consumers. The legal basis, composition, functions etc. of the Board are still under discussion and have not been finalised so far. However all agricultural commodities except those which are already covered by the specific Boards are proposed to be covered under the purview of the proposed Agricultural Board subject to some rationalisation of functions with the existing Boards/Bodies.

Identity Cards to Residents of Border Districts

1676. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the issue of Identity Cards to people residing in the border districts of Punjab, Rajasthan and J&K;

(b) whether in the border districts a large number of Pakistanis are staying and are holding the citizenship of both India and Pakistan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) A Pilot Scheme for issue of Identity Cards in four border districts of Rajasthan and two border districts of Gujarat is being implemented. Against a target coverage of 2,60,000 identity cards in Rajasthan and 57,680 Identity Cards in Gujarat, so far 2,08,150 and 53,507 Identity Cards have been issued in Rajasthan and Gujarat respectively.

Proposal for implementing the scheme in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir is still under consideration.

(b) Some Pakistani nationals were detected near the border who were claiming Indian citizenship.

(c) The Central and State Agencies are aware of the problem and are taking all the steps to check unauthorised entry of Pakistanis into India.

Better Land use and Management System

1677. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in recent symposia held in Delhi during February, 1990 agricultural scientists have called for reorienting farm strategies to face the challenges of the 1990's

through better land use and management system;

(b) the recommendations made at the symposia;

(c) the recommendations considered for implementation by Union Government;

(d) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research proposes to make better use of land to improve farm strategies; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) The Symposia recommended that the following research area should receive high priority.

(i) Research to understand the structure and function of watershed/community level systems.

(ii) Research to develop sustainable farming systems.

(iii) Research to understand and develop integrated nutrient cycles.

(c) All the recommendations have been considered for implementation.

(d) Yes.

(e) The research programmes of the ICAR and State Agricultural Universities have been reoriented to better land use management systems.

Assocham Suggestion for Evolving Long Term Surface Transport Policy

1678. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested for evolving a long term surface transport policy in line with the country's economic development strategies in the Eighth Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). A document titled "long term surface transport policy" has been received from ASSOCHAM through their letter dated 19th March, 1990. The document covers Railways, Road transport, Coastal shipping, inland waterways and Civil Aviation. Government are broadly in agreement with the general approach that steps should be taken for improving efficiency of the various sectors of transport and on the need for modernisation, better co-ordination among various modes of transport, encouragement of coastal shipping and inland waterways as means of transportation etc.

Revitalisation of Panchayat Institutions

1679. **DR. K. KALIMUTHU:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to bring forward a law for revitalising panchayat at institutions in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the provisions of such a legislation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Utilisation of Amount Allotted to Kerala for National Highways

1680. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire amount allotted to Kerala for development and maintenance of National Highways during the last three years had been fully utilised;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the works proposed to be undertaken on the National Highways in Kerala during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) While for development of National Highways, the State Govt. could not utilise the allocation in the last 3 years beginning from 1986-87, there has been no shortfall in expenditure on maintenance.

(b) Land acquisition and contractual problems mainly attributed to shortfall in expenditure on development works.

(c) It is too early to indicate the details of works as the 8th Plan is still to be finalised.

Authenticity of a Letter Purported to be from Fairfax Investigating Agency

1681. **SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any letter purporting to have been written by one Gordon Mackay, claiming to be the Vice President of Fairfax Investigating Agency is on the records of his Ministry or any of its agencies or any other department of the Government of India;



(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the CBI had expressed an opinion about the authenticity of that letter, what was that opinion; and

(d) whether the then Government accepted that opinion and acted upon it, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expansion of Jaipur Telephone Exchange

1682. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of Jaipur Telephone Exchange and the telephone connections actually given;

(b) the number of persons on the wait-

ing list and since when; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide telephone connections to persons on the waiting list and to expand the capacity of the telephone exchange?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Present capacity of Jaipur Telephone System is 37500 and number of Telephone connections actually working is 30361 as on 28.2.90.

(b) Number of persons on waiting list as on 28.2.90 is 37203 and the date of oldest demand pending in Jaipur Telephone System is 3.9.81.

(c) Plans have been drawn up to adequately expand the equipped capacity of Jaipur Telephone system to meet the demands for Telephone connections under the 7th and 8th Five Year Plans. The existing waiting list is likely to be cleared by provision of new telephone connections during the 8th Year Plan progressively.

1989-90	—	6,100 2,000	Already commissioned to be further added.
1990-91	—	10,400	Planned addition in capacity.
1991-94	—	30,000	Proposed addition in capacity. (With this the present waiting list will be cleared).

However, the above Plan proposals are subject to the approval of Plans by the Government and timely receipt of telecom equipments.

Precondition for Solving Punjab Tangle

1683. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hold talks with various factions of Akali Dal for solving Punjab tangle;

(b) if so, whether any pre-conditions have been put by any faction for talks with Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) The Government is committed to a solution of Punjab problem by evolving a national consensus involving all political parties including the various factions of the Akali Dal.

(b) No Akali group has conveyed to the Government any preconditions for participation in discussions aimed at evolving the consensus. The Government have, however, seen some reports attributing statements to leaders of some Akali groups which amount to setting preconditions.

(c) Does not arise.

Migration from Punjab

1684. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of families who fled from terrorist stricken villages of Punjab and were given shelter in Pathankot camps, came down to Delhi in search of Better deal in third week of February, 1990;

(b) whether any representations had been submitted by them to Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (d). About 250 families from Pathankot Camps came to Delhi. When officers of Delhi Admn. contacted these families, they represented that they had come on account of inadequate security arrangements in Pathankot camps and had faced difficulties in obtaining loans from the State Government. Government of Punjab deputed its officers to Delhi to take these migrants back to Punjab.

Their grievances were to be redressed by making provision of adequate security at the camps and a sum of Rs. 20,000/- as loan and Rs. 5,000/- as grant

Exodus from Kashmir

1685. SHRI ANAND SINGH:
SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families estimated to have fled the Kashmir valley during the past three months;

(b) the number of families who have been settled in camps at different places in the country; and;

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide safety and assistance to such people?

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

Remunerative Prices to Farmers

1686. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently farmers' representatives in a meeting with the Union minister of Finance, urged the Government to ensure remunerative prices of agricultural produce rather than waiving of term loans;

(b) if so, the precise demands made at the meeting; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). The Finance Minister held pre-Budget discussions with representatives of different interests including those of farmers, village and small industries and industrialists, and with economist, trade union leader, etc. These discussions were intended to elicit their views in connection with preparation of the Budget.

As regards ensuring remunerative prices to farmers for agricultural produce, the Government have already taken steps to set up an expert committee to examine the methodology for determination of cost of production, to review the terms of trade between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and to recommend any other measures to improve the remunerativeness of crop production.

In his Budget speech, the Finance Minister has inter-alia also announced a scheme for debt relief for poor farmers.

[*Translation*]

Crime in Trains

1687. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI SUDARSHAN
RAYCHAUDHURI:
SHRI ANIL BASU:
PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL
SHARMA:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHUR-
ANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8th May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 8477 regarding Robberies and Murders in trains and state:

- (a) the number of incidents of theft,

dacoity and looting in the trains during the year 1989;

(b) the names of trains and places where such crimes were committed;

(c) the value of property and personal belongings looted in these incidents;

(d) the number of passengers killed and the number of passengers injured in these incidents; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to ensure safety of life and property of passengers in the trains?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (d). The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime on the railways is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police which functions under the control of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The information regarding crime on trains, the names of trains and places where such crimes are committed, the value of property and personal belongings looted in these incidents and the number of passengers killed and injured in these incidents is not compiled by the central agencies.

(e) Government Railway Police provides escorts on Super Fast/Mail/Express Trains according to the local conditions and requirements. Railway Protection Force also assists the Government Railway Police in this task as and when necessary.

The railway authorities also hold co-ordination meetings with the Government Railway Police authorities of various States for ensuring proper escorting of passenger trains as and when any deterioration is noticed in the law and order situation in any particular area and the matter is immediately

taken up with the concerned police authorities.

Police Lathi Charge in Delhi

1688. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of incidents of Police lathi charge in Delhi during the year 1988-89; and

(b) details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 3 incidents of Police lathi charge were reported in Delhi during the year 1988-89 (1.4.88 to 31.3.89)

(b) The information is contained in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

1. On 10.11.88, some people threw stones at one Shri Hari Ram and his family members, which he mistook to be the work of some boys who were playing near the house. An altercation took place. A mob gathered and attacked Shri Hari Ram and his family members causing injuries to them. They also damaged 3 trucks. When the police intervened to control the situation, they were also attacked resulting in injuries to some of them. Sensing the gravity of the situation, the police resorted to lathi charge. Five persons were arrested and a case filed against

them in the court.

2. On 30.10.88, SHO Nand Nagari was on duty at Loni check post as police had prior information that some participants in Kishan Rally would create disturbances. This checking infuriated the participants, who pelted stones at the police officers. In the melee, some police officers sustained injuries. In order to control the violent mob, police had to use lathi charge. 7 persons were arrested and a case was registered U/s 147/148/149/307/353/186/427-IPC.

3. On 20.1.89, information was received that a dead cow was tied to a tree. The local police arrived at the scene where some persons obstructed them from sending the cow for post-mortem. Soon a mob collected and started pelting stones at the police resulting in injuries to some of the. In order to contain the situation, the police had to use lathi charge. Six persons were arrested and a case filed against them in the court.

Crimes Registered in States

1689. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Cognizable Crimes registered in various States and Union Territories during the year 1989, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): A statement showing State-wise and Union Territory-wise statistics of cognizable Indian Penal Code and special laws crimes registered during the year 1989 is given below.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	State	States		Figures upto
		IPC	Special Laws	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51716	433891	July
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2021	39	December
3.	Assam	30033	5510	September
4.	Bihar	113903	4333	November
5.	Goa	4225	1754	December
6.	Gujarat	71565	106050	July
7.	Haryana	20546	13338	September
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7166	4600	December
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20007	1644	November
10.	Karnataka	92666	461185	December

Sl.No	State	IPC	States	Special Laws	Figures upto
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	65631	6806		December
12.	Madhya Pradesh				Not Report Receive for the Year
13.	Maharashtra	165774	610242		December
14.	Manipur	2475	3438		December
15.	Meghalaya	1483	297		November
16.	Mizoram	1633	365		December
17.	Nagaland	2023	427		December
18.	Orissa	42509	7355		December
19.	Punjab	13062	20203		December
20.	Rajasthan	14293	4191		February

Sl.No.	State	States			Figures upto
		IPC	Special Laws		
1	2	3	4	5	
21.	Sikkim	385	2233	December	December
22.	Tamil Nadu	105488	874198	December	December
23.	Tripura	5342	19352	December	December
24.	Uttar Pradesh	138397	182721	October	October
25.	West Bengali	60118	118747	November	November
UNION TERRITORIES					
UT					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	1114	1702	December	December
2.	Chandigarh	1706	281	December	December
3.	Daman & Diu	58	1	October	October

Sl.No.	State	States			Figures upto
		IPC	Special Laws		
1	2	3	4	5	
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	336	15		December
5.	Delhi	28199	7031		November
6.	Lakshadweep	91	6		December
7.	Pondicherry	3239	30856		December

Note :—Figures may be treated as provisional.

*[English]***Increase in Postal Charges**

1690. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether postal charges for sending out newspapers have been increased considerably in recent months;

(b) whether the district and regional newspapers have requested Government to reduce the postal charges for these papers in view of their financial constraints; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The tariff for registered newspapers transmitted by post was last revised with effect from 1st January, 1987.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The tariff for registered newspapers do not meet even the direct cost of the service. The cost of service increases every year due to dearness allowance paid to the employees and rise of other operational expenditure. However, in the interest of cheap and wider dissemination of information, the tariff for registered newspapers has been kept as low as possible. Reduction of the existing tariff is not, therefore, considered possible.

Higher Floor Price for Coconut

1691. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:
SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from the coconut growers of Kerala for a higher floor price for coconut; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). At present, Coconut is not covered under the Price Support Scheme by the Government of India. However, Minimum Support Price of Copra FAQ has been raised to Rs. 1600/- per qtl. for 1990 season which marks an increase of Rs. 100/- per qtl. over the last year's price.

Central Fisheries Harbour Authority

1692. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Central Fisheries Harbour Authority;

(b) if so, the objectives thereof;

(c) when the Authority is likely to start functioning; and

(d) the details of the schemes sanctioned in recent months for speedy development of fisheries in the country?

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

(b) The major objective of the proposed Authority would be to manage and maintain major fishery harbours in the country;

(c) The Authority is likely to be set up during the course of Eighth Five Year Plan.

(d) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on reservoir fisheries for development of about 27,200 ha. of water area in the States and Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.96 crore was sanctioned in March, 1990

A project for Energy Conservation Programme for the fishing fleet (preparatory phase) with the assistance from Norwegian Agency for International Development at a cost of Norwegian Kronar 2.85 million was sanctioned in March, 1990.

Reconstitution of CACP

1693. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reconstitute the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP);

(b) whether the re-constituted Commission will have a large number of members to give more representation to farmers; and

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

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

(b) and (c). However the Government have constituted a Standing Advisory Committee of eminent persons representing farm-

ers interests. The Ministry of Agriculture would regularly interact with this Committee and seek its advise on important matters of policy including support services like prices.

Memorandum from All India Kisan Sabha on Plight of Farmers

1694. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Kisan Sabha submitted a memorandum in January, 1990 on the plight of the farmers;

(b) if so, the details of the measures for relief suggested in the memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). The Memorandum included amongst others the need for providing remunerative prices, setting up of cold storages / godowns for improved marketing, provision of debt relief, supply of agricultural inputs at reasonable prices, effective implementation of land reforms, model legislation for Panchayati Raj Institutions. The position in respect of these demands is as under:

Remunerative Prices

The Government has set up an expert Committee to review comprehensively the methodology for determination of cost production to make these realistic. The Committee has submitted an Interim Report on the 15th of March, 1990 and the full report is to be submitted with a period of 4 months.

setting up of Coldstorages/Godowns

A Master Plan for providing a network of

warehouses and godowns both in public and cooperative sector for the entire country is being drawn up to insure farmers against distress sales.

Supply of agricultural inputs at reasonable prices

In all crop oriented programmes assistance is being provided to small and marginal farmers for supply of inputs like seeds, plant protection chemicals, equipment etc. at subsidised rates.

Debt relief

Minister of Finance has announced a scheme for debt relief on the 19th of March, 90.

Land Reforms

Land reforms is essentially a State subject. A proposal to bring 55 laws in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution is to be brought before the Parliament in the current session.

Rural Employment

The Government has decided to start a new Employment Guarantee scheme in the Drought prone areas and areas with acute problems of rural unemployment.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

A model bill on Panchayati Raj Institutions is being formulated.

[*Translation*]

Corruption Cases Against IPS Officers

1695. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Police Service officers against whom cases of corruption have been registered during last three years and the number of such cases which have been disposed of; and

(b) the number of cases which are still pending disposal?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments.

Corruption Cases against Officers of Delhi Administration

1696. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number and details of Class-I officers in Delhi Administration against whom corruption cases are pending?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): There are 11 such cases involving 3 doctors, 2 principals, 1 Deputy Commissioner of Police, 1 Executive Engineer and 6 DAN I Civil Service Officers.

Maharashtra-Karnataka border issue

1697. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra-Karnataka border issue has been settled;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to solve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Mahajan

Commission did not evoke the necessary measure of acceptability and the differences between the two State Governments concerned in the matter have been persisting. The Government of India have been of the view that this dispute can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the State Governments and towards this end the Central Government will be glad to extend all possible assistance to them.

[English]

Implementation of Assam Accord

1698. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was signed on 27th January, 1989 for time bound implementation of Assam Accord;

(b) if so, whether any time bound programme has been drawn up to identify the illegal migrants/foreigners for placing their cases before the tribunals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) A time-frame for the decision/action on various issues relating to the Assam Accord has been agreed to by the Union Home Secretary and Chief Secretary, Assam on 27.1.1990.

(b) and (c). Assam Government have agreed to complete investigation of pending enquiries in respect of 1966-71 stream of foreigners and submit cases to Foreigners Tribunals by 30.9.1990. Similarly they have agreed to complete investigation of pending enquiries in respect of illegal migrants (post 1971 entrants) by 31.10.1990.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

1699. SHRI B. BAJARAVI VERMA: SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish one Krishi Vigyan Kendra in every district and merge all transfer of technology projects of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with the Krishi Vigyan Kendras; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The proposal includes.

- (i) establishment of one Krishi Vigyan Kendra per district if adequate finances are available;
- (ii) Merger of all the Transfer of Technology projects of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with the Krishi Vigyan Kendras for better management, efficiency and economy, and
- (iii) assigning triple functions i.e. Farm Advisory Service; Vocational training, and On-farm Research/Operational research to new Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

Introduction of Secured Passport Booklet

1700. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a more secured passport booklet with comprehensive security features;

(b) if so, the details of the new passport booklets;

(c) whether all the Passport offices will issue such Passport booklets; and

(d) if so, the time by which such passport booklets are likely to be introduced?

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

(b) The details are being finalised.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As soon as possible during this year.

Sale of French Nuclear Power Plant to Pakistan

1701. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA:
SHRIKAMALUDDIN AHMED:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conveyed its concern to France over the sale of Nuclear Power Plant to Pakistan which is likely to have the effect of strengthening or expanding weapons oriented and clandestine nature of Pakistan's nuclear programme;

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

(c) whether French Government has been asked to enforce full-scope safeguards against Pakistan's manufacture of nuclear bomb and its other illicit activities in the nuclear fields; and

(d) the follow-up measures proposed to be taken by Government in the light of this development?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The Government of India have conveyed their concern to France through diplomatic channels.

(b) and (c). France has stated that the nuclear power plant would be under IAEA safeguards and considers the sale to Pakistan a commercial proposition.

(d) Government constantly monitor all developments having a bearing on India's security and take all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Financial Loss due to Operation of Private Courier Services

1702. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of posts has at any stage made an assessment of the estimated financial loss caused to it annually by operation of Courier Services by private agencies throughout the country;

(b) whether the 'Speed Post' introduced by his Department has been able to check this private Courier Services;

(c) whether the Indian Postal Act gives the exclusive right of collection transport and delivery of all letters only to the Postal Department; and

(d) if so, the measures taken or proposed against the private agencies for operating Courier Services?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The revenue earned by the couriers cannot be taken as a loss of revenue to the Department of Posts since the latter does not render any service and incur any cost. In so far as the couriers engage in transmission of articles other than letters, are concerned their activity is not illegal.

(b) The Speed Post service introduced by this Department has not been able to check fully the private couriers. The Speed Post seeks, however, to compete with the private couriers and offers the customers a competitive service. The traffic of Speed Post service has been steadily increasing and we will be able to improve the service further as and when the justified staff, etc. becomes available. The turnover in speed post has increased from Rs. 2.7 crores in 1987 to Rs. 8.4 crores in 1989.

(c) Yes, Sir. Section 4 of Indian Post Office Act invests the Central Government an exclusive privilege of conveying letters in India and for performing all related incidental services.

(d) For documents other than these which are in the nature of personal communications, the Department of Posts does not enjoy any monopoly for transmission. In respect of letters, whenever an infringement of the relevant provision of Indian Post Office Act comes to notice with sufficient evidence, action is initiated under the provisions of law. Under the present law, penalty for breach of provision of the IPO Act is fine which may extend to Rs. 50/- for every letter illegally transmitted and Rs. 500/- on subsequent conviction.

Expanding Productive Base of Rural Economy

1703. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to give greater emphasis to agriculture for diversification and expansion of the productive base of the rural economy;

(b) if so, whether any concrete proposals in this regard have been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Stress is being laid on growing suitable crops/horticulture plants, pasture and fodders as per the land use classification. Stress is also being laid on diversification and expansion of the productive base of the rural economy through wider selection of projects under Integrated Rural Development Programme including programmes such as fruits and food processing units, fish farming etc. A Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh to review the present policies and programmes for the promotion of agricultural development in the country, especially with a view to generating export surpluses.

Dryland Farming Scheme

1704. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dryland farming scheme has proved a success in Bijapur district of Karnataka:

(b) if so, to what extent the scheme was successful;

(c) the names of the States where the dryland farming scheme has shown good results; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce the dryland farming scheme in all districts of Karnataka?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture has been under implementation in Bijapur District of Karnataka since 1986-87. The Scheme has made good progress in the district and as a result productivity of dryland crops has shown increases of varying degrees.

(c) The Scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture has shown good result in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.

(d) The districts are identified as per guidelines/ criteria set under the scheme. In Karnataka, the Scheme is being implemented in 13 districts.

Setting up of Packet Switched Data Network

1705. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up packet switched data network nodes in major cities;

(b) if so, whether any plan has been prepared; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the cities where this will be set up in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been planned to establish a Packet Switched Data Network in the country. Initially, the network is planned to cover 8 cities namely; Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Pune and later extended to other centres. The time frame for setting up the network is subject to availability of Packet Switching equipment.

Acceptance of India's Invitation by Dr. Nelson Mandela

1706. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the African National Congress leader Dr. Nelson Mandela has accepted the invitation to visit India; and

(b) if so, whether any date has been indicated by him for the said visit?

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

(b) Dr. Mandela has asked his National Reception Committee to fix early dates for his visit to India. No dates have as yet been finalised.

**Lathicharge on Handicapped Children
Demonstrators**

1707. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOT-TAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of handicapped children were lathicharged in New Delhi recently, when they were taking out a demonstration;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the incident;

(c) if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(d) the details of the demands of handicapped children; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

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

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

(d) and (e). Information is being collected.

Rehabilitation of 1984 Riot Victims

1708. SHRI M.V. CHAN-
DRASHEKHARA MUR-
THY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken to rehabilitate the victims of November 1984 riots during the last three months; and

(b) other steps, if any, Government propose to take to provide maximum possible facilities to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has initiated time bound measures to rehabilitate the victims of November 1984 riots. The progress made during the last three months under various schemes is given below in the statement.

STATEMENT

1. *Death Compensation:*

Compensation paid in 2503 cases till February, 1990. In one of these cases, compensation was paid during the last 3 months (December, 1989 to February, 1990).

2. *Marriage Assistance:*

Assistance for the re-marriage of widows/their daughters provided in 173 cases. In 14 of these cases, assistance has been provided during the last 3 months.

3. *Employment provided to 511 widows/wards.* In addition, 26 more cases finalised during the last 3 months.

4. *Pension to widows/old age persons:*

Pension @Rs. 400/- p.m. granted to 251 widows and 83 old age persons. Out of these, 10 cases of widows and 9 cases of old age persons finalised during the last 3 months.

5. *Damage caused to uninsured commercial establishments:*

5887 cases of damage caused to insured establishments have been settled, of them 238 cases settled during the last 3 months.

6. *Allotment of tenaments:*

2004 DDA tenaments have been allotted to victims. 47 more cases of allotment of flats sponsored to DDA during the last 3 months.

7. *Grant of Stipend:*

A Scheme for grant of stipend to the wards of riot victims @Rs. 50/- p.m. for school going children and Rs. 100/- p.m. for college going children from 1989-90 and onwards for educational purposes has been finalised recently.

8. *Enhancement of rate of Pension:*

Amount of Pension to widows/old age persons raised from Rs. 400 p.m. to Rs. 1000/- p.m. w.e.f. 15.3.1990.

Computerized Area Traffic Control System in Capital

1709. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for introduction of computerized area traffic control system in the Capital for better traffic management and smooth flow of traffic has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the places where this system is likely be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) The Techno Economic Study to assess the feasibility of the System has been carried out.

(b) Initially, the System is proposed to be introduced in the NDMC areas, mainly Connaught Circus and its feeder roads.

Setting up of Agricultural College/ Pepper Research Institute in Kerala

1710. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up an Agricultural College and a pepper Research Institute in Idukki District of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether Government propose to set up such colleges/institutes anywhere else also in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Speed Post System

1711. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of work handed and revenue earned by the speed post during 1989;

(b) whether Government propose to expand the area covered by Speed Post; and

(c) if so, the details of proposed plans of expansion?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Annual turnover during 1989 was Rs. 8.4 crores.

(b) Yes Sir, depending upon viability and network.

(c) We have not worked out plans to expand the network as the staff required even for existing centres could not be sanctioned due to the ban. We are still awaiting approval.

Setting up of Head Post Office, Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices

1712. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received to set up a separate Head Post Office for the Wyanad area in Malabar region in Kerala;

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

(c) the places in Kerala where mobile Post Offices are functioning; and

(d) the details of places in Kerala where more Post Offices or sub post Offices are proposed to be set up during 1990?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The case has been examined in detail. Wyanad District has 23 Sub Offices in its territorial jurisdiction which are located in two different Postal Divisions and under two different Head Post Offices. It has not been found administratively convenient to bring all the sub offices of Wyanad District under one Postal Division and one Head Post Office.

(c) No mobile post offices are functioning in Kerala.

(d) Post Offices proposed under Annual Plan 1989-90 are indicated in the statement given below. Proposals in respect of Annual Plan 1990-91 are to be taken-up after the current norms for opening of post offices are reviewed.

STATEMENT

Kerala Circle

E.D. Branch Post Offices

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of proposed Offices</i>	<i>District</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Narikodomala	Cannanore
2.	Ozhinavalap	Kasargod
3.	Uppilakai	—do—

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of proposed Offices</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
4.	Punnakunnu	Kasargod
5.	Kanakapally	—do—
6.	Puthorpdukkam	—do—
7.	Thattummal	—do—
8.	Kannavan Colony	Cannanore
9.	Nuchiyad	—do—
10.	Vilakottar	—do—
11.	Malayampadi	—do—
12.	Kidanhi	—do—
13.	Kara-peravoor	—do—
14.	Attadappa	—do—
15.	Adicherry	—do—
16.	Cheekunnummal West	Kozhikode
17.	Varikoli	—do—
18.	Chappanthottam	—do—
19.	Kavencherry	Malappuram
20.	Kanmanam Thekkemuri	—do—
21.	Ambalakadau	—do—
22.	Amayur Malapuram	—do—
23.	Valapuram	—do—
24.	Vempally-Kunnathunad	Ernakulam
25.	Gudaravila	Idikki

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of proposed Offices</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
26.	Padocap	Idikki
27.	Elamdesam East	—do—
28.	Thattekanni	—do—
29.	Mukkudil	—do—
30.	Puthenchanthai	Ailleppey
31.	Kumarankudy	Pathanamthittha
32.	Kunnamangalam South	Allappay
33.	Exhiyam	Pathanamthitta
34.	Muthupilakad	—do—
35.	Kundayam	—do—
36.	Peringalam	Quilon
37.	Vilavookonam	—do—
38.	Kodakkode	—do—
39.	Kadathur Ward	—do—
40.	Inchakkad	—do—
41.	Panangode	Trivandrum
42.	Panayam	—do—
43.	Valiyara (Kuthirakulam)	—do—
DEPARTMENTAL SUB OFFICE		
1.	Priyadarsini Nagar	Kottayam

Proposal to Abolish Police Commissioner System in Delhi

1713. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish the Police Commissioner System in Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the image of Delhi Police in Public?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) The following steps have been taken by Delhi Police to improve their image in public:-

- (i) All out efforts are made to root out the evil practice of third degree.
- (ii) More SPOs are being appointed to bridge the gap between police and public.
- (iii) Neighbourhood Watch Scheme has been started in areas with 'high incidence of crime.
- (iv) School and College girls are trained to make them capable of fighting eve-teasers.
- (v) Public is educated about crime prevention measures through personal contact and advertisements.
- (vi) Drug addition centres are run by Delhi Police.
- (vii) Stress is laid for better police-public relationship through inter-action and public meeting.

(viii) Persons bringing accident victims to hospital are not compelled to disclose their identity.

(ix) A Flying Squad is functioning in the Vigilance Branch to look into the complaints against the police round-the-clock.

Migrants from Punjab and J & K

1714. SHRI KARIA MUNDA:
SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of migrants from Punjab and J&K have returned to their Home State after the order of Supreme Court of India;

(b) if so, number of families returned to their Home State after 25th February, 1990; and

(c) the total expenses incurred by Government over these migrants during last one year?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). A number of migrant families have been returning to their States. However, details of the number of families who has returned after 25th February, 1990 and the total expenditure incurred on them are not readily available and are being collected.

Wadhwa Commission Report

1715. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Wadhwa Commission has submitted its report on the issue of lawyers strike in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of observations of the Commission; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the observations made in the report?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination with the Delhi administration.

Proposal to Increase DTC Bus Fares

1716. **SHRI KARIA MUNDA:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase D.T.C. bus fares; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). Delhi Transport Corporation had submitted certain proposals in this regard in 1988. The proposals cover rationalisation of fare stages and increase in fares. Government has not taken any decision on the proposal.

Nationalisation of Private Shipping Agencies

1717. **SHRI ERA ANBARASU:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to nationalise private shipping agencies operating in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Revenue Earned Through Telephone Service

1718. **SHRI ERA ANBARASU:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the State-wise revenues earned through the Telephone service during the year 1988-89 and 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): The Statewise revenues earned through the Telephone service during the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 (upto December 1989) is shown in the statement given below:-

STATEMENT

Statement of Revenue Earned—Statewise

19-Mar-90

(Figs in Lakhs of Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of Unit	Amount Billed 1988-89	Amount Billed Apr. to Dec. 89	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17777.99	15060.24	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	95.58	82.25	
3.	Assam	2613.05	1684.34	
4.	Bihar	3936.55	3236.91	
5.	Delhi	37570.98	32289.48	
6.	Gujarat	21780.83	18473.29	
7.	Haryana	3236.06	2896.36	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	890.46	820.04	

Sl.No.	Name of Unit	Amount Billed 1988-89	Amount Billed Apr. to Dec. 89	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1661.37	1288.13	Upto Nov. 89
10.	Karnataka	16546.97	14568.98	
11.	Kerala	8820.50	7725.90	
12.	Maharashtra	66160.86	56801.34	Includes Goa
13.	Manipur	181.49	172.55	
14.	Meghalaya	333.23	247.62	
15.	Mizoram	64.68	10714	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	7596.74	7369.09	
17.	Nagaland	252.21	210.61	
18.	Orissa	2526.24	2253.90	
19.	Punjab	9844.27	8779.42	

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Amount Billed 1988-89</i>	<i>Amount Billed Apr. to Dec. 89</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5
20.	Rajasthan	6596.87	5968.84	
21.	Tamil Nadu	26650.20	23322.48	
22.	Tripura	144.37	126.24	
23.	Uttar Pradesh	11244.94	10146.24	
24.	West Bengal	16686.33	14181.91	Includes Sikkim
	Grand Total	263213.04	227813.30	

Note: All Union Territories are included in the States in which these are situated.

Spraying of Pesticides

during these operations; and

1719. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether health hazards arising out of the spraying of pesticides have been monitored;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the prayers, farmers and others including flora and fauna are affected

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (d). Periodic monitoring of data on accidents due to pesticides use is undertaken by the Government.

The information furnished by the States on poisoning due to use of pesticides for the year 1987-88 and 1988-89 is as under-

S. No.	State	1987-88		1988-89	
		No. of deaths	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of cases
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Punjab	126	126	—	—
2.	Haryana	3 (Animals)	3 (Animals)	6	6
3.	Kerala	Nil	40	—	—
4.	Tamil Nadu	4 (Animals)	54 (Animals)	—	—
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	16	—	—
6.	Orissa	2	2	Nil	2

The above cases occurred due to misuse or abuse of pesticides and due to non-observance of recommended practices.

Plants Immune to Pesticides

1720. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several plants have developed resistance to pesticide registered and used in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the name of all registered pesticides and the pests found resistant against each of these, with levels of pesticide resistance?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI
LAL): (a) and (b). Details of pests against

which pesticide resistance has been reported
in the country are as under:-

Sl. No.	Pest	Pesticide			Level of Resistance
		1	2	3	
1.	Singhara beetle			DDT, BHC	Control failure
2.	Tobacco caterpillar			BHC Malathion Pyrethrum lindane Endosulfan	7.0 fold. 5.7 fold. 14.7 fold. 16.3 fold. 85.9 fold.
3.	Diamond back moth			Fenitrothion Malathion DDT	Control failure.
4.	American bollworm			DDT Endosulfan Monocrotophos Cypermethrin Fenvalerate	70-303 fold 12.2-12.5 fold 3.6 fold 19-2510 fold. 120-287 fold.
5.	Mustard aphid			Endosulfan Malathion Dimethoate	13-24 fold. 4-6 fold. 4-6 fold.
6.	Flour Beetle			DDT Lindane Malathion	2.3-10 fold. Resistant* 16-37.8 fold.

Sl No.	Pest	Pesticide	Level of Resistance
1	2	3	4
7.	Rice Weevil	Malathion Lindane Phosphine	5.8 fold. Resistant —do—
8.	Lesser Grain Borer	Malathion Lindane Phosphine	—do— —do— —do—
9.	Saw-toothed Grain Beetle	Malathion	—do—
10.	Khapra Beetle	Phosphine	40 fold.

* Precise level not determined.

Protection of Cotton Crops from White Fly

1721. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pesticides are effective in controlling white fly in cotton;

(b) if not, the details in this regard indicating the production loss of cotton crop and financial losses suffered;

(c) whether Government are aware that the problem has been overcome in some South American Countries by resorting to alternative methods, including biological control;

(d) if so, whether this technology is being used or is proposed to be used in India; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Effective control of white fly has been achieved in some South American countries like Colombia, Brazil and Venezuela by Integrated Pest Management technologies, which comprise cultural, mechanical, biological control methods and need-based application of pesticides.

(d) Integrated Pest Management is the main thrust of plant protection strategy in India.

(e) Question does not arise

SAARC Meeting

1722. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the main subjects discussed by the expert representatives of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation at their meeting held at Kathmandu in February, 1990; and

(b) the proposals made at the meeting, particularly in core areas like food, clothing, shelter, education, primary health care, population, planning and environmental protection?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The Expert Group Meeting of the SAARC member countries held at Kathmandu from 13 to 15 February, 1990 discussed national perspective plans of member countries and considered modalities for the realisation of a Regional Perspective Plan to be called "SAARC 2000-A Basic Needs Perspective". The meeting called upon member countries to draw up national perspective plans incorporating various common elements like quantification of physical targets for the year 2000 to facilitate the drawing up of a regional perspective plan for the basic needs identified.

Indiscriminate use of Pesticides

1723. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the points high-lighted by foreign experts at a conference held in Delhi in February, 1990 in respect of optimising agricultural production without indiscriminate use of chemicals and pesticides which not only affect the environment and consumers' health

but also contribute to the degradation of the soil;

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at;

(c) whether Government propose to take concrete measures in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (d). Since the Conference has not been clearly identified, it is not possible to respond to the Question.

1984 Riot Victims

1724. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of riot victims of 1984 in Delhi;

(b) whether they have been rehabilitated properly;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the present rate of compensation being given to each family per month?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (d). A statement is given below:

The number of 1984 riot victims in Delhi identified till 28 February, 1990 and provided compensation, rehabilitation and other relief measures under different heads is as follows:-

1. *Compensation in case of Death/injury*

	No. of Cases	Amount paid
Death	2503	@ Rs. 20,000/-
Injury	2603	@ Rs. 500 to 2000/-

Relief paid so far; Approximately Rs. 5.55 crores.

2. *Compensation in case of loss of dwelling units:*

Total damage @ Rs. 10,000/-

Substantial damage @ Rs. 5,000/-

Partial damage @ Rs. 1,000/-

Relief paid so far: Approximately Rs. 4.67 crores in 3537 cases of damage to dwelling units

3. *Marriage Assistance:*

Remarriage of widows @ Rs. 5,000/-

Remarriage of daughters of widows @ Rs. 3,000/-

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

4. *Grant of Pension:*

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

@ Rs. 400/- p.m.
(Since raised to Rs. 1000/- p.m
w.e.f. 15.3.1990)

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

5. *Employment to widows/wards:*

511 widows/wards employed in Government or semi-Government organisations in Delhi.

6. *Allotment of tenaments*

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

7. *Compensation for uninsured commercial properties*

3185 claimants who lost their uninsured business properties have been sanctioned relief to the extent of Rs. 4 35 crores approximately

8. *Vocational training to riot widows*

A training in spice making, tailoring and other trades was given to the riot affected widows with the help of voluntary organisations. A training-cum-production centre has been established by Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation at Tilak Vihar where 50 widows have been provided employment

9. *Bank Loans*

Loans to the extent of Rs 33 94 crores approximately in respect of 6745 cases for restarting/re-establishing the business premises damaged/burnt during riots have been sanctioned.

10. *Insurance claims without riot cover.*

An amount of Rs. 83.38 lacs have been sanctioned in 375 cases.

11. *Grant of Stipend*

A Scheme for granting stipend @Rs. 50/- p.m. to school going children and @ Rs. 100/- p.m. to college going children from 1989-90 and onwards for educational purposes has been finalised recently.

Elections of SGPC in Punjab

1725. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the elections of Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee in Punjab are overdue:

(b) if so, since how long; and

(c) when these elections are proposed to be held?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). Elections to Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee in Punjab became due in May, 1984.

(c) No decision has been taken.

Visit of Nepal's Foreign Minister

1726. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Nepal visited India in the months of January and February, 1990; and

(b) if so, the purpose of his visits and the outcome of the talks held with him?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Shri S.K. Upadhyay, the Foreign Minister of Nepal visited India from January 3 to 5, 1990. He had detailed discussions with PM and with me on various aspects of Indo-Nepal relations. Progress was made towards mutual understanding of each other's interests and concerns and it was decided that a comprehensive solution of all outstanding issues between the two countries would be sought.

Subsequently a delegation of Nepalese senior officials led by their Foreign Secretary, Mr. N.B. Shah, visited New Delhi from February 19 to 22, 1990. Detailed discussions were held between them and the Indian delegation led by the Foreign Secretary, on February 20-22, 1990. The subjects discussed included trade, transit, economic cooperation, security perceptions, Nepal's Zone of Peace proposal, treatment of each other's nationals, cooperation in the fields of industry and water resources etc. Progress was achieved towards a comprehensive solution of all outstanding issues between the two countries. It was decided that at the next round of official talks, work would begin on documents which will constitute the basic framework for putting the age-old Indo-Nepal relationship on a firmer and enduring basis.

Bodo Agitation

1727. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bodo students have again started agitation in Assam;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the outcome of the Union Government's intervention and the talks with Bodo students?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Four rounds of discussions between Assam Government and All Bodo Students' Union (ABSU) in the presence of a Central Observer held so far have resulted in creating a congenial atmosphere for finding a solution to the problems of Bodos. Assam Government and ABSU have agreed to

continue their efforts towards this objective. The next round of discussions is scheduled for the 18th April, 1990.

Chakma Refugees

1728. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number Chakma refugees in India at present;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached with Bangladesh in regard to the return of these refugees, and

(c) if so, the number of Chakma refugees who have returned to Bangladesh after this agreement?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL). (a) As on 5.3.1990, 64,955 tribal refugees, including 52,733 Chakmas were present in camps in Tripura.

(b) While no agreement has been reached the issue was discussed with the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh during my visit to Dhama.

(c) Does not arise

Opening of New Post Offices in Kerala

1729. SHRI SURESH KODIKKUNNIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for opening of new post offices;

(b) whether Government propose to open new post offices in Kerala 1990-91;

(c) if so, the locations thereof; and

(d) whether Government have proposal for opening of a new post and Telegraph Office at Adoor, and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The information is furnished in the statement given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The norms for opening of post offices are at present under review. The State-wise programme is likely to be finalised after this exercise is completed.

(d) A combined office with Post and Telegraph facility is already working in Adoor. There is no proposal at present for a new P&T Office there.

STATEMENT

Norms for Opening of Post Offices

(a) *Extra-departmental branch post offices*

1. (i) A group of villages constituting a single gram panchayat will be eligible for a post office provided that (a) the aggregate population of the group of villages is not less than 3000 in normal rural areas and 1500 in hilly, backward and tribal areas and (b) there is no other post office within the group.

(ii) The post office will normally be opened at the headquarter village of the gram panchayat. If such a village falls within 3 kms. of an existing post office, the post office may be opened in another suitable village within the same gram panchayat which fulfills the distance condition.

(iii) The 3 Kms. restriction can be re-

laxed in hilly areas in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances.

- (iv) The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33 1/3% of the cost in normal rural areas and 15% of the cost in hilly, tribal and backward areas.

2. Classification of hilly, backward and tribal areas will be made according to the following criteria:

Hilly areas:

- (i) "Special Category States", namely, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.
- (ii) Districts/Blocks/Talukas in other States or Union Territories identified by the Planning Commission as hill areas for purposes of Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP).

Tribal areas:

- (i) States/Union Territories which have tribal population exceeding 50% of the total population namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram.
- (ii) Districts/Blocks/Sub divisions/Tehsils/villages in other States/Union Territories identified Tribal Development Programme (ITDP).

Backward areas:

- (iii) Areas identified by the State Government for implementation of the Backward Area Development Programme under the Seventh Plan

(Village and Small Industries sector).

In view of the continuing ban on creation of posts, proposals for opening of new branch offices will be submitted by the Department of Posts to the Ministry of Finance for grant of exemption.

3. Instructions have been issued to all Heads of Circles to consult Hon'ble Members of Parliament in regard to opening of new post offices and give due and urgent consideration to proposals recommended by them in the light of the afforested norms.

(b) *Departmental sub offices under Postal Sector Plan.*

- (i) The new scheme will cover departmental sub offices to be set up in project areas, new industrial estates/town ships/satellite colonies developed in the periphery of cities/urban agglomerations and other similar developments which have come up in new areas in pursuance of the plan activities of State and Central Government Departments and agencies. In other words, the concept of Postal Sector Plan will be enlarged to cover the communications infrastructure required for the overall National Plan.

- (ii) The posts required for the opening of departmental sub offices under this scheme will be created with the approval of secretary in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure).

- (iii) Only proposals in which the minimum anticipated workload is 5 hours can be considered.

- (iv) The permissible limits of loss of Rs. 2400/- (in normal rural areas) and

Rs. 4800/- (in hilly, backward and tribal areas) will be applicable to departmental sub offices set up under the plan and proposals in which the anticipated loss is likely to be exceed these limits will be dealt with under the existing NRC scheme.

- (v) Before a departmental sub office is proposed, the possibility of upgrading the existing EDBO/EDSO (if any), situated within a reasonable distance of the site of project/industrial and other development may be examined. Opening of a departmental sub office will be necessary only if such upgradation is not administratively feasible.

[*Translation*]

National Research Centre for Temperate Climate Fruits

1730. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Research Centre in Pithoragarh district, Uttar Pradesh for development of temperate climate fruits;

(b) if so, whether the site for opening the aforesaid Centre has been selected; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above question does not arise.

Musroom Research Centre in Ranikhet (U.P.)

1731. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a branch of Mushroom Research Centre, Solan (Himachal Pradesh) at Ranikhet in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to increase the production of mushroom in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Developmental activities on mushroom are being promoted in the region under the Indo-Dutch Mushroom cultivation project in India and through the All India Coordinated Research Project on Mushrooms, which has a centre at GB Pant University of Agriculture and Technology with the mandate of research for the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

Assistance to small and Marginal Farmers

1732. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) The amount released by Union Government during 1988-89 and 1989-90 under the scheme for assisting small and marginal farmers for increasing the agricultural production, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of the production achieved by these categories of farmers during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the amount of such assistance proposed during the next financial year; and

(d) the specific measures proposed to be taken for increasing the agricultural production by these farmers?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) A statement indicating the State-wise and year-wise Central funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers for

Increasing Agricultural Production during 1988-89 and 1989-90 (upto 9th March, 1990) is given below.

(b) No separate crop Production statistics are being collected in respect of small and marginal farmers.

(c) and (d). The scheme as such is proposed for transfer to State sector from the year 1990-91. However, Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 110.64 crore is proposed for shallow tubewells/dugwells, pumsets, diesel engines electric motors etc. to the small and marginal farmers in the selected districts under Special Foodgrains Production Programme during 1990-91.

STATEMENT

State-wise and Year-wise amounts Released by Union Government During 1988-89 and 1989-90 under the scheme of Assistance to small & Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production

S.No.	States/Union Territory	Amount released (Rs. In lakh)	
		1988-89	1989-90 (upto 9.3.90)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	921.99	924.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.08	79.50
3.	Assam	173.65	281.09
4.	Bihar	4086.55	882.25
5.	Goa	3.77	8.12
6.	Gujarat	457.40	301.63
7.	Haryana	135.54	75.56

S.No.	States/Union Territory	Amount released (Rs. In lakh)			
		1988-89	1989-90 (upto 9.3.90)	1	2
				3	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	26.00			114.28
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	41.01			60.93
10.	Karnataka	818.13			142.19
11.	Kerala	175.09			250.09
12.	Madhya Pradesh	685.20			852.72
13.	Maharashtra	845.08			477.75
14.	Manipur	30.15			21.12
15.	Meghalaya	9.04			39.75
16.	Mizoram	7.53			16.25
17.	Nagaland	37.16			52.50

S.No.	States/Union Territory	Amount released (Rs. In lakh)			
		1988-89	1989-90 (upto 9.3.90)	3	4
18.	Orissa	927.23	265.37		
19.	Punjab	44.46	95.87		
20.	Rajasthan	273.65	391.01		
21.	Sikkim	4.65	6.62		
22.	Tamil Nadu	538.81	428.12		
23.	Tripura	55.41	42.50		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3743.23	3318.98		
25.	West Bengal	1068.37	346.68		
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	7.54	8.12		
27.	Chandigarh	1.50	1.62		

S.No.	States/Union Territory	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)			
		1988-89	2	3	1989-90 (upto 9.3.90)
1					4
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.50			1.62
29.	Delhi	7.54			8.12
30.	Daman & Diu	3.00			3.20
31.	Lakshadweep	7.54			8.12
32.	Pondicherry	9.00			6.50
	Total	15165.16			9512.37

Note : This also includes Rs. 8691.50 lakh and Rs.4853.50 lakh released for Shallow tubewells/Dugwells Programme under the scheme during 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively.

Dowry Complaints

plaints; and ,

1733. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(c) the number of persons prosecuted during the above period and details of punishment awards?

(a) the number of dowry complaints received in Delhi during the last two years;

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). The information is contained in the statement given below.

(b) the action taken on these com-

STATEMENT

Year	Total Compla- ints received	Complaints filled	Complaints in which strichan stored	Complaints ended in compro- mise	Cases recom- mended U/s 498- A/406 IPC	Cases recom- mended U/s D.P. Act.	Complaints sent to other Distts. for n/a.	Enquiry initiated	Persons arrested	Persons challaned
1988	4923	2194	549	1209	675	6	290	—	1504	1487
1989	6164	2758	583	1778	723	3	293	26	1048	783
1990 upto 28.2.90	792	266	25	143	34	—	17	307	92	

STD Facility in Quilon District of Kerala

1734. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether STD facilities have been provided in all the towns and important centres in the Quilon district of Kerala;

(b) if not, the names of places where STD facilities are not available; and

(c) the names of places likely to be brought under STD in Quilon district, during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Alappad, Anchal, Ayoor, Bharathijipuram, Channapetta, Chathanoor, Chavara, Chavara-South, Chepra, Chunda, East Kallada, Edamon-Punalur, Irumbanagad, Kadakkal, Kanjavelly, Karunagapally, Kokkad, Kottiyam, Kulakkada, Kulathupuzha, Kunnathur, Kunnicode, Madathara, Manapally Mayyanad, Munroe-Island, Mynagapally, Nedumpana, Ochira, Pallikkal, Paravoor, Paripally, Pathanapuram, Pattazhi, Pooyapally, Punnala, Puthur, Sasthamkotta, Sooranadu, Thenmala, Thevalakkara, Valakom, Vallikkavu, Velinallur, Vettikkavala.

(c) There is no proposal to connect any of the exchanges in Quilon district to TAX during the remaining part of the current financial year.

Road Accidents in Delhi

1735. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):
SHRI MADAN LAL KHUR-
ANA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of the motorists in Delhi and those entering Delhi have knowledge of traffic rules and signals;

(b) if not, the details of steps taken to impart training to motorists in Delhi;

(c) whether Delhi has topped the world major cities in the rate of fatal and other accidents on roads; and

(d) the rate of accidents both fatal and serious in Delhi and other major cities of the country and the capitals of USSR, USA, UK, France during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No comprehensive survey has been done covering drivers of all motor vehicles in Delhi and coming from outside Delhi. about their knowledge of traffic rules, etc. in Delhi, According to the sample study made by Central Road Research Institute in early 1989 regarding knowledge of road traffic signs and road traffic rules among truck drivers, it was revealed that out of a sample of nearly 750 truck drivers only about 10% possessed a knowledge level of 50% or more about road signs and about 5% on road traffic rules. Only about 1% of the truck drivers possessed adequate knowledge of both the road signs and road traffic rules at a knowledge level of 75% or above.

(b) Delhi Administration has started a Government Driver Training School to impart quality training to prospective drivers in Delhi. They have also given the recognition to 37 private motor driver training schools to impart training in accordance with the prescribed syllabus.

(c) No Sir. A statement is given below

showing the rate of accidents, fatal and non-fatal, per 1,000 vehicles in respect of major cities in India.

(d) Information regarding fatal and serious accidents in the capitals of other countries is not available.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Cities	Rate of Accidents per 1000 vehicles					
		Fatal			Non Fatal		
		1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ahmedabad	0.77	0.80	0.72	12.10	12.22	12.90
2.	Bangalore	1.44	1.25	1.12	15.78	15.52	14.45
3.	Bombay	1.45	1.14	1.00	59.23	55.35	53.20
4.	Calcutta	1.43	1.22	1.20	26.92	19.89	18.43
5.	Delhi	1.41	1.23	1.08	6.03	5.58	4.53
6.	Jaipur	1.02	0.95	N.A.	4.02	3.73	N.A.
7.	Madras	1.92	1.77	1.08	23.73	16.42	14.16
8.	Nagpur	1.64	1.34	1.20	15.29	15.60	12.96
9.	Pune	1.44	1.25	1.11	16.66	13.61	11.74

Oilseeds Production and Import

1736. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a heavy shortfall in the targetted production of oilseeds;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the estimated production and consumption of oilseeds during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(d) the estimated quantity of oilseeds imported from foreign countries and foreign exchange spent on imports; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to improve the production of oilseeds?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Oilseeds are not consumed as such. But there is a shortage of oilseeds for processing into edible oils. This has necessitated import of edible oils. The production of oilseeds, the quantity of edible oils imported and its value of imports during 1988-89 was 178.8 lakh tonnes, 3.73 lakh tonnes and Rs. 245.71 crores respectively.

The final estimates of production of oilseeds for 1989-90 have not yet become due from the States. However, according to the present assessment, the production of oilseeds in the country this year is expected to be around 169 lakh tonnes. With regard to consumption, as a rough estimate, the quantity of oils produced domestically along with the imports made during the year forms the consumption.

(e) The various steps taken by the Government to increase the production of oilseeds are given below:

1. Implementation of the National Oilseeds Development Project, besides, an Oilseeds Production and Thrust Programme (OPTP) has been introduced with 100% assistance to States for rendering help to oilseeds farmers regarding seed, plant protection and extension of technology.
2. Oilseeds Project of the National Dairy Development Board.
3. Better incentives to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.
4. Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.
5. Increase in area under non-traditional oilseeds crops like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran, etc.
6. Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.
7. Setting up of a Technology Mission on Oilseeds. Oil is imported to fill in demand supply gap.

Solution to Punjab Problem

1737. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any follow-up steps have been taken after the Ludhiana all Party rally,

to rebuild the confidence and hope among the people of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir The Government has taken steps for rehabilitation of post-Blue Star Army deserters and for prosecution of those guilty in November, 1984 riots. Side by side, operations against terrorists are being continued and raids are also being continued at the hide-outs of the terrorists to arrest them and their harbourers and to flush out illicit arms and ammunition. These measures are aimed at rebuilding the confidence and hope among the people of the Punjab.

Reported Statement by Adviser to Iranian Foreign Minister

1738. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT
SHRI JANARDHAN
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported statement of the Adviser to the Iranian Foreign Minister made in an interview to a Pakistani Journal "The Herald"; and

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

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

(b) Government have noted the statement.

[Translation]

Regularisation of Casual Workers in Railway Mail Service in New Delhi

1739. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court had ruled that there should be equal pay for equal work and services of casual workers should be regularised after six months; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to regularise the services of daily wage workers in Railway Mail Service, New Delhi.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Casual workers are paid at the rates as directed by Hon'ble Court in its Judgement at 27.10.87. The said judgement did not stipulate a specific time for their regularisation.

(b) In view of (a), no specific time limit can be prescribed.

[English]

Construction of Fishing Jetty at Pathara in Orissa

1740. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Fishing Jetty is under construction at Pathara in Ganjam district of Orissa;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be ready, and

(c) the amount spent on that project as on 31st December, 1989?

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

(b) According to the information furnished by the Government of Orissa, the jetty is likely to be ready by the end of March, 1990.

(c) An amount of Rs. 3,83,457 has been spent on the project as on 31st December, 1989.

<i>Name of the Department</i>	<i>Amount in Rs.</i>
	2
(i) Revenue	9,67,872
(ii) Police	3,85,004
(iii) Tourism	1,30,800
(iv) Excise and Taxation	41,100
(v) Haryana Urban Development Agency	23,000
(vi) Haryana State Electricity Board	1,23,068
(vii) Faridabad Complex	82,000
(viii) Haryana Marketing Board	5,521
Total Rs.	17,58,365

(b) The outstanding dues are pursued at various levels viz. Districts Area offices and Circle offices. Most of the dues pertain to Law and Order, and essential services/ authorities. The Chief General Manager Haryana has brought the outstandings to the notice of the Chief Secretary for early payment.

Pending Dues of Telephone Bills from Haryana

1741. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of telephone dues outstanding against various departments of the Government of Haryana; and

(b) the steps taken to recover them?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The amount of telephone bills outstanding against various departments of Haryana Government as on 28.2.1990 is as under:—

Computation of loss of cash crops

1742. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has suggested a new formulae to compute the

loss of cash crops while assessing the loss of crops due to natural calamities; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Government of Kerala has suggested for revision of norms for plantation/cash crops damaged due to floods, etc.

(b) A Group has been constituted to consider the revision of norms for horticulture/Plantation crops damaged due to floods, etc.

Setting up of New Telephone exchanges and provision of telegraph facilities in Raigad district in Maharashtra

1743. **SHRI A.R. ANTULAY:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to instal more telephone exchanges and to provide telegraph facilities in all the post offices in Raigad district of Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 90-91 has been planned to open 3 more telephone exchanges and provide telegraph facilities to 5 more post offices having long distance Public Telephone in Raigad district of Maharashtra subject to feasibility and availability of equipment.

Action taken on Audit Reports on NAFED

1744. **SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government on the observations made in the Audit Reports on National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) for the years 1985-86 to 1988-89; and

(b) the steps taken to streamline the functioning of National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) in the light of the observations in the Audit Reports?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The Board of Directors of National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), after considering the audit observations made in the audit reports for the years 1985-86 to 1988-89 and with the approval of its general body, has submitted the compliance reports in accordance with the requirements of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Rules of 28th October, 1985. Necessary follow-up action has been taken on these reports by the Central Registrar of Co-operative Societies. NAFED has also taken suitable steps to streamline its accounting, administrative and business procedures.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Assistance/Grants Received by Indian Institutions

1745. **DR. A.K. PATEL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Institutions which have received foreign assistance or grants during each of the last three years

and the amount of assistance or grants received;

(b) the amount of foreign assistance received for construction and maintenance of religious places;

(c) whether a ban has been imposed on

foreign assistance or grants for construction the maintenance of religious places; and

(d) if so, since when?

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

(a):—	Year	Number of Associations	Amount in crores
	1	2	3
	1987	5917	516.10
	1986	5401	438.27
	1985	5099	317.51

(b) According to the latest available figures approximately Rs. 60 crores are reported to have been received as foreign contribution for construction and repair of all religious places.

(c) No such ban has been imposed on receiving foreign contribution for construction and maintenance of religious places.

(d) Does not arise.

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) A proposal to set up a National Ports Authority is under consideration of the Government.

(b) It envisages the setting up of a Central Ports Authority to oversee and coordinate the working and functioning of the ports without detracting from the powers which the Port Managements Presently enjoy.

[Translation]

Proposal for Fundamental Changes in Management of Ports

1746. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring fundamental changes in management of Ports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

C-Dot Technology Transfer

1747. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies selected by C-Dot for technology transfer;

(b) the quantum of orders given and equipments if any procedure from each of these companies;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the

execution of these order has now been suspended; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The information is

given the statement-I given below.

(b) The information is given in the statement-II given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT—I

*List of C—Dot Manufacturers and their licenced products
(Y=Yes, N=No)*

S.No.	Manufacturer	128 Port		RAX/MAX II 512 P
		PBX	RAX	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Indian Telephone Industries	Y	Y	Y
2.	W.S. Industries	Y	Y	Y
3.	Punjab Communications	Y	Y	Y
4.	Maharashtra Electronics Development Corporation	Y	Y	Y
5.	National Radio & Elect	Y	Y	Y
6.	INDCHEM Electronics	Y	Y	Y
7.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Y	Y	Y
8.	Larsen and Tourbro	Y	Y	Y

S.No.	Manufacturer	128 Port			RAX/MAX II 512 P
		PBX	RAX	RAX	
1	2	3	4	5	
9.	Bharat Electronics	N	Y	Y	
10.	Bharat Heavy Electricals	Y	Y	N	
11.	Karnataka Telecom	Y	Y	N	
12.	Kerala Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd.	Y	Y	N	
13.	Radiant Electronics	Y	Y	N	
14.	Jammu & Kashmir Telecom	Y	Y	N	
15.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Co. Ltd.	Y	Y	N	
16.	United Telecom Ltd.	Y	Y	N	
17.	Continental Device India Ltd.	Y	Y	N	
18.	Arvind Mills	Y	Y	N	
19.	Asea Brown Boveri Ltd.	Y	Y	N	

S.No.	Manufacturer	128 Port			RAX/MAX II 512 P
		PBX	RAX	RAX	
1	2	3	4	5	
20.	Cosmo Communications	Y	Y	N	
21.	Rajasthan Telematics	Y	Y	N	
22.	MODI-Himachal Pradesh	Y	Y	N	
23.	Arlem Electronics	Y	Y	N	
24.	Rajasthan Communications	Y	Y	N	
25.	UPTRON India Ltd	Y	Y	N	
26.	Suraj Communication	Y	Y	N	
27.	USHA-Himachal Pradesh	Y	Y	N	
28.	BELTRON	Y	Y	N	
29.	Andrapradesh Electronics Corporation	N	Y	N	
30.	BPL Systems and Projects	N	Y	N	

S.No.	Manufacturer	128 Port			RAX/MAX II 512 P
		PBX	RAX		
1	2	3	4	5	
31.	Crompton Greaves Ltd	N	Y	N	
32.	Gujarat Communications Electronics Ltd.	N	Y	N	
33.	Telematics Systems	N	Y	N	
34.	Webel Electronics Communications Systems	N	Y	N	
35.	Assam Electronics Dev. Corporation	Y	N	N	
37.	Auto Controls (p) Ltd.	Y	N	N	
38.	Debikay Information	Y	N	N	
39.	Delt Hamlin Ltd.	Y	N	N	
40.	Essen Telecom (P) Ltd.	Y	N	N	
41.	Kalini Rail Nirmal (Engrs)	Y	N	N	
42.	L'avenir Telecoms Ltd.	Y	N	N	

S.No.	Manufacturer	128 Port			RAX/MAX II 512 P
		PBX	RAX	RAX	
1	2	3	4	5	
43.	Magnavision Electronics	Y	N	N	
44.	National Telecom	Y	N	N	
45.	Superphones India	Y	N	N	

STATEMENT—II*Quantum of orders given and equipment procured*

S.No.	Manufacturer	Equipment : 128 P RAX	
		Ordered	Supplied till 15-3-90
1	2	3	4
1.	Indian Telephone Industries	694	103
2.	W.S. Industries	100	25
3.	Punjab Communications	100	—
4.	Maharashtra Electronics Development Corporation	100	18
5.	National Radio & Elect	100	—
6.	INDCHEM Electronics	100	5
7.	Bharat Electronics	100	18
8.	Bharat Heavy Electricals	100	1
9.	Karnataka Telecom	100	15
10.	Kerala Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd.	100	10
11.	Radiant Electronics	100	—
12.	Jammu & Kashmir Telecom	100	—

**Replacing Subsidy to Pepperwine
Farmers**

1748. SHRI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give replanting subsidy and free fungicides to the pepperwine farmers in Idukki District of Kerala where pepperwines have been

damaged due to quickwilt, flea beetle and other fungus diseases; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). A Centrally Sponsored Integrated Programme for the Development of Spices is being implemented in Kerala. Under this programme, large scale produc-

tion and distribution of rooted cuttings of high yielding varieties of pepper, distribution of input kits containing fertilisers and plant protection chemicals at nominal cost and plant protection sprayers at 50% subsidised rate, rehabilitation of pepper gardens by replanting the unproductive vines and adopting recommended package of practices at 50% subsidy on the cost of cultivation etc. are being taken up to benefit the farmers. Idukki being a major pepper growing area in the state, due importance has been given in the programme. This programme will be continued during the next year also.

Development of C-Dot Technology

1749. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether C-Dot technology has been launched in the country;

(b) if so, special features of this technology;

(c) whether some delay in the development of this technology has been reported; and

(d) if so, details thereof and action contemplated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Special features of C-DOT Technology are as below:

- (i) Non-blocking Architecture upto 16,000 ports.
- (ii) Technology developed with Indian talent.
- (iii) Maximum use of indigenous com-

ponents.

(iv) Suitable for Indian conditions.

(v) Lower cost compared to imported technologies both for production and usage.

(vi) Use of high level language 'C' for software.

(vii) Modular, flexible, expandable.

(viii) Easy to install, maintain and operate.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Delay of about one and half year is expected in productionisation of large main exchange. Expert Committee has been set up by the Government of India to ascertain the reasons for delay and recommend measures for speeding up the development and production. Report of the committee is expected by the end of March, 1990.

Unclaimed Postal Life Insurance Policies

1750. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-Wise/Union Territory-wise number of Postal Life Insurance Policies which remain unclaimed, alongwith State-wise amount of such unclaimed policies and the action taken to locate the nominees; and

(b) the steps contemplated to obtain full particulars of prospective policy holders?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The Circle-wise number of Postal Life Insurance policies

which remained unclaimed along with amount is indicated in statement given below. In order to locate the insurants/nominees of such unclaimed policies, discontinuance notices are repeatedly sent at the permanent addresses available in the office. Development Officers are also deputed to lo-

cate the insurants/nominees at the available addresses.

(b) The proposal form for PLI Policies contains full particulars of permanent as well as present addresses of the prospective insurants. The insurants are also advised to communicate every change of their address.

STATEMENT

Position of un-claimed cases as on 31-12-1989 (Pending over one year)

Sl.No.	Circle	Death	Maturity	Total	Value (Rs).
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	104	110	1,37,000
2.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Bihar	Nil	28	28	1,11,000
4.	Delhi	Nil	150	150	5,70,000
5.	Gujarat	Nil	02	02	2,500
6.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	3	3	9,000
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Kerala	8	7	15	54,000

Sl.No.	Circle	Death	Maturity	Total	Value (Rs).
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	53	53	4,13,000
12.	Maharashtra	Nil	17	17	1,13,500
13.	North East	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Orissa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Punjab	1	6	7	16,000
16.	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	214	214	1,67,600
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	440	440	16,35,000
19.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	APS Dte.	11	134	145	8,10,000
Total		26	1158	1184	40,38,600

Bomb Explosions in Chattisgarh Express at Meerut Cantt. and Shalimar Express at Ambala

1751. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed or injured in the bomb explosions in the coaches of Chattisgarh Express at Meerut Cantt. and Shalimar Express at Ambala recently;

(b) the amount of compensation paid to the kith and kin of the killed and to the injured persons in each case;

(c) whether any precautions were taken to prevent such incidents in the railways for the safety of passengers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for failure to check the incidents.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) The registration, investigation and detection of crime on the railways is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police which functions under the control of the State Governments. No information on bomb explosion in Shalimar Express train has been received. The Ministry of Railways have, however, informed that five passengers died and twelve were injured in the bomb explosion in a three-tier coach of Chattisgarh Express at Meerut Cantt. Station at 0223 hours on 1.3.1990.

(b) Rupees 25000/- and Rs. 9,500/- has been paid as ex-gratia in respect of 5 persons killed and 14 injured in the bomb explosion referred to above. The Ministry of Railways have, however, informed that no application for compensation has been received by them. The award of compensation in such cases will be given by the Railway Claims Tribunal Bench at Lucknow.

(c) and (d). Prevention of crime is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police. They have to take action for the safety of passengers in the trains depending upon the situation in a particular area.

[Translation]

S.T.D. Services in Tehsils of Kanpur District

1752. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kanpur and all its tehsils are connected through S.T.D. system; and

(b) if not, the time by which all the tehsils of Kanpur are proposed to be connected with the district headquarters through S.T.D. system?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No. Sir. Only Kanpur, which is a district as well as Tehsil headquarter, is connected through STD.

(b) The remaining Tehsils Headquarters of Kanpur district are proposed to be progressively provided with STD facility during the 8th plan period.

Complaints Against J&K Government Employees

1753. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government employees in Jammu and Kashmir punished for being involved in anti-national activities during 1990 upto 28 February; and

(b) the number of complaints received during this period against Government

employees for their involvement in the anti-national activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). Information still awaited from the State Government, which on receipt will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Kalyan, Dombivili and Ulhasnagar

1754. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for telephone connections in greater Bombay.

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

(c) the time by which the electronic telephone exchanges will start functioning in Kalyan, Dombivili and Ulhasnagar in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) As on 1.2.90, the number of applications pending for telephone connections in Greater Bombay is as follows:

Bombay	2,61,413
New Bombay	9,984

The telephone connections will be provided to them by 31.3.95 progressively subject to availability of financial and material resources

(b) The electronic telephone exchanges at Kalyan, Dombivili and Ulhasnagar are

likely to be commissioned during the 8th Five Year Plan period.

[Translation]

Payment to Government of Rajasthan for Deployment of RAC Battalions in Assam

1755. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to make payment of Rs. 146 crores to Government of Rajasthan on account of deployment of R.A.C. battalions in the State of Assam during the period 1979-85 for law and order duties; and

(b) if so, the time by which the payment is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) No, Sir. Under the existing procedure such payment are to be made by the borrowing states.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Wheat, Maize and Bajra

1756. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an special programme has been launched to raise the production of wheat and maize;

(b) whether bajra is also proposed to be included in this programme ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Special Foodgrains

Production Programme has been launched from 1988-89. Wheat and Maize are among the focus crops. Bajra is proposed to be included in the Programme from 1990-91.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Oilseeds in Rajasthan

1757. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rapid increase in the production of oilseeds in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the production of oilseeds can be increased further by using water sprinklers;

(d) if so, whether any provision has been made therefor under National Oilseeds Development Programme; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The production of oilseeds in Rajasthan for the last three years was as under:—

Year	Production (in lakhs tonnes)
1986-87	8.8
1987-88	12.6
1988-89	19.1

(c) Yes, Sir. The production of oilseeds

is increased *inter-alia* by using water sprinklers.

(d) and (e). Keeping in view the best use of water for increasing the production of crops, provision has been made for sprinklers irrigation under National Oilseeds Development Project for oilseed crops like Rabi/Summer groundnut which gives higher yield under irrigated conditions.

S.T.D. Facility in Godda District and Banka City of Bhagalpur in Bihar

1758. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places where S.T.D. facility is provide to be proposed in Bihar during 1990-91;

(b) whether there is a proposal to provide S.T.D. facility in District Godda and in Banka City of Bhagalpur during the year 1990;

(c) if so, by what time the facility will be provided there; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Araria, Chakradharpur, Ghatsila, Kahalgaon, Gumla, Godda, Jahanabad, Lohardaga, Lakhi Sarai, Madhepura, Mesra, Nirsa, Parsudi, Pakur, Sahebganj, Tatisilwai.

(b) There is a proposal to be provide S.T.D. facility at Godda during 1990-91.

(c) Banka is proposed to be provided with S.T.D. facility during the 8th plan period.

(d) Does not arise.

Pending Applications for Telephone Connections in Bihar

1759. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for telephone connections pending in Bihar;

(b) whether there is any scheme of the Government for the early disposal of such applications;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the pending applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) 17478 as on 31.1.90.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following major exchanges are proposed for expansion during the period 1990-9@ subject to timely availability of equipments and approval of the Plan by the Planning Commission.

<i>Name of Exch.</i>	<i>Proposed Expn.</i>	
1	2	
Patna Main	3K	lines
Patna City	1K	"
Rajendra Nagar	5K	"
Gaya	1K	"
Ranchi	2K	"
Dhurwa	1K	"
Muzaffarpur	2K	"
Bhagalpur	1K	"
Darbhanga	1K	"
Adityapur	1K	"
Dhanbad	2K	"

(d) The waiting list is proposed to be cleared progressively by the middle of the

8th Five Year Plan

*[English]***Indians in Pak Jails**

1760. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI
NAVINCHANDRA
MEHTA:
SHRI ATINDER PAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian citizens still in Pakistani Jails; and

(b) efforts made by Government since December, 1989 to get these prisoners released and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) 1105 (as on 15.3.1990)

(b) Efforts to get the Indian prisoners released from Pakistani Jails continue. The third round of talks between India and Pakistan on the release of captured fishermen and fishing vessels was held in New Delhi from 30th January to 2nd Feb., 90, and the Government of Pakistan has agreed to release all the 119 Indian fishermen by 31st March, 1990.

Pakistanis in Indian Jails

1761. SHRI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Pakistani nationals in Indian Jails as on 1 March, 1990?

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

Issue of Postal Stamps on Dr. K.B. Hedgewar of Nagpur and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

1762. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a request for issue of postal stamp on the freedom fighter, Dr. K.B. Hedgewar of Nagpur;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to issue a postal stamp on Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee; and

(d) if so, the time by which the postal stamps are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Requests have been received for issue of a stamp on Dr. K.B. Hedgewar. A proposal in this regard was placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee, which functions in the Department, to advise the Government about issue of Commemorative/special postage stamps and other such matters, at its meeting held on 22nd Dec. 1988, but was not recommended. It is now proposed to place the proposal before the Committee again for consideration at their next meeting.

(c) and (d). A commemorative stamp on Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee has already been issued on 6th July 1978. There is no proposal to bring out another stamp on the personality.

[*Translation*]**Opening of New Post Offices in Bihar**

1763. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the district-wise locations of places where new post offices are proposed

to be opened in Bihar during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): The information is given in the statement. The opening of the proposed post offices is, however, subject to approval of Ministry of Finance.

STATEMENT*Annual Plan 1989-90**Post offices Proposed to be opened*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the proposed Post Office</i>	<i>District</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Chakhnia	Begusarai
2.	Khairmal	Khagaria
3.	Barmaswa	-do-
4.	Dukhichhappar	West Champaran
5.	Birla Matiarie	-do-
6.	Langunaha	-do-
7.	Dharmegatpur	Samastipur
8.	Khajuri	-do-
9.	Roshidpur	Saran
10.	Piraunia Khas	-do-
11.	Anjni	-do-
12.	Banauta	-do-
13.	Saterh	Sitamarhi
14.	Bakhridna	Vaishali

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the proposed Post Office</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
15.	Seikhopur	-do-
16.	Bajpur Saidat	-do-
17.	Sanjalpur	Siwan
18.	Sikandarpur	-do-
19.	Bargaon	-do-
20.	Shyampur	Gopalganj
21.	Nawada	-do-
22.	Rampur dad	-do-
23.	Bishodan	Monger
24.	Karhora	-do-
25.	Billori	-do-
26.	Chhatiara	-do-
27.	Mohni	Purnea
28.	Karankia	-do-
29.	Akarthapa	-do-
30.	Chikni	-do-
31.	Vasgarha Rampur	-do-
32.	Ekraha	-do-
33.	Teghra	Katihar
34.	Sadapur	-do-
35.	Marwa	-do-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the proposed Post Office</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
36.	Manman	-do-
37.	Shihbur	-do-
38.	Dumri Achalpur	Saharsa
39.	Lalpur	-do-
40.	Galhia Bishanpur	-do-
41.	Banailhipatti	-do-
42.	Garhiya Vijaypur	-do-
43.	Abhirampur	Madhopura
44.	Balam Garhiya	-do-
45.	Chaumukh	Muazzfarpur
46.	Dumri	-do-
47.	Lautru	-do-

**Temporary Telephone Connections
under Kidwai Bhavan Telephone
Exchange**

1764. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) the amount of installation fee
charged for a temporary telephone connec-
tion;

(b) whether employees of telephone
department insist on getting the wiring for
temporary connections, under Kidwai Bhavan
exchange done by the private parties;

(c) if so, action proposed to be taken
against such employees; and

(d) the details of the existing rules in this
regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE
MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF
MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) A sum of Rs. 800/-
is charged as installation fee for temporary
telephone connection.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Not applicable in view of (b) above.

(d) Rs. 800/- is chargeable as installation charges for a temporary or a permanent telephone, out of which a rebate of Rs. 500 is permissible if the wiring and telephone instrument is provided by the subscriber.

Setting up of Paperless Trunk Exchange in Bihar

1765. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up "Paperless Trunk Exchange" in different Telephone Trunks Exchanges of Bihar during the current financial year:

(b) if so, the names of telephone exchanges where these are proposed to be installed; and

(c) the extent to which subscribers would be benefited thereby?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Per Capita Income of Farmers

1766. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any appreciable increase in the per capita income of farmers:

(b) if so, the per capita income of a farmer in 1950 and at present;

(c) whether there has been a vast difference in the increase in prices of the agricultural produce and industrial goods during this period; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to maintain a proper ratio in the prices of agricultural produce and industrial goods?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). No data on per capita incomes of farmers are available. However, information on Net National Product from Agriculture and number of cultivators as obtained from the decennial Censuses indicate improvement in the incomes of farmers.

(c) The prices for manufactures were in general moving faster than the prices of agricultural products except during the Sixties. However, their ratio has considerably narrowed down in recent years.

(d) Steps taken by the Government to maintain parity between the prices of agricultural produce and industrial goods include fixation of procurement/minimum support prices for agricultural produce and subsidised supply of inputs required by the farm sector. The Government have set up an expert committee to examine various aspects of determination of procurement/minimum support prices including the terms of trade between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors with a view to improve the remunerativeness of crop production.

Opening of Post Offices in Rajasthan

1767. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices proposed to be opened in Rajasthan during the year 1990;

(b) how many of them are to be opened in Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bheelwara and Chittorgarh and the names of the proposed places;

(c) whether representations have been received from people of Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Bheelwara, Dungarpur and Banswara for opening more post offices; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government on these representations?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) There are proposals to open 50 new post offices in Rajasthan

during 1990.

(b) The information is given below in the Statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No proposal in respect of Bhilwara district has been found justified. As regards other districts, proposals have been taken up to the extent as indicated in the annexed statement.

STATEMENT

Post Offices proposed to be opened in the Districts of Udaipur, Banswara and Chittorgarh

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Post Offices</i>	<i>Names</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Udaipur	9	Ambasa Rajol Shyampura Chorai Udaipuria Jagur Jamboora Bassi Jhajhawatan Bakhel
Banswara	5	Tejakaas Kotra Boriya Andeshaur Balee Bheodar Rohaniya

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Post Offices</i>	<i>Names</i>
1	2	3
Chittorgarh	1	Angora

Note : There are no proposals for new post offices at present in respect of Dungarpur and Bheelwara districts.

[*English*]

Coke ovens in Sindri Fertilizer Plant

1768. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coke ovens of Sindri Fertilizer Plant in production and the dates when production started, the year-wise production and capacity utilisation of these ovens;

(b) the difficulties faced by the revived coke ovens and the steps taken to remove them;

(c) whether there is a proposal to have more ovens during the Eighth Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) There are 30 renovated Coke Ovens of Sindri Fertilizer Plant in production. The trial run of the above mentioned Coke Ovens started in October, 1988 and the commercial production commenced on 1.4.1989. The yearwise production and capacity utilisation of these Coke Ovens is as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (MT of Coke)</i>	<i>Capacity Utilisation</i>
1	2	3
1988-89 (Oct. '88-March '89)	27,354	(Trial run period)
1989-90 (upto Feb., 1990)	46,869	45.86%

(b) Since the commencement of commercial production of the above mentioned Coke Ovens the following difficulties have been faced:—

- i) Unsatisfactory quality of input, viz. coking coal;
- ii) Supply of inadequate quantities of

coking coal;

- iii) Poor off-take of the product coke, having low quality due to poor quality of input coking coal resulting in low capacity utilisation of coke-ovens and leading to piling of huge stocks; and

iv) High cost of production.

Attempts to establish suitable linkage of good coking coal from BCCL have not so far met with success.

FCI are exploring the possibility of getting coking coal from TISCO.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Sindri captive Power Plant

1769. SHRI A.K ROY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the capacity of the Sindri captive power plant;

(b) the capacity utilisation of the captive power plant during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to renovate the plant,

(d) if so, the details thereof giving the cost and the benefit of the captive power plant,

(e) whether any time schedule has been fixed for the whole process in the Eighth Five Year Plan period, and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) The installed capacity of existing Sindri Captive Power Plant is 80 MW.

(b) The capacity utilisation of the Captive Power Plant during the last three years was as below:

1986-87	37.3%
	(on the basis of installed capacity)
1987-88	34.4%
1988-89	37.5%

(c) and (d). Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) is carrying out revamping of the existing Sindri Captive Power plant at a cost of Rs. 5.8 crores. The revamping would improve the health of the plant and enable it to run for a few years more.

FCI has also made a proposal for the installation of 50 MW plant (2 x 25 MW) at an estimated cost of Rs. 125 crores. This will replace the present captive power plant which was installed and commissioned in 1951.

(e) and (f). The proposal for installation of the new captive power plant has been scheduled for being taken up towards the end of the VIII Five Year Plan period. It will take about 36 months for completion after clearance is given.

Coal based Fertilizer Plants

1770. SHRI A.K. ROY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity utilisation, production, manpower and the cost of production of coal based fertiliser plant at Ramagundam and Talcher during the last three years, year-wise.

(b) the factors responsible for malfunctioning of these plants;

(c) whether the plants are viable financially;

(d) the profit/loss of these units for the last three years, year-wise;

(e) whether there is any proposal to set up any new coal-based plant in the country during is Eighth Plan;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The capacity utilisation, production, manpower and the cost of production of coal based fertilizer plants at Ramagundam and Talcher during the last three years, year-wise were as follows:—

Ramagundam Unit.

	<i>Capacity utilisation %</i>	<i>Production achieved Urea (MT)</i>	<i>Manpower as on 31st Dec.</i>	<i>Cost of production (Rs. per MT urea)</i>
	1	2	3	4
1986-87	49.72	246105	1404	4573.00
1987-88	23.69	117255	1370	8457.91
1988-89	31.14	154160	1345	6686.19

Talcher Unit.

	<i>Capacity utilisation %</i>	<i>Production achieved Urea (MT)</i>	<i>Manpower as on 31st Dec.</i>	<i>Cost of production (Rs. per MT urea)</i>
	1	2	3	4
1986-87	25.83	127860	1458	7841.18
1987-88	37.44	185337	1455	6346.44
1988-89	12.50	61886	1455	171.92

(b) and (c). Both the Ramagundam and Talcher plants are first generation coal based plants commissioned on 1.11.80. From the very beginning these plants have been suffering from design deficiencies and equipment imbalances. Added to this supply of good quality coal has been a perennial problem with Talcher unit. Power problem in terms of power cuts for long period at Ramagundam and peak availability at Talcher, causing equipment breakdown due to corro-

sion etc, has been effecting both the units. However, in order to improve the performance of these units certain revamping/modernisation schemes are under consideration of the Government. These include revamping of the Ramagundam unit of FCI at a cost of Rs. 102.31 crores which includes captive power plant of 40 MW. Similarly there are plans for Talcher unit also. Once these rehabilitation schemes are implemented, it is expected that the two units will operate effi-

ciently and become financially viable.

(d) The profit/loss of these units during

	<i>Ramagundam unit Rs./lakh</i>	<i>Talcher unit Rs./lakh</i>
1986-87	(+ 232)	(-) 3959
1987-88	(-) 3649	(-) 2381
1988-89	(-) 2680	(-) 7348

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) In view of the difficulty in obtaining good quality coal for these coal based fertilizer units and the fact that the coal gasification technology is still at the experimental stage and both these units are not doing well, there is no proposal to set up a new coal based fertilizer plant during the VIII Plan.

Widening and Construction of Bridges over Yamuna in Delhi

1771. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken for widening of the bridges over Yamuna river near ITO and Wazirabad in Delhi;

(b) whether there is any proposal for construction of another bridge over river Yamuna in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Delhi Administration has prepared proposal

the last three years, yearwise is given below:—

for an additional 4-lane bridge across River Yamuna near I.T.O. They have been requested to review the proposal with regard to proper traffic dispersal and need for any capacity augmentation of the adjacent road system, and the impact of any Rapid Transit system proposed along this corridor.

For widening of the bridge near Wazirabad barrage, preparation of a detailed scheme by Delhi Administration is in progress. As the 8th Plan is not yet finalised, it is too early to say whether this will find a place in the approved plan.

(b) and (c). In addition to the above, Delhi Administration is preparing a scheme for the construction of a 4-lane parallel bridge on the down-stream side of the existing road bridge near Nizamuddin. The inclusion of this scheme in the 8th Plan would also depend upon the size of the 8th Plan as finally approved.

[Translation]

SC/ST I.P.S. Officers

1772. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes persons in Indian Police Service, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a)
A statement of the state-wise representation

of SC/ST officers in the Indian Police Service
is given below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Cadre	Number of IPS Officers belonging to	
		Schedule Castes	Schedule Tribes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	11
2.	A-G-M-U	15	3
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	7	18
4.	Bihar	22	9
5.	Gujarat	13	8
6.	Haryana	15	Nil
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8	4
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	1
9.	Karnataka	13	5
10.	Kerala	11	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	33	12
12.	Maharashtra	19	3
13.	Manipur-Tripura	2	7
14.	Nagaland	Nil	18
15.	Orissa	6	2
16.	Punjab	20	1
17.	Rajasthan	9	8
18.	Sikkim	2	6

Sl. No.	Name of Cadre	Number of IPS Officers belonging to	
		Schedule Castes	Schedule Tribes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
19.	Tamil Nadu	28	5
20.	Uttar Pradesh	55	7
21.	West Bengal	23	13

[English]

Take over of Delhi Milk Scheme by Cooperative Society

1773. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sarkaria Commission has recommended the take over of Delhi Milk Scheme by a Cooperative Society;

(b) if so, whether the recommendation has been accepted by Government; and

(c) if it has not been accepted, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Comparative analysis of fertilizer plants based on different feed stocks

1774. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of fertilizers based on coal, heavy oil, naphtha and natu-

ral gas in plants having same capacity and capacity utilisation;

(b) the cost of installation and manpower required for each type of plants;

(c) the foreign exchange components and expenditure in each type of plants; and

(d) the factors guiding the choice of technology and the feed stock in the fertilizer industries?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allotment of N.D.M.C. Shops

1775. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed for allotment of the N.D.M.C. shops during the last two years;

(b) whether tenders are invited for the purpose and if so, the details of the procedure adopted;

(c) the irregularities, if any, noticed by

Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). N.D.M.C. allots shops by inviting sealed tenders through advertisements in local leading dailies. The tenders are opened on the specified date and time in the presence of two Gazetted Officers as well as tenders who like to be present. The allotment is made to the highest eligible tenderer on competition of usual formalities.

(c) and (d). No irregularities in the procedure have been noticed.

Indo-Bangladesh Agreement on Revival of Joint River Commission

1776. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bangladesh have agreed to revive the Joint River Commission on the sharing of Ganga Water between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details of the talks held in this regard;

(c) the quantum of water that India will get due to this agreement; and

(d) the time by which this water will be available to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, India and Bangladesh have agreed to revive the meetings of the Joint River

Commission. A meeting of the Joint River Commission is expected to take place in the near future.

(c) and (d). This is an agreement to revive meetings of the Joint River Commission and not for sharing of the river waters.

Changes in Postal and Telegraphic Laws

1777. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering basic changes in both the Postal and Telegraphic laws to ensure privacy to citizens;

(b) if so, the details of the changes likely to be made in the existing Postal and Telegraphic laws; and

(c) the time by which such changes would be made and to what extent the citizens will get better and secured Postal and Telegraphic services?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):

Indian Post Office Act

(a) Government reviewing the Indian Post Office Act as well as the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill 1986 returned by the President. Among other things the review would also cover the need to ensure privacy to citizens.

(b) The matter is still under examination and the details are yet to be worked out.

(c) It is tentatively proposed to bring in the legislation in the Monsoon or Winter Session of Parliament. The need to improve

the Postal Services will be kept in view while working out the details of the amendments.

Indian Telegraph Act

(a) to (c). Provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act in this regard are being reviewed. The proposals, however, have not yet been finalised. Further action will be taken on the basis of the review

Rural Telecom Projects

1778. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Realignment of priorities urged" appearing in "Business Standard" dated 8 February, 1990, and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in regard to rural telecom facility?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been planned to complete provision of phone facility in all the inhabited hexagons of 5 Km. side, numbering about 50540, by March, 1992. This will enable access to phone within 5 Km reach of all villages. The 8th Plan also envisages provision of phone facility in all the Gram Panchayats by March, 1995.

[*Translation*]

Iranian Settlers in Bihar

1779. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Govern-

ment has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Bihar Ke Seemavarti Kshetron main Irani Ghuspaition Ka Sailab" appearing in "Hindustan" Patna edition dated February 6, 1990;

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

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

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

(b) and (c). According to available information, some 54 Iranian families comprising 600 persons are presently settled at Kishanganj where they have been staying for the past about 60 years. These Iranian settlers had come there as petty nomadic traders during pre-partition days. These persons cannot be treated as infiltrators.

[*English*]

Encouragement to Agricultural Student to take up Farming

1780. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise agricultural education;

(b) whether any schemes have been drawn up to encourage agricultural students to take up farming and settle down in villages after graduation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Cashew Production in Northern India

1781. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to encourage cashew production in Northern India as is being done in Southern India;

(b) if so, the scheme being formulated by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a Board to encourage cashew production in Northern India?

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

(b) Government of India is already implementing Centrally Sponsored package Programme for development of cashewnut in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tripura and Orissa.

(c) No, Sir.

[*English*]

Package Deal for Punjab

1782. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister announced some package deal during his recent visit to Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The major announcements made by the Prime Minister at the All Party Sadbhavna Rally held at Ludhiana on 11.1.90 were as under:-

(i) Special court would be set up for the trial of guilty of November, 1984 riots, (ii) more steps would be taken to provide compensation to the widows and other victims of the 1984 riots and the Government would ensure their rehabilitation, (iii) those who deserted in the wake of operation Blue Star would be rehabilitated in Public Sector Undertakings, (iv) the cases of persons detained would be reviewed, (v) A judicial enquiry would be held into the death of Shri Jagdev Singh Khudian, Akali Dal, M.P., (vi) prisoners who are languishing in Jail for minor offences would be released, (vii) a separate Ministry for small industries would be created, (viii) instructions would be given for announcement of enhanced prices for agricultural produce taking into account the increase in general prices.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Talks with Bangladesh to Release of Properties

1783. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated any talks with Government of Bangladesh to release the property of Indians confiscated by that country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). This matter was discussed during my visit to Bangladesh from 16-18, February, 1990. The Bangladesh Foreign Minister referred to the decision of the Bangladesh Government of 18th July, 1989 that in future no property would be taken possession of as vested property and that all properties vested after June, 1984 would be returned to the owners. Although this decision will affect only a small percentage of the properties vested, as the majority of these were vested before June, 1984, Government welcomes it as a step in the right direction. Our High Commission in Dhaka maintains regular touch with the Bangladesh Government on this issue.

[English]

Enquiry into St. Kitts Documents

1784. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enquired into the alleged conspiracy to forge St. Kitts documents;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the persons found to be involved in this matter; and

(d) the action taken, if any, against them?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). The matter is under verification.

[Translation]

Famine and Drinking Water Crisis in Rajasthan

1785. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study group was sent by Union Government to Rajasthan to take stock of the famine situation and drinking water crisis in the State during the ensuing summer;

(b) whether the study group has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have considered the suggestions made by the study group; and

(e) if so, the action contemplated by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (e). Government of Rajasthan submitted a memorandum in January, 1990 seeking central assistance for drought relief including augmentation of drinking water supplies in some parts of the State affected by drought caused by inadequate rains during South-West monsoon of 1989. A Central Team visited the State from 19th to 22nd January, 1990 for making an assessment of the situation. Based on the report of Central Team and recommendations of High Level Committee of Relief thereon, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 16.77 crore including Rs. 5.57 crore for drinking water supplies has been approved to the State Government.

[English]

Seminar on China Third World

1786. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a Seminar on 'China and the Third World' was organised in New Delhi by the Academy of Third World Studies; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the matters discussed in this seminar to improve the relations between India and China in near future?

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

(b) Reportedly, the seminar was academic in nature and discussed various aspects of contemporary Chinese politics, economics and history. It is understood that participants in the seminar were generally of the view that it was desirable to promote better political relations and a peaceful dialogue with China on matters of interest to both countries.

Expansion of Idukki Telephone Exchanges in Kerala

1787. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests pending for expansion of telephone exchanges in the Idukki district of Kerala;

(b) the steps taken in this regard;

(c) the time by which expansion would be completed; and

(d) whether Government propose to

give STD facility to Kattappana Exchange in Idukki?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) 2430 applicants are on the waiting list for telephone connections in Idukki district of Kerala.

(b) and (c). 2 exchanges are planned to be expanded during March 1990, and 5 exchanges during 1990-91. The expansion of other exchanges will be taken up during the 8th Five Year Plan progressively subject to the approval of plans and timely availability of equipments.

(d) Yes, Sir. STD facility to Kattappana Exchange is planned to be provided during the 8th Five Year Plan.

Opening of New Post Offices in Idukki District in Kerala

1788. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of and details of new post offices proposed to be opened in Idukki district in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): There are proposals for 5 new Post Offices to be opened in Idukki District. These are as follows:—

- (1) Gudaravila
- (2) Padicap
- (3) Elamdesam East
- (4) Thattekanni
- (5) Mukkudil

Pension to Freedom Fighters

1789. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to relax the conditions for sanctioning of pension and other amenities to freedom fighters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) There is no proposal with the Government to relax the present eligibility criteria for sanctioning pension and other related facilities to freedom fighters.

(b) Does not arise.

Report Entitled "Airline in Asylum Seekers' Racket"

1790. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report entitled "Airline in asylum-seekers' racket" appearing in the Hindustan Times" dated February 7, 1990:

(b) if so, whether an enquiry has been made in the matter: and

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry and

the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). Apart from news report, no such information has come to the notice of the Government. The Immigration authorities at all the International Air-Ports in India, however, do not allow entry/departure of foreigners whenever their travel documents are found to be forged.

Pineapple Processing Industry in Kerala

1791. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problem faced by pineapple cultivators of Vazhakkulam in Ernakulam district in Kerala, who get very low price for pineapple during season time;

(b) the reaction of Government to the memorandum received in this regard;

(c) whether Government have studied the feasibility of starting a pineapple processing industry at Vazhakkulam or nearby; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) The memorandum is under examination of the Ministry.

(c) and (d). A project report for setting up of a pineapple processing unit at Ernakulam on priority basis has been submitted for the financial assistance from E.E.C.

At present, a team from E.E.C. is investigating the feasibility of the project.

**Security Arrangements for Former
Director of Srinagar Doordarshan
Kendra**

1792. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the erstwhile Director of
Srinagar Doordarshan Kendra was receiv-
ing threats to his life and to his family mem-
bers; and

(b) if so, what security arrangements
were made for protecting him and his family
members?

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

(b) All the employees working in sensi-
tive Departments of the Government of India
located in the Valley have been receiving
threats. For Srinagar Doordarshan Kendra,
arrangements were made for all the officials
to stay within the station complex itself under
armed protection. The late Lassa Kaul, whose
wife and children are not staying in the Valley
also was staying in the station complex.

**Curb on Foreign Journalists in Jammu
and Kashmir**

1793. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether curbs have been imposed
on foreign journalists in regard to covering
the disturbances in Jammu and Kashmir, if
so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) whether this restriction also extends
to Indian Journalists? *

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a)
and (b). Information is being collected and
will be laid on the Table of the House.

Minimum Price of Pepper

1794. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix
the minimum price of pepper; and

(b) if so, the price proposed and steps
taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme for Benefit of Poor

1795. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to
draw up any new schemes which will directly
benefit the rural poor; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI
LAL): (a) and (b). In the Budget for 1990-91,
a new Employment Guarantee Scheme is
proposed to be launched for Drought Prone
Areas and rural areas with acute problem of
unemployment for providing productive and
gainful work to the rural poor. Details are
being worked out.

12.00 hrs.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members are requested not to shout, all of you please take your seats. Mr. Acharya, please take your seat. I will call all of you one by one. Please take your seat. I will not call anyone unless you take your seats. Shri Mandhataji, please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur): The condition of the Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka is miserable in Orissa. The Press Report says that a movement has been started to create hostilities against Sri Lankan Tamils. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu said that he would not allow Tamil Nadu to become another battle-field by allowing refugees to come to Tamil Nadu. Because of this kind of an instigation the condition of the refugees is miserable. I want to know from the Minister of External Affairs as to what the Government is going to do about it?

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): The students in West Bengal who are appearing in the ICSE examination controlled by the Delhi Board are in great jeopardy. Questions set there in four subjects were leaked out. It is being reported that they are being sold at Rs. 500/-. Why I am mentioning this is, it has been stated by the Secretary who is there that they are going to cancel the entire examination. *(Interruptions)* So far as law and order is concerned, the State machinery is in total jeopardy. They cannot control the situation. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Don't raise controversial issues.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: This is not controversial. *(Interruptions)* I would like to know from the Government whether the whole examination will be cancelled or only those examinations of which the question papers have been leaked.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, it is enough, please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

SHRI AJIT PANJA: The students are not at fault. The question papers have been leaked..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Basudeb Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Another news of scandal has appeared in today's *Indian Express*. Just to serve the interest of the former Prime Minister, crores of rupees have been wasted. Mr. Ottavio Quattrocchi, an Italian entrepreneur was given a contract by the Gas Authority of India (Ltd.) and he wasted crores of rupees of our country. He has not started the work. We want a statement from the Petroleum Minister and we want that an enquiry should be held into it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, you give notice. You had your say. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We demand a discussion on Italian connections of Shri Rajiv Gandhi... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): For the past three weeks, employees of Central Government Health Scheme are on

strike. Seven thousand employees of C and D grade of CGHS are on strike throughout the country. This is a very serious situation. The Ministry has given them a step-motherly treatment. The Prime Minister should intervene in the matter and the Government also should make a statement in the House.. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Madras Central): What happened to my Privilege Motion?... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my active consideration, I told you. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Already six days are over... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very much shocked and I hope the whole House and yourself will also be shocked that in my constituency, day before yesterday on the 20th, seven of my comrades have been shot dead and more than fifty injured in Umagaon block when they were going in a peaceful demonstration to the block headquarters. Before they reached the block headquarters, this firing took place. Some criminals in police uniform in broad day light also resorted to firing and they all compelled the Anchala Adhikari, the C.O., to sign the order. These all happened because in my area, in violation of the Election Commission rules, the DIG of police, the Commissioner and the District Magistrate were all changed and the police and the magistracy captured polling booths and counting booths, against which there was a demonstration on the 20th. Three Ministers were the candidates in the Assembly Election including the Chief Minister.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

You had your say.

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA: I request the Home Minister to look into this matter and take necessary action. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Era Anbarasu, I have referred it to the Home Minister to get the facts.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: How long will it take? On Friday, it was given... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister has something to say. Please hear him.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): I assure the hon. Members that we will write to the State Government and make proper enquiry and get the facts... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Your Privilege Motion is under my active consideration.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: How long?.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Please allow a debate on it... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Not only myself, but a number of hon. Members were attacked... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will let you know immediately after I get the facts. It is under my active consideration.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will do it as soon as possible. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a news item in today's edition of "Navbharat Times". This news item is yet another blow to the unity and integrity of the country. On Tuesday, the 20th March, while addressing a public meeting near Minare Pakistan in Islamabad, Mrs. Benazir Bhutto, the Prime Minister of Pakistan gave a call to the people to win freedom with the help of bullets. In this way, she not only instigated the people of Kashmir and Pakistan against India but also has encouraged the terrorists to indulge in violence. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the second incident of its kind in a week. I would like to know from the Home Minister the reaction of the Government thereon. He should make a statement on this serious issue. This is not a new incident. *(Interruptions)*

12.11 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Era Anbarasu came and sat on the floor near the Table

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you that it is under my active consideration. This is not the way. Please go back to your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): You will appreciate that this is a very serious matter in which an hon. Member of this House has been beaten in the prison. You will appreciate that we are very concerned about this matter as I am sure, you are yourself concerned. It is now many days since this matter has been raised here and a privilege motion moved. It is amazing that

this Government is unable to get information in all these days. Is that information coming by seemail? How is that information coming? In the past any information concerning an hon. Member used to come by telex immediately. I would beg of you to immediately send this matter to the Privileges Committee. Let them examine it. It is within your powers.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): It is within your powers.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to get the facts: I would request the Home Minister to expedite the matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It is within your powers. We have no confidence in the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: He is also concerned about it like you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I would request Prof. Ranga and Shri Sathe to ask him to go back to his seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: As soon as I get the facts I will let you know.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, I am on a point of order under rule 222.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, my point of order is that under this rule, a question of privilege is raised by a Member and it is entirely in your authority to refer it to the Privileges Committee or allow the House

itself to deal with the matter and discuss. These are the two alternatives under rules 222 to 226. My submission is you are saying that you will get the facts from the Home Minister. Now, kindly see, Sir. Eight days have gone by. The Home Minister says he will try to get the facts. Even now he is not ready with the facts. Here is a serious matter concerning the privilege and protection of the Member of this House and, therefore, the Home Minister cannot get away by saying that he is not still getting the facts. It is for you to protect the Member, Sir, not the Home Minister. You have to protect the Members... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is on a point of order. Please sit down.

SHRIVASANT SATHE: So, Sir, please refer it to the Privileges Committee. The Privileges Committee itself will get the facts. Even the precedents are that such matters are referred *suo moto* directly to the Privileges Committee. Let the Privileges Committee get the facts of the case and then decide. Why are you unnecessarily delaying the matter now by saying that you will obtain the facts? The point is this that if now the matter is delayed by the Government by not getting the facts and you are helpless in the matter, then what are we supposed to do? We will have no other alternative than only to beg of you that if this thing cannot be done, if we are not protected, we will have to walk out. This is what will happen, Sir. I would beg of you to refer the matter to the Privileges Committee... *(Interruptions)*. By referring it to the Privileges Committee, what are you going to lose? It is a committee of the House... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, it is not a matter fundamentally to which party this hon. Member belongs, it

is a question of the honour and dignity of the House. I am sorry that no such delay has taken place. As this matter concerns the dignity of the House and the privilege of the Member, you can send it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, anybody else?...

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, there is a line of precedents, including a Member from CPI (M), Mr. Halder in 1971 and also Mr. Bhogendra Jha himself. When a Member is even abused by words of mouth by a police officer, it amounts to breach of privilege. In the case of Mr. Jha, there was an assault and in the case of Mr. Halder, it was just an abuse. Immediately the Speaker referred it to the Committee of Privileges. This delay is unpardonable. It is against the dignity of the House and your dignity... *(Interruptions)*. It is not a question of party. As has been rightly pointed out by Mr. Choudhury, you are the custodian of the rights and the privileges of the House. Please exercise your authority on behalf of all of us immediately and allow us to move the Privilege Motion... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Kamal Nath.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Sir, the other day you gave an opportunity to the Leader of the House, the Prime Minister, to speak and the Prime Minister expressed a very categorically unambiguous, and unequivocal view that he was against what has happened. So, Sir, if you have any doubt, if there is any dilly-dallying about this, you can leave it to the House to decide. We will, bring a Motion, here and right now and you can refer it to the Privileges Committee

If you have any doubt, please put it to the vote of the House even now.

12.25 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Era Anbarasu went back to his seat

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir in 1982, I personally had been assaulted in U.P., Ghaziabad, and the House *suo motu* referred it to the Privileges Committee. In this case, I would say that it is not a party affair and delay has already been caused. I appeal to the Treasury Benches and my colleagues here to please agree to it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Why don't you get up and support it?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): As the hon. Members are saying, his dignity, as a Member of this House, should be protected and I support it. If it is referred to the Privileges Committee, I have no objection. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I feel that the entire House want that this matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee. I refer it to the Privileges Committee.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khurana, which rule has been violated?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I am talking about the procedure of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Under which rule?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Members have the right to seek information in this House through calling attention. May I know the decision taken on my notice of calling attention regarding large scale migration of Hindus and Sikhs from Kashmir to Delhi and other parts of the country. The notice was given by me before 12th March. They have become vagabond. Should I adopt the same method which they have adopted?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khurana, you may please see me in this regard

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want that my calling attention should be accepted. (*Interruptions*) The Sikhs also migrated from Kashmir, where should they go?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I advised you to see me.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given it on the 12th and I would keep standing until I am given a reply.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are advised to meet me and now please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum for 1987-88, Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh, for 1988-89 etc.

[*Translation*]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See LT No. 421/90]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and com-

ments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See LT No. 422/90]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Three Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See LT No. 423/90]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, 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 LT No. 424/907]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Urban Cooperative Bank and Credit Societies, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See LT No. 425/90]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, 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 National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers men-

tioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See LT No. 426/90]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank's Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank's Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1988-89.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above. [Placed in Library. See LT No. 427/90]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, 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 Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above. [Placed in

Library. See LT No. 428/90]

[English]

**Border Security Force/Medical Officers
Recruitment (Amendment) Rule, 1989;
Notification under Border Security
Force Act, 1968 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): I
beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Border Security Force (Medical Officers) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 13 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.
- (2) A copy of Notification No. S O 143 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1990 empowering the personnel of the border Security Force to exercise and discharge the powers and duties under the provisions of the Jammu and Kashmir Code of Criminal Procedure, 1989 in the whole of Jammu and Kashmir under sub-section (3) of section 139 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See LT No. 429/903]
- (3) A copy of the Annual General Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See LT No. 430/90]
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Punalur, for the year 1988-89

within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year. [Placed in Library. See LT No. 431/903]

**STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO
STARRED QUESTION NO. 42 OF 15.3.90
RE: PAKISTANI MOB CROSSING OVER
TO INDIAN TERRITORY**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): I beg to make a statement correcting the reply given on the 15th March, 1990 to a supplementary by Shri Madan Lal Khurana on Starred Question No. 42 regarding Pakistani mob crossing over to Indian territory.

STATEMENT

During the supplementaries asked in the Lok Sabha in answer given to Starred Question No. 42 15.3.1990, regarding Pakistani Mob Crossing Over to Indian Territory. Shri Madan Lal Khurana, Member of this House, had in a supplementary question referred to the presence of UN Observers in J & K. I had in answer inadvertently said that they came to J & K "following the 1965 conflict". The UN Observers have, in fact, been stationed there since 1949.

12.25 hrs.

[English]

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1989-90**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I beg to present the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1989-90.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, before we take up the next item regarding Calling Attention on terrorist activities in Punjab, I should like to make a few observations.

It was the desire of Members from all sections of the House that an early opportunity should be given to have a discussion on the situation in Punjab, particularly the recent spurt in the activities of terrorists leading to loss of a number of innocent lives during the last few days. I have, therefore, admitted a calling attention on the subject at the earliest opportunity. As you are aware, only five Members, whose names are listed in the agenda paper, are permitted under the rules to ask clarificatory questions on the Minister's statement. The first Member may take up to 10 minutes at the most and the other four Members may not take more than five minutes each. I shall, therefore, seek the cooperation of the Members concerned and request them to be very brief and ask only very pertinent and pointed questions keeping in view the gravity of the situation.

[*Translation*]

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

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that you can come and see me and then we will talk about it. I don't have any objection at all.

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

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection. You please sit down. At the moment, we are discussing the Punjab problem. Don't you want a discussion on Punjab? You please take your seat.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi South): Please give us an assurance.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Oryou give your ruling on it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will definitely let you

know next week whether it suits the Minister or not.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): I would like to know as to what for the Calling attention is there?

SHRI KALKA DAS: You do not realise the gravity of the situation.

[*English*]

SHRIDINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Sir, I am sorry to intervene in this. This matter is of utmost importance. I would beg of you to consider taking it up as quickly as possible, this week if possible. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told that we will take it up next week.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Next week is too late. Why can't we take it up today or tomorrow? Let us take it up tomorrow.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to ask the Minister as to when it will be convenient for him. I have no objection. I will try to have a discussion on the subject at the earliest opportunity after discussing it with the Minister.

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

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: We were not even consulted about the Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khurana, I have told you earlier also that it will be taken up next week only. I cannot take it up today.

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

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I had given my notice for Calling Attention long before 12th. Perhaps you are not realising the gravity of the situation. People there have become shelterless and are approaching me with tears in their eyes. Colleges

have been closed down for an indefinite period.

...(Interruptions)....

MR. SPEAKER: You talk to the Minister, if he says 'yes' then I don't have any objection.

[English]

He is not staying here tomorrow.

[Translation]

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

SHRI KALKA DAS. It is a matter of regret that it has been over ten days and you have not taken any action on my notice. Why don't you try to realise the gravity of the situation. After lapse of a period of twelve days, you are saying that you are yet to ask the Minister about it. This is a very important issue, therefore, you please realise the gravity and bring it on the list of business for tomorrow itself.

MR. SPEAKER: I fully realise the gravity of the situation.

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

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I would like to request you to list this matter for tomorrow as it is an important issue.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, people there are running from pillar to post, but no one is paying any attention to their grievances. Their business activities have come to a standstill and they are starving. You please guide them as to whom they should contact for the redressal of their grievances.

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, under rule 197, it is very clear that if the subject is of a matter of public importance, then it should be taken up

immediately. The hon. Member says that Calling Attention Notice was given on 16th. We have also worked as Ministers. The notice was given on 16th and seven days are over now.

MR. SPEAKER: I am in the hands of the House. I have already told the House that it can be taken up tomorrow, but the Home Minister is not staying here tomorrow.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, you can direct that it will be taken up tomorrow. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I had given the notice on 8th but no action has been taken on it so far.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: There is no point of objection in in, we had given the notice on 8th, but you have not even consulted us so far.

... (Interruptions).

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Sir, if it is the desire of the House that the issue should be discussed, only because the Home Minister will not be here tomorrow and if the friends accept, it can be taken up on Monday. (Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Why don't we take it up this afternoon? (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Prime Minister has also gone out of India. (Interruptions)

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

I request that those who are demanding discussion, may accept it for Monday. The Prime Minister is out of India. The Home Minister has an urgent appointment in connection with these activities. Therefore, those who are suggesting the discussion may accept for Monday.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DINESH SINGH Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a submission to you.

MR. SPEAKER I must listen to your submission

SHRI DINESH SINGH The reply of hon. Madhu Dandavate has added to our concern. This is so because tradition of the House so far has been that no issue is given more importance over issues concerning Parliament. I remember that it was in this House (*Interruptions*) Madhu, you and I both have been here for quite a long time, please listen to me

The Defence Minister had to postpone his foreign visit due to some important work of this House. No other issue can be more important than the issue raised in this House today. Does the Government depend only on one Minister. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister and other Ministers are sitting here. Why can't they reply when they claim that Government is run on collective responsibility? (*Interruptions*)

12.37 1/2 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Recent Spurt in Terrorist activities in
Punjab**

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER. Now, calling-attention

on Punjab. Shri Harish Rawat.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Situation arising out of recent spurt in terrorist activities in Punjab and the steps taken by the Government in regard thereto."

12.38 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI—*in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the Hon'ble Members, S/Shri Harish Rawat, M.J Akbar, Bhogendra Jha, N. Tombi Singh and Dileep Singh Bhuria, for drawing the attention of the House to the important matter of the situation arising out of the terrorist activities in Punjab

Terrorism in Punjab has continued since 1981. There have been periods when the graph of terrorist crime rose sharply and other periods when it has shown decline. We have had spells of comparative peace while in certain periods, as we saw in the first half of 1988, the number of terrorist related crimes were at a much higher level for several months at a stretch. Since November 1989, terrorist gangs have again stepped up their activities. The situation improved a little in February, but in March we have again witnessed renewed criminal activity from terrorists, particularly the random killing of innocents recently in Abohar and Ferozepur.

Every time there has been a rise in terrorist activity, the source of guidance and motivation appears to have come from outside our borders. It is well known that extremist leaders overseas hold consultations in Pakistan and make plans with the blessings of Pakistani agencies to set targets and organise fresh supplies of arms and ammunition. We have often seen that the chal-

lenge from the terrorists is renewed every time there are signs of change in the situation for the better. There is a fresh upsurge of violence whenever the Government takes an initiative to improve the political environment. The incidents of Abohar and Ferozepur are ghastly reminders that the terrorists have not given up this strategy and are determined to thwart the Government's initiative to create an atmosphere conducive to an amicable solution of the problem through a national consensus within the framework of the constitution.

I have visited Punjab and held detailed discussions with the Governor and senior officers of the State Administration. I have also been to the scene of the recent crimes and met the affected persons on the 20th of this month. Several steps are already being taken to improve the law and order situation. Patrolling has been intensified in sensitive areas. The Control Room at Amritsar has been strengthened to reduce the reaction time of Police in responding to terrorist action. Control rooms at Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Ferozepur and few other locations would start functioning shortly. Senior administrative and police officers have intensified touring in the worst affected areas of the State, mainly in the border districts with the objective to attend to the grievances of the people and to provide redress on the spot. The District Magistrates and executive magistrates are being given a greater role in this respect. Anti-terrorist operations continue to be vigorously undertaken and the morale of the security forces is high.

I would like to assure the House that there would be no compromise with the anti-national elements. Terrorism and violence will be put down with a firm hand. At the same time, the process of consultation and political initiatives would continue to create conditions congenial to the holding of free and peaceful elections in the State. This is also the consensus emerging from the meeting of the representatives of political parties recently convened by the Governor of Punjab.

The problem can be resolved only under

the Constitution and without any compromise on the integrity and security of the country. I would, therefore, appeal to all sections of this House and through them to the people of our country to strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with these anti-national and anti-social elements and finding an amicable solution to the Punjab problem.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, kindly convey my thanks to hon. Speaker, I want to express my gratitude to him for the opportunity he gave me which enabled me to wake up the Government, which is inebriated in victory, through the maiden calling attention of this Lok Sabha.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): You always manage to come. Let him say how he manages to come first always, by being vigilant.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. Mr. Harish Rawat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: When this Government came to power, it made many commitments. It used many new phrases. Earlier also, the friends sitting on that side had levelled many charges against the Congress Government. Shri Madan Lal Khurana and the people in his company. (*Interruptions*) I mean his colleagues..... (*Interruptions*) his party colleagues, friends and those who share his views.... (*Interruptions*) he is my close friend too. I am going to speak in their praise. They used to blame us that we did not take strong measures in Punjab and that we were not taking neces-

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

sary steps for the security of the people of Punjab. Mufti Saheb and his friend, who crossed the floor and joined the opposition also blamed us that we did not adopt strong policy in dealing with the Punjab problem. Our friends belonging to the Communist Party had also said that we did not take any political initiative in the matter. When this Government came to power, they said that 'Peace with Justice' would be their slogan about Punjab. On other occasions, they talked of new initiative. When the Prime Minister visited the Golden Temple in an open jeep to pay obeisance, it was said that he would take new initiative. When he visited Chandigarh then again he gave the slogan 'Peace with Justice' and said that we would give peace a chance. Later he said that Sikh psyche which felt hurt for many years will be given a healing touch. (*Interruptions*)

We too were moved by his words.

SHRIPRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT
(Baroda): Do you have a heart?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: If we do not have one, we will borrow it from you.

AN. HON. MEMBER: To give and take is your old business..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you allow him to speak? Or, do you want to say something. Please allow him to speak. Members from both the sides are to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we believed that this Government which was using new phrases must be knowing the meaning of what it was saying. When they talked of new initiative, we thought that they must have thought about political initiative and political action plan under which they would take steps to normalise the situation in Punjab.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today when we see the figures of these 100 days and the steps which have been taken by the hon. Home Minister and the Government in connection with Punjab problem during these 100 days, we feel distressed to describe them. I believe that some Members, who are sitting on that side and are trying to give support to the Government, also feel the same way. They might have also felt that after 100 days of its assuming power, this Government have put the process in the reverse gear and the position in Punjab has deteriorated from bad to worse. Hon. Chairman, Sir, in spite of full cooperation from our side, this is happening even now. The hon. Minister has said that Congress Government was not sincere in punishing the culprits involved in Delhi riots and that he will certainly take action against them. We told him to go ahead. He gave an assurance for providing adequate financial help to the widows of riot victims and also to increase the amount of compensation. We extended our cooperation in this matter also. When the Government decided to withdraw the 59th Constitutional Amendment Bill, which they said was pinching in the hearts of the people of Punjab, we supported this move also. The hon. Home Minister cannot blame us, not even slightly, that the people sitting on the other side have not been cooperative. If the Government took any initiative, we neither opposed it nor expressed any doubt, rather we extended our full cooperation and gave necessary encouragement. But I regret to say that these 100 days have proved to be a period of disgression in the matter of policy on Punjab and the people of Punjab as well as the whole country have to pay the price for it. Our sisters living there have to pay for it because they are not sure whether their husbands will return home alive in the evening as they are always apprehensive about it. A sister who had tied a 'Rakhi' on the wrist of her brother for providing protection to her is all the time apprehensive about his security. Hundreds of people from Punjab are migrating to Delhi and neighbouring States.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would urge the hon. Home Minister to kindly let us know as to how

many people from Punjab have migrated as refugees to Haryana and Delhi from the day he assumed power as compared to the period five months or four months prior to that or let it be three months or 100 days prior to that if not more. According to our information, we can certainly say that migration of people from Punjab had stopped during the last one year before the new Government came to power as they were quite confident that the Government in Delhi was taking very stringent steps against the terrorists and was fighting against them. But now people have become apprehensive..... (*Interruptions*)

He cannot believe the figures, which prove that during these 100 days of their assuming office, hundreds of refugees from Punjab have migrated to Delhi. These figures indicate that so far as Punjab is concerned the Government has not been successful to create a sense of security in the minds of the people. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Calling Attention is not meant for giving cat calls. You are a new Member, you do not know how a Calling Attention is taken up. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can put question after he finishes. It is applicable to you also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I consider myself fortunate that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister is present here. Previously his Chair used to be on that side, now it has shifted a bit to this side, so I was unable to locate him. I am sorry for that.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the second thing I would like to know is the number of innocent lives lost due to terrorist violence in Punjab in the one hundred days before the present Government assumed power? After the new Government came to power with the blessings of Ch. Devi Lal, how many persons were

killed during these one hundred days? My allegation is that during these one hundred days the number of persons killed have been four times more. How many terrorists and other persons were killed in the police encounter? I would like the hon. Minister to clarify as to how many policemen were killed during one hundred days before the new Government came to power and after his party came to power how many policemen, para Military Personnel and Central and State Government employees have been killed during one hundred days?

The President's rule ended in Punjab on 11th May. This is our unanimous view that Punjab is our pride, the people of Punjab have contributed in boosting the prestige of our country and have played a key role in the freedom struggle. They have made highest sacrifices and have worked hard in building a new India and we all are very proud of them. We are very proud of all the people of Punjab whether they are Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims or women. All of us want peace in Punjab whether we belong to the ruling party or the Opposition, whether we are Members of Parliament or not, we all want peace in Punjab. Before Lok Sabha polls they used to tell us that we did not want to hold elections in Punjab because we were scared. Now when the President rule is ending on 11th May, I want to ask the hon. Minister whether he intends to hold elections in Punjab and if so, when? Has he formulated any policy in this regard to normalize the situation? I feel that the Government has not formulated any policy for Punjab. They just pick up some points in adhoc manner. Had they formulated any policy on Punjab, they would have raised their voice against the demand for Khalistan. Neither the Government nor their party criticised it. When Sikh Student Federation talked of constituting Khalsa Panchayats, neither the Government nor their party reacted to it.....

SHRIMATI RAJINDER KAUR BULARA (Ludhiana): The Khalsa Panchayats were formed when many persons were killed in fake encounters at the instance of the then Government..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: When it was demanded that the killers of General Vaidya be released, the ruling party never reacted to it. When Shri Simaranjeet Singh Mann said that he was ready to mediate between Pakistan and India, and Punjab would not be allowed to become battlefield and till the Punjab problem was solved our youths would not help terrorists, their party never reacted. At times there are press reports that talks are going on between Ch. Devi Lal and Shri Badal and the latter will be made either a Union Minister or Chief Minister of Punjab and sometimes there are reports that Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Mann are engaged in an exercise and an effective formula is being evolved to solve the problem of Punjab. Sometimes, we hear that the Prime Minister is working towards solving the Punjab Problem through the mediation of some other friends. May I know as to what is Government's policy or formula or political move under which it wants to solve the Punjab problem? We welcome the statement made by the Government yesterday that terrorist will be strictly dealt with. In our time, we too had adopted a tough and uncompromising stand against the terrorists and were determined to provide whatever financial assistance that is require for the development of Punjab. The same thing has been said in yesterday's statements and we welcome it. Does the Government intend to extend President's Rule in Punjab? Is the Government trying to find another way out to solve the Punjab problem? If so, what are the steps taken in that direction? I request the Government to specify its course of action before the House. I would like to draw the hon. Home Minister's attention towards 2-3 other points. Our Government had set up village defence committees in which villagers themselves came forward to protect the entire village. There have been a number of incidents where villagers have tried to save innocent persons from being killed by terrorists. People belonging to one religion, sacrificed themselves to protect innocent persons of another religion from being killed. But this Government has reportedly either dismantled or rendered those defence committees defunct. Reports have also been

received that recruitment is being made to the Home Guards to involve youth in the protection of their families. Sir, it is common knowledge that the morale of the police and paramilitary forces has fallen. According to the news reports, the killings in Abohar took place near a police station but no policemen tried to reach the scene of the crime in time in order to fire at or apprehend the terrorists. This goes to prove that the morale of the police has really fallen.

13.02 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

When the S.P., Shri Govind Ram was killed neither the Prime Minister nor the Home Minister expressed any sympathy. But they as well as their supporters say that the police is working effectively under the D.G. of Police. The people are being harassed under police pressure. The Government has become complacent as if there is no danger from our neighbour. All these things have created doubts of different kinds. May I know what are the steps being taken by the Government to boost the morale of the Police? Lastly, a number of terrorist gang took shelter in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh and continued to kill people in Punjab. Then there have been instances of killings by the terrorist in Nainital also. Terrorists are now striking in other parts of the country. They are bringing arms from Punjab. The Government has said in its statement that the solution to this problem lies in checking the influx of arms from across the border. So what are the steps being taken by the Government in this direction? The hon. Minister is requested to clarify these points.

[*English*]

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry that my friend Shri Harish Rawat had tried to compete in failures as to whether there was a bigger failure in hundred days during their Government or hundred days thereafter. But, I do not think that any lost life is going to come

back due to that competition or comparison. So, I think, there should be no competition in failures with regard to less murders or more murders. It should not be treated as a party affair.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I said that they have no policy regarding Punjab.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Things have become worse now.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It should not be made as a party affair. Political and criminal elements are also involved in it. I would like to know that. The statement of the Home Minister does not mention that as to whether any concerted effort has been made to isolate the hardcore criminals and the smugglers, who are there under the political cover of Khalistan and resorting to several types of crimes. I would like to know as to whether they have been able to isolate them and deal with them as hardened criminals, murderers and smugglers. They have bribed certain sections of our administrative machinery also. As it happens in other parts of this country, it is happening there also.

Now, I come to the political aspect. The Home Minister has very correctly said that the political initiative is to win over those who have been misled and to concede the legitimate aspirations and demands of the people of Punjab. Sarkaria Commission made some recommendations. I am talking not only about Punjab but about the whole country with regard to more powers for the States. In that context, has the Government formulated any policy so that the people in Punjab may get a bit more satisfied? That may help in our political approach.

Sir, there are very honest Khalistanis- educated and honest youth-prepared to give their lives but foolishly convinced that they are not Indians. The Khalsa Panth was founded by the last Guru of the Sikhs, Guru Gobind Singh. He was born in Patna. We have got Patna Sahib Gurudwara in Patna. That is the first Gurudwara of the Sikh Panth in the world. Would these Khalistanis like to

exclude that Gurudwara from their Khalistan? The last Gurudwara, where Guru Gobind Singh died is in Nanded on the border of Maharashtra and Karnataka. Would they also exclude that? If they exclude both, then what sort of Khalistan will it be? If they include both, then most of India will be included. Then, there can be a fight only for the name, whether it will be Hindustan or Khalistan- not much of a difference. So, I think, a large section of the people can be convinced and won over.

Here, some Members of Parliament, who have been elected, have not yet taken the oath. Has the Government decided upon anything? Has this Parliament decided upon anything? They were elected but on the issue of oath, there are some problems. I would like to know whether the solution of these problems will also help in our political initiative in Punjab. If so, what steps are being taken in that context?

Again I say that it is my feeling. I have been to Amritsar recently, held public meetings and talked to the people. Most of the rural parts in the border areas of Punjab are being ruled almost by a parallel government in the name of Khalsa Panchayats. It has never been like this earlier. It is a very tragic situation but that is a part of the reality. We cannot wish it away. That is there.

It is also a fact that certain sections of officers, who are firmly dealing with them, are a bit demoralised. They feel that if something happens tomorrow, they will have to pay with their services or whatever it may be. On the other hand, they are facing the bullets of the terrorists also. Certain demoralisation has already taken place. Is the Government going to firmly say something about those police officers or the administrative officers who stand firmly for national unity and who firmly deal with the terrorists-whether they are political terrorists or criminals? They will be serving the cause of the nation. Will they be rewarded and not penalised, whatever may be the political settlement or whatever may be the outcome tomorrow? Is the Government going to declare in this House about

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

this because that is the need of the hour?

Similarly, with regard to village defence forces, I would say that it was a good initiative. I think, the Government has to make it up. Whatever may be the number of policeman or the army men, we cannot cover every village or every family. But there are patriotic people among the Sikhs. I wish this House must congratulate the people of Punjab. Despite all the provocations they have never resorted to mass killings or communal riots. Still we believe some criminals do it, some terrorists do it. All glory to the people of Punjab and to the Sikhs in particular. I think, the House and the Government must congratulate these people. In such a situation, I would like to say again that whatever is happening is happening. I don't want to blame this Government or that Government. However, we have failed to improve the situation. I am not in a position to ask you to do this or that, or to make me the Prime Minister, and only then you will succeed. Whatever may be the position, a firm policy should be declared and steps should be taken so that no more lives are lost in Punjab or elsewhere. The people of Punjab should get their legitimate rights along with the rest of the country. I think the Government will make a policy statement in this regard.

PROF. N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not like to speak on this subject from a political angle as nobody from this side has done. This subject is not a party issue. When we quote some statistical figures, it is not in competition with what we did or what is happening now. During the last few months since the new regime, 555 civilians, 80 policemen, 164 terrorists have been killed and 28 have been kidnapped. The statement of the hon. Minister has indicated very prominently that he has not been able to do anything or has not been able to project as to what will be the future as far as this issue is concerned. The Home Minister has admitted this. Now, I would like to mention in this connection that a few good steps that have been taken by the

last regime have been undone and if at all there are no major solutions during the last regime, it was not to be blamed. Everybody has admitted that this is a very complicated problem. And such a problem will necessarily take some time to be solved. But unless we take proper steps, we will not succeed. We do not know how much time it will take to find a solution. When we raise any criticism or charge or question about anything, much more so about the question of Punjab or Kashmir, the stock reply by this regime is that they do not know how much time it will take. It is hardly 100 days or so since this regime has come to power. I do not mind about the period. We can understand the difficulties they face. But they are yet to make a start. Whether it is 100 days or months or years, unless they take the first step which is correct, they will not succeed in finding a solution. Gandhiji had said that if the first step which we take is on the correct line, then the second step also ought to be correct. Now, we would like to know as to what is their first step. The hon. Home Minister has met the Governor of Punjab. The previous Governor was just removed disgracefully and a new Governor is posted. Now, he himself knows that much of the criticism is against the present Governor because of bureaucracy and other things. The question now is of revamping the entire law and order structure. The Home Minister has said today to some members of the Press that he is going to do so. What are the basic considerations on which revamping is to be done? We like that better steps should be taken in this regard. Nothing has been spelt out as to what are the steps to be taken. The Home Minister has also admitted in his statement that there are infiltrators from Pakistan and fresh recruits particularly from the Bhindranwala group who have become very active during the last few months. This has been approved by the Government through its reports. I would like to club this issue with the issue of Kashmir because Punjab and Kashmir cannot be separated now. We say that Punjab is slightly side-tracked because of the serious issues coming up in Kashmir. But so far as infiltration is concerned, so far as training by Pakistan by

way of arms and money is concerned, Punjab and Kashmir should be taken together. We would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what concrete steps he is going to take to protect ourselves from those infiltrators, those who are getting training in Pakistan and thereby improve the situation. Let there be a diplomatic contact and a statement should be made on the floor of the House that the Government of India had taken this step with the Pakistan Government, the Benazir regime. Time and again they have assured us that there would be no infiltrators sent from Pakistan, no training would be given to anybody, no arms or money would be supplied in order to encourage terrorism etc. on our soil. To the new regime in India, Pakistan Government had also assured that they cannot forget what promises they had made to the earlier regime. However, from the recent happenings it is very clear and they have shown by their actions that Pakistan has gone back on their promises. We would like to know what concrete steps the Government of India has taken or is going to take.

The other aspect is with regard to the bureaucratic element in Punjab. What changes would the present Government like to make there through the Governor for the revamping of the administrative machinery and bringing about an improvement in the law and order situation there?

What steps are the Government going to take to remove the fear psychosis among most of the people in Punjab?

The supporters and the associated parties of the Government, like the *Bhartiya Janta Party*, had expressed their concern about the recent happenings in Punjab and the way the things were being handled by the present Government. When we criticise the Government on these issues, we are not at all taking a partisan attitude or trying to make a political capital out of it. We always look at it as a national issue. I would like to know what steps have been taken by the present Government to stop infiltration from Pakistan at the highest as well as the military level. The basic things to be considered are

revamping of the law and order situation, creation of confidence in the minds of the people and removal of the fear psychosis. We would like to know what steps have been taken or are being taken by the Government in this regard.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): The Punjab problem is one of the complex problems facing our country today. The National Front Government had said that it would solve this problem but it seems that this problem is assuming mammoth proportions day-by-day. The hon. Home Minister held an all-party meeting on the Kashmir issue but the situation in Kashmir has not changed. It would be better if an all-party meeting is held on the Punjab crisis also so that all leaders can get together and look for a fresh approach toward solving the problem. The Government has acknowledged the fact that Pakistan is encouraging terrorists and is supplying arms and ammunition to them. The Prime Minister of Pakistan Mrs. Benazir Bhutto is indulging in an anti-India campaign. May I know what action is being taken by the Government to counter it? The previous Government headed by Rajiv Gandhi used to speak out against this. I urge the present Government to do likewise. Why is the Government feeling that it is weak? The Parliament and the masses of India are with them. The Government should take a step that discourages Pakistan from indulging in anti-India publicity. The previous Government had planned to set up barbed-wire fencing on the country's borders. This Government should go ahead with that plan. Let this matter be discussed with Pakistan in clear terms. A law may be framed for this if needed. We assure the Government of our support.

The hon. Home Minister personally visited Punjab in connection with the incidents which took place on the 20th. For this, I would like to thank him. Our party is prepared to offer its full support in solving the Punjab problem. May I know if those responsible for the incidents on the 20th in Punjab

[Sh. Dileep Singh Bhuria]

have been arrested? What was the motive behind their action? The poor and peace loving people of this country should be given the opportunity to progress. Who are these people who are disturbing the peace in our country? The Government should trace the origin of such elements. I am not saying this from a political viewpoint. I am mainly interested in the well-being of our country. I want that the citizens of India, be they of any caste, creed or religion should live happily and march towards progress. It is good to note that many people have held talks with the hon. Minister and that he will give his comments on the same.

The elections to the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak, Committee are to be held. Let the Government have a dialogue with the Akalis and find a solution. Let us go a bit further than mere paperwork. I urge the Government to take the Parliament and the country's masses into confidence. Hon. Members of Parliament would be ready to help in any way they can.

The Government should take steps to boost the morale of the police by extending all assistance to the families of the policemen. The dependents of those killed by the terrorists should be given every possible assistance by the Government. A policy should be framed regarding this and placed before Parliament. Steps should be taken to ensure that the crisis does not deepen further. We want peace in Punjab. The Government should think of how the problems afflicting Punjab can be solved so that the State can make progress. With these words, I thank you.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:
Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Harish Rawat raised some questions on the issue of Punjab. His first question was about the policy of the National Front Government and how it want to solve the problem of Punjab. I do not think there is much difference between taking action against the terrorists and taking political initiative. Secondly, he raised the ques-

tion of Hon. Prime Minister's visit to Amritsar. Leave aside terrorism, the entire country is proud of the people of Punjab. Farmers of Punjab toil day and night to feed the country and the soldiers of Punjab have laid down their lives in the defence of the country whenever there has been a foreign invasion. That is why the Prime Minister and the National Front Government thought of giving a healing touch to their wounded sentiments. He went to the extent of saying that we will have to wash the blood soaked soil of Punjab with our tears, irrespective of whether that blood was of a Sikh or a Hindu. It was the blood of an Indian. I do not think that our policy is weak. It should be the effort of every democratic Government and every political party in the country to ultimately win the confidence of the people. That is why we called the all-party meeting on Punjab in which different political parties including the Congress participated. We took some steps which included repealing of the 59th Constitutional Amendment. Governor of Punjab also passed similar orders. If we have to fight terrorism, there should not be any face encounters. Innocents persons against whom there is no evidence, should be released. Army deserters of Punjab numbering 412 have been rehabilitated, as per our promise. I have with me the full details about them. It is true that there was a change in the atmosphere after the Lok Sabha elections, and those police officers, who fought against terrorism and did their duty honestly, felt that as the Assembly elections were round the corner they should not use much force. Therefore, there was some slackness in the security forces to deal with the situation. And then the leader of Akali Dal (Mann), who had been in jails won the elections. The previous Government was forced to release Simranjeet Singh Mann who was arrested for conspiracy in Indira Gandhi Murder case. The Government was forced to release him keeping in view the verdict of the people. How can we deal with the situation under these circumstances? The persons who symbolised the Rajiv-Longowal Accord were also not spared by the terrorists and were removed from the scene. Whenever a beginning is made to

normalise the situation politically and make the atmosphere congenial, some known persons like Manochahal and others, who get help from Pakistan, are highly motivated and talk in terms of Khalistan only, try to destabilise the situation. We are making efforts in this regard and some hon. Members have also given some suggestions about it. Shri Rawat has said that Home Guards have been disbanded in Punjab, I would like to tell him that no unit of Home Guards has been disbanded in Punjab.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: They have been disbanded.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: You are aware that no Home Guards unit has been disbanded.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: You have done so in the Village Defence Committees.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: It is not so. Secondly a mention has been made about the infiltrators. It is true that some steps were taken on the Government's instructions to fence the border. This border is about 120 kilometres long and it is going to be fenced. Thereafter, fencing will be carried out in border areas of Jammu-Kashmir. It is necessary to continue fencing in Punjab. The whole border, which stretches upto five to six thousand kilometres, cannot be fenced, but the vulnerable points will be fenced. Similarly flood lights have been installed on the border which stretch over 100 to 150, kilometres. For patrolling and combing operations, pickets have been placed in such places where terrorists can take shelter. Identity cards have been made compulsory for the persons living near the border areas, so that infiltrators could be caught. Similarly, arms are also being smuggled into the country by the smugglers. In a way, it is an interaction of arms and smugglers. Therefore, it is necessary to firmly deal with the smugglers on Punjab and Rajasthan border. We have also said that there should be coordination between the paramilitary forces like CRPF and B.S.F. and Punjab forces. In the matter of law and order or in arresting a

terrorist, civil administration has no authority. The S.P. is authorised for this work. But the Governor has ordered that wherever such a situation arises, the Deputy Commissioner should have the supremacy. The Deputy Commissioner's order should be followed in all the issues concerning law and order and economic development. In every district coordination committee and grievances committee has been set up, in which members of main political parties and prominent citizens have been represented. An All party Advisory Committee has been constituted on the State level, in which the representatives of all the parties including the Akali Dal (Mann) have been included. The recent incidents took place in Abohar in Ferozepur district.

You may remember the incident which took place before the Lok Sabha elections in which some students were gunned down while they were sleeping in the hostel in University. For them, it was just a question of creating an atmosphere of terror. Similarly, innocent people were gunned down in the buses also. In the same way, innocent people were killed in the Abohar market chowk, where thousands of people gather. In this situation, the people are asking for night patrolling because in the day time, checking of the bus passengers and other people is done by the check posts in Abohar and Ferozepur. So the police and the security people will do their duty in the day time, but there is a need for night patrolling also. Orders have been issued to carry out combing operations in areas like Faridkot, Gurdaspur, Amritsar and Taran-Taran where the number of terrorists is more and their activities are more intense. Directives have also been issued to increase the number of police pickets in these areas. The intention behind it is not such as has been made out by our friends. As regards the encounters, which took place in the last three months, 126 terrorists were killed and 53 arrested in January. In February, 95 innocent persons lost their lives and 44 terrorists were killed and upto 17th March, 114 persons have been killed by the terrorists, 38 terrorists have been killed and 37 arrested. Besides,

[Sh. Mufti Mohammad Saheed]

huge quantity of ammunition has been seized. An All Party Advisory Committee was constituted on the issue of Kashmir which held discussion on the question in a meeting. A delegation visited Kashmir and after its return, it has become clear to me that the situation in Kashmir and in Punjab is different. The silver line in Punjab is that there is communal harmony in the State and all the political parties whether it is Akali Dal, Congress, C.P.M. or B.J.P. are functioning there. You can talk to the people there, you can hold a public meeting, but in Kashmir people have become more alienated. There we would have to start the political process rather vigorously. Today, when we say that we would hold elections for Assembly there, people reply that they don't want elections. There is a need to create proper atmosphere there; but here in Punjab a momentum has been created and people want peace, they want to face to terrorists; but fear-psychosis has taken its roots there. We should adopt a two-pronged strategy to handle it. On the one hand, we shall have to come in close contact with the people and on the other hand, we shall have to contain the terrorists to earn the confidence of people. Even if the people in Kashmir do not understand that the people who were in National Conference of Congress have changed their mentality; still there is a fear-psychosis, fear of terrorists is there. Likewise, we will have to give priority in Punjab, at present the people are saying that they want peace first, so first peace and only then arises the need for creating atmosphere for other things.

Similarly, much has been said about the Government of Punjab. I talked to him. This is right that the people in the administration previously enjoyed faith of the people and they had the capability to deal with the situation in a better way. I would like to tell about Punjab that if we ask the Government to transfer all the officers there, I don't think that it would bring any improvement. But this step is necessary. One reason for this is, when the representative Government is not there, the police officers and administrators have

no accountability and they try to create such an atmosphere which can facilitate the continuance of their Police-rule and in this way people are harassed unnecessarily and the innocent people suffer a lot. Alongwith the criminals, innocent people are also nabbed, there are also officers who are men of integrity and who have fulfilled their duties in a dignified manner. My submission is that such persons need to be encouraged in the Punjab administration. I don't envisage any other method. This is a complicated issue and there can be no ready-made solution for it and if it is to be solved the process is long and certainly no short-term solution will do. We have already seen the results of holding elections when Mr. Barnala was the Chief Minister. He was elected and the people also took part in the election; but afterwards the representative Government had to be dismissed out of compulsion. We have mentioned about Mr. Barnala in the President's Address

[*English*]

that he is a great patriot.

[*Translation*]

but he was dismissed after two months. He is a great patriot. That was a representative Government. I don't say that there should not be a representative Government, rather there is a need to earn the confidence of the people.

[*English*]

The ultimate aim is to get the confidence of the people of Punjab.

[*Translation*]

I would like to say that there can be no other solution than this. There is no other short cut than this and it is also true that we would like to hold talks with the people who will be going to cast their votes and the parties who will be taking part in the elections. We would like to consult all the parties and ask them to tell us how the atmosphere can be improved. You

can bring round the people with the help of a democratic dose, leave all such matters to them. But ultimately, I would say that there is no alternative to the elections. Governor's Rule and Central Rule has been going on for a very long time, but to form any new strategy to attain the objective, I feel that some more time is needed so that we can interact among ourselves and create a proper atmosphere. Therefore, I feel that there is a need to interact with all the national parties to decide on the matter as to how to set right the matter administratively in Punjab. We would like to talk to them to decide how to start the political process there. I again express my gratitude to all of you.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Only one minute, Sir.

SHRI CHAIRMAN: Are you yielding to him, Mr. Home Minister?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: All right, Sir.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I only want to ask the Home Minister one thing. Three months ago, they used words and phrases which I do not find in today's statement. The policy seems to have come back full circle. Is it because of the policy that they followed in the last three months and the change they brought about in Punjab, that we have the highest number of civilian killings—170 persons in the first twenty-one days of March,—after Operation Black Thunder? Can we say it is attributed to their three months' policy which seems to have come back full circle?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Don't treat it as a precedent, Sir.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Sir, it should not be a precedent, but I will quote the figures to the hon. Member to show how much graphic change is there in it. In 1987, the number of innocent people killed by terrorists was 910 and in 1988, the num-

ber of people killed was 349.

I give the figures below:

1987	910
1988	1949

In 1989, it has come down. That is all right.

[Translation]

Please compare these with the figures of Operation Black Thunder and Operation Blue Star and then see these graphically also.

13.46 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(I) **Need to set up a Solvent Plant in Bichhia Bhavai Area of Mandla District in Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM (Mandla): Mandla district in Madhya Pradesh is a 'no industry district'. Some industries are being set up on the border of Jabalpur district after obtaining permission to set up industries in Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh under the policy of Government to open industries in the 'no industry districts'. As a result, only the skilled and unskilled labour of Jabalpur district are being benefited, whereas the inhabitants and the labour of Mandla district are deprived of any benefits. All the Government facilities granted to the no industry districts are also being enjoyed by the inhabitants of Jabalpur district only.

In this regard, my submission is that the seeds of Sal tree are available in the backward area of Bichhia Bhavai of Mandla district as there are dense forests of Sal tree

[Sh. Mohanlal Jhikram]

over there. The Government of Madhya Pradesh is able to buy only a small quantity of it and that too at a very cheap rate and, thus, nearly one thousand tonnes of the seed go waste every years.

If a solvent plant is set up in this area, it will not only accelerate the development of the area but its inhabitants will also be benefited directly or indirectly. Besides, this will encourage forest conservation programme of the Government.

Therefore, necessary steps should be taken in this direction at the earliest.

[English]

- (ii) **Need to take steps to protect the people affected due to pollution caused by effluents from Indian Rare Earths Ltd. in Kerala**

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): The reports that the sands in Quilon, Alleppey and Trivandrum in Kerala have harmful extent of radio-activity, has caused widespread fear among the people of the locality. It is reported that this has already begun telling upon the health of the people exposed to its effect effect and consequently genetic defects and infertility is said to be increasing in the area.

Immediate steps must necessarily be taken, not only to prevent the effluence from Indian Rare Earth Ltd. and other such units from further polluting the area, but also to protect the population from the effects of the pollution already spread.

I earnestly request the Government to take immediate steps to protect the people in these areas by securing expert medical and anti-nuclear help, if necessary from abroad.

[Translation]

- (iii) **Need to amend Forest Conservation Act, 1980 in the interest of speedy development of the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh.**

SHRI M.S.PAL (Nainital): Forest Conservation Act, 1980 has created hindrances in the development activities in Utrakhand region of Uttar Pradesh. All the development works have come to a stand still. Apart from stoppage of work relating to laying of electricity lines, construction of roads and drinking water-tanks and installation of taps etc., the Act is also coming in the way of laying of Rampur-Haldwani broad gauge railway line in Nainital district and is causing unnecessary delay in it. As a result, resentment among the people is growing and the feeling of a separate state is gaining momentum.

Therefore, Forest Conservation Act should be amended at the earliest, so that the people of Utrakhand could march towards progress and the development activities could also run smoothly.

[English]

- (iv) **Need to establish a Sainik School in Jhunjhunu district (Rajasthan)**

SHRI JAGDEEP DHANKHAR (Jhunjhunu): Jhunjhunu District has earned for itself a place of pride in the country by being a front ranker district in the matter of contribution of personnel to the Armed Forces. There is hardly a village which does not have scores of persons in the Armed Forces or as pensioners. However, in the matter of facility to the ex-servicemen and serving personnel of the Armed Forces, the need for establishing of SAINIK SCHOOL in Jhunjhunu district has been long felt. A large number of children every year participate in the All India Competitive examinations for admission to Sainik Schools and good many of them succeed. Jhunjhunu was made centre of such an examination. Keeping in view the large number of participants from District, it

would be in the fitness of things and an apt tribute to the valour, gallantry and sacrifice of the people of the area if a SAINIK SCHOOL is established in Jhunjhunu District. I strongly urge upon the Government for this.

[*Translation*]

- (v) **Need to take effective steps to cope with drinking water scarcity problem in several districts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): The districts of Rewa, Satna and Sidhi in Madhya Pradesh and Banda, Mirzapur and Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh are presently facing acute shortage of drinking water. The village wells have dried up. Due to scanty rainfall last summer, the water in the rivers, rivulets and ponds has also dried up. There was only 13 inches of rainfall in Rewa district. Now, lives of lakhs of domestic animals are in danger for want of drinking water. People in large numbers are leaving their villages with their cattle and taking shelter at places 40 to 50 miles away from their native places. Scarcity of water has caused unprecedented crisis for the people. No proper arrangements have been made by the State Government for the supply of drinking water to these places. As the water level has gone down, hand pumps installed in villages are of no use, because the handpumps do not help water come out. I suggest that arrangements for supply of drinking water should be made on a war footing.

- (vi) **Need to lay railway line between Lalitpur and Singrauli**

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): The survey of the Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line was conducted when the Janata Party was in power at the Centre during 1977-80. A few days ago the hon. Minister of Railways had assured that the areas, which are expected to make progress with the laying of railway lines, will be provided with railway lines. The proposed railway line from Lal-

itpur to Singrauli was likely to benefit 6 districts. The districts are-Lalitpur, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna and Sidhi. These districts are backward in all respects. There is no public sector industry in the districts of Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur. There is no industry worth the name in the private sector also. Though, there are abundants mineral resources in the area, the area is backward because there is no railway line. Thousands of labourers from these areas have migrated to Bombay, Delhi, Punjab and Calcutta due to lack of employment opportunities. I therefore, request the hon. Minister of Railways to start the construction work on Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line immediately.

[*English*]

- (vii) **Need to give adequate compensation to persons affected due to derailment of Bombay-Dehradun Express near Ratlam**

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay South Central): Five passengers were killed and 22 injured in accident on Bombay Dehradun Express near Ratlam Railway station on 14.3.1990. Though the Railway officials rushed to the accident site to help the relatives of dead and injured, the compensation on the spot in case is not paid fully in proportion to the loss. It would have been appropriate if the immediate interim relief should have been Rs. 10,000 to relative of dead and Rs. 5,000 in injured to most the situation. The Minister of Railways is requested to give adequate compensation without any further delay as per rules.

[*Translation*]

- (viii) **Need to provide support price to farmers of Himachal Pradesh for their vegetable and fruit produce**

SHRI K.D.SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while giving a notice under Rule 377, I would like to submit to you that the economy of Himachal Pradesh is dependent on horticulture and production of

[Sh. K.D. Sultanpuri]

off-season vegetables. The previous Government used to provide support price for apples, lemon varieties and plum. This strengthened the economic condition of the people. I would like to make a demand from the Central Government to provide subsidy and support price to vegetables and fruits produced by the farmers in far-flung areas of Himachal Pradesh so as to raise their standard of living. Besides, the farmers of the areas in Himachal Pradesh where facilities of irrigation are not available may please be provided maximum financial assistance for the plans submitted by the State Government so that the farmers could avail maximum benefits of their produce.

--

13.57 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. APPROVAL OF FIRST
REPORT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION
COMMITTEE-1989

RAILWAY BUDGET 1990-91 GENERAL
DISCUSSION DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(RAILWAYS), 1990-91

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1989-90-CONTD.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up next item-Item nos. 7 to 10 to be discussed together. In deference to the wishes of the hon. Members, the notices of all Cut Motions in respect of the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1990-91 received upto 11.00 a.m. on 21.3.1990 have been circulated. Hon. Members present in the House whose Cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their Cut Motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions they would like to

move. Those Cut Motions only will be treated as moved. A list showing the serial numbers of Cut Motions moved will be put on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Shri Kumaramangalam.

SHRI P.R.KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thought that the hon. Railway Minister would be present here.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Sir, the Railway Minister is not here. Who is responsible?

MR. CHAIRMAN: As per the rules, he need not necessarily be here if the other Ministers are present.

SHRI P.R.KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Railway Budget was presented by my friend, colleague, socialist, trade union leader, Minister Mr. George Fernandes, one was hoping that in the true sense of the term, he would present a budget which is really meant for the 'have nots' and would give all the reliefs that the students and the working class of this nation had expected from him. Unfortunately, I was shaken during the presentation of the budget. Of course, a lot of publicity has been done on the very 'free' Doordarshan and the All India Radio which very 'freely' gives only the views of the Government. They have said categorically that it is only the First Class fares which have gone up and that too only by a mere 17 per cent while in the Second Class fares much lesser increase has been done. I would like to make it very clear that that is not the position and through you I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister to correct himself or at least correct the position.

13.59 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI-in the Chair]

Today, the increase in Second Class fares though voiced in the budget in slabs

works out to a minimum of 18 percent to 25 percent and in the case of platform tickets in the range of nearly 33 per cent. We are all aware that the freight hike is about 10 per cent and it was the highest for quite some-time. Even when Mr. Scindia raised it last time, he did within the range of 6.5 to 7.5 per cent.

14.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this increase in fares and freight rates will seriously affect the economy. My friend, Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan is taking over from the hon. Home Minister. I find the musical chair is going on though the hon. Railway Minister is not there.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): It is because, you have the musical ears.

SHRI P.R.KUMARAMANGALAM: I welcome him and I hope at least, he will communicate, what all I am saying, to the hon. Railway Minister, though I would have expected the hon. Railway Minister to be present here. I think, Lok Sabha does not deserve that scant respect, because it is a Railway Budget, not just a discussion on any subject.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is important to note that real revenue is not going to come from the first-class fare increase but rather from increase in freight rates and the second-class passenger fares. The worst is, we Indians specially are very conscious of our family and it is a common practice that even if one member of the family is going on a journey, the whole family goes to the railway platform to see him off. It looks like the hon. Minister for Railways disapproves of this custom and has, therefore, decided to put a penalty on our families when they go to see of their sons going for employment or going for job or getting transfers. I think, the Minister would agree that this is extremely high for a country where more than 50% are really

living below the poverty line.

During the last 5 years, if I recollect, the average cost of increase in input is around 13.8% and the average increase in revenue only 8.2%. The difference was made up by increasing the deficiency and was absorbed by the Railway. In fact, the House would congratulate the railwaymen over and over again on their ability to absorb the cost. Why is it that this time not much effort has been made in this direction? Or is it that my friend, with whom I have been in the same Union at that time, has lost faith in the working class, especially the railwaymen? The important fact, which I would request not only this House but the whole country to note, is that on the one hand, fares have been increased to the ceiling level almost. Rates have gone up tremendously on the freight side. On the other hand, one would have expected at least a few concessions to be handed down. But only the freights were increased. We found that the former Railway Minister was kind enough to consider war widows, kisans, deaf and dumb, award-winning teachers, IPKF widows, widows of policeman, eminent coaches, Vir Chakra awardees, Gallantry Awardees of all types and gave them concessions. This time, what has happened? Has humanism gone out from the Government—the humane approach, a look at the needy. May I make a request? I am sure, Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan sitting here and representing the Government would appreciate that when they are talking of employment and employment-oriented Government, why do they not give free travel to the youth who are going for interviews? At least, let them not pay out of their pockets for going and seeking jobs.

The fact is that students throughout the country are not able to travel often because of the cost of travel today whether it is by road or by train. Of Course, Shri Arif Mohammad Khan has ensured that air fare is well beyond the reach of students and youth. Even if they are well-patronised and provided with well-lined pockets, still I do not think, now a student would dream of taking air ticket.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not dreaming now.

SHRIP.R.KUMARAMANGALAM: Even for us, it is beg, borrow or steal. I did not ask the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation, if like Railways, he could also give us passes because that seems to be the only option nowadays.

The point is that no concession of any type has been given to any needy section. It is rather unfortunate that this harsh attitude has been taken. It looks like that Government is sitting on the high horse, living in the ivory-tower, looking down on the people of this country and saying "Well, you have voted me to power. Have you? I will show you how I can collect the Bill even if it is at the cost of crippling hardship."

The Budget for the nation has already been presented. We all know with the hike in fuel prices, how the charges in transport, road transport specially, are going to rise, to almost beyond control. I do not know whether my friend, Shri Arif Mohammad Khan will again revise air fares. One does not know but I hope he was in consultation with the hon. Finance Minister earlier-and therefore, he would not revise. But the rail fares anyway have already gone up. In the present state of affairs, with inflation already on the rise and with double digit inflation round the corner, the question in front of all of us is "Is it necessary to hike the passenger fares to such a high level and, on top of that the freights? This is a question which I would like to pose before the Minister and plead with him-I do not want to pressurise him-that when the earlier Minister for Railways would have reduced the burden on the common man, why cannot a socialist Minister also reduce it and have a little bit of the cost of inputs absorbed by the railways itself.

On passenger amenities, I note a new quality in my friend Shri George Fernandes, the hon. Minister for Railways. He has also learnt the art of twisting figures, covering up a few, and placing what suits him. On passenger amenities, he has stated that the

average-if I recollect rightly-was Rs. 15.6 crores in the Seventh Plan and that he is glad to allocate Rs. 28 crores. What he does not mention is that last year for passenger amenities, the allocation was Rs. 25.13 crores and this year he has increased it only by Rs. 2.87 crores whereas last year Shri Madhavrao Scindia increased it by nearly Rs. 6 crores. He has reduced the standard increase that is going on every year for passenger amenities by 50%, a quick shot but beautifully presented in the form of what is called divertive statistics.

On the other hand, he also had mentioned right in the beginning of his Budget speech that the target for revenue earning originating load forecast was 316 million tonnes and his estimate was it will fall short, and we will be having about 311 million tonnes he has also mentioned that this is essentially due to the first few months of the last financial year indicating, of course, that it was the fault of the then Congress Government. But the position really is that till October, 1989 the shortfall was 1.9 million tonnes only. It is in the last three months we find this position. I understand that the 5 million shortage is liable to go to 6 million tonnes shortage in the target. 4.1 million is going to be attributed to the new Government. Why there is this sudden drop in the efficiency? That is the major question that is before us. When the Minister raised the freight charges and also the passenger fares, at least the minimum that the people could expect from the Government is efficient planning. As far as the freight charges are concerned, we have hiked them up year by year. I think soon we will be paying more than treble the rates that were there in 1980. I think we will really cross it. But every day when it comes to facilities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Please give me five minutes. I would like to complete with a certain amount of clarity so that my friend Shri Arif Mohammad Khan will convey to the Railway Minister because he is not here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will convey it. Please don't worry.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: The most important point is that there was a system being thought of and planned.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): Sir, the point is that the hon. Railway Minister must be here. It is not that just any Minister can be here. I would request Shri Arif Mohammad Khan to convey these things.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): He is a proxy here... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I do not want to use the term which the Prime Minister used a few days ago.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: As per rules, the hon. Railway Minister should be present.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): He is busy in Rajya Sabha Government is taking note of it.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: For the Railway Budget, Rajya Sabha is more important. We understand the message.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: It is not that he has contempt for this House. He was here. He has to reply there. That is all. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: But the money Bills are more important. The Minister should know it better. It is up to the Government to think. If they are interested that is good. One understands the attitude of this Government from the way in which the passenger fares and freight charges have been hiked.

Sir, there was a system called the Freight Operation Information System to be built in, in 1986. It was evaluated at about Rs. 1100

crores of which nearly Rs. 600 crores were estimated for more communication. The important thing is that this particular system, if brought in and not scrapped, would save us nearly Rs. 2000 crores in rolling stock and make the facility available that every single wagon is available in real time i.e. if I had hired a wagon and if I had put my goods in it as a customer, at any time I could know where the wagon was *en route* and there would be efficiency. I would request the hon. Minister to provide this service to the common man at least. At least, customer satisfaction must be taken into account.

Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his speech that he proposes to announce death compensation i.e. in the event of an accident, the compensation payable would be from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs. I think it would be advisable to him not to announce this because it has already been announced by the former Railway Minister in Parliament. It would not really look nice. It is a matter of record. I don't have to dispute that. It is embarrassing that the Railway Minister has been put in this situation.

Regarding production of First Class coaches, he made a lovely announcement: "we are stopping it herewith." Such a decision was already taken in 1985-86 by the previous Government. In fact, last years only five to 10 coaches of First Class were made because of certain shortages in rolling stock.

I would congratulate the hon. Minister for taking efforts to introduce a few new trains. However I have my own demand from my constituency as every Member would have. But I feel a little bit hurt. I wonder he think it fair to play around with these trains. Regarding the Ahmedabad-Gwalior Express, he has pulled it up to Gorakhpur now. Suppose, the same thing is done by the next Railway Minister in respect of Bombay-Muzaffarpur Weekly Express, I want to know what his reaction would be? It is not fair. It is a normal courtesy that one Minister does not pull the legs of the earlier one. However, it is left to him. I have a personal demand for my constituency. We had a train known as

[Sh. P.R. Kumar Mangalam]

Cheran Express which used to run on a daily basis. It has been converted into a night train and we do not get to see the sight of any fast train. Thereby people from Salem to Madras are not able to commute as quickly as they would like to. My request is that the old facility of day train between Erode-Salem-Madras be made available so that the ladies and the people going on work can go in the morning and come back in the evening.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a West Coast Express.

SHRIP.R.KUMARAMANGALAM: West Coast is a slow train and is always late. There is a train by name West Coast Express. This would be usually the answer. But the West Coast is generally late. It starts at 8.00 A.M. and reaches at 2.00 P.M. or 2.15 P.M. or 2.30 P.M. or sometimes 3.00 P.M. It is invariably too late. It never reaches really in time for us to do any work in Madras and return.

There is a long outstanding demand that Salem should be made a division. Now the Divisional Headquarters, I think, is in Palghat. It is too far way. I would request that it be divided and Palghat has its own division and Salem be given its own division so that there is facility to the people of that area. If one looks at the viability and economics of it, you would find that efficiency has improved more than double-fold in this.

Another important point is that many of the new lines that are being proposed to be laid in this Budget, this year, actually were sanctioned by the previous Government. Not only that. Many of them have already been inaugurated. I would request the Minister to check up whether they have been inaugurated earlier, than rather go and inaugurate them again now because I understand, that there is a serious possibility of such an error taking place.

One would have expected that the hon.

Minister would really keep the workers' problem in mind. He has made sympathetic noises, given sympathetic sentences and showed sympathetic expression. But the point which is relevant is that today in the Railways there are just two recognised unions which are recognised more because of inheritance rather than because they have proved their strength among the working class. They have been recognised now almost for over twenty years. (*Interruptions*)

The point that is relevant is that no unions in the Railways have been allowed to correspond on the workers' problem. My request to the hon. Minister of Railways is that he has also been a leader of the union which is unrecognised and he knows the problem. Why is it that he does not permit or direct the Railways to permit unrecognised unions also to at least correspond on their problems? Let them write letters and receive the replies. Nobody is talking of negotiations. At least let the grievances be brought to the notice of the concerned officials. Informal discussion should be permitted. May be not P & P meeting and monthly meeting. This minimum, I would expect the hon. Minister to extend.

Lastly, I would like to only end up by saying that there is a strong demand throughout the nation irrespective of political colour that the passenger fares be reduced at least reduce the second class passenger fares. I am not asking you to reduce first class passenger fares. But at least reduce second class passenger fares. At least reduce the increase in the season tickets and the platform tickets — the thing that affects the poor, the needy commonman.

You have increased it by double over. My last request is, be a little humane, think of the youth going to seek a job; he has been called for an interview; don't fleece him at least at that time. There is a level to which you can exploit the people.

My plea is that the hon. Minister may consider this Budget which, to say the worst,

is not even a fair budget. it is an exploitative budget.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY
(Mandsaur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re.1"

[Failure to have an additional Member(Member Stores) in the Railway Board] (7)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisitions, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run a new passenger train between Ajmer and Khandwa.] (21)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisitions, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide additional sleeper quota at Mandsaur, Neemuch and Jaora on Ajmer-Khandwa section in the Kachiguda-Ajmer(Meenakshi) Express] (22)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend Kota-Chittorgarh-Neemuch broad gauge line upto Ratlam.] (23)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct railway bridge near Neemuch, Mandsaur, Jaora and Ratlam Stations.] (24)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run shuttle train for passengers at Chittorgarh-Ratlam

section(W.R.).] (25)

"That the demand under the Head Operating Expenses-Traffic be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend Neemuch Chittorgarh Shuttle upto Ratlam and Udaipur keeping in view the transport needs of Jaora Mandsore and Neemuch on Western Railway.] (210)

"That the demand under the Head Operating Expenses-Traffic be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to stop superfast trains at Sharnagarh station of Western Railway keeping in view the Movement of passengers and tourist traffic for Chamb.] (211)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lift ban on new recruitment in Railways.] (250)

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage the use of Hindi for the normal official work by the Railway Board.] (251)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA
(Jaipur): I beg to move.

"That the demand under the Head Operating Expenses-Traffic be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a stoppage for Chetak and Marudher Express trains at Jassi and Harsoli railway stations.] (221)

"That the demand under the Head Operating Expenses-Traffic be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava]

[Need to construct an over bridge on the railway track leading to Hasanpura at Jaipur railway station.] (222)

"That the demand under the Head Operating Expenses-Traffic be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run two shuttle trains to facilitate rail traffic from Bandi Kur to Phulera railway station.] (223)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the Jaipur-Phulera-Jodhpur and Jaisalmer metre gauge line into broad gauge.] (229)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay railway line between Reengus Junction and Dataram Garhvia Sawai Shyamji because of its religious importance.] (230)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an over bridge on Sonapat Railway crossing.] (231)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct railway line from Kurukhsetra to Jagadari Railway Workshop via village Narayangarh.] (270)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run an additional shuttle train on Delhi-Sonepat-Panipat railway line.] (271)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to double the Delhi-Jaipur railway line.] (272)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the Jaipur Sawai Madhopur metre-gauge railway line into broad-gauge.] (273)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a railway over-bridge over Jhatwara Malaviya Nagar railway crossing in Jaipur city.] (274)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay ring railway line to solve the traffic problems of Jaipur city.] (275)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the Delhi-Jaipur-Ahmedabad metre-gauge line into broad gauge line.] (276)

"That the demand under the Head Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the Agra-Mathura-Alwar metre gauge line into broad-gauge line.] (277)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH (Balia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the National Front Government assumed office with a popular mandate to make basic changes in the anti-people policies of the Rajiv Government and to give them new orientation in the public interest and make them more liberal. When the Railway Budget was presented, it was expected that a balanced position will be maintained in the Budget and more attention will be paid towards the development of the backward areas of the country. But I do not find any such thing in the Railway Budget. The people of Bihar were more hopeful. But it is a misfortune that even the Railway Ministers hailing from Bihar totally neglected Bihar and did not think about it. This time also no attention has been paid to the role of railways in removing the backwardness and poverty in Bihar. While speaking on this Budget, an hon. Member from Bihar, Shri Yuvraj had highlighted the problem of backwardness in Bihar. I fully agree to his views and through you, I would like to submit a few more points before the hon. Minister of Railways.

Sir, you are quite aware of the situation in Bihar. In my constituency, Barauni is a very important railway junction. Thousands of passengers visit the capital city of Patna daily through this junction and due to that number of daily passengers goes on increasing. There was a need to introduce more trains on this route, but the proposal was dropped. The train that used to leave Barauni station early in the morning has been cancelled. One more train originating from Samastipur in which thousands of people visited Patna in the morning and returned in the evening has also been cancelled. The route of the train running between Samastipur and Danapur has also been changed alongwith its time table. This train passed through Barauni junction in the night and due to that the passengers who used to go to Patna daily cannot go and it has become almost impossible for them to do so.

So far as the other parts of Bihar are

concerned, there are still some district headquarters in Bihar which have not been linked by rail. Ranchi road to Hazaribagh, Giridih, Madhupur to Dumka etc. have not been connected by rail. You are aware that though rich in mineral resources and natural wealth the Chhota Nagpur area in Bihar continues to be backward. Due to regional imbalance a number of serious problems have emerged in the Chhota Nagpur area. Hon'ble Members of Parliament are well aware of this problem and the Government is also not ignorant of the fact as to what a grave situation would emerge in the area. But the railways have no time to think that the area which could provide so much of revenue to the State as well as to the Central Government should remain so backward in the matter of railways. The district headquarters is also not having railway facility and it has not so far been linked by rail. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Railways will take the above points into consideration. There was a discussion in this regard yesterday. It was about the cancellation of some branch lines in this backward area which catered to the needs of a large number of people. All these line haves almost been closed on the plea that these are not economical. Due to that people visiting Mughyr ghat, one of the most important commercial centres of Bihar, from Sahebpur Kamal are experiencing much inconvenience due to cancellation of trains on these branch lines. Though it is a standing demand of the people of the area the previous Government did not consider this demand. Agitations were launched but the Government did not take any steps. The people of the area entertained high hopes from the National Front Government. They hope that the new Government will consider their demand sympathetically and restore the train services which were running on the branch lines at Sahebpur, Kamal, Mughyr ghat, Arah, Sasaram, Phatuha and Islampur. The route of the train which ran between Phatuha and Islampur was supposed to be extended upto Bodha Gaya, a place of pilgrimage not only for the people of Bihar but for all the Buddhist also, but it was cancelled thus causing a lot of hardship to the people. This has been a point of discussion for last

[Shri Surya Narayan Singh]

several days. This has been the main issue of agitation but the previous Government did not pay any attention. Today, you will have to listen to the demands of those people. Will the earlier position be allowed to continue?

There has all along been a discussion on Bihar. Though it is rich in natural resources and has abundant natural wealth, it is a most backward state due to wrong policies of the Government. It suffers from regional and economic imbalances. This has been the case with several other States and the country faces its consequences. This type of serious things are taking place in several states. Should Bihar fall in line with others? What is the course left for it? If Bihar is given a step—motherly treatment for all time to come, do you think that the people of Bihar will always remain mute spectators. If the demand of the people goes unheard, what alternative is left for them for removing their backwardness? In this connection, I would like to raise a point. It is a very grave situation. A railway workshop was set up in Samastipur in 1981 where railway coaches were manufactured and repaired. There was a foundry. About 1500 workers worked in the foundry. Do you know the present condition of that foundry? The number of workers has been reduced to 511. Manufacturing and repairing of coaches have been stopped. The workshop has almost been wound up. There could have been proposals to modernise the above workshop where manufacturing and repairing of coaches could have been undertaken. Besides, equipments useful in railways could also have been manufactured in the foundry. But the workshop has totally been closed. This question was raised time and again in side and out side this House. Representations were sent to Railways. But nobody has time to consider the problems arising out of the closure of the workshop. There was a new hope in the working class after the Railway Minister, Shri George Fernandes took charge. They thought that their standing problems which they are facing till today, would be solved through effective steps. The main demand of

the 1974 Railway strike which was led by George Sahib was that Railways should be given same status as industries. The disparity in the salaries of railway employees should also be removed. Many employees were victimised. They should be reinstated. Prof. Dandavate was the Railway Minister when Janata Party came to power in 1977. At that time, all those who were victimised during 1974 strike were reinstated but the people who were dismissed during the 1988 strike, have not been reinstated so far. George Sahib is the leader of Railwaymen and even today people of working class consider him to be their leader. People want victimisation to stop and the dismissed to be reinstated. We were hopeful and the entire working class of the country had faith that the newly formed Government and the Railway Minister would announce that all those who were punished and dismissed by the Rajiv Gandhi Government for labour agitations and for raising voice against injustice, would be reinstated. It would have been a welcome step. We thought that this Railway Budget would at least mention that a new policy will be declared for the working class but nothing has been done in this regard. It is a very serious question. Just now an hon. Member said that when demands are raised in other industries by the employees, negotiations take place, and sometimes, there is struggle and sometimes there is compromise. Railways is the biggest public sector undertaking which employs maximum number of people. There is a feeling that these employees are more or less like bonded labourers. They cannot even voice their grievances before their officers. Whenever, they raise their voice or launch agitations for their demands, they are either dismissed from services, placed under suspension or transferred. Nobody dares to speak. Had it been during the Rajiv Gandhi Government even after 43 years of Independence, one could understand, but this system still continues. Problems in Railways can be solved by bringing structural changes in Railway administration and by safeguarding the democratic rights of railway employees. But nobody is ready to think how this high handedness in Railways could be stopped, how

Railways could earn more profit and how Railway could play an effective role in removing backwardness in different parts of the country. If nothing is done in this regard, we will think that the Government is continuing with the same policies as the Rajiv Gandhi Government and if new and fundamental changes are not made consequences can be bad.

In the end, hon. Chairman, Sir, railway fares have been increased on the pretext of expansion of railway lines, manufacturing of new coaches and more amenities to passengers. Passenger fares and freight charges have been increased and an extra burden of Rs. 892 crores has been thrown on those who are already fed up of rising prices. What is the justification? Can Railways be run only by raising fares and freight charges. Is there no other way to meet the economic burden of the railways. The Budgetary provisions are decreasing and Railways is meeting its demands by mobilising internal resources and by raising loans etc. But Railways has to discharge social responsibility and therefore the losses should be met by Budgetary support. If the Budgetary support goes on decreasing and freight and fares go on increasing, it will lead to spurt in inflation and there will be more burden on common man. I would like to submit to the hon. Railway Minister, through you, that hike in railway fares and freight should be withdrawn and efforts should be made to increase the Budgetary support to meet the losses so that the Railways could discharge its social responsibility and the common man is not over burdened.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT(Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. Tomorrow, Home Minister will not be present here. It was agreed in the House yesterday that discussion on Nizamuddin incident will be held today but the hon. Home Minister is not present here. We would like to listen to him. Therefore, if the Government agrees, we can take it up today.

[English]

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Sir, this is a very serious matter

about which the Minister made a statement and it was pressed for discussion. It was said so yesterday but was not done. It was put off for today. Today they said that it is for tomorrow and again it has been asked for today. Again they might want to put it off for tomorrow for some reason. I do not want the discussion to be put off like this. This is a very serious matter.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Bihar): Yesterday evening the BAC decided that it should not be admitted for today and it should be for tomorrow.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA(South Delhi): I do not have all the documents with me just now because I was not aware that it would be taken up today. I can bring them.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION(SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Sir, the hon. Member has pointed out that the Home Minister will not be in Delhi tomorrow and hence he has suggested that the discussion shall be taken up today itself. The Home Minister will be here today. The Government has no objection to take up the discussion at 5 O' Clock today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the wish of the House that the discussion under Rule 193 regarding the incident in Nizamuddin area, meant for tomorrow, be taken up today at 5 PM?

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Yes, we agree.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the discussion under Rule 193 regarding the Nizamuddin incident will be taken up by the House at 5 PM today. Now, Jorawar Ram may speak.

[Translation]

SHRI JORAWAR RAM(Palamau): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am a new member of this

[Sh. Jorawar Ram]

Lok Sabha and this is my maiden speech. I want to submit about the most backward areas of Bihar, Chhota Nagpur and Palamau which is my constituency. Railways is the backbone of our economy. The hon. Railway Minister should think, after the discussions on the Railway Budget are over, as to how Railways can progress further and how we could optimise its utilisation in the socialistic structure. The existing railway lines in my area have been laid in the British period and no new railway line has been laid there during the last 42 years. After 42 years of independence, people had this feeling that a new track, passing through the major cities would be laid, one day or the other, but it has not been laid so far. 45% of our country's mineral wealth is found in my constituency of Chhota Nagpur and Palamau area. It is very necessary to lay the railway track in this area. If a railway track is laid between Barwadih and Chirmiri, which is in Madhya Pradesh, it would help in reducing the distance between Bombay and Calcutta. Construction work on the railway line connecting the East with the West, began during the British regime and went on till 1956 and then it came to a standstill. Work on stations and culverts upto a distance of 50-60 kilometres from Barwadih, came to a stop in 1956 and to date, it has not been re-started. Adivasis dwell alongside the railway line from Barwadih to Chirmiri (Madhya Pradesh). The construction of this railway line is essential for the development of these tribals, yet it has not been completed. If railway services are introduced in that area, people would get employment and there would be a social awakening. The area lying between Barwadih and Chirmiri abounds in mineral wealth and the completion of the railway line would not only bring about development in the region, but also it would ensure proper exploitation of the mineral resources.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, only a single railway line links Ranchi with Lohardagga or Chandwa or Hazaribagh with Ranchi and Gaya with Patna and to date, it has not been converted into a double line. Patna and

Gaya are ancient cities where people from all walks of life and people from all over the world come to perform religious rituals "Pind daan." Patna, which was earlier known as Pataliputra, too is an ancient city and despite repeated pleas to link both the cities with a double line, it has not been done so far. In order to strengthen the unity and integrity of the country, I would like to suggest that keeping in mind the economic structure of the railways a committee, consisting of all the members of Parliament be formed and let the committee see to it that all important places in the country are linked through an extensive railway network, on a war footing, either through voluntary contribution of labourers or through assistance by members themselves. We can give full co-operation to the Government, in this regard. Let the committee review the work and present a report to the Government.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Railway Minister, for the proposals he has brought forward in his Budget. I would also like to express my happiness over the decision to make arrangements for the supply of tea in small earthen bowls (Kulhars) in place of plastic cups. This has added more meaning to the life of potters. This would give them an opportunity to earn some money. Apart from this, it would also provide employment opportunities to 15 crores weavers in the country. Not only I but people throughout the country would welcome this step. However, along with this, I would also like to mention here the mistake of increasing the price of platform tickets from one rupee to 2 rupees. The fare for travelling from one station to the next station is only rupees 1.50. Hence, if the price of platform ticket is increased to 2 rupees then it is but natural, that the fare for travelling from one station to the next too should be increased to rupees two. A majority of our people belong to the lower strata of society and even they would be forced to pay rupees 2, when they go to receive or send off their guests, at the railway station. Therefore, my request is to reduce the price of platform ticket from 2 rupees to 1 rupee. I have one more submission to make. During the tenure of the former

Railway Minister Shri Madhavarao Scindia two trains used to run between Delhi and Ranchi—Before his becoming the Railway Minister, two trains, that is 161 UP and 101 Up used to run between Delhi and Ranchi. After his becoming the Railway Minister, Shri Madhavarao Scindia diverted some of the trains to his own area and the frequency of train services from Delhi to Ranchi has been reduced from nine times a week to seven times a week. I would like the present Railway Minister to restore the earlier position, with regard to rail services between Delhi and Ranchi. This train, which earlier used to reach its destination within 20-22 hours, now takes 24-26 hours and sometimes even upto 30 hours and moreover it reaches after 10 p.m. causing a lot of inconvenience to the passengers. I also request the hon. Railway Minister to increase the frequency of the Shaktipunj that runs between Chopan and Calcutta from the present twice a week to a daily service, because the train passes through the Chhota Nagpur region and the districts including Palamau and Ranchi and in order to bring about the development of the Chhota Nagpur region which is a tribal area and of its people, it is necessary to increase the frequency of Shaktipunj twice a week to a daily service. I would like to make a submission that Palamau is a very poor and backward district. In 1962, when Shri Jagjivan Ram was the Railway Minister, he introduced the Palamau Express. Being a fast train, it used to take only six hours to reach Daltonganj from Patna and vice versa and this immensely benefited the people of Palamau district. During the recent elections to the State Assembly, the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi boarded the Palamau Express and toured that area. He too observed that the Palamau Express, which earlier used to take only six hours to reach Patna from Daltonganj now take ten hours and it ran like a passenger train. I request the hon. Railway Minister to see to it that, the train takes only six hours to reach Daltonganj from Patna and vice versa, as was the case earlier, so that the people of Palamau district could

avail of its benefits. With these words, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I feel extremely glad to rise and say a few words on the Railway Budget for 1990-91 presented by our Hon. Railway Minister.

I wish to make a few demands in respect of my State and particularly my Arakkonam Constituency.

The construction of a road overbridge near Arakkonam Railway station is a long pending demand. That should be constructed expeditiously. Hon. Minister may kindly allocate funds for the purpose in the Budget.

Next is the Arakkonam Railway Station. It was constructed by the British 100 years ago. Indian Railways have celebrated its century. But efforts have not so far been taken to modernise the station. I requested hon. Railway Minister to visit the State two months ago, I requested him to come and personally see for himself, the Railway Station as well as the Arakkonam Engineering Workshop. He agreed to my request. Unfortunately, he could not make the visit. I make this request with all emphasis for I know Hon. Minister was a labour leader for long and if he personally inspects the workshop, he would definitely lament over the conditions in which the workers in the workshop are working. I therefore, once again request the Minister to pay a personal visit to the workshop.

Sir, there is a train at 6.30 A.M. from Arakkonam to Katpadi. It reaches Katpadi at 8.30 A.M. Nearly 1000 passengers go to Katpadi by this train. However there is no return train facility in the evening. The passengers are, therefore, stranded at Katpadi. Brindavan Express Passengers who wish to go to Arakkonam and Kanchipuram also alight at Katpadi as that Express does not stop at Arakkonam and Kanchipuram also alight at Katpadi as that Express does not stop at arakkonam. They are also stranded

[Sh. R. Jeevarathinam]

at Katpadi. If the Govt. introduces a train from Katpadi to Arakkonam, it will greatly mitigate the sufferings of the passengers stranded at katpadi. The proposed train should start at 6.30 P.M. and reach Arakkonam at 8. P.M. The Railway authorities have already agreed to the proposal. It is only reasonable that the proposal agreed by the previous Govt. is implemented by the successive Govt. as after all the proposal would benefit the people. Unfortunately, the Minister is not here. I hope the able Minister Shri Arif Mohd. Khan would definitely communicate my views and request the Minister to fulfil my demand.

There is a large unit of BHEL in Ranipet. CISF training centre is also there. A naval base is coming up in Ranipet. There are many other industries in Ranipet. Keeping in view the fast development taking place in Ranipet, I request the Hon. Minister to introduce an electric train from Arakkonam to Katpadi. Presently electric trains are running from Madras to Arakkonam. But from Arakkonam to Katpadi, there is no electric train. If the electric railway from Madras to Arakkonam is further extended upto Katpadi it would greatly contribute to the industrial progress of Ranipet and Katpadi and also to the creation of employment opportunities. I request the Hon. Minister to examine this proposal also.

I would like to say a few words about the staff welfare. Casual workers and Khalasis who have put in three years of service should invariably be made permanent employees. There are at present many vacant lands belonging to railways. Free Pattas or Pattas at concessional rates should be provided to poor railwaymen and housing finance should be arranged for them through banks for constructing houses.

The Govt. has decided to go for concrete sleepers instead of wooden sleepers to preserve forests. I welcome the proposal. But I would like to request the Hon. Minister to consider the proposal of entrusting the

production of the concrete sleepers to private individuals zone-wise.

Sir, the second-class coaches have become worn-out. The seats are infested with bugs and other insects. Sanitary conditions are very poor. Gradually, these coaches should be replaced by new ones.

After 1.30 PM till 10 PM in the night, there is no train from Madras to Bangalore. Passengers have to wait for 9 hours. There is heavy rush in the mails that run after 10 PM. Thefts are very common in the traffic congestion. I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to introduce a new train from Madras to Bangalore which should start from Madras at 5.30 PM in the evening and reach Bangalore at 11. PM. Similarly, another new train should start from Bangalore at 5.30 PM and reach Madras at 11.PM. When Shri Jaffer Sheriff was the Railway Minister, the proposal was examined and he agreed to the proposal. Unfortunately, as he suddenly demitted his office, the proposal could not be implemented. As the Hon. Minister belongs to that part, I hope he would agree to my request for introducing a new Madras-Bangalore and Bangalore-Madras train.

At present from Madras to Mangalore, one had to take a circuitou route via Katpadi, Jolarpet, Coimbatore, Palghat, Kallikot and then reach Mangalore. It involves time and an avoidable distance of 200 Kms. I want to suggest an alternative. From Madras upto Bangalore there is BG line. Upto Mysore there is MG line. From Mysore a line could be extended to Mangalore via K.R. Nagar, Veerarajapet, Sambaji in the coorg region. A survey may be conducted for this purpose. This would help people in the coorg area to travel to Madras, Calcutta, Delhi and Howrah. The coorg area is a forest area. If the region is to develop, this train must be introduced. This matter should, therefore, receive serious attention of the Government.

The Minister has told that they would discontinue the production of A.C. first class coaches. This decision was taken by the Hon. former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

This Government is simply implementing the decision. However, I congratulate them for this.

Cool drinking water is not being provided in second class coaches. The passengers in the second class coaches are also human beings. They should also be served with cool drinking water.

Hon. Railway Minister is a votary of socialism. But he has increased the fare of platform tickets. When the Govt. raised the platform ticket to Re.1, Hon. then Member Madhu Dandavate made hue and cry over the matter. But today this Govt. has raised it to Rs.2/- All the parties in this House oppose this increase. The worst affected are the men serving in the defence forces. Particularly in my North Arcot district, there are a large number of persons serving in defence forces. They often move out of places on duty. When they travel to long distance in train, their kith and kin come to the station to bid them a tearful farewell. Only the commonmen are affected by this increase in the fare of platform tickets. The fare should therefore be maintained at Rs. 1.50/-

Next is the hike in second class fares. Already the commonmen in reeling under the pressure of exorbitant rise in prices. Petrol prices have been hiked. Consequently, bus fares have also been increased. Therefore, the only mode of long-distance travel by train available to the commonmen should not cost him very dearly. But the oppressive fare hikes have put the commonmen in a pathetic condition. The Janatada! Govt. which claims to speak for the poor and the down-trodden should not choose to oppress the commonmen by these hikes. Therefore, I urge upon the Hon. Minister to drop these hike in fares. I hail from a constituency mostly inhabited by railwaymen. Railwaymen do not like these increases in fares. Therefore, accept the public opinion and act accordingly.

I also request the Hon. Minister that no train should be allowed to run over the speed

limit of 130 KMPH. This is required for ensuring safety.

Hon. Rangaji is sitting here. He is very much interested in the demand which I propose to make. Presently, trains coming from Trivandrum, Bangalore and Mangalore first come to Arakkonam to go to Delhi and Howrah via Renigunta and Gudur. This involves wastage of time and a circuitous route of 60, 70 Kms. Therefore, the katpadi-Tirupati line should be converted into BG line. This is a long pending demand. The erst-while Minister also agreed to this proposal. I hope the Hon. Minister would allocate funds for converting this Katpadi-Tirupati line into BG line and link it with Renigunta and Gudur thus avoiding the circuitous route.

There is also another demand which was conceded in principle by the then Govt. That is about laying a new railway line from Pondicherry via Villupuram, Thiruvannamalai, Samapatti, Krishnagiri to Hosur. This may also be taken up in this Budget as a new project.

During the British days, there used to run a train from Wallajahpet to Ranipet. It was discontinued after the war. That should be revived, and a new railway network covering Wallajahpet, Ranipet, Arcot, Cheyyar, Vandavasi and Thindivanam may be created.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

15.00 hrs.

SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARDHANAN (Tirunelveli): I am glad to speak on the Railway Budget on behalf of my party, all India Anna DMK.

The hon. Railway Minister convened a meeting of MPs, MLAs and other public men of importance on the Status Paper just a week before the presentation of the Budget. Dr. Adisheshaiah also participated in that discussion. The Minister has mentioned that

[Shri Kadambur M. R. Janardhanan]

the Status Paper is an effort to tell the truth. Though we appreciate the sincerity of Shri George Fernandes, we have no choice but to oppose the Budget as the railway fares and freights have been raised. People are not liking this hike. They are not supporting this Budget. We are the only people's representative in Tamil Nadu. That is why, we are also opposed to the Budget.

Arifji, you are here to hear us, the stalwart of the Janata Dal Govt. I hope he would convey it to the Hon. Minister continued.

It is mentioned in the Status Paper that the performance of the Railways in the year 1989-90 was affected by frequent bands and agitations. Dr. Adisheshaiah also said, "Politicians keep off the rails."

(Interruptions)

In this year's budget, the Railway Minister has given twelve new trains, starting with Surat-Varanasi bi-weekly Express, but for Tamil Nadu he has given only two carriages in the Jammu Tawi-Nizamuddin-Mangalore/Tiruchirapalli weekly Express. The major portion of the train is for the North. As regards the increase in the frequency of the trains, there are four trains which are mentioned in the Budget speech but all of them are for the North. Therefore, I say that the budget has completely neglected the South, particularly Tamil Nadu. I have been saying this for the last so many years. As one poet has said: "Men may come and men may go but I go on for ever", similarly, the Railway Ministers may come and go but the trains will go on running for ever and the officials also will be there for ever. I am shouting this for the sixth time in the Parliament. Since 1939, I have been travelling in the trains. There is tremendous improvement in the facilities given to the passengers travelling in Express trains since that time. We have improved far more than any other railway. Whether it is the Janata Government or the Congress Government, whether it is Scindiaji or it is Dandavateji, we have made lot of

improvement. But with regard to the passenger trains, the passengers have been completely deprived of the facilities which the British company had given. There was a very prestigious train called Singota Passenger train No. 11 and 12 which was running right from my student days. That train has since been abolished. There is now only one passenger train which is running between Madurai, Tuticorin and Tirunelveli. That is the only train for students, labourers and office-goers. We have shouted for an additional passenger train so many times but the reply has always been in the negative. Since Shri George Fernandes has been saying that the passenger traffic should be cared more, I think this Government will do something and run one more passenger train at least from Virudhnagar to Tirunelveli. I am asking this for the benefit of students, labourers and office-going persons. There may be thousands of such persons who are travelling every day but this section has been neglected so far. So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider it.

Since the time is short, I will take up only some of the important lines. For the on-going project of Karur-Dindigul broad gauge line, only Rs. 11 crores have been allotted in this year's budget. The total estimate of the project is Rs. 139.29 crores but till 1989-90, only Rs. 60.4 crores have been allotted. If the work goes on at this rate, it will take another five years to complete the project.

Regarding Karur-Dindigul project, I would like to mention two or three things. When this project was evaluated, Dindigul, Virudhnagar and Tuticorin were ordinary cities. But they have now become three district headquarters in the name of Kamaraja, Chidambarnar and Anna, who were your great freedom fighters. Since these three new district headquarters have been formed, they have got a new industrial access. Therefore, the planning Commission should give priority for allocation of more funds for this project. In the Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin broad gauge line, from Madurai to Tuticorin it will be conversion. But I would request that it should be a parallel line to the

existing metre gauge line. Otherwise, the people travelling between Tirunelveli and the famous temple of Tiruchendur will be deprived of the benefit of short route of Madras by Meter gauge. From Tiruchendur to Tirunelveli there is only a metre-gauge railway line at present. If the people living in Tirunelveli and Tuticorin have to go to Madras by broad-gauge line, they have to go by circuitous route via Madurai, Dindigul Karur etc. Only the people living in Madurai can go to Madras by Metre gauge line by short route. Therefore, Sir, there should be a broad-gauge line constructed parallel to the metre-gauge line which is existing at present upto Madras. This is very important. Of course, I say that there may not be any political agitation there. But it will be people's agitation. The entire Tirunelveli district, the entire Kamaraj District people will be left with no option but to agitate for this facility in that area. Therefore, Sir, before you start the project of Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin railway line, there should be a parallel broad-gauge railway line apart from the existing metre-gauge line. Under no circumstances, the metre-gauge line should be converted into a broad gauge line. If you proceed with the project on the basis of conversion, the people will agitate there. Therefore, Sir, this parallel line project should be taken up immediately.

Then, Sir, for Madras Rapid Transit system, the allotment is very very negligible. Madras is one of the major metropolitan cities. It is but proper to give preference to complete the Mass Rapid Transit System as early as possible.

Sir, coming to my own constituency, I would like to point out that sanction for Thachanellur over-bridge in Tirunelveli had been accepted by Shri Bansi Lal when he was Railway Minister and a survey was conducted and it was decided that an over-bridge could be constructed there according to the norms. I would therefore request the hon. Railway Minister to consider constructing an over-bridge at Tuticorin near Gate No. 1. Sir, Tuticorin is an industrial city. There is a thermal power station; there is a heavy water project and Tuticorin has got a port. It

is but necessary that Tuticorin should be given priority for the construction of an over bridge. They would request the Minister to consider introduction of a passenger train between Bodinayakanur and Madurai.

Sir, in the olden days, the Father of our Nation, Gandhiji used to travel only in Third Class. In those days if we travel in 3rd Class, we used to say proudly that we travelled in 'Gandhiji Class.' Later, when we used to travel in III Class we used to say jocularly that we travelled in Janata Class. Just like that, if you introduce a train here with three or four bogies of IIIrd class we may name it as 'Janata Class' train or even 'Janata Dal Class' train. If you issue tickets at the rate before the like there will be a lot of rush for these IIIrd class bogies officer can be a comparison low the people are not able to bear to like. Now, with the present steep hike in fare, the people are unhappy and they feel that instead of reducing the railway fare, the Government are increasing the fare thus putting them hard hit. The common people cannot afford this hike in railway fare.

I would also request the hon. Minister that he may consider attaching one more common bogie to each express train running in Tamil Nadu to meet the ever-increasing demand of the people there. You have considered that to run a train between Bodinayakanur and Madurai would be uneconomical. I would request that one or two through bogies can be attached to a train running between Bodinayakanur and Madurai and then from Madurai they can be attached to the Express trains running between Madurai and Madras.

Sir, the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur is the oldest factory manufacturing railway coaches. It has been working very efficiently and producing fine coaches. It has been working very efficiently, and producing fine coaches. Now, there is a similar factory established in Kapurthala. This factory has been manufacturing sophisticated coaches. I would suggest that ICF at Perambur should also be given orders for manufacture of such sophisticated coaches so that the capital

[Shri Kadambur M. R. Janardhanan]

and technical know-how available there are not wasted. When Prof. Dandavate was the Railway Minister, he introduced cushion seat and berths in II Class coaches. The people are remembering him and a few years back Mr Madhavrao Scindia introduced computerisation in the railways. The people living in four metropolitan cities heaved a sigh of relief and they could easily purchase the tickets for their destination at a very short time. Previously when Special Summer Trains were introduced, during vacation, people used to purchase tickets with the help of middlemen by paying Rs. 50 or 100 more per ticket. Shri Scindiaji has introduced such a good computer system in all southern stations that there is no corruption regarding the ticket issuing system, and reservations are completely ensured.

I would like to say that when Shri Bansi Lal and Shri Scindia were Railway Ministers, at least we used to get replies to our letters as well as speeches made in Parliament after one or two months. If we have put in a suggestion, they would take action. Like that, I hope this hon. Ministry, the Janata Dal Ministry, also will not forget to take action similarly on our letters and give prompt replies.

Regarding the platform ticket, the ticket is issued only at the big stations just to differentiate between the *bona fide* passengers and the ticketless passengers. It is a sort of a check; when the people are going out of the platform, the ticket collector must be able to differentiate between the *bona fide* passengers and the ticketless passengers. Now, the cost of the platform ticket has gone up from 30 paise to 50 paise, and then to Re. one and then to Rs. 1.50 and now to Rs. 2/-. This may be very little for us, but not for the common man. For the common man Rs. 2/- means a meal for him.

Before concluding I will again say that one more passenger train should be introduced in the Madurai—Tinneveli Division for the benefit of students and labourers. M.G.R.

who was our political leader, introduced so many bus routes connecting even the remotest villages. It is this yeoman's service of Dr. MGR to the poor and the downtrodden, and to my election to Lok Sabha this time. Because of him so many people are able to travel to all parts of our State today. So, please consider that before I go to my constituency one passenger train is started there and Karur—Dindigal—Tuticorin line should be a parallel line to the existing metre gauge line.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is my maiden speech in this Lok Sabha and through you, I would like to convey my thoughts to the Government. In the absence of the Railway Minister, I hope that this would be conveyed to him without any delay by the hon. of Minister, Civil Aviation, who is present in the House.

Firstly, on behalf of the people of Himachal Pradesh, I would like to thank the hon. Railway Minister for extending the Shatabdi Express upto Kalka, which used to run between New Delhi and Chandigarh. I am confident that, before the end of this century, the services of Shatabdi Express would be extended upto Shimla. Whatever work has been done in the name of Railways in Himachal Pradesh, was done during the British period. The railway lines from Pathankot to Joginder Nagar and from Kalka to Shimla, were laid during the British rule and no specific railway project has been undertaken since then. Tourism is the mainstay of Himachal Pradesh's economy, therefore, through you, I would like to request this Government to provide more railway facilities to promote tourism. The Railway line linked Pathankot with Joginder Nagar should be converted into a broad-gauge line and that line should be extended upto Mandi.

The former Railway Minister, late Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra had laid the foundation stone of the Nangal-Taiwara line. Over the years, only a 14 kilometre track has been

laid, and train services are not available even on this track. Whenever elections take place, a few labourers are engaged there and the people are told that work is going on, at a fast pace. There is a distance of 84 kilometres between the two stations and siding work on 29 kilometres of the line is yet to be done. If work goes on at this speed, it seems to me that it would take about a century to complete this project. Before the last elections, there was a widespread rumour that railway services upto Una would come into operation by November 14, during the Nehru Centenary Celebrations. I request the hon. Railway Minister to start passenger services on the Nangal-Una line, which has already been completed and that the services of the Delhi-Nangal Dam Express be extended upto Nangal-Una as well.

Farmers, whose lands would be acquired by the Railways, in order to extend the railway line from Una, have been issued notices. Now, they are neither allowed to cultivate this land, nor have they been paid any compensation. I request that the farmers be paid due compensation and work be started immediately after the acquisition of the land.

When the Pong Dam was under construction, labourers were taken in a train that travelled from Mukeria to Sansarpur. Even today, the tracks are there, but trains do not run on them. I request the hon. Minister to get the tracks repaired and introduce rail services on the Mukeria-Sansarpur Terrace railway line. This would help in providing transport facilities to residents of Dehra and Nurpur tehsils in Kangra district. In addition to this, it would help in providing railway services to the residents of that part of Talwara, which is in Punjab. Because this falls under my constituency, I have come to know, and it is also being said that the Railway Department is thinking of selling this railway line. I suggest that if any such proposal has been put forward, the Department should not consider it. The railway line should be repaired and used for running trains.

There is a village called Raipur-Sahorha

on the Nangal-Talwara railway line where a station has been made. But due to some fault on the part of the Railways, the name of the station has been recorded as Rai-Mahatpur. The district authorities and other people have written to the Railway Department many times about this. I want this error to be rectified at the earliest and the station be named as Raipur-Mahatpur.

Out of a balance cost of Rs. 75 crores 95 lakhs and 83 thousand a sum of merely Rs. 5 crores has been allocated in this year's budget for this railway line. But if this is the speed at which the funds are allocated, then I am afraid this railway line will not be completed in the next 50 years. Through you, I request the Government to increase the allocation from Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 50 crores. Himachal Pradesh is a very small state and I am sure this House will have no objection to our request for an increased allocation, I request the Government to be a bit more generous in allocating funds to Himachal Pradesh. The people of Himachal Pradesh have always been in the forefront in the matter of service to the nation. A large number of natives of Himachal Pradesh are serving in the defence services. The Government has not paid any attention to the problems faced by people who have been uprooted due to the construction of two major dams of North India, Bhakra and Pong. The people of Himachal Pradesh were displaced so that the Pong dam could be constructed to bring about a Green Revolution in the deserts of Rajasthan. The uprooted people went and settled in Rajasthan but even today their relatives live in Himachal Pradesh. At present, it is very inconvenient for these people to travel to and fro between the States. I request the Government to introduce a direct train from Pathankot to Anupgarh in Rajasthan and name it Pong Dam Express.

A lot of soldiers belonging to Himachal Pradesh, board the trains at Pathankot but there is a very limited quota of reserved accommodation in the trains. Military Officers, Soldiers and other people find it difficult to reserve seats at Pathankot and so I request the Government to increase the quota

[Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal]

of reserved accommodation for soldiers at pathankot.

The doors and window panes of the Nangal Dam Express which starts from Delhi are broken. I wrote to the hon. Minister and several institutions in Himachal Pradesh did likewise so that these faults could be repaired. I regret to say that the reply stated that the life-span of a rake is fixed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would suggest to the Government that the life-span principle need not be followed in each and every case. A coach can be damaged well before its life-span is over just as a heart-attack causes premature death among humans. So it would be better if damaged coaches are repaired promptly instead of waiting for their life-span to come to an end.

There should be no increase in passenger fares for Second Class travel and there should be no increase in freight rates also. The increase in the price of platform tickets has also been an issue for discussion. Many hon. Members said that a lot of people come to see-off political leaders at the railway station and these people do not buy platform tickets. A majority of the labourers working in Punjab hail from U.P., Bihar or Himachal Pradesh. A sense of brotherhood exists among poor people. I see several familiar faces at the station and these people belong to U.P. or Bihar. On asking them whether they are going home they reply in the negative and say that they have come to see-off one of the labourers who is going home. Each labourer contributes Rs. 5/- towards the journey expenses of the one who is going home. All these labourers buy platform tickets also. I request the Government not to increase the price of platform tickets because the burden of any increase shall fall on the poor people. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am speaking for the first time. Besides, Himachal Pradesh, I would like to raise a few points about Madhya Pradesh also. My hon. colleague has described a very strange situation wherein 90,000 kilometres of area consisting of places like Panna and Chhatar-

pur does not have an inch of railway line. A survey is being conducted for the Singrauli Lalitpur broad-gauge line. It should have been completed by the end of this year but so far it has not been completed. I request for an early disposal of this project. You would have received a letter of several hon. Members today. This letter mentions and inconvenience being faced by people.

[English]

"Heavy financial loss to small-scale industries due to shortage of steam coal wagons."

[Translation]

I want to draw the hon. Railway Minister's attention to this problem which is being faced all over the country. The coal meant for small-scale industries is stolen. If there is a shortage of 5 tonnes per wagon then the loss per wagon comes to Rs. 6,000 at the rate of Rs. 1,200 per tonne. If there are four wagons then the loss is Rs. 24,000. For a small-scale industry this means loss of Rs. 2.88 lakhs per annum. So I request that the Government should check the pilferage of coal and increase amenities on Indian Railways.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I express my support for the Railway Budget presented by the hon. Railway Minister. I support it because it is well-balanced. But I am also sad to see that Bihar has got a raw deal in this budget. In particular, the projects which have been pending for many years in Bihar have not been given priority. Through you, I would like to draw the Government's attention towards my constituency. The area which I represent was for a long time represented by Babu Jagjiwan Ram. Ours is a backward district from where Shershah Suri ruled over this country. The light railway which started during the time of the Martin Company in the British period, was stopped in 1970. I would like to say that the Arrah and Sasaram metre gauge line be converted to broad gauge. A

new train should be introduced between Sasaram and Patna. Bihar is divided into two parts-North Bihar and South Bihar. To link these parts a bridge should be constructed on the Ganga from Patna Dighi to Sonapur. This will help in transportation and also be useful from the economic point of view. A double line should be constructed between Gaya and Patna. At present there is a single line and this is causing problems to people because travelling time is nearly eight hours. Since there is no direct train, the people of Rohtas district are being exploited by private bus operators. In order to go to Patna we have to first go to Mughalsarai and wait there for 5-6 hours and then go to Patna via Gaya. Hence, it takes very long for people to travel from Rohtas district to Patna. A new train service should be introduced immediately from our district to Patna via Mughal-Sarai and Gaya. So that the local people can reach Patna within three hours. The metre-gauge line in Sasaram should be converted to broad-gauge.

[English]

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): I am really sorry that the hon. Railway Minister is not here even though my good friend Shri Arif Mohammad Khan is present. Without any disrespect to the Upper House, I may submit that the hon. Minister ought to have given preference to the House of the people. Anyway, as a Member of this august House and coming from the Southern part of this country, I had great expectations when a senior leader from the South was sworn in as the Minister in charge of Railways. But, after seeing this Budget, I am very much disappointed and all my expectations have gone to the winds. For the first time, Kerala has been completely neglected and ignored. They have neither any new projects nor any new trains. The hon. Railway Minister informed this House through his Railway Budget that in the summer schedule 12 new trains are being introduced; the frequency of four trains will be increased and the runs of seven existing trains will be extended. But Kerala doesn't appear anywhere here. Even though we had got so

many new trains and new projects during the period of the previous Government, last year we did not get any new trains. But the frequency of certain trains have been increased. The runs of certain existing trains connecting Kerala to other parts of the country were extended. The construction of the new line Ernakulam-Alleppey was completed and opened for the traffic. Still there were agitations by some of the political parties in my State for want of new trains. But this year even though there is no new project or any new trains, there is no agitation. Last year, even the Chief Minister of my State issued so many statements saying that Kerala has been completely neglected and the people of Kerala have not been given any new trains. But this year, he is also keeping mum.

Sir, one important aspect that this Government and their supports in this House are trumpeting is the construction of the West Coast Railway or otherwise called the Konkan Railway. In this Budget Speech, the hon. Minister says:

"The long-felt need for a direct broad gauge rail line from Mangalore to Bombay, popularly referred to as Konkan Railway, has been a dream for the people on the West Coast. This line would provide the necessary transport infrastructure for development of the entire region. When completed, it will reduce the distance between Bombay and Mangalore by 1050 km. giving tremendous boost to the economic development of the area. This will also meet the long-standing aspiration of the people..."

It looks as this is something very new. I agree that this is a longstanding aspiration of the people of South including the people of my State. But this is not a new project that this Government is starting. It was started last year. Some of the National Front leaders and their allies and even some of the Ministers visiting the State are repeatedly saying that this is a new project originated by the Government. Even my best friend Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan very often comes to my State

[Sh. Vakkom Purushothaman]

and repeats the very same untruth. In the last year's budget, Shri Madhavrao Scindia has said: "In the next financial year some important new line projects are being taken on hand. They are No. 1, construction of Mangalore-Udipi broad gauge line forming the second phase of the West Coast Line..." So, the very concept of the West Coast Line the Konkan Line was approved by the previous Government and work was already started last year. So, this Government cannot claim the credit for starting this new project i.e. Mangalore-Bombay Konkan line. But, Sir, I do agree that some emphasis is given by this Government for this Konkan railway. The Railway Minister has got an ambitious scheme of completing this project within another five years with the cooperation of the States of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala. But I do not know what is the intention of the Minister in associating these States also in the proposed authority. I do know whether his intention is to get some financial help from these States. If that is so, I am quite sure that this project is not likely to come up in the near future because at least I know about the financial position of my State how they are finding it difficult to meet the ways and means position everyday. But if the Government and the Minister completes this new railway line, the Konkan railway line, within another five years, I am prepared to congratulate the Minister then as I had done last year in the case of Shri Madhavrao Scindia when he complete the Ernakulam to Alleppey line in a record time.

Our Railway Minister is lucky in one respect. He has got a very efficient group of officers and efficient team of officers who can really deliver the goods if sufficient funds and facilities are provided. That is my experience.

Another popular measure this Government claims to have taken is about the new coaches. They have said that all new coaches manufactured will be either second class general and sleeper coaches or air-condi-

tioned coaches. This approach or the perspective is not a new thing. The previous Railway Minister has also followed the very same policy. The only difference is that he did not use the words like 'egalitarianism' or the 'difference between the rich and the poor' as our present Railway Minister has said in his speech. I will read out the last year's Railway Minister's Budget Speech. It says:

"Our policy in the area of passenger service lays special emphasis on improving travel requirement of the lower and middle income groups. With this end in view, the major portion of production capacity has been earmarked for manufacture of second class cushioned sleeper coaches. In the current year 575 second class sleeper coaches have been added to the fleet while the programme for the next year provides for another 700 coaches. I may mention that in accordance with our policy directions, the entire existing fleet of sleeper coaches will have to be cushioned berths by the end of the next financial year. In addition, for the great comfort of the travelling public, 90 air-conditioned sleeper chair cars have been added in the current year with an equal number of programme in the next year."

I am happy that our hon. Minister is here. The previous Railway Minister had taken the steps for the manufacture of about 700 second class sleeper coaches and 90 air-conditioned sleeper chair cars. That means, an addition of about 70,000 seats in one year. That is not a small thing. Here, now the present Railway Minister claims that he will have an addition of 15,000 seats. In the present Budget speech the Minister is silent about how many new coaches he will be building in one year.

Last year it was very clearly stated that 700 new coaches will be built in one year. Even though I agree that this new approach of building more coaches is in the correct direction, I would like to know what the hon.

Minister or the Railway Board is going to do with the old and dilapidated coaches now being used especially in my State. Either the Railway Minister will have to replace these old and dilapidated coaches or deny the comfort of travelling in the I Class by taking away the entire coaches from there. There is no other alternative.

The people of Kerala are affected and hit more than anybody else in this country. As we know our people have no hesitation to go to any part of the country for a job. From the southern most part of India they go and work at the Himalayas. When I visited Sikkim once, I could see more than a thousand Malayalis working in its capital. Even in Delhi there are more than five lakh people staying. If these people want to go to Kerala they will have to pay more. If their relatives want to come to Delhi to meet these people they will also have to pay a lot more than what they are paying now.

Apart from the four metropolitan cities I think that we in Kerala use the maximum season tickets. A white collar employee staying in Trivandrum goes to Quilon Kottayam and even to Cochin which is about 220 kms. away from Trivandrum everyday in the morning and after the work returns in the evening. So we are affected more than anybody else by the steep hike in the season tickets, sleeper surcharge, platform tickets, etc. Just like that the hike in the freight also affects us the maximum.

As we know most of the consumer goods including the essential commodities come from other States including north India. The hike in the freight will naturally cause price rise in all these consumer goods. Apart from the Railway Budget now the General Budget is also out. The increase in the prices of petrol and diesel will also lead to further hike or a further price rise of all these consumer goods in my State. So with these two Budgets this Government has made the life of the people of India especially the people of my State miserable.

Even though the Minister has not given

us any new project or any new train, I am happy that he has given the same priority to some of the on-going schemes which the previous Government had given. The railway line from Ernakulam to Alleppy was opened, as I said earlier, last year. But the full utilisation of this line will be achieved if only the new line Alleppy-Kayamkulam is completed. I request the Minister to take a special interest in this line and try to complete it as early as possible.

There are longstanding demands for new railway lines. One is the construction of Alleppy-Tiruvalla link line. It will be a very short line connecting the existing Ernakulam-Kottayam-Trivandrum line and the new Ernakulam-Alleppy-Kayamkulam line. My request to the hon. Minister is, at least he may take steps for conducting a survey for this railway line. Then, there is also a demand especially from the people of the northern part of Kerala, that the existing broad gauge line from Shoranur to Mangalore should be doubled. My best friend Shri Mullaappally Ramachandran was also raising this issue yesterday because it is a burning problem. The doubling of this line is all the more important now, in the present context, when the concept of the west coast line is accepted by the Government last year. So, my request is that this may also be taken up by the Government.

Sir, even though I have got so many other points to be raised, due to paucity of time, I am not going into all those details.

Mr. Railway Minister, your predecessor was a very dynamic Minister. I am saying this not because he belongs to my party. (*Interruptions*) I know that there were other Ministers who were not so dynamic in the previous Government and I am prepared to admit it. But I want the people to call our Railway Minister, Shri George Fernandes also as a dynamic Minister and not a dynamite Minister.

With these words I conclude and I oppose this Budget.

[Translation]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): Railways are the most important means of transportation in our country. Nearly, 1.10 crore people travel everyday on 5000 trains run by the Railways. The facilities provided to travellers is not enough because railways are used by poor and middle-class people only. People in the higher income bracket either travel by aeroplane or their own private vehicles. I feel that the previous Government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi provided many facilities to railway passengers, resulting in a more efficiently run railway system.

15.53 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN in
the Chair]

I think that the document presented by the hon. Railway Minister is a compliment to the previous Government because a number of points designed by the previous Government have been presented again in this document. For instance the decision to do away with first-class coaches. It is not my fault that this Government is not aware of the facts. If they had known it they would not have repeated it. What I want to say is that the decisions like doing away with first-class coaches, introducing computerised reservation facility, improving enquiry facility and compensation of Rs. 2 lakh to the families of those killed in railway accidents, were taken by Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government. I feel that the credit for all decisions taken by the hon. Railway Minister should really go to Shri Rajiv Gandhi—.... (Interruptions).... This Government is not capable of taking such intelligent decisions. It would have been better if these decisions had been taken earlier. The decision to increase the accident compensation from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh is a good one. Even an amount over Rs. 2 lakh would not be adequate considering how precious human life is.

The decision to increase the seats by 15,000 in two years is not far-sighted enough

because 1.10 crore people travel everyday. At least, 50,000 seats should be increased this year. At virtually, every station there is either a long waiting list or no seats available at all. The hon. Minister should pay attention to this.

The hon. Minister should also pay attention to the availability of drinking water. The summer season is coming so I would request for adequate drinking water facility in every compartment. The common man will be affected by the proposed increase in freight rates and IInd class fare. It will result in the prices of eatables and other commodities of daily use going up. Freight rates should be lowered. In any case, IInd class fares should not be raised. Mostly the Government employees and the poor travel on seasonal tickets. So the rates of seasonal tickets should not be raised, so that the poor are not put under additional burden. The railways have a lot of resources to increase their income. They should be utilised fully and properly.

The decision to construct a Yatri Niwas is a good one. More hotels for the tourists should be constructed which will benefit the people and the Government both. It is my good luck that the hon. Minister is in-charge of Kashmir Affairs also. I know he has taken up this assignment with good intention. Everyone is aware of the situation prevailing there today. There should be more expansion of Railways in the State.

16.00 hrs.

There is nothing new in this demand. Surveys have been conducted many times. Though the State is quite big and backward, yet there is only 70 kilometres of railway line there. A decision was taken by the Government to extend the railway line by 60 kilometres more and the work is still continuing on it. It has been 15 years since the work started but it has not been completed yet. The Planning Commission should provide more funds to the Ministry of Railways for the laying of Jammu-Udhampur line, so that the work could be completed expeditiously.

Before concluding, I would like to submit that there is single line from Pathankot to Jammu. If a second train has to pass through that line, the first train has to be stopped at a station and only after the second train passes, the first train gets time to leave. Therefore, the single track from Pathankot to Jammu should be converted into double track, so that the passengers from Jammu could get some facility. Every year, 20 to 22 lakhs pilgrims visit Vaishno Devi, but there is no Yatri Niwas or any other staying facility at the railway station. So a big Yatri Niwas should be constructed there, so that people could stay there.

Secondly, there is an industrial town named Bari Brahmani, which is 10 kilometres from Jammu. A decision was taken 6-7 years ago to construct an overbridge there. 50 per cent of the construction cost of this overbridge was to be shared by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and the rest 50 per cent by the Ministry of Railways. But it is regretful to say that construction of the overbridge has not been completed till now, because either the Ministry of Railways or the Government of Jammu Kashmir has not paid its share of 50 per cent. I would urge the hon. Minister to pay attention in this direction, so that the people could get some respite from the long traffic jams.

Jammu is a hilly area and it is a very beautiful place from tourism point of view. A survey was conducted in connection with laying of railway line from Jammu to Poonch-Rajouri. I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention towards it. Attention should also be paid towards the survey being conducted for laying of railway line from Jammu to Srinagar. Decision was taken several times to lay a railway line from Qazigund to Uri, for which a survey was also conducted. It is not hilly but a plain area. If the work of laying railway line is started there, it will keep the people busy in work as they will get employment and the attention of thousands of youth will be diverted. This will help in solving the issue of Kashmir. The people of that area are very religious and a large number of them visit Haridwar to bathe in the Ganga, but the

railways has made no arrangement to provide them a direct train for Haridwar from Jammu. They have to face a lot of difficulties. I hope that the hon. Minister will pay attention towards this need.

With these words, I conclude. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Railway Budget. I am a new Member and I am going to make my maiden speech.

At the outset, I congratulate the Railway Minister for assuming charge of this important Ministry and I support the railway Budget. In fact, after becoming Railway Minister, he has already paid a visit to my State, Orissa, which is the most backward State in the country. I will not take much time of the House and would make a few specific points for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

First, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the need of electrification of the railway lines in my State. I would request him to electrify as many railway lines in my State as he can within the overall electrification scheme.

Then, the Sambalpur-Talcher line should be immediately Completed. The last Congress Government had spent only Rs. six crores on this. The required funds should be made available and this railway line should be completed at the earliest, because Talcher is a place where maximum coalfields and industries are located. I, therefore, demand additional allocation of required funds.

At present, computerised reservation is proposed only at Cuttak and Bhubneswar. It should also be introduced at Jharsugude in my constituency.

Further, the railway line Jankhpura to

[Sh. Ravi Narayan Pani]

Banspani was sanctioned in 1974-75. Though a period of fifteen years has passed, only 13 kms of railway line have been completed till now. This will provide a link to Pradeep port in order to transport iron ore to different parts of the world. At present to reach Pradeep port, one has to travel to Tata Nagar, Kharagpur and Balasore, which is a distance of 500 kms, but if the Jankhpura-Banspani railway line is completed, it will mean a distance of only 150 kms and the transportation will be easier.

Then, the narrowgauge lines between Roopsa and Bangripasi and Nenopara to Gunpur need to be converted into broadgauge lines.

Lastly, I would like to say that in my own constituency Deogarh, some overbridges are badly required, particularly at places like Brajrajnagar, Bamra and Garposa. I would request the hon Minister to look into this.

With these words, I conclude my speech and thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the railway Budget.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Railways are the largest public sector in the country; they are, in fact, the life-line of the nation. Crores and crores of people travel through the length and breadth of our vast country by railways, and thousands and thousands of kilometres of distances are covered by the common man by means of railways only, it is, therefore, necessary that maximum attention should be paid and all the required facilities should be provided to the public. I welcome the proposed facilities, amenities for the public and the expansion programme that has been envisaged by the Railway Minister in the Budget.

This is the first Budget of the new Government. The Railway Minister is also present here. The railway freights and fares have been increased drastically. In general, the budget has been disappointing. We had a lot

of expectations from the Railway Minister, but, as I said, in general, the Railway Budget has been very disappointing because of the exorbitant increase in the railway fares and freights.

Much has been said here in the Railway Budget about amenities to passengers, provision of more and more security for the travellers and all those things. We do welcome it. You have given one new line to Kerala, i.e. Konkan line. This was really a dream of the people which has come true. It will definitely lead to tremendous boost for developing that area. There have been some improvements. We are given new railway lines. We are given new trains. Even the frequencies of trains have been increased. New projects are also there. Everything is there. We welcome it. As far as Konkan line is concerned, we are happy that you are going to start work on this line.

But I must say there is a glaring partiality or discrimination as far as South is concerned. You have completely neglected the South. There is not a single new line to South that has been sanctioned. But the State which is most discriminated is Kerala. There are five new projects but not even one single project for Kerala has been given. Why this neglect? Kerala always have had fewer trains, less frequency, bogies are always old and faulty. Kerala has always been given a step-motherly treatment. I hope Shri George Fernandes will not continue such step-motherly treatment towards Kerala.

As you are all aware, Kerala is a problem State. Their main problem is the educated unemployment. There are no industries. There is no employment potential. Thousands and thousands of people go out of Kerala to different parts of the country, particularly to North, in search of employment. In Bombay, Delhi, Bangalore, Madras and Calcutta, lakhs and lakhs Keralites are there. Everywhere Keralites are there. So, nothing has been done for them. They have a very few trains. In spite of that, you have increased the cost. If a poor man wants to travel from Kerala to Bombay or Kerala to

Delhi, he has to pay Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 more, now. We are much concerned with the Lower and Middle class people. Actually, these are the people who are hard hit by the increase in freights and fares. Increase in freight means, the prices of essential commodities will go up. Increase in fare means, the common man will be hard hit. So, this is the position.

Another thing which I would like to point out about Kerala is that Kerala has no new lines at all. You have mentioned that you are going to start Emakulam-Alleppey line. I welcome it. But if you take Kerala, Malabar is the most backward area and particularly, the Malapuram district. It has no railway line at all I would like to point out to the hon. Railway Minister that in my constituency, there are only two railway stations—Kadalundi and Farook They are so dilapidated that they look like ancient monuments. They are very old. They were built during the time of Britishers. Nothing has been done. You can just go and see for yourself the condition of the stations. The previous Railway Minister had promised that he will reconstruct the structure but so far nothing has been done. One coastal line is running. Even the Malapuram district Headquarters has not connected with a railway line. We are agitating still now that there should be a railway line. I have a suggestion to make and that is Nilambur-Shoranur train should be extended to Angadipuram.

Now I would suggest one more thing. Now they have got a Nilambur Shorenor Railway. Now they can have a railway line towards Angadipuram; and from Angadipuram, they can take it to Malappuram city; and from there they can take it to Farook. Farook is a very important place because it has got so many educational institutions and a timber yard it is also nearest to the airport; you have got a Calicut Airport and Farook is nearest to the Calicut Airport. Therefore, it is very much essential that Farook Station is improved. So, one railway line coming through Malappuram District will greatly improve the area and help its industrial development.

The Railway Minister has laid down some criteria for giving me a railway line in his budget speech. It is on page 11. It reads as follows:

- “(a) Project-oriented lines, to serve new industries or tap mineral or other resources.
- (b) To serve as a missing link which can form alternative routes to relieve the congestion on existing busy rail routes.
- (c) On strategic considerations.
- (d) As developmental lines to establish new growth centres, or give access to remote areas.”

Now one criterion (c) is not applicable, but all the other three considerations are there. It is a backward area; it has to develop industries and so on. There is no link. Missing links are there. A link should be there to connect Malappuram city through Farook to Angadipuram and Malappuram to Angadipuram. Therefore, more and more should be done in this direction.

Our friends have pointed out that they should develop a double line from Shorenor to Mangalore. I have also been saying about it for the last one decade. There are so many trains which have to wait at crossings. So, there is a lot of delay. Particularly it has been pointed out that when they have to develop a Konkan Railway, that has to be fed; this railway line should be there.

Then you will have to convert Mysore-Bangalore line into broad-gauge line and it should be electrified. If it is done, then this area will be developed. Now all the industries are concentrated only in Bangalore. Once you have converted this line into broad-gauge line and then electrified it also, then all the industries could be shifted to Mysore and Mysore could also be developed.

I am very much against your increase in fares. No doubt you are going to have more

[Sh. Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait]

and more cushioned seats for the second-class passengers, you are also not going to give up first-class air-conditioned coaches and all those things as also an increase in the second-class seats, but your increase in fares is not encouraging; it is going to kill an ordinary man, a common man. Therefore, I would request that as far as this fare is concerned, you must announce that you are going to reduce it and also price because it is going to hit hard the common man.

All trains are there. Trains are running from Bombay towards Kerala; trains are running from Delhi to Kerala. But what happens is that all these trains go from Calicut to Trivandrum; there is no direct train from Delhi to Mangalore, Bombay to Mangalore. We have got a Link Express and everybody has to get down at Palghat to take this Link Express; it means delay. So, why not start direct trains from Bombay to Mangalore, from Delhi to Mangalore, from Delhi to Trivandrum, from Bombay to Trivandrum, from Bombay to Mangalore and from Delhi to Mangalore and not this Link Express connecting Palghat at present. All these things should be given consideration. I hope that you will consider all these matters and provide a railway line to Malappuram; you will also consider the demand of having a railway line in the interior areas of the Malappuram District which is a longstanding demand particularly at Angadipuram, Nilambur, Farook and Malappuram. This will give a connection to Farook. If it is done, then the interior area of the Malappuram District is also developed.

Together with this, you must have more direct trains to Mangalore and not a Link Express. You should have more direct trains towards Trivandrum side only. Malappuram is the most backward area and attention should be paid to it. Particularly, you must consider reducing price and fare to help the common man.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV
(Saharsa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to sup-

port the Railway Budget presented by the hon. Minister of Railways. I agree that though the Railway Budget is in conformity with the policies of the Government, yet it does not reflect the wishes of the Railway Minister. I would like to suggest the hon. Minister that as he has been a top leader of the railway union and still continues to be one, he should improve the situation which is responsible for causing loss to the railways. 10-15 years back, an industrialist of the country asked the Government to hand over the Railway Department to him. He assured that he would employ the same officials and give the Government the maximum profit that they have earned in a year since independence. It is a matter of shame for the Government of India. The hon. Minister is very dynamic and influential. He should try to find out as to why there is so much deficit in the Budget year after year and what is the justification for it. I would like to draw his attention to Bihar where during the British rule, a train used to run from Nirmali to Bhatiyari (Saraigan) Bazar in Saharsa district and later, that Government stopped running train on that railway line, as the track got damaged due to floods. A survey was conducted for that railway line after a strong demand was made for it by the then M.P. of our constituency, but no attention has been paid towards it till now. A survey was conducted for the railway line from Forbesganj to Virpur and land was also acquired, but nothing has been done till now on that railway line. The proposal to lay a railway line from Saharsa to Vitariganj was sanctioned 10-15 years back and a survey was also conducted, but no work has been carried out in this regard. Nothing has been done in regard to the railway line from Saharsa to Mahishi, which was approved by the then railway Minister, late Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra. Also no work has been carried out on the already sanctioned Madhepura-Singhewar railway line. The hon. Minister should check up as to how so much deficit is left in the railways without laying any railway line or without understanding any other work. The income of the railways can be increased by connecting the villages with the cities through railway lines in the neglected districts and to some extent it can make up the deficit in the Budget. There is a town between the head-

quarters of Saharsa Commissionerate and Saharsa Junction where the people have to wait for as long as 3 hours to cross the railway line as there is no overbridge there. So I would request the hon. Railway Minister that an overbridge should be constructed at the Saharsa headquarters to provide relief to the people. You are aware that in our country, particularly, in Bihar, casual labourers are engaged in the Railways. They work there for 10-15 years and most of them are removal for two months to effect break in service. So I would like to demand that all such casual labourers in the railways who have worked on muster rolls should be made permanent. As we talk about "Right to work" and alleviation of poverty it would be one of the basis to achieve this objective. The second suggestion. I would like to give is that trees should be planted on the land lying vacant on both sides of the railway tracks, so that we can maintain the ecological balance as well as provide employment to the unemployed youth. The hon. Minister represents Bihar. Not only Bihar, but the entire country has high expectations from him. Since, he has made provision for all parts of the country, therefore, I demand that he should make provision for Saharsa also, where the Central Government has been spending crores of rupees for the last many years on relief work. I demand that under the Five Year Plan, Rs. 100 crore should be allocated for the development of Saharsa—whether it is development of railways, construction of metalled roads, school building or any other engineering work. This will help in development of the area. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the time to speak.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the hon'ble Railway Minister for the "awakening" Budget presented by him by raising the fare for second class and second class sleeper and thus he has in a way told the commuters to remain awake and not to sleep while travelling by trains. The second thing on which I would like to congratulate the hon'ble Railway Minister is that by raising the price of the

platform ticket he has presented a new viewpoint on the custom of receiving and seeing off the guests. In our Indian culture, it has been out tradition to be very hospitable and cordial in our social behaviour and so people used to go upto the boundary of the village to welcome or to see off the guests. But by raising the price of the platform ticket, the hon'ble Railway Minister has conveyed that there is no need either to go to receive somebody or to see him off, the one who needs to come should come and the one who needs to go should go. For this he certainly needs to be congratulated. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been said that the increase in the fare for second class is only 20 percent and it is not much. It may be that I am weak in mathematics; but still I think that if one travels 1000 km. or beyond by train, one will have to pay Rs. 30 more, which is, according to my calculations, more than 20 per cent. So I would like the hon'ble Railway Minister to ponder over this matter also. Some explanation can be given for the hike in fares. But as for something which has been said about the imbalance in the economic capacity, I would rather say if we want to maintain the economic balance then we should rather reduce the working expenses of the Railways. We can think in this direction. In my knowledge the officers are in a very large number in the Railways whereas the recruitment has been banned at the lower levels. For example there is a separate manager for catering for which there seems to be no need there. The P.R.O. s have been appointed at several places. It may be that they have been employed to promote the image of the Railways, or to give more information about railway but if the Station Superintendent is given some additional powers, he can carry out the duties of a P.R.O. as well, because it has been my experience that we could never get the information required by us from the P.R.O. Another thing that we can do to reduce the working expenses of the Railways is to make the maximum utilization of the bogey wheelers to carry the goods in place of the four wheeler wagons. When hon. Shri Gujral was the Chairman of Railway Board, perhaps in 1979-80, he initiated the scheme of the Non-stop Goods' Train.

[Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan]

This scheme proved to be very profitable for Railways, but soon after this scheme was banned on the pretext of either the axle getting heated or some other small excuses. I, personally feel that all these problems can easily be tackled with and it will be sensible to start that scheme again. Recently, our Railway Minister has stated that there has been a considerable fall in the railway claims. But I would like to tell him that, previously, one had to approach the courts for settlement of such claims, but now as per the decision of the Government, a number of railway tribunals have been established in various State-capitals. In all about 17 tribunals have been set up so far. At a few important places, even more than one tribunal has been set up and extra staff has been posted there. The fall in railway claims as the hon. Minister has put it, does not imply that the number of accidents or the incidents of missing baggage have reduced. I would like to cite the example of Madhya Pradesh here. We have an office of the Railway Tribunal in Bhopal which covers the entire Division. Most of the people prefer to remain quiet for small claims rather than travelling all the way from Bilaspur to Bhopal. They think that for a small amount of a hundred or two hundred rupees, they will have to spend double or triple that amount and therefore they do not file their claims. If you really intend to cut down the expenditure on railway establishment, then I would suggest, to give a serious thought to the idea of reviving the practice of settling these claims in the civil courts and closing down these Railway Tribunals.

A number of hon. Members have suggested that working expenses can be reduced a lot if only we insist on the maximum possible use of the railway coaches available with us. This suggestion should be considered seriously. The Geetanjali Express remains in Calcutta yard for twenty four hours. Similarly, the Indore-Bhopal train remains in Bhopal yard for nearly twelve hours. If we make the maximum possible use of these coaches, it will not only be possible to reduce our expenses to a great

extent but also provide better services and facilities to the passengers.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, now I would like to draw your attention to our neglected Madhya Pradesh which not only unites all the five neighbouring States, but is the heart of the entire nation also. Despite all this, it has been the most unfortunate State so far. Except for the two and a half years Janta Party's rule, the State has never got a strong leadership who could fight for its upliftment. How unfortunate! In 1955-56, average length of railway line per one lakh of population was 18.2 kilometres, in 1965-66, it fell down to 14.1 kilometres and today it is a mere 11.2 kilometres only. This indicates deterioration in the development of Madhya Pradesh. In respect of railway lines too, the share of our State is continuously decreasing. Madhya Pradesh is the biggest State in the country but in respect of railway lines it has only 13 kms. railways lines per thousand sq. km. as against the national average of 19 km. per thousand sq. km. Though minerals and forest resources are available in abundance in Madhya Pradesh but due to the inadequate railway facility, we are not able to exploit them fully. I would like to give some suggestions for the development of the entire State. Crores of rupees have been spent on the construction of railway line from Barwara in Bihar to Karangi Station and the construction work of several Railway Stations have also been completed. Therefore, I would like to say that if the completion of this work is expedited, it would tremendously benefit that area. Similarly, if a new railway line from Mayurpur in Orissa to Sitapur is constructed, it would connect three States. As I have said earlier that Madhya Pradesh is the biggest State, therefore, if an Express train is introduced between Ratlam and Raigarh, it would connect the Western region with the Eastern region of the State.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now I will speak for a minute about my constituency. Unfortunately, the condition of my constituency is not good. I represent Indore in the Lok Sabha and it is lagging behind in respect of railway facilities. It is strange that my predecessor who repre-

sented this constituency for the last 10-15 years and even held important portfolios like Petroleum, Home and Railways could not improve the condition of Indore. The train between Indore-Bilaspur has been running for the last 30 years but during all these years neither any improvement has been made in its coaches nor any other facility has been provided. It covers thirty hours journey, but even then there is no pantry car. It is said that this train is like huts on wheels. We, the resident of Indore neither want a Palace on wheels, nor huts on wheels but we merely want comfortable coaches on wheels. I would like to say that as per the yardstick of Railways, 75 per cent quota of reservation is earmarked for the station from where the train starts, but I am sorry to say, that 50 per cent quota of reservation in Indore-Bilaspur train has been allotted to Bhopal. Not only this, but the reservation for AC coach is also available at Bhopal. Therefore, I would call it a sort of exploitation of Indore. No facility has been given to Indore.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): It is injustice to women.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Now it will not happen because Indore is being properly represented. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you too will have to give more time.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the people of Indore have got Avantika Express which runs between Bombay and Indore after lot of efforts. But a number of facilities are being withdrawn instead of increasing them. Other trains originating from Bombay are having 17 coaches whereas this train has only 14 coaches. When a demand for an additional coach was made, one of the first class coach was replaced by a general coach. Not only this, but this train takes too much time. It starts from Indore in the evening and reaches Bombay in the morning. We have been demanding for the last five years that its running time should be reduced but every time it is ignored on one ground or the other and no attention has been paid towards it so far.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am also convinced that Indore cannot be ignored.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, not only from industrial point of view, but other point of views also Indore is an important place. Devas and some other cities are also located near it and many establishments are situated there. Shri Bhuraji will also agree with me that construction of Indore-Dahaur railway line is very necessary with a view to bringing adivasi people of Jhabua and Dhar to the national main stream.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the hon. Railway Minister for meeting our demand and allocating Rs. 5 crores in the Budget for the construction of this line but he himself should think that in this way how much time it will take to complete this project costing Rs. 287 crores.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, secondly...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already made your points. Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: I am concluding after making one submission. There as a hundred year old metre gauge railway line in the area and only four trains ply on it. No improvement has been made in these trains in these hundred years. Therefore, I want that some improvement should be made there. There are many other problems of Indore. Something should be done for Delhi-Indore train also. Indore Railway Station has been declared as a model station but no provision has been made for this in the Budget. Therefore, I would like to say to the hon. Minister that railway lines are very important not only for the development of State but also for national development and

[Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan]

emotional integration of the country. submission is that the hon. Minister should consider this aspect also in relation to States.

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN (Calicut)

Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to participate in the discussion on the Railway Budget.

On behalf of the people of Kerala I am strongly opposing this Budget. When the Government came into office, the Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri E.K. Nayanar, and the Union Minister of Surface Transport, Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan, argued that the new Ministry will not neglect the State of Kerala. But when the Railway Budget came, we find that the Kerala people are totally neglected. The people of India expected a socialist budget from the new National Front Ministry not because the National Front is socialist, but because the Minister of Railways is a well-known socialist. But the Railway Budget totally breaks the backbone of the Indian public especially the middle class and below. Sir, I will give you a few examples of negligence of my State of Kerala. The actual cost of Badagara Bridge in between Calicut and Cannanore is Rs. 66 lakhs, but the Budget sanctions only Rs. 1 lakh. The actual cost of the Wadakkancherry overbridge is Rs. 63 lakhs, but it was allotted only Rs. 1 lakh. The actual cost of Trichur-Poonkunnan overbridge is Rs. 93 lakhs, but it was allotted only Rs. 1 lakh. To complete the improvement of existing railway station in Ernakulam junction, it requires Rs. 50 lakhs more, but it was allotted only Rs. 3 lakhs.

Sir, for the improvement of Feroke bridge, this budget allotted Rs. 2, 10,00,000, but to complete this work they want Rs. 4 crores more.

Sir, the Malabar Action Council and the Malabar Chamber of Commerce and some social organisations submitted representations to the Minister to construct a new railway line starting from Calicut to Sultan's Battery, Mysore and Bangalore.

Sir, Wynad is a very backward district and it is not figuring in the map of the Indian Railways. If the hon. Minister sanctions this line, Wynad district will come on the map of Indian Railways. Wynad is very backward and at the same time it is an Adivasi district. So, my humble request to the Minister is that he should start a survey of this new line and I think he will do so.

Sir, the increase of 10 per cent in the freight charge is extremely high compared to other previous budgets. Especially in Kerala most of the items are coming from outside, specially from the North and North Eastern States. But this increase will definitely affect the people of Kerala. So, my humble request to the Minister is to reduce the freight charge.

Another thing is the increase in the cost of the platform ticket. The new rate of Rs. 2/- is very high. If you continue with two rupees, then the poor people will try to cheat the Indian Railways. We know that there is only one main entrance to the railway station where the Ticket Examiner will stand and people will start cheating the Railway Department. So, this increase will reduce the income of the Indian Railways. The increase in the Second Class fare will definitely affect the people. I request the Minister to reduce the increase in the passenger fares. The Minister announced 12 new trains but he had completely forgotten about Kerala. Several organisations like the Delhi Malayalees' Association gave representation to the Minister to start more trains from Delhi to Kerala because they are unable to get tickets when they want to visit their homes during holidays.

Sir, the Minister had also come forward with some welfare measures. At the same time, there is no mention about the improvement of the existing railway quarters which are very old. The condition of the railway quarters are bad; even the Superintendents of Railways are living in a very bad quarters. So, the condition of the railway quarters should be improved. Calicut railway station is the oldest railway station in North Kerala and it requires expansion and I request the

Minister to consider this matter. While concluding my speech. I would like to add that the people of Kerala would always remember the hon. Railway Minister who had shown maximum neglect to the State of Kerala.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE: (Nanded):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to present my maiden speech. I wish to compliment the hon. Railway Minister for maintaining the high standards of Railways by presenting a net surplus budget for the fifth successive year. This has been done, as the hon. Members will appreciate, in the face of challenges in the field of maintenance and rehabilitation and also at a time when there are severe financial constraints. I would agree with the feelings of the hon. Members of the House that we all would have been very happy if there was no rise in the passenger fares, especially in the Second Class fare and also the platform tickets. I am quite convinced that the hon. Railway Minister does not need a certificate from anybody and he is indeed a true socialist. I have every reason to believe that at the time of his concluding speech, he may have some good news with regard to the passenger fares and also about the platform tickets.

As regards freight charges, some increase in the freight charges were unavoidable. But it has been done in a very innovative fashion. There is a discount of 3% in the slack season of the year, from April to September and I think, this will ensure equitable distribution of work load and this will go a long way in ensuring better traffic and also generation of the revenue.

Here, I would like to mention something about the economic feasibility of the railway line in the backward areas. This has been used as a yard stick at the time of starting new railway line in the backward areas. Here, I will be serving the interests of the backward areas very well, if I refer to the speech made by Prof. Madhu Dandavate in this House during the Railway Budget discussion in the year 1989-90. He was a Member at that time. He said: "As regards construction of new lines, the backward areas

should be allowed to develop the railways and we will find that gradually the industries would come up. In the intermediate period, they would not be able to give returns." Here, let us remember that on the ground of economic feasibility, those lines are not remunerative in terms of passenger and the freight fares in the beginning. He says, "There would be losses in such construction projects, in the beginning".

Sir, I would also like to bring to the attention of the House the recommendation of the Capital Structure Committee with which Prof. Madhu Dandavate has agreed.

Whenever capital is borrowed from the Centre, large dividends have to be paid and these dividends cause great difficulties. Whenever these lines are started in the backward areas, they suffer from the net losses. Therefore, the Committee recommended that the new lines in the backward areas may be exempted from the payment of dividends. I request the hon. Railway Minister to consider it when the question of starting new railway line comes for consideration.

I would now turn to my area of Marathwada in Maharashtra. This Marathwada area has been a backward region and it comprises more than 10 million people and one-fourth of the area of Maharashtra State. As some hon. Members have dwelt on the problems of Bombay and Konkan; I deem it necessary to dwell on the railway problems of this area. In this regard, I would like to say that there have been agitations and representations for the last 25 years on behalf of the people of this area. Representations have been made to almost all the Prime Ministers and the Railway Ministers but nothing came out. I would say, there was not a single km. of new line laid since independence in my area. This is the land of Saint Namdhev who spent a good deal of his time in Punjab. Guru Gobind Singh spent last days of his life in Nanded, where lakhs of pilgrims come from all over the country, specially Punjab and it gives them a lot of inconvenience, due to lack of railway facilities.

[Dr. Venkatesh Kabde]

ties. This Marathwada area has been guaranteed a lot of protection in the form of Nagpur Agreement as you have heard in the Question Hour, about the constitution statutory Development Board for this area. All this was to ensure that adequate justice is done to this area in terms of development. But with regard to Railways, I am sorry to say that no justice has been done in this area. It was only Mr. Madhu Dandavate, as hon. Railway Minister, initiated the progress of railways by approving Manmad-Parli-Adilabad project in the year 1977. Unfortunately, the Government went out of power and the subsequent Government did not make adequate provision for this railway line. Only Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 3 crores were made available for this line, which, by the present cost of escalation, is negligible as the project at present, costs Rs. 247 crores. With this rate of provision, you can well imagine that the people in our area would never see the broad gauge conversion in their life-time. The foundation-stone was laid at Mudkhed for starting Mudkhed-Adilabad section of B.G. conversion in the year 1984, just before the elections at the hands of the then hon. Railway Minister, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chowdhary and in the presence of Shri S. B. Chavan. But I am sorry to say that in the subsequent years, no work was done on this particular line. Since no provision was made in the Budget. Much agitation was made. As a result of this and as a result of many representations that were made, a provision of Rs. 23.5 crores only has been made in this year's Budget whereas it was assured that the Project would be completed within three or four years.

I would like to say that the question of starting floating debentures by Maharashtra Govt. has been raised and this was approved by the Planning Commission as well as by the Ministry of Railways. However, correspondence has been going on between the State Government and the Railway Ministry. It is not yet clear what will be the rate of interest on these floating debentures and what will be the conditions of debenture

redemption. The correspondence has been going on for a year but still, adequate provision has not been made to floating of the bonds. I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister to finalise the discussions with the Planning Commission and with the concerned Ministry and with the Maharashtra Government and to see that adequate provision is made by Maharashtra Government at an early date for floating of debentures. The whole proposal has not been cleared because of red-tapism and possibly due to lack of political will. Here I would like to say that the people are getting restive because they have been promised the railway line and have not been given the promised B.G. line. We welcome the starting of Konkan railway but, at the same time, I would like to say that broad gauge conversion in Marathwada has become a question synonymous with the growth of our area and I am sorry to say that we would like to see much greater pace of work in the coming years and I hope that our hon. Railway Minister would see that this work would be completed within the next three years.

The other line which is very dear and essential to the people of Marathwada is Parli-Beed-Ahmad Nagar line. This is a very backward area in our region and at least for 100 km. there is no railway station and 60% of the people of Beed district migrate to the metropolitan cities for more than six months in a year for the sake of getting some employment. There is no industry whatsoever. There is lot of unemployment. I would request you to sanction a new line i.e., Parli Beed-Ahmed Nagar which would fulfil the aspirations of the people in this area so that this district will be connected with the main metropolitan market and an impetus will be given to the development of this area.

Lathur-Kurduwadi is a second line requiring conversion from narrow gauge to broad gauge. A promise was made by the hon. Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi when she visited this area in 1973 that this will be converted to broad gauge. But I am sorry to say that this promise has not been fulfilled and many official committees have

visited this area and they have made recommendations. One committee has said that it is not economically viable and the other committee has strongly recommended. But the economic feasibility study was wrongly made on the basis of a distance of 369 km whereas actual distance is 164 km from Latur to Kurduwadi. I would like to bring this to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister. This also includes new railway line from Latur to Latur Road which takes the railway to the constituency of our hon. Deputy Speaker Shri Shivraj V. Patil in Latur. Please consider this small broad gauge line which connects Latur with big city i.e. Secunderabad.

Lastly, I would like to mention that there is one more line that is a line between Latur and Ramagundam via Nizamabad which passes through my constituency of Nanded. If you see the map of India, there is maximum rarefaction of network in my area, and if you connect Latur with Ramagundam through Nizamabad, you will find there is automatically a linkage between East and West coastline of India. All that needs to be done is to extend Latur Miraj line to Ratnagin via Kolhapur and extend Ramagundam up to Kirandul.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. It is now 5 O'Clock

DR. VENKATESH KABDE: This will provide a very strategic link for defence and transport between East and West Coast of Central India.

Before I conclude I would like to say that the hon. Minister must give attention to my area of Marathwada in Maharashtra State which has been crying for railway lines for nearly 25-30 years. People in my area have got great hopes from our present Railway Minister who is very honest and dedicated. I am sure he will do justice to my area.

17.01 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Incidents in Nizamuddin Area on 17 March, 1990

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House shall take up discussion under Rule 193. As decided by the House today, we shall now take up discussion under rule 193 on the statement made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in the House on the 20th March, 1990 in regard to the incident which took place on 17th March, 1990 in Nizamuddin area of New Delhi.

I should like to inform the House that 2 hours are available under the rules for Short Duration Discussions under rule 193. I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Members to be very brief in their speeches so that it should be possible for me to accommodate as many Members as possible within the available time.

Now Shri Inderjit Gupta to start the discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY (Gaya): Mr. Chairman, Sir, will the discussion on Railway Budget continue tomorrow also?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will continue tomorrow. The hon. Minister has not replied. So, it will continue tomorrow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have with me the statement which has been laid by the hon. Home Minister in relation to these incidents at Nizamuddin on the 17th March. I will come to that statement later on. First of all, I would like

17.02 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI - *in the Chair*]

to say that compared with some of the communal conflicts and riots which have occurred in the last few months in different parts of the country, it might appear from the way the Press has handled this whole affair that this is a relatively minor incident. We have had very intensive and extensive communal clashes, as the Home Minister knows, during the last 4-5 months in different parts of the country resulting in extremely heavy casualties. I do not wish to recall what happened in Bhagalpur and such places. But the conscience on the country and the conscience of people, all people of good faith at least was horrified and they were aghast at what has taken place in Delhi. The incidents at Nizamuddin on the 17th March are significant from the fact (a) that they took place in the very heart of the Capital City under the very nose of the Delhi Administration and the Central Government and (b) that here the particular dispute or incident which sparked off this conflict, this mutual attack by the two communities and then the police stepping in and doing what I consider to be their usual role i.e. a partisan role that they played was not something which occurred overnight. We have seen recently most of these riots. The matter of dispute was not something which occurred suddenly over night. The sudden bursting out of this conflict in the heart of the City of Delhi has certainly, I think, astounded the everybody, astounded the general public how such a thing could happen in Delhi. I need not go into the details of the dispute. It has been going on for a long time. Everybody knows that Nizamuddin is such an area. It is predominantly a Hindu area. There is a Muslim pocket, a Basti and bazar shops and so on. There is a burial ground of the Muslims which was given to them several years ago to be used as a burial ground. Nobody has ever disputed that. Then suddenly it appears that some people belonging to the other community—the newspapers have identified them as people belonging to Arya Samaj or belonging to the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Bajrangdal

- suddenly threatened that they would raise a boundary wall on the other side of this grave yard.

This was also a demand which was not sudden. It had been made several times over the years. It is stated here in the Home Minister's statement that several times in the past these people had been demanding that they should be permitted to erect a boundary wall around a plot of land measuring about 15 bighas. This was a bone of contention between the Arya Samaj, Jor Bagh and Kabristan Management Committee, Nizamuddin for some time past. What did the police do and the administration do at that time? According to this statement, they advised these people that since the title suit of this particular plot of land has not yet been decided—it is under dispute—therefore, no such construction of a boundary wall should be proceeded with until the title suit has been decided. Which means, Sir, that if somebody in spite of this order of the police and the administration, not to proceed with this construction of the boundary wall, decides to take the law into his own hands and go ahead with this, it means, it is absolutely unauthorised and unlawful act. But that is what precisely happened on the 17th March. According to the Minister there was a large crowd. He does not say, "a large crowd of whom?". He says: "A large crowd began collecting at the site from 7.15 A.M. with hockey sticks, lathies etc. and some vehicles began arriving with bricks. It was a pre-planned and organised thing defying the administration and the police. These people wanted to provoke a conflict and create a trouble which would inevitably take a communal turn in the present situation.

Apart from the general atmosphere which unfortunately prevails in the country at many places where there is a great deal of tension between different communities owing to what has happened in the recent past, I may point out that in Delhi particularly, there is a lot of explosive material, potentially explosive material which is available here. For example, those Sikhs who were Disposed of

their houses, whose family members were
(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request the Members not to interrupt the Member who is speaking? If you want to have a discussion, please, go to the lobby. But do not disturb the Member when he is speaking.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is becoming frequent. The Hon'ble Members who want to discuss amongst themselves, may go out. Nobody will have any objection. It will be better if they do not do it here.

[*English*]

So, Sir, we must remember, in Delhi, in various parts of Delhi there are refugees of various communities who have been dispossessed of their houses, who have been driven out from their houses, who have been assaulted, attacked and family members have been killed. One is the Sikh refugees who are in camps since 1984 riots which took place in Delhi. They are also complaining all the time that they have not been suitably rehabilitated or compensated. It is a fact also, in my opinion. Secondly, due to recent situation in Kashmir, a large number of Kashmiri Pandits from Kashmir who out of panic, more than anything else, because nobody has attacked them, have been coming away from Kashmir. There has been an exodus. A large number of them have gone to Jammu. But quite a good number have also come to Delhi. They are here in various places. Then there are Punjabi Hindu refugees who because of the Punjab situation in their particular areas feel that it is totally unsafe for them to remain there. And they have come away—quite a lot of them. They are also living in various parts of Delhi with their families, with their friends, relatives and so on. Therefore, what I want to say is that there is enough ammunition here, potential ammunition in Delhi for anybody who wants to create trouble, who wants to stir up

a communal feeling and to attack this community or that community. It is not difficult to do in the present charged atmosphere. In such a situation, I want to ask that when the hon. Home Minister himself said in his statement that this dispute has been lingering for a long long time, many times these people wanted to construct this boundary wall. Every time they had been told that the matter has to be settled, the title suit has to be decided by a court of law and pending that no such construction should be proceeded with because it will in that case be unauthorised and illegal. In spite of that, if people gather together armed with bricks and lathies and all that and decide unilaterally to start constructing that boundary wall, what could it be but an effort to spoil the communal harmony in this city and to create conflicts which will rouse communal passion?

I want to know what the Delhi Administration was doing. What were the Delhi Administration and the Police doing all this time when these things were happening? I believe that one day before this incident, on the 16th of March, a number of Muslim inhabitants in the Hazrat Nizamuddin area had made an application or a representation to the police saying that they were getting evidence and reports which suggest that one day later, on the next day, there is likely to be a forcible attempt at constructing this boundary wall. They warned the police earlier that some action should be taken in time. But nothing was done.

I want to know from the Home Minister what was the role of the Delhi Administration and the Police under the Delhi Administration in this whole affair. Later on when they had appeared on the scene, when this crowd came there, they were disappeared. Here it is said that they were dispersed with the help of lathies and so on. After that the other crowd also collected. It is very easy to rouse excitement on matters which are connected with places of worship or grounds of burial and such kind of things. There the police intervened and not only used lathies and teargas, but they had gone into the *Basti* near Nizamuddin Darga, entered from the

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

other side and resorted to firing also. Here it is said that they fired in the air. How could they fire in the air when people have been killed? They may have been firing in the air, but they also very much fired at selected targets. Newspapers reported a visit by the Home Minister also to that area where he met several of these bereaved families and announced some compensation.

All the victims seem to be belonging to a minority community. I do not find a single name of anybody else in the Press which suggests otherwise. I do not want that other persons should also be shot. But the fact of the matter is that the victims who have been killed in this police firing, by the police, all belong to the minority community. What does it mean? It means that the police is playing the same kind of communal role and partisan role which they had played earlier in different riots which have taken place in this country. Everywhere riot victims have complained, whether it be in UP, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh or Rajasthan, that the police always intervene at a certain stage not in order to restore peace or law and order but in order to side with one who is attacking the minority community people and making the situation much more worse. This is what has happened here in Nizamuddin also.

It says that the Lt. Governor of Delhi reached the spot. The Lt. Governor of Delhi should have reached this hon. House also to hear this debate. I want to know why he is not here. Half an hour ago I found him at the Airport, when we landed from Namibia, waiting to receive the Prime Minister and others. It is very good of him; he acknowledged his gesture. But he should be here also. He also belongs to a minority community and he should know very well the danger which is there in the situation today when the slightest matter can be exploited and utilised by anti-social elements and people who are always trying to use violent methods against other communities.

A judicial enquiry has been announced.

So I do not want to anticipate too many things regarding the details of the facts. But the fact of the matter is, the dispute arose over this unauthorised, illegal attempt to construct the boundary wall. Secondly it was known very long before to the Administration and the police authorities. Thirdly I charge the Administration and the police authorities for turning a blind eye to this obvious threat which was developing and refusing to take any timely measure. I do not know whether they brought it to the notice of the Home Ministry at that stage. If so, the Home Minister should inform us also as to what they were doing when they came to know of this looming danger. Why no preventive timely steps and other proper protective measures were taken? Fourthly, Sir, I would like to know what was the action, the police took? Why was it directed only towards a particular community and why they have shot down only the people of the minority community? Obviously, it means that they were sent there and they played a particular partisan role which they have been regrettably playing in many of the riots which have occurred in the last few months.

The judicial enquiry is all right, but it is not enough to request the hon. Members to join in conveying deepest sympathies to the bereaved families. We all do that; we are all angried by what has happened. We do not want such things to be repeated and particularly not so in this capital city where the Parliament sits, where we meet every day, where we discuss so many things about communal disturbances and where the Home Minister is sitting and the Central Government is located. Why such things should be allowed to happen? This matter should be taken much more seriously than it has been done. Newspapers have said that nobody has been arrested-I do not know whether it is correct-except members of the minority community against whom some cases have been registered. That is all that has been done.

So the judgement of the police and the administration seems to have been already taken by them earlier, without waiting for

anything and they have to reply now why they allowed this situation to develop in this criminal and irresponsible way. Innocent lives have been lost and tension is bound to develop and grow now in that area and other parts of Delhi where all sorts of rumours will be spread. This is an attempt to see that the atmosphere of Delhi is also completely poisoned and render susceptible to an outbreak of violence at any time, on flimsy pretext.

Sir, I am sorry, I was not able to collect more detailed facts, which will be collected and put before the judicial enquiry. But, I think the Home Minister should inform us frankly and in a forthright way without trying to gloss over any fact which may be unpalatable to some people. He should tell us frankly and boldly what has taken place and what the Government intends to do not only against these people but also against the laxity of the police and the Delhi Administration to see that such events do not recur again.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Law and communalism are not the only factors which are responsible for the incident that took place at Nizamuddin on 17th March. It is a fore warning to the Government and the Home Minister about the incidents that may take place in future.

Sir, this incident took place at the site which we call the Dargah of Nizamuddin Qulia. It is a place where people belonging to all faiths pay their obeissance. It is a place which gives peace to all. Even that peaceful site was not spared by the police bullets. The police bullets hit the top of the mazar. The quarrel started over a piece of land. In Delhi, it is difficult to decide whether a particular piece of land is a cremation ground or a graveyard. But the present dispute did not erupt over this point. The point is that the Government as well as the Delhi Administration had prior information that there are to claimant over this land. One is the Arya Samaj and the other is Viswa Hindu Parishad. They were also aware that one more party, the Kabristan management commit-

tee also stakes its claim on this land. The committee had conveyed its apprehension to the Delhi police that something serious could take place at the site. But it is a sorry state of affairs that the Delhi Administration as well as the Delhi Police neither made the people understand the problem nor did they try to find out an amicable solution. They could have invited the elderly people belonging to both the communities and tried to arrive at an agreement. Instead, when the Arya Samajists met the police, the police informed them that they would not be allowed to hold any meeting. Later some of the police officers and other senior officers made a suggestion that while they could not be allowed to hold a meeting or collect people at that site, they could collect people for holding 'Satsang'. Sir, while on the one hand, a section belonging to minorities conveys its apprehension to police that a quarrel could take place at the site and atrocities could be committed on its members, on the other hand, the police permits others to hold a meeting on the pretext of organising Satsang. What does it mean then? The other point is more important than this. In the morning, when some people assembled at the site, tension started building up and the Lt. Governor of Delhi also reached the spot. Even then the Delhi police neither felt the need to impose section 144 nor to take other precautionary measures. When the situation went out of control, the police started firing in order to display their boldness. In his statement, the hon'ble Minister stated that two people were killed in this incident. But everybody knows that at least 6 persons were killed there. Their number could be 9. Some Congress (I) workers had visited the site at the instance of our leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and according to their version, the number of people killed is 6. Apart from this, there are reports from people whose children and also elderly persons of some families were missing after the trouble. It may be that they are afraid to come forward and lodge their complaints. The Delhi Police personnel are harassing people belonging to a particular community. They are conducting searches in their houses. These people are being prosecuted and threatened. Mr. Chairman,

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

Sir, whenever a riot takes place, people belonging to both the clashing parties are held equally responsible. As a precautionary measure, the police should take into custody the prominent leaders of both the parties and they should also be asked to execute bonds. How is he proceeding with the case holding only one party responsible? Now Delhi Administration is holding only one party responsible? It creates an apprehension in our minds which cannot be ignored. Is it so that the Government which is continuing in office with the support of some parties is lenient towards someone and doing injustice to others under pressure? It is common knowledge that the police started firing only when people belonging to a particular community reached the spot. People also say that no action was taken against people of a particular section even though stones were pelted from their side. The police resorted to firing only after that. I would not go into further details of this case and as has been just said by Shri Gupta and I fully agree with him that a judicial enquiry into the matter has already been completed and everything will come to light very soon. The question is as to how such a situation developed. Despite the presence of the police, how the people belonging to a particular party were able to reach there. It is in itself a testimony to the fact that the Delhi Police has started working under the influence of a particular party. Gradually, the police is acting as a tool for a particular party. If such a state of affairs is created in the country how people belonging to other minorities would feel themselves secure. Hon'ble Home Minister, Sir, I can appreciate your helplessness. There are many persons here who are not happy to see you as the Minister of Home Affairs. It is a matter of chance that the Janata Dal came to power at the Centre and the National Front Government holds the reigns of administration in the country today. These chances are very common in democracy. I would like to say that you may or may not be given any credit for any achievement but you should be cautious and vigilant, least your name is included in the list of those who encourage

the communal forces in the country. People have apprehension about it and the Nizamuddin incident has further confirmed it. I, therefore, urge the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to punish the personnel, whosoever they may be, of Delhi police and Delhi Administration who are found responsible for this incident and instil confidence in the mind of the people.

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, all of us are distressed at the incident that took place at Hazrat Nizamuddin. But what is the cause of this incident. As per the statement of the hon. Minister, when the police and the Delhi Administration had all prior information, adequate steps should have been taken. If adequate steps would have been taken, such a tragic incident would not have taken place and averted the incident.

I want to cite an example and want to tell you that the daily Hindustan has published the photograph of the incident of Nizamuddin. In this newspaper, the scene of police high-handedness has been vividly depicted when they resorted to firing, killed a person and dragged him just as a dead street dog is dragged. The dead was naked and being dragged mercilessly by 3 to 4 police personnel. Everybody will feel hurt at the sight of this incident. When firing takes place at any place, the police makes enquiries into the incident and a case is filed in the court of law. The police should have been very careful in handling the case, but they failed miserably in their duty.

Sir, what I want to say is that the graveyard and the cremation ground are very closely located. If the wall of the cremation ground was being forcibly constructed and the police had advance information about it on 14th, they could have imposed Section 144 of the Cr. P.P. and averted the incident. A meeting was also held at the residence of the Assistant Commissioner of police on the night of 16th. Had there been adequate police force on the day of the incident, it could not have taken place at all. One thing is very clear that the Delhi Administration

has totally failed in this regard. When this incident took place, 3 persons were killed including a 12 year old boy, Mohammed Haneef. It is a disputed land. I want to know as to whom the land belongs and how the dispute is going to be resolved?

All people can sit together and settle this matter or the court can decide it as to whether the land in question belongs to graveyard or the cremation ground but what I want to say is that it is not the murder of a person belonging to a minority community but it is the murder of an Indian Citizen. In all three persons were killed in this incident, it is something very sad and the attitude of the Police is also a matter of concern for us.

It is a good thing that a judicial inquiry has been ordered by the hon. Lt. Governor but an impartial inquiry is equally important in this matter and it is possible only when the concerned police officers responsible for the incident are suspended first to clear the way for a successful and credible judicial enquiry into the incident. I would also like to say that it is not the issue pertaining to a particular community. In the first instance it appears to be an ordinary incident but such an incident in Delhi, particularly in Hazrat Nizamuddin area which has its own significance for its renunciation and sacrifices is really unfortunate. Such incidents have occurred in the walled city area but not in the Hazrat Nizamuddin area. If we favour one or the other community, that will not help us in restoring peace and communal harmony. I would not hesitate to say that it was definitely a failure on the part of the administration. The hon. Home Minister had the information about it 12 hours in advance and all the police personnel had been alerted. Had the Delhi Police been a bit more vigilant, the tragic incident which occurred just three days after the Shabbarat Festival and few days before the commencement of the month of Ramjan could have been avoided. Such sporadic incidents occur every now and then in the country. Therefore, through you I would like to convey to the Government that peace loving and vigilant people are also there amidst the communal elements, so the Government should also

make use of their good offices. This incident took place on the 17th and on. Textile Minister Shri Sharad Yadav went there on the 18th along with Shri S.P. Yadav a Member of Parliament from Sambhal area in Uttar Pradesh. The Badaun Association called a meeting in the Galib Hall with a view to restore peace and normalcy but some people of particular community who were very much agitated on the incident did not allow them to hold meeting. Shri Sharad Yadav made an extensive tour of the area and tried to pacify the people. I would like to request that this serious matter should not be discussed for a particular political gain but only to avoid the recurrence of such incidents and for this very purpose we, all should make our collective efforts. The new trend is emerging that some of us favour one side and some others favour the other. So long as we do not remain impartial we cannot see it with an impartial vision and communal harmony cannot be restored. With these words I would like to say through you that action should be taken against the police officers and officers of Delhi Administration who have been found to be responsible for this highly tragic incident so that such incident may not recur in future. With these words I would like to thank you.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was expecting that our friends in the Congress party and some other friends would express their balanced views on the incident but here and everywhere they have repeated those age old stories that it belongs to Hindus or the police have colluded with them. I would like to say here that it was not a communal riot. One or two Kabaris have been trying to grab that land for the last two-three years and the officials of cremation ground had lodged their complaint to this effect with the police also. It was also said that it was a Hindu-Muslim riot on the disputed land of the cremation ground and the graveyard but it was not so. Firstly I would like to say that this land measuring 29.1 bigha has been allotted to Arya Samaj for cremation ground. If you want to prove that 50 years back it was a graveyard I would say that 50 years ago, the

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

land sites the present under the ownership the five star hotel, Delhi Public School and Lodi Hotel were also graveyards. I very well remember that this matter was raised in 1967 and Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed had said that the entire area was graveyard. Shri Y.B. Chavan, the then Home Minister, asked the then Lt. Governor Shri L.K. Jha to trace hundred year old record. I still remember the reply Shri L.K. Jha had given to him. He had said that people would say why only hundred year old record, why not 500 year old record should be traced? Therefore, there has been a conflict not over 100 years or 40 years. Every one knows it and it is also there in the police record that it is a cremation ground. It is also said that it is a graveyard. I would like to say that it is not a graveyard. I have brought photographs also and if you want, you can see them. In Hindu religion, dead bodies of infants are not cremated but they are either immersed in the river or buried. What I want to say is that graveyard is at a distance of 300 to 400 yards from this place. It is a shishu-samadhi and comes under the 29.1 bigha of land of the cremation ground. I also have a plan of this site and if you are interested you can see it. In 1981-82 when construction of a bridge was going on at this point, the boundary wall of the cremation ground was demolished by the Corporation on the condition that it would be rebuilt by them later on. I have got a written document to that effect and if you ask me I can lay it here.

Two-three Kabaris have been trying to grab that land for the last one and a half year or two years. During the period 1956 to 58, dead bodies of the infants were used to be buried in this land which they claim to the land of the graveyard, but in fact it is a Shishu-Samadhi and not a graveyard.

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOADHARY (Jagatsinghpur): The arguments can be put before the court.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Please listen first. I want to prove it.

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOADHARY: I have a point of order. Here, we are discussing a particular point, i.e. an incident that had taken place there. The history of it can be placed before the Court.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The matter will be decided by the court only but I am going to prove it that it was not a Hindu-Muslim conflict. It was said that some people of minority community had been killed. Both the persons killed in the clash were citizens of Bangladesh. Whosoever has been killed in the clash, I feel sad about it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is the citizen of Bangladesh not a human being?... (Interruptions)

SHRI AMARROYPRADHAN: How can they be the citizens of Bangladesh? They were Indians... (Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the time of my birth, Pakistan was not in existence... (Interruptions) What I want to say is that they are deliberately giving it a colour of a Hindu-Muslim clash.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Who is doing that?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Two-three Kabaries wanted to grab this land and were unauthorisedly occupying it for the last 2-3 years. They have given it a communal colour. I am saying it with full sense of responsibility. Even earlier it was a graveyard, a burial ground for the dead infants and there was no dispute on this point. What is the reason that a point of dispute has suddenly come only today. In fact what I want to

say is that kindly don't call it a communal issue. Excuse me, everybody knows it that it has become the practice of the day that if somebody wants to occupy a particular piece of land illegally, he starts the construction of a temple or a Gurudwara or a Mosque on it. It is also an instance of that practice. But I would like to bring it to your notice that there is a mosque adjoining this place where a number of unauthorised shops have been coming up during the last few months. I have got a photograph with me, you can see in it that on one side of the mosque an unauthorised shopping complex is coming up but nobody has objected to it. If the construction of an unauthorised complex could not invite communal disturbances then why anybody could have objection because the interests of a junk dealer, who was grabbing illegally that piece of land, clashed. That is why he had given it a communal colour.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: How the firing took place there? Why had you gone there with lathies in your hands on the 17th?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Who was constructing the wall there? It was only that junk dealer who had brought bricks for the construction...*(Interruptions)* I would like to say one thing more. I was told there by the people...*(Interruptions)* Shri Rawat also stated here that I and Shri Bajpai had gone there. It is correct that we went there because we were told by the officials that a riot had broken out in that area and we had to visit the place being the representatives elected from that area. All the newspapers reported that I and Mr. Bajpai had gone to visit the place. When we went there, the people of that area asked us as to why we were asking them to go away without completing the construction of wall. We told them that it was not in the interest of this country and they should not proceed with it. However we promised them that we would get the work completed later on but they should not carry it on.

SHRIMATISUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): You had said that wall will be certainly built there

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I said that a wall will be constructed there because as per the existing provisions of law a wall upto 3 ft. in height could be constructed by anybody on his plot of land. I would like to inform you that a person can construct a 3 feet high wall on his land under the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. Nobody can check him. I again repeat it that anybody can raise a 3 feet wall to keep his land in his possession. But a shopping complex has been constructed near a mosque inspite of 10 notices served to him to stop the construction. I am going to repeat it that if a wall is constructed by a man for his personal benefit I will certainly oppose it as I have done in the case of a junk dealer but why should there be any resistance to the construction of a 3 feet wall around the cremation ground. Have we now degraded so low as not to allow the construction of a 3 feet high wall around our cremation ground and we are fighting over this issue...

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: What would be the length of that three feet wall?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The wall will be raised around our own plot of land measuring 29.1 bighas... *(Interruptions)* But you are provoking them for a bloodshed as you have just stated. I would like to ask whether we have degenerated ourselves to such an extent that we are making the construction of a wall around the cremation ground an issue to serve our political ends...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: That is the level to which the politics has degenerated in India.

SHRI P.R. KUMARMANGALAM: That is what you have been doing. You are just trying to capture power...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: What I mean to say is that construction of shops in the mosque could be a cause for quarrel. I was just stating that in the grave yard...*(Interruptions)* it is what they call it. If it was a graveyard, why did they not raise any objections in this regard 2 years, 10 years or

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

20 years back. Why is only today that they are raising this issue when this junk dealer has come there? (*Interruptions*) Here they have also made a mention of the minority communities. But as this matter is before an enquiry commission which is examining it, I would not hold anybody responsible at the moment. However I would like to know one thing as to what was the reason of that firing? There was no pressmen at the moment to report the facts. But when so many people were there it is quite certain that some one or the other might have caused provocation for firing. However when we and the police reached there were told that his life was in danger. I am not supporting anyone but without knowing the facts, they are repeating it time and again that B.J.P., Hindus and the Police are involved in it and it led to the point of communal riots. It is not correct. Please stop it for Gods sake but some people are keen to incite the people for riots in Delhi by raising land disputes. I would like to say that even in this case some people wanted to grab land. It is a common practice with the people of Delhi that whenever they want to gain a particular piece of land, they organise functions, Ramayana paths and other ceremonial functions on that land. They adopted similar strategy even in this case. It should be viewed from that angle. However judicial enquiry is under way which will arrive at some conclusions and expose the guilty. I would like to make a request through this House that there should be no uncalled for incitement of religious feelings of the people. We should not indulge in such things.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now a few points have been raised by our Hon'ble colleague Shri Madan Lal Khurana in a highly agitated mood. First of all Shri Indirajit Gupta expressed his views on it followed by a member of Janata Dal. I do not know the name of that Hon'ble member. Then Shri Harishji stated that these were different versions as they appeared in the press. Later a number

of facts were furnished in the statement of Hon'ble Home Minister. I feel that all these things have been stated in good spirit. One of our Hon'ble lady members, who is sitting here, had also gone there. I myself went there with Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal, Shri Akbar and a member of Rajya Sabha. We all were there. But I have not been able to understand as to why Shri Khurana was so much agitated over it and said certain things. If we go by the statement of Shri Khurana, it runs counter to the statement of the Hon'ble Home Minister that it was a disputed land. It has been a disputed place for a long time. They were asked not to construct a wall on that land. All these things have been stated in the statement of the Hon'ble Home Minister. We met a number of press reporters there. Most of them are no more the supporters and workers of the Congress Party and now they are out to criticise the Congress. Some of the newspapers helped you to reach your present heights. But all of them are speaking in a voice to support all that has been stated by Shri Indrajit Gupta. They are reporting what a member of the Janata Dal has been saying. They have reported that all these things were known to everybody. The issue was hanging fire. On the one side you have said that the efforts are being made to make it a Hindu-Muslim issue but none of them gave it a communal colour. I would ask Mr. Khurana not to take it as he is like my younger brother. We have been living together here in Delhi. However, it is you who have tried to give it a communal colour and you alone... (*Interruptions*) While speaking in your Constituency you had raised the issue that Hindus were not able to construct a 3 feet high wall around a cremation ground and substantiated your statement with an argument that municipal laws permit the construction of a 3 feet high wall without any prior permission. Mr. Khurana, you are new to this House and you should know that it is not the Municipal Corporation to speak like that. I would like to say that unity and integrity of the country is above all considerations such as the laws and the other technicalities. In the recent elections minorities had also supported you. Had they not extended their support, you would not have been elected as

the member of this House.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Minorities are with us.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Here in this House you have just mentioned that a wall and some shops have been constructed near a mosque. My dear, you have also produced a photograph to substantiate it. But it is not the only instance of its kind because lakhs unauthorised of houses and shops have come up in Delhi belonging to all sections of the society be they Hindus, Muslims or Sikh near a Gurudwara or a temple or a mosque and it is a well known fact that all these things could be possible with the political patronage of all the political parties. Also all the political parties have put in their best efforts for the regularisation of unauthorised constructions on the ground of practical human considerations. Although outside the House it is you who try to take the entire credit of it. However, it is surprising that today you are talking about the unauthorised construction of a wall and some shops near the mosque. It is not worthy of a responsible person like you, which I think you are, to say like that these were the people from Bangladesh who had been killed. A number of questions have been raised here by Shri Indrajit Gupta, Rawatji and by a Member of Janata Dal. The Hon'ble Home Minister has also made a statement giving facts. All these things are known to people as they have already appeared in the press. You should have tried to answer them but if one believes your version of things, all others are proved to be wrong. If it is so, are all others wrong except you? Is it only you who speaks nothing but the truth? However, I would like to tell the Hon. Minister quite clearly that I do not agree that police officers of Delhi are inefficient. We are not in power today at the Centre, you are in power at the Centre with the support of your critical supporter. It is not known as to what kind of support you are getting from your critical supporter, though the criticism is more obvious to us than their support. What I want to say is that, in the present situation, one has to see as to why the officers of the Delhi Police did not act with

the compassion and wisdom, with which they should have done? What is the reason behind it? Who are the persons from whom they afraid of? Who is trying to pressurise them? Is it not true that a large number of postings and transfers of officers connected with Delhi affairs are being made at the pleasure of Shri Madan Lal Khurana's Party (BJP). This has come in the newspapers also and neither you nor Shri Madan Lal Khurana has contradicted these reports. Those officials who are in the BJP good books are being posted and those who are not, are being shunted out. The situation has come to such a pass—it has even appeared in the Press, you cannot deny it, nor you have contradicted it in D.D.A., which controls land in Delhi, that your endeavour is to appoint officials according to your fancy and not to allow to function other officials having an independent outlook.

Hon. Home Minister, I want to tell you (*Interruptions*) You can speak, when your turn comes, please do not interrupt.

DR. BENGALI SINGH (Hathras): Were not the S.P. and other officials of East Delhi appointed at your instance? All the hooligans there are of your creation.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Our complaint is this, that all these officials danced to your tune. These are the very officials who wanted to deploy Military in Delhi on the day of Holi... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: How untrue is his assertion that these officials danced to our tune.

Are things that have come in the Press not true?

SHRI RANMANGAL PANDE (Deoria): I want a clarification from Shri H.K.L. Bhagat. Is it that he has accepted the statement of the Home Minister on the dispute or is it that he is forming an opinion on the basis of the complete statement of the Home Minister that he has accepted?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I do not mean the inference that you are drawing. Is it not true that the post of Vice-Chairman of DDA could not be filled up for a long period due to their interference? It has come in the newspapers also. You decided to appoint an official and the B.J.P. people opposed it and scuttled it. Neither they have contradicted it nor you have contradicted it. This is true, I am not saying this but your Janata Dal...*(Interruptions)*. I am not saying this but your Janata Dal leaders have given a statement to this effect in the Press.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED):**
There is nothing like that.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Your Janata Dal leaders have issued statements in the newspapers that officials in Delhi are working under the pressure of BJP. I want to tell you that you are free to appoint whomsoever you like. You are free to appoint persons in whom you have faith, but give them self-confidence. If you want to rule, rule yourself. If you want to listen to what they say, listen to it, but at the moment, these people have completely demoralised the administrative machinery in Delhi...*(Interruptions)* You may please take your seat. I know that listening to the truth is not always a pleasant experience. What I am saying is that, you have appointed the Chief Justice of Sikkim to conduct a judicial enquiry into the incident and the findings would come before us. There has never been communal clash in that area. I have also been in Delhi for the past 40 years and there has never been an altercation in the Mizamuddin area. It is for the first time that a communal clash took place there and in his statement issued today, Shri Madan Lal khurana has tried to justify that clash and his denial is in fact his confession. They are interested in having the quarrel. Mr. Home Minister, you will have to accept the charges.

SHRIMATISUBHASHINIALI (Kanpur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, with reference to the ongoing discussion on the home Minister's statement, I would like to tell you that on 17th

March, as soon as we came to know that a clash has taken place in Nizamuddin, I along with my party colleague Shri Dipen Ghosh, who is a Member of the Rajya Sabha, reached the spot. What is sorrowful indeed is the fact that the Home Minister's statement has failed in presenting before us the truth and actual picture of that day's incident. It has been stated before us that it was an altercation over a disputed piece of land. I do not want to get into it, whether it is a MF that ifuslim graveyard or a Hindu Cremation ground. But, it is clear that it is a disputed piece of land and had it not been so, it was not necessary on the part of some people to approach the Police and the administration for permission to construct a wall. It has been proved beyond all doubt that it is a disputed piece of land. Some people were desirous of constructing a wall there. I do not want to say, whether it was just and fair on their part or not. However, what is clear is that whatever has happened there, has created a dangerous situation for the entire country.

How disputes are to be solved? If people, standing on the floor of this House, say that if there are clashes over disputed pieces of land, if there is any disputed, if we are satisfied that it is our land, then no one can stop us from constructing a wall, we can forcibly construct a wall and no one can question us, then the fire that has erupted in Nizamuddin would engulf Delhi and India in its flames. The number of Wakf properties in Delhi is 169 and today, all the open land within the city limits, belong to the wakf board and Wakf Board only. Today, everyone wants to grab those lands. Today, those lands are worth crores of rupees and many people under some or the other guise, would always try to grab those lands. The first question is, how to settle land disputes, whether it is in Delhi, U.P. or in Faizabad district, whether these disputes are to be settled through the law courts or by force. The Home Minister's statement mentions that some people, you may call them Arya Samajis, if you wish, though I do not consider them to be Arya Samajis, for many members of my family too are reputed Arya Samajis and Arya Samajis do not conduct 'Satsang' the way these

people did on 17th March. The policemen told them that they would not be allowed to construct a wall, but the same police told them that they would allow the Satsang to be conducted; what sort of police force has Delhi got? I accept that Shri H.K.L. Bhagat has said so much on this matter, but the Delhi Police is working today on the basis of the training it received in 1984 from Shri H.K.L. Bhagat. Delhi police is a police force that not only instigates riots, but also gives a helping hand to the rioters. What actually happened is that, on 16th, the residents of that locality went to the Nizamuddin Police Station and handed over a written petition, stating that they are facing a dangerous situation, as some people would arrive, the next day with bricks and grit to forcibly construct a wall. They not only went to the Police, but they also approached the hon. Home Minister and told him that they were facing a dangerous situation. Hon'ble Home Minister, who is a very important personage of our country had also given an assurance to those people that they will remain safe, and he had instructed the police. In the Police Station also, the instructions were received and a copy thereof had been handed over to them with the words that there was nothing to fear and nothing would happen to them, so they should go home. In spite of all that, in the morning of the 17th, people armed with lathies and iron bars gathered there in the name of a "Satsang". Shri Khurana has stated very aptly that it has become the fashion of the day to grab the land in the name of religion. It is a fact. However, it should not be like that. In India, such people in order to grab a piece of land physically, first sought the permission for a "Satsang" in the name of "religious discourse" on the 17th, and later on actually came out armed with lathies and iron bars with the slogans of "Har-Har Mahadev" on their lips and tried to construct a wall on that particular land. An hon'ble Member of Janata Dal has stated that the police should have been present there. But the difficulty is that the police was present there, not in ones or twos; but in a very large number. But the police helped those very people against whom it was sent to act there. You please go there and see it yourself that the police had helped only

those people who were constructing a wall on that plot of land. I would like to prove it. When we reached there at 2 O'Clock, we ourselves saw the position of the wall. Until then the firing had already taken place and the people had been killed. In spite of it the people belonging to a particular community only were standing there, wielding lathies and iron bars, shouting slogans and doing their work without any obstruction. We asked the police as to what they were doing there. They replied that they were thinking of imposing a curfew. Upto 2 o' Clock, the position of the wall was that it was hardly 1 1/2 feet high and it had not reached the drain yet; but when we reached there at 5 o' clock, you will be surprised to know, the wall had been constructed upto the drain within 3 hours under complete police protection. The police had got the wall constructed, upto drain. What kind of impartial administration is this? Not only this, even in the Statement it has been stated that the police had to resort to firing in self defence as the people had become infuriated and it had come to a stage when there was every possibility of a clash between the people. On paper, it appears to be something justified but if our hon'ble Members happen to visit the site, they will find that in fact, it is a conflict for a disputed land which is located at place quite far pff from the actual place of firing, i.e. about 3 km. away from the place of this incident. Also the approach to the site road, is actually the main road itself, where the cremation ground and the graveyard or the dargah, are located. If you go on this road, which leads to Nizamuddin, you will come to the "dargah" adjoining a well developed colony but you will have to cover a distance of 2 km. upto the fly over and then after taking a complete round, under the fly-over, you will have to take the main road again to reach the point where there is a "Gumbaz" and then you will have to take a right turn to finally enter the site of the "dargah". So I was saying that though the place of the clashes was near the cremation ground but surprisingly the site of firing was near the "dargah". After all, what was the rationale of it?

Why were the shots fired? It means that the police forcibly entered the residential part of

[Shrimati Subhashiniali]

the colony and it is clear from the gunshot marks that the police fired after entering the locality. On the rooftop of the first house on the road of their entry there was standing a 12 year old boy named Hanif who fell victim to the police firing and a man named Sattar was also shot dead just in front of the gate of the Mosque of the Hajrat Nizamuddin Aulia. While he was yet enjured, he was dragged to death like a dog by the police. All this happened there. But to say these words that the police opened fire only when there was a violent clash is just to misguide us. But why was there a clash and resistance because the police was doing just the opposite of what they were asked to do. The police should have stopped the construction of the wall. Instead they extended a helping hand in its construction. The police should have arrested the persons, who were rioting in the name of satsang, but the police gave them protection and arrested the people of the opposite party. Who are these people against whom cases have been filed in the court? Are they those very people who had come to grab — the land or those who had come to construct a wall. But no case has been filed against the later ones. Again those very people who opposed the construction of the wall, were put in the jail. I do not claim that they were the natives of Bangladesh or they were Indians. All these are irrelevant things in the present context. But these were the local residents who had opposed the construction Hence the question is immaterial whether some one opposed it due to his own vested interests or due to some other reason. Despite of the fact that the police and the administration had not given their permission for the construction of this wall, it was constructed and extended in the presence of the police and those, who were opposing the construction, were put behind the bars or fell victim to the police firing. If that is the way of providing justice — in the capital city of Delhi, you should remember that consequences will be the same as we have been facing since the 1984 riots. Even today issue is discussed under the Calling Attention Motion. If the Delhi Police behaves in the

same manner as it had done in 1984 and tries to shield the vested interests and rioters and kill those who oppose them, then there will be no end to it. The menace will also spread further and it will be prejudicial to the interests of the entire nation, So, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs through you that all the police officers who are found guilty should be suspended to facilitate the work of investigation and in case the permission for the construction of wall was not given, it should be got demolished by the Government of India and the Delhi administration so that the people may be assured of justice in this country. With these words, I would taken thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, what had happened there on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of November in Delhi. Why a curfew was not clamped in the city when the people were on rampage and resorting to firing and causing the loss of life and property. Can Shri Bhagat give us the account of the loss of human lives in those days? (*Interruptions*) Is it not ample proof of it that all those things had taken place at the instance of the then Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Shri Mohammad Shafi.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI (Srinagar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the time we are consuming today on discussion on the incidents which have taken place in the Hazrat Nizamuddin area, could have well been utilized for discussion on the Budget, but unfortunately today we have to spend these two hours on that fateful incident, which had taken place in the morning hours of the 17th March there. Shri Madan Lal Khurana has complained here as to why Shri Rawat has spoken about the minorities only and why did he advocate only their cause. It would have been better, had Shri Rawat presented a balanced view. But I think that it is for the first time that Shri Madan Lal Khurana has gone in consultation with Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed or Shri Mufti has come out with his

statement after consulting the B.J.P. I appreciate the statement of the Home Minister, which categorically states that they wanted to construct a wall and when a permission was not granted for it, they wanted to offer their prayers. I think that none of the religions permits killings and rampage in the name of religious worship. For the first time, the Home Minister's statement has gone against the B.J.P. If suddenly there is any such incident and people are killed in the heat of the moment, the high officials of Delhi Police can say that they didn't expect any such thing and they were unaware of it, but regarding the incident of 16th March, the Delhi Administration and the Home Minister were aware that something was going to happen there and the Nizamuddin police post helped them under a conspiracy. On the 16th of March, Mosque people went to see both the authorities i.e. the station officer of Nizamuddin area and the Home Minister. However I am surprised to see as to how the Home Minister is still holding the charge of his ministry even when he had the prior information about the incident and let it happen. It is surprising that although the Home Minister was aware of it, he did nothing to stop it. May be the B.J.P. has helped him in becoming the Home Minister, but according to Quran Sharif, it is only God who can bestow respect on the individual or deny him the same. Neither any other power nor the B.J.P. can do this miracle. Perhaps Shri Khurana is not aware of the technicalities of the profession of an advocate but fortunately or unfortunately, I myself was once an advocate. He has stated that for the last two years the people from Bangladesh have come to settle there and they have occupied the land. But probably he is not aware of it that a suit was filed in the court in 1971 regarding this land. This suit was not filed in a Pakistani or Bangladeshi court, but it was filed in a court here in Delhi only. On 12th December, 1975, the court had given its decision in favour of the Wakf Board which was published in the year 1975 in the Delhi Gazette. The court in its decision had clearly stated that 18 bighas of land belonged to the wakf board and 7 bighas of it belonged to the cremation ground. In spite of all these things, that have come to their knowledge, those

people assembled there with trishul and lathies in their hands to create trouble. It is their statement, not ours. This time the Press has also clearly mentioned the persons who are guilty and who have been found to be involved in it. I would like to submit that in 1975, the Delhi Administration had already demarcated the land to identify the boundaries of the said plot. The separate areas of the cremation ground and the graveyard had been identified by them and not only this, but a demarcation was also done in presence of the people from both the communities and an agreement was signed between them in the presence of a Hindu Patwari. Thus everything was clearly decided and there was no dispute about it. But all these killings had been resorted to in order to create a dispute about it. Appointment of commissions will not do in this regard as they are frequently appointed. Will the hon. Home Minister be pleased to tell us whether he has got a factory where he can rekindle the spark of life in all these persons, who lost their lives? An amount of fifty thousand rupees cannot bring back life in the deceased. So, I would like to request Shri Madan Lal Khurana that if he does not want us to live a peaceful life, he should atleast let us rest in peace in the graveyard after our death. It is not a Hindu-Muslim issue. However it has been given that colour. A godown was there for the last 12-15 years and there were shops and jhuggies also. All these structures did not come up there overnight. The police was aware of it and it was only with their help that these people assembled there with trishuls, bamboo sticks and iron rods in their hands. They had not come there to distribute sweets on a festive occasion, but they were a party to this episode. They had brought bricks and raised walls. They resorted to lathi charge and burst tear gas shells. Otherwise, how was it possible that they could be able to raise three feet high wall? It was not possible without their help.

Secondly, it has been reported that the people belonging a particular community gathered there duly armed with lathies, sticks and other weapons and only then the activists of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, the Bajar-

[Sh. Mohammad Shafi]

ang Dal and other people came there. To this, I would like to ask as to why the people belonging to only minority community were made the target of Police bullets? Why did only Muslims suffer the casualty? What was the fault of that boy Haneef who became the victim of police bullet? In the concluding para of the statement of the Minister of Home Affairs, it has been said that it all happened out of provocation. What the boy, Haneef Mohammed had to do with provocation who was watching from the roof top? Not only that, people were killed brutally. As Shrimati Subhashini Ali puts it, the people were dragged and beaten. Even today a number of persons are reported to be missing and their whereabouts are not known

There has been no communal riots between Hindu and Muslim in Calcutta for the last 20 years. Why does such a riot not take place there today? Why does it not take place in Mysore or for that matter in South India? Why do these riots take place in Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and areas adjacent to them only? It is because they want to overawe the minority community? I would like to humbly submit that they will not be successful in their evil designs. The incidents taking place in Kashmir are the the repercussion of the incidents that took place at Bhagalpur and other places. The Kashmir problem is the repercussion of victimisation of minorities and the weaker sections at other places. When you barrass them here, the people in Kashmir react as a result of which situation in Kashmir deteriorates. I would, therefore, like to submit that setting of a commission alone to go into the incident will not at all serve the purpose. Mr Chairman, Sir, please let me know the law which permits 5000 thousand persons to assemble at a place and bring truck loads of materials to start construction of a wall and then asking for judicial probe in the matter

[English]

My humble submission would be to restore status quo ante

[Translation]

Let the situation prevailing before 17th instant be restored so that the people belonging to minority and weaker sections could regain confidence that the people belonging to majority community will allow them to live in India with dignity and honour. Within these words, I express my thanks to you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Sir, it is a matter of deep regret that we have to discuss today an incident, whether it is communal or an event in connection with a particular dispute, that in the country's capital we had an incident which has marred the prestige of the Police Administration in Delhi, the Central Government and which has also created an unhappy atmosphere among certain communities.

While discussing this subject, we have to see it from the point of certain situation that has arisen in the country in the last ten days. There was a communal riot in Jamshedpur where the Chief Minister of Bihar visited the area and said that there was a lapse on the part of the Police Administration. Subsequently, in yesterday's newspaper we saw the person who has been implicated is one of the office-bearers of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad

Yesterday in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly, the Chief Minister has to answer in the House a Call Attention, and he said "I am unhappy to know that Police was inducted to counter communal disturbance there." There also unfortunately the same organisation was involved. Here in Delhi rightly or wrongly, Arya Samaj and Vishwa Hindu Parishad were involved. Whether it is good or bad cause, I do not want to go into it. The fact remains that the office-bearers of Arya Samaj and Vishwa Hindu Parishad went into the office of some Delhi newspaper before going to the police saying that "We are going to construct wall on such and such date. Please come and visit the area." Some

politicians of Delhi requested Police to keep a watch so that those who are going to construct the wall, are not subjected to harassment and they can do their work safely. I have also come from Bangladesh three or four generations before. The hon. Member

Shri Madan Lal Khurana said that killing of Bangladeshis by Police is not a crime.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I said that it was not a Hindu-Muslim riot. The 'Kabaries' who wanted to grab the land used Bangladeshis for this, as both of the persons who were killed are Bangladesh nationals. Those 'Kabaries' are responsible for this incident.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Balia). With regret I have to say that the remarks passed by Shri Khurana in his second submission on this issue are as objectionable as in his first submission. Human being is a human being, no matter whether he is a Bangladeshi a Pakistani or an Indian. There could not be a more shameful act than this that he was not grieved at the death of persons simply because they belonged to Bangladesh. It is a disrespect to the dignity of the House that we made a statement in the House to the effect that a Bangladeshi was killed so it is not objectionable. He should not have said so. It will be better if he withdraws his remark.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I once again reiterate that whoever might have died, it is very painful. It is the human being who died and it is not written on his blood whether he was a Hindu or Muslim.

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I do not want to go into this. I am grateful to Shri Chandra Shekhar who has taken up the cause and has rightly expressed the feeling of the House.

I am also thankful to Shri Khurana-Ji that he has subsequently amended his statement. I thank him for his good gesture. I think that he has not meant it and he will not mean it in future also.

The incident that has happened in Delhi has cast a slur on the Delhi Police. Fortunately or unfortunately, I was also the Minister of State for Home Affairs. I cannot share that blame on the Delhi Police. I would humbly request the hon. Home Minister not to try to protect any individual officer. He has to see that the slur cast on the Delhi Police is removed. Of course, judicial inquiry may be there. But administrative inquiry should be there to see if there is any actual fault on the part of any official or junior official. As per rules, drastic steps should be taken. I have the privilege of working with him. Home means business and things should be done in the right perspective. I hope today in this House he will say something positive on that issue so that the whole House would feel that some action has been taken in this regard to remove the aspersions cast on the Delhi Police that the Delhi Police is acting on behalf of certain political parties. That feeling should go away from the minds of the people. It is not denial of facts. I was myself looking after Delhi and I know about it. Many delegations came to me about this particular land and requested me to give them police help. I strongly said: "Nothing can be given. It will be decided by the Court." Today, unfortunately in the statement made by the hon. Home Minister I find that it has been agreed that as some individuals went to the police station and informed the police, the police told them not to do it and suggested certain things. I hope the police have no business to suggest, to have some *Sat Sang* or some thing there. I also know about the incident that occurred some 3 kms from that particular place of dispute. It is most unfortunate. Ultimately, police probably had to go there to quell the violence. Firing has been made. Shri Sulaiman Sait had shown me the photograph. On the top of the *Darga* there are bullet marks.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I have mentioned it

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Yes, you have also mentioned it. Two people died in that incident. It is most unfortunate. As far as the Railway accident is concerned, if a person is killed, his family is getting Rs. 2 lakhs as compensation. But if a person is killed in police firing, his family is getting only Rs. 10,000/- It is not correct.

Sir, there is a tendency in this House that anything which comes from the BJP, the CPM or the RSP is accepted. The other day Prof. Madhu Dandavate was there. The tendency is that anything that comes from them is accepted. The Minister stands and agrees. But if we say something, it is not accepted. It is not fair. We are in the Opposition. The Government pays something in Punjab. It pays something in Delhi. It pays something for the 1984 riot victims. But it pays something little for the Police. That is not correct. There should be one stander scale by which it should judge the human life. Money cannot replace human life. But when the Government pays different rates at different places, that is not fair. We have to take into account the Bhagalpur affair. The Muslims there did not vote for the Congress. They openly said that their value of life has been devalued in a different manner. They have the example of Punjab and Kashmir. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister to do somethings in this respect, if not now but in future.

It is not a question of going into the details of the dispute. Of course, a judicial inquiry has been instituted. I hope justice will be done and the guilty will be punished. But the point I raise is this. I want to repeat it again. There is a feeling all over the country that this Government is relying and surviving on the help and support of certain political parties—the VHP, RSS and etc. I would request that a message should go to the police all over the country that a communalist is a communalist, a mischief monger is a mischief monger and a man who creates communal riot is a culprit and he has to be dealt with severely irrespective of his 'ism', irrespective of his political colour. Unless this message goes, things will not improve.

I would like to say that we had to pay a very heavy penalty for the fault committed in Bhagalpur and Meerut.

Janata Dal has to pay a heavy penalty for that. By that, some party will come in power and they will hold the whole country to ransom. I would request the Home Minister to act in a manner so that feeling does not grow in the police. I do not want to mention the names of the police officers. I do not want to mention the names of other officials. Things are not going well in Delhi. Bhagatji has said something emotionally. He was telling the truth. A feeling has been there—we may not be in the Government—whenever election is there, we will come in power. Everybody has to learn to act, if he come to power whether it is the Home Minister or the Prime Minister or the police officer. Let them run the Delhi's administration. People will give them the power. Let them not get the power in the manner they are trying to get. I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

[*Translation*]

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjori): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with profound sorrow and grief, I rise to participate in the discussion on Nizamuddin incident.

The incident that took place at Nizamuddin is not an ordinary one. As regard number of casualties, it is true that the Nizamuddin incident is not as severe as one which occurred at Bhagalpur in which people were massacred in large number, but the way communalism is raising its ugly head in Delhi, the capital of the country, is dangerous for the whole country. If this is not nipped in the bud, it will pose gravest danger for the country. My sister, Shrimati Subhashini Ali made many hon. member to swallow bitter pills with her free and fair submission based on facts which are not generally taken easily, but I am hopeful that her submission might have served the purpose of an eye-opener for many hon. members who will not see the matter in right perspective.

Khurana Saheb is present here. He

made a very funny submission. He said that some Kabaries were responsible for this incident. He has really concocted a very good story. He should be congratulated for this! To this, I would like to recite a urdu couplet "Jamane se dara diya, Jamna se fasad." Walls are being raised, hockey sticks and lathis are being brought, preparation for starting communal riots are being made and police is resorting to firing and despite all these, a funny story of Kabaries has been concocted. What a funny story has been concocted! Then it is said that the matter is being politicised. These are not my words. It is they who say that the wall will be raised at any cost. We believe in harmonious relations based on mutual trust and good will. We believe in finding a solution to every problem through mutual understanding. We do not want that riots should take place. We want that the Hindus and Muslims should live like brothers. We want the country to progress, We want harmonious relations. But what is happening here? They are saying that the wall will be raised at any cost. They are throwing a challenge before us to come forward for confrontation . I say that it is wrong and there should no such thing. But what is happening today? It is a very old matter. Preparations for constructing a wall were made in the past also. Previously whenever people gathered there to raise the wall, police intervened in the matter and stopped them from doing so. This time the police supported them in raising the wall. Why did police support them? They thought that they are the people who belong to a party which wields a lot of clout at the Centre. They have been elected to the House in large numbers and that is why they felt it wise to succumb to their pressure. A decision in this regard should be taken today. But one thing is not clear to me. How do they say that it is a disputed piece of land? Is it because they are in power? Could anybody deny the fact that they are able to do so only because the Muslims are not in power. It has been a wakf property for a long time. Out of 25 bighas of land, 7 bighas of land was given for cremation ground under an agreement reached in 1955. As per the map of the land, there are a graveyards at both sides of the

land. Now what they do is that they are trying to encroach upon this part of land. It is nobody's property. It is the property of the Corporation. The Corporation allotted this part for cremation ground. Not only that, this records of village Girdavari also show that this part is a graveyard and it is the judgement of 1975. The court judgement very clearly states that ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. The judicial process has already started. Orders have already been issued to hold a judicial enquiry into the incident. As such there is no question of going into the facts. I object to it....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Khuranaji can say anything he likes. Everybody can say, I am saying fact...(*Interruptions*). It is the judgement of the Court. I quote

[*English*]

"Nothing herein shall prevent the Delhi Corporation from raising the boundary wall on the 4th side of the Shamshan Bhoomi:"

Provided that the boundary wall lies upon the land of Shamshan Bhoomi and does not encroach upon any portion of the land of the aforesaid Qabristan as detailed above."

[*Translation*]

This is the Qabristan land and there should be no encroachment on it. If there is a cremation ground, a boundary walls could be drawn on the fourth side. Now they want to raise a wall and make encroachment on the Qabristan land. It is a very strange thing that the bullets of Delhi police pass through the bethies of Muslims only. Here we talk about harmony between Hindus and Muslims. But what happens is that when bullets come out of the rifles of Delhi Police, they come out in search of Muslims only. There

[Sh. Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait]

are different scenes on different parts of this photograph. Who are engineering the riot here? Here a 13 year old Muslim boy is standing who is struck by bullets. The bullets came to know that he is Muslim boy. In this photo, this is the Dargah of Nizamuddin Oulia where gun shots are fired. There is the Ghalib Academy. In this photo, which is the site where the riot took place? I came to know that a two kilometre long wall is to be erected here. The police rushed to the site and resorted to indiscriminate firing. Here you see the Nizamuddin Oulias dargah on which bullets have been showered. Bullet marks are seen here. Here, we also discuss that jhuggis are set on fire. Who sets the jhuggies on fire? These people are diverting attention. Jhuggis are set afire with police protection. The fire brigade reaches there. What happens there. Fire in the Jhuggis was not extinguished. Water is being supplied at the site where boundary wall is being constructed. We should see whether it was justified or not. Many things spoken here are not true. I do not say that the entire statement made by the Home Minister is wrong. It was said that police was besieged but who besieged the police? It is also not true that police opened fire in self defence. Who were the people who engineered riot, brought lathis and hockey-sticks and who were constructing the wall? This photograph clearly shows that muslims were standing silently and the wall was being constructed. What is there in it? Where are the batons? Nobody is seen taking steps to stop it. What is happening here fire brigade vehicles are stand by and fire is being lit... (Interruptions)... Nothing is being done to stop it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Photograph was also there.

SHRI IBRAHIMSULAIMAN SAIT: Press photographers reach the spot. It is not wrong. Photographs were not taken after setting on fire. These are all facts. Whatever happened there were excesses and atrocities of the police and there is no doubt that police action was partial. It has been proved in the House

that Indian Police has become criminal and communal from their attitude to the incidents that took place at different places, be it Bhagalpur, Bhiwandi, Moradabad or Meerut, everywhere same thing has happened. These all things should be treated as fact because police has done this thing there. (Interruptions)

The riot was engineered there. The Home Minister was informed about it. On the night of 16th March, some people went to the residence of Home Minister but he was not available there. Then they met the Secretary who later talked to the Police. Then people went to the SHO and informed about the apprehension but no precaution was taken by the police despite the prior information. The incident occurred there despite the fact that Home Minister was informed about the apprehension, memorandum was given to the Secretary who talked to the police on phone but even then no precaution was taken by the police. Muslims were fired upon. What is happening there now-people are being harassed, ouses are being searched, Muslims are being arrested. First we were fired upon and beaten with batons and now our houses are being searched and now we are being blamed for the incident also. I do not know how long such thing will continue. Justice should be done to one and all. We are not against any one but justice should be done. The land belongs to graveyard should remain with the graveyard and land belongs to cremation ground should remain with cremation ground. An agreement was reached upon under which 7 bighas of land belonging to graveyard was given to them. Maps and other records are available there. A copy of Gazette notification of Delhi is available here which says that:

[English]

"In the Delhi gazette dated September 25, 1975, the entries in respect of Muslim graveyard, Aliganj, on Page No. 38, Serial No:383 in Column No:6 (Description of wakf properties) against the existing entries, the following shall be and shall be deemed always to

have been substituted, namely:

Khasta No: 529, Area -18,
Bighas, Muslim graveyard
(running village Aiganj, New Delhi)*

[*Translation*]

The Gazette notification shows that 18 bighas of land belongs to graveyard and 7 bighas of land was given for cremation ground. Justice should be done to one and all.

One more thing I would like to say is that impartial judicial enquiry is not possible so long as the police officers responsible for the incident are not suspended. The Police Officers involved in it are S/Shri Ariya Rangnadan, Surender Singh Sanju, Amin Chander Rai, Jaldhari Lal Mina. So long as they all are not suspended, judicial enquiry will be of no use. One officer has been transferred from there but that will not serve the purpose. If they will remain in office all powers will be in their hand and judicial enquiry conducted under such circumstance will lack credibility. Therefore, their suspension is must.

I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has become a regular feature for us to discuss Hindi-Muslim riots and communalism in this House. It was discussed in Previous session also and now again it is being discussed. How long the occurrence of such communal incidents will continue and how long we will go on discussing such things? Should we not find any permanent solution to this problem?

Whenever I listen to the discussion on such matter in the House, I feel that we discuss it either as a Hindu or a Muslim. So long as we do not discuss it as an Indian, raising ourselves from the narrow feelings of being a Hindu or a Muslim, we cannot find out solution to any problem. Today death of a muslim causes more distress to the muslims and death of a Hindu causes more

distress to Hindus only. Today the society has gone down to the extent that the death of even a criminal is mourned more by his community than the death of a Saint of other community. The August House should pay attention towards such downfall of the humanity. Is it the question of Hindu or Muslim only? History taught in schools and colleges has poisoned our mind. In Indian History, rule of Muslims, rule of Pathans, Mughal rule and British rule are taught to the students in lower classes. Are they not the matters of native rule and foreign rule? Did Changez Khan not invaded Delhi? Did his sword chopped off the heads of Hindus only and not of the muslims? Whenever foreign muslims attacked India, the Indian muslims shed their blood to defend the boundaries of the country. Their sacrifices are not less than that of the Hindus. Will Bahadur Shah Zafar, Razia, Shershah and Rahim be remembered only as muslims or will they be remembered as ancestors of both Hindus and Muslims? So long as our viewpoint is not changed, we cannot find any solution to this problem.

Our father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi was shot dead by a Hindu but his community was neither attacked nor looted. But when late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi was shot dead by a mad Sikh, the entire Sikh community was looted and attacked. What does it mean? If a person born in Hindu family could kill the father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi and was treated only a mad person but if any Sikh or Muslim does the same, the entire community is defamed and called traitors. So long as we do not change our attitude, we cannot save the country. Swami Dayanand Saraswati was given poison in the milk by a Hindu. The person who gave uncooked pork, which caused the death of Lord Buddha, was also a Hindu. If any Hindu committed treachery, the no-Hindu of this country have sacrifices their everything to save the country. We have to change our view point in this regard. So long as we do not look at our History as Indian and not being Hindu and Muslim, we cannot bring about any change in the attitude of the people.

[Sh. Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav]

Shri Bhagatji was talking about Delhi Police. In 1974-75 when we were put behind the bar for the sake of truth and justice and Shri Chandra Shekhar was carrying the flags of revolt against Congress, Turkman Gate incident took place in Delhi. Who gave order to Delhi Police for that? We have raised voice against it. On whose orders Delhi Police acted during the riots that took place after the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi? Delhi Police have been behaving as a domestic servant of certain leaders. I demand that all police officials right from a constable to the commissioner ranks should be sent out of Delhi and outside Police should be posted in Delhi. it will alone change their attitude.

They engineer riots in Bihar and then talk about the nation. I once again would like to say that if our politicians, leaders and administrators work honestly to uproot the menace of communalism, it cannot stay any longer in the country. Where does the menace of communalism germinate? It germinates in dirty pond of politics which feeds it, nurtures it and strengthens it and now it is destroying the fabric of the society. Today's political ethos creates and nurtures communalism. Mr. Chairman Sir, hon. Shri Rawat from the other side was telling hon. Shri Mufti that certain thing might be attributed to Shri Mufti. If a Muslim, Sikh, Harijan or a person from the backward class is appointed as Finance Minister or Home Minister it is said that a great favour has been done to that particular community. Shame to the people who say so! Is a Muslim, Harijan or a person belonging to a backward community not a citizen of this country? Do the high-caste people alone have the right to form a Government and rule the country? Have we committed any crime that we were born in a Muslim or a Adivasi or for that matter any other backward communities? So when a Muslim is made Home Minister of the country, it is said that a great favour has been done to the Muslim community. From where does such thinking originate? It seems that a Muslim or a Sikh or a Christian or a Harijan

or a Adivasi or a person belonging to backward class can never be treated as first-class citizen in this country. Only those born among high castes will be treated as first-class citizen and then it is said that he is a Hindu or a Muslim. So I would like to submit that even in Hindus, some sections are looked down upon by the other sections. So may I know in what way we are or for that matter Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is at fault? If a Muslim ever enters a Hindu temple, the whole incident is given a communal colour. The Muslim is accused of having desecrated a Hindu place of worship. Similar accusations would be hurled at Shri Ram Vilas Paswan or any other person belonging to a backward class if he enters a temple. The people who are really guilty are those who are communal in their outlook. It is they who were responsible for creation of Pakistan. They did not give due respect to Mohammad Ali Jinnah. These communal elements displayed a disrespectful and intolerant attitude towards different communities. As a result people of one community began to distrust people belonging to another community and this led to the partition of the country. The need of the hour is to check the growth of such elements. Our Muslim brethren should never speak out of anger on provocation. As long as Muslims alone speak up for Muslims or Hindus alone speak up for Hindus, the fire of communalism sure to engulf the country. Only when a Muslim comes forward to sacrifice his life for a Hindu or a Hindu sacrifices his life for a Muslim can we root out communalism from this country. Liberals have a long history of fighting for this cause and even today there are many people who are doing the same. One of them who is present here is hon. Shri Chandrashekhar. He is the sole person to have spoken the truth regarding the Golden Temple issue without caring about the Hindu communal elements. This is an example of a person who is prepared to sacrifice anything to speak the truth. I urge the hon. Home Minister to take action against anyone, even an eminent political leader, if he foments communal feelings among Hindus and Muslims. Collective fines and judicial proceedings should be initiated for the purpose of rooting out communalism.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Let us obey the 'hukum' of hon. Shri Hukumdeoji.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we have about five minutes more. Is it the wish of the House that the time of the sitting be extended? if so, for how long should we extend?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Sir, I would like to make a submission for your consideration. I request that the time of the sitting of the House be extended so that we can continue the discussion on Railway Budget after the present discussion is over. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, not today. You can do it tomorrow.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, this has to be sent to the Rajya Sabha.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE (Deoria): Please postpone the Private Members' Bill until next week.

[English]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: If the House agrees to postpone the Private Members' Bill, then it will be all right.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not possible. Only after the private Member's Business is over, we can take it up. The House can sit late.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Let the Minister reply now.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Kindly extend the sitting of the House by an hour.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: It has

to go to Rajya Sabha and then come back to this House. Therefore, I request that the House may sit after the present discussion is over.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Most of the Members would have left. They do not know whether we are going to take up the Railway Budget after this discussion.

The House can be informed tomorrow morning about sitting late after the private Members' business for this purpose.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Before the hon. Minister replies, we should not allow the discussion on the Railway Budget to interrupt the present discussion.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I want the discussion on the Railway Budget to continue after this discussion only.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But you cannot make a last-minute announcement like this, when many Members are not here.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: It is only for your consideration.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Let us consider it tomorrow.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker Sir, I request that we sit for a longer duration tomorrow because many of our speakers have left.

[English]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: Those Members who are present, they can be allowed to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Other Members may be interested to listen to them also. Now many Members have gone. We will consider it tomorrow.

It is going to be 7 O'clock. If the House agrees, we can sit up to 8 O'clock to com-

plete the discussion.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will sit up to 8 O'clock. I would request the Member to be very brief and finish their speeches within five minutes only.

[*Translation*]

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now a number of issues have been raised in this House. This is not the first time that such an incident has taken place in Delhi. I am sad that all these incidents have been given a communal colour but I particularly regret the statement made by the hon. Home Minister. The Government itself is responsible for the statement that has been made because the statement does not include the names of persons who have themselves claimed to have prior information of the impending disturbances. The names of persons who went to fight with lathis have not been mentioned in the statement. The Government says that this was done by Arya Samajis. Does Arya Samaj exhort its followers to carry lathis and grab land? This is more in line with the activities of the R.S.S. and the B.J.P. rather than the Arya Samajis. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SHAILENDRA NATH SHRIVASTAVA (Patna): Don't level baseless allegations against the B.J.P. You have no proof of R.S.S. complicity in this matter. But I can show a document that proves the involvement of the Arya Samaj. If you have any documents related to the activities of the R.S.S. or the B.J.P. they should be presented to the House.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is wrong on his part to level allegations against the B.J.P. without supporting evidence.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): By accusing our party he is misleading the House that the R.S.S. is involved. Let him prove his allegation. What is

baseless is baseless.

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sad to note that for the death of a Muslim the Arya Samajis are being accused of shedding Muslim blood in order to grab land. This accusation has been made by none other than the people who claim themselves to be the champion of the Hindu cause. Will it not tarnish the image of Hindus in the country? This has happened for the first time in Delhi. On earlier occasions too, there have been riots in Jama Masjid. When people came out of the Fatehpuri Mosque after offering their prayers there were riots and at that time, a BJP worker was caught red-handed.

DR. SHAILENDRA NATH SHRIVASTAVA (Patna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the hon. Member continues to level such baseless allegations against the BJP, I don't think it would be possible for you to conduct the business of the House smoothly. If there are any facts, he should present them... (*Interruptions*) If there are any documents, they should be presented in the House.

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Those whose hands are soaked in blood should not cast aspersions on others.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: If a BJP worker was caught, why did you release him? Your party was in power, at that time.

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say through you that how long would those people whom I have held responsible for these riots be tolerated. The forces are fomenting similar disturbances, elsewhere in the country, as well. Every day, a number of people are being killed in Punjab, but no bandh has ever been observed in Delhi, to express sympathy with the bereaved families. I also hold them responsible because they have never raised the voice of those who have migrated to Delhi from Punjab and because no 'bandh' is being organised to express sympathy with the bereaved families of those killed in Punjab. Now-a-

days, they are trying to espouse the cause of Kashmiri migrants, but it is they themselves, who are to be blamed for the present crisis. They have been repeatedly demanding the abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution and they are deliberately trying to create a rift among the people of Kashmir. After creating all this mess, they ask what is being done to alleviate the sufferings of those who have migrated from the Kashmir valley. I warn them to stop this fanaticism, as it will not serve any purpose. They should stop espousing the cause of Hindus, or else it would bring bad name to the community and their faces would be blackened. It should be our bounden duty to treat all the minorities in this country like our brethren and instill in them a sense of security. If we can please a Muslim, by giving him 50 acres of land, there is no harm in that. In fact, we should give him that land immediately. What difference does it make if 2 or 4 acres are given away? Why should there be disputes over matters of land? There is no need for any bloodshed ... (*Interruptions*)

DR. SHAILENDRA NATH SHRIVASTAVA: We should not forget that the great battle of Mahabharata was fought for the smallest piece of land equal to the tip of a needle. Here, it is a question of 25 bighas of land... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you must have observed what the hon. Member wants to say. He wants to remind us of the Mahabharata period, when an awful battle was fought, over the refusal to give a piece of land equal to the tip of a needle.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, the hon. Member said that this would blacken the face of Hindus. Are these words Parliamentary or unparliamentary? Please decide.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request you to expunge these words from the proceedings.

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Sir, everybody knows that Arya Samajis along with Bharatiya Janata Party activists attacked that place.

Even the Imam of Jama Masjid was dragged in this controversy and he said that the Congress Party is behind the incident, thought it is a fact that we had nothing to do with it. This is a conspiracy to tarnish the image of the Congress. I am also distressed over the sudden decision of granting Rs. 50 thousand to the Shahi Imam, for the renovation of the Jama Masjid ... (*Interruptions*). I would like that an enquiry be conducted into the whole incident. Whatever the Imam had said was said with the purpose of creating rift among the masses and that is most unfortunate ... (*Interruptions*)... I have not brought with me, any document, to substantiate my point. I have not said that, there used to be a Hindu Cremation ground there. I want to say something. Kindly allow me to speak... (*Interruptions*). Ours is a secular country. All of us have to live together and freedom of expression is a fundamental right. Do you want to prove it through the records, that a particular person was buried there or a particular child was buried there. I am not prepared to accept it. This will mislead the House. Do not say such things, which may create discord among the people. Why no action was taken by the Delhi Police, when it knew beforehand that such an incident would occur. I would like the Delhi Police to be held responsible for it. Delhi Police has a C.I.D. (Intelligence) wing under it. Could it not have informed that some people would be coming with the intention of starting a riot. What was the reason for not stopping them from reaching that spot? What stopped them from stopping the construction of the wall? If a wall has been constructed there, it should be demolished and status quo should be maintained. What action has been taken against those leaders who tried to incite the people? They were released since they belonged to Arya Samaj but what about those B.J.P. leaders, who were instigating people there? Why did they go only to the Hindus? Why did they not go and meet the Muslims? Why did they not go to console the Muslims? They did not even go to express their sympathies with the family who lost a twelve year old boy, but they went there to help the Arya Samajis.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, India cannot become

[Sh. J.P. Agarwal]

strong with such dual policies. Blood shed and creating a rift in the hearts of the people will not glorify the name of Hindus. By holding aloft the banner of Hinduism, if they continue to play such mischief, they would only tarnish the image of Hindus. I hope, than in future, harsh steps would be taken to deal with such incidents.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had made a submission in the beginning itself that when a judicial enquiry has been ordered, it is not proper on the part of the hon. Members to go into the details of the incident. The matter is subjudice and the facts could be presented before the court, at the time of the enquiry. Some hon. Members have tried to present some factually incorrect theories and they want to mislead the House. Hence, it has become necessary to present the real facts and put the record straight. Some hon. Members have tried to twist the facts. I would like to mention here that when some people tried to demolish on old wall forcibly and when efforts were made to dissuade them from doing so, a clash started. Stones and soda water bottles were used as missiles to injure people. This led to an altercation and when the police tried to mediate between the two sides, these people started assaulting the police. The police was then forced to take action. This was how the clash erupted? But here an attempt has been made to twist the facts. This should not be done and the factual position should be related.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the facts about the land, which is being discussed here. It is in fact, a cremation ground. I have documentary evidence to prove that the land adjoining the Link Road is in fact, a cremation ground. The details of this 29.1 bigha land is mentioned in the documents of mauza jamabandi of Tehsil and District of Delhi. I have got certified photo copies of these documents with me. An effort is being made to say that it is just 7 bighas of land instead of 29 bighas. I have documents to prove that this land is a Hindu

cremation ground. Not only this, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have also got with me records, on the basis of which, I can prove that this is a cremation ground. The records of those children who were buried here in 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 are with me and on the basis of that I can say that the land was never a graveyard, which some people are trying to prove here by distorting facts. I have tried to present the factual position before you. Though, I did not want to go into these details but I was forced to do so when some hon. Members twisted and distorted the facts here.

[English]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I am on a point of order. If the hon. member is referring to *shamshan ghat* papers, if he going to lay them on the Table of the House? (*Interruptions*)...

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: I can. I can lay them on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make one submission more. in this regard, the Arya Samaj had even written a letter to the Station House Officer. The letter inter alia said that some mischievous elements, particularly one Pyare living along the wall of the Link Road Cremation ground, threaten the employees of the Ghat and sometimes they even cause damage to their property. Trees, belonging to the Government, along the boundary walls have also been cut down by them. They have criminal background and they have broken the wire fencing which was put up by the Municipal Corporation around the area and they have also built a shed on the backside of the wall.

They are going to forcibly occupy the place. This is the photostat copy of the letter, which was given to the S.H.O. of Nizamuddin on 27.3.89. In that letter, it was stated that

there were some anti-social elements, who had constructed unauthorised dwellings there and were working there as junk dealers. As no legal action was taken, they went ahead with further encroachment of land. When the wall was constructed, they tried to demolish it and a quarrel ensued. It is clearly written in the "Danik Hindustan" of 18th March that initially the police was stoned and bottles were thrown on them, only then they took action. Therefore, we want that a proper enquiry should be carried out so that no one has any complaint about it. No one is happy with the death of the persons, instead we condole their deaths and sympathise with their families. What is regretful is that some people want to create disturbance. It was said that the Janata Party Leaders had gone there but it was not mentioned what Imam Bukhari of Jama Masjid was doing there for five hours. We want to maintain brotherhood, but some parties knowingly want to create disturbances. When the process of enquiry has already started, let these facts be verified and till that time let the chapter be closed. The hon. Home Minister's statement is full of facts. We trust him that he tried to bring out all the facts. In the end, I would like to submit that on the basis of the facts this issue should be solved peacefully and impartially and the guilty should certainly be punished.

SHRI MUNNAN KHAN (Balrampur). Many hon. Members have put forward their views and suggestions in this House regarding the incident. Some of our friends said that the junk dealers had a hand in the construction of the wall. This is totally wrong as there is no truth in it. There is a big conspiracy behind it. A number of atrocities have been committed. This is a simple case of murder. The people have been murdered. Those who were present in their house were killed and bullets were fired at those whose houses were situated quite far off from the place of incident. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs through you that a case of murder under section 302 should be registered against those persons who ordered the firing. A report should be lodged under sections 201 and 302 in respect of

those poor persons who are still missing. This issue which has been discussed here for two hours, is a simple case of murder and nothing else. The hon. Minister should resign from his post today itself, if he is not able to get a case registered under sections 201 and 302.

SHRI MOHAMMAD HASSAN COMMANDER (Ladakh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I express my deep sorrow and regret on the incident of Nizamuddin. It is regretful that innocent persons have been killed there. Why they have been killed? Because there was a conspiracy behind it. Why was there a conspiracy? Because a day before the 17th of March, that is, on 16th of March, a report was lodged by the people of that area in the police station that within a day or two, a wall is going to be constructed there. Why proper police arrangement was not made, when it was known in advance that trouble may ensue at the time of construction of the wall. The people, coming to construct the wall were not carrying bricks and building material, but were carrying lathis and tridents (trishuls). Why were those arms needed there? A preplanned conspiracy was behind it. When the police officers knew in advance that there will be riot, why arrangement were not made to stop it? The site on which wall was being constructed, was two kilometres away. Then, why the people going to the mosque or Dargah were shot at. The jhuggis located two kilometres away from the place where the wall was being constructed, were burnt down. These jhuggis were burnt down to distract the attention of the Police. A fire-brigade came to put out that fire, but those people stopped that fire-brigade with the help of police and for three hours, that water was used in the construction of the wall.

Sir, I am an Indian. The death of a Muslim or of a Hindu, is the death of an Indian. We should not say why a Hindu died or a Muslim died. Wherever there are riots whether in Kashmir, in Bhagalpur or in any other place such incidents should be condemned by all of us and it should be ensured that such incidents do not recur in future. One of my friends said that generally people

[Sh. Mohammad Hassan Commander]

of minority community are killed in such incidents. Why are they always the target of the police bullets? I would like to submit that if we want to save this country, we should sit together and decide the place where exactly a temple or a mosque is needed. We should solve the problem through mutual talks.

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Sa-lem): I rise to speak on this short duration discussion with regard to the unfortunate incident of 17th March, 1990 which took place in Delhi near Nizamuddin.

I speak with a heavy heart because for the first time, I think, we have started hearing in this House that there are various types of Indians. We can see communal overtones taking over the mood of the House. This is most unfortunate.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Who is responsible?

SHRIP.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Who is responsible is a very deep question but it is coming in. Unless all of us get together and decide to put an end to it, there is going to be a very serious situation. What is unfortunate is that the *suo moto* statement of the Minister is couched in such language and in such format-I have deep respect for the Home Minister, Mufti Mohammad Sahib; he is known to me for years-that either he thinks that this House will swallow all that is said or he thinks that this House does not understand that the incidents of the 14th, 16th and 17th, at the hands of police, are nothing but collusion on the part of the police with those groups which wanted to put up a wall, taking advantage of the fact that today it is possible to get the support of the State machinery to violate not only the laws but also the peace that is prevalent in that area. One thing is very clear. It is impossible that on 14th of March, the action of the so-called Arya Samaj-I am sorry to use the word 'so-called' because my family, just like Subhashini Ali's

family, has been connected with Arya Samaj for a very long time and I am aware that one of the strongest points that has been connected with the Arya Samaj movement has been its highly committed humane culture-was not one which was planned not for the purpose of putting up a wall but rather to teach 'a community' a lesson. If one sees the place, one would notice where the wall is being put up and where the *basti* is. Not only is there a distance between them, there is also a nullah in between. It is not possible for the police to even jump across. They had to go around. Instead of firing taking place to disperse the mob which had collected with lathis from morning at 7.15 p.m., as per the Minister's statement, the firing is taking place where the people reside on the other side of the nullah. Not only that, is it possible that the police did not know that the *Satsang* which is to take place is nothing but a cover up? It is very obvious from the Minister's statement itself that it is a pure collusion between the police officials and that group of people which decided to use the State support and build this wall, which they could not build for so many years. There is a dispute. Whether it is a fair dispute, wrong dispute, good dispute, whether the land was rightly owned, whether it was 29.1 bighas or 7.1 bighas or 5 bighas or 21 bighas, I do not think that is the issue before the House. The issue is that a very unfortunate incident has taken place which really, I would like to state, is an attempt by a section of people to: (a) teach a community a lesson; and (b) use religion as a cover and religious sentiments as an arm to do what they cannot do in the normal process of law. If in every property dispute, as the hon. Member Subhashini Ali has said, we are going to resort to State machinery and the police to grab land, then there is no more law and order in this nation. Sir, criticism has been thrown from that side on us about the past incidents. It is rather unfortunate that some Members while speaking in this House spoke that these were those officials trained in 1984. Well, if these were those officials trained in 1984, then it is the same police officials, I am sure, at times earlier when similar attempts were made, dispersed the mobs and quelled such com-

munal forces taking the upper hand. So, Sir, the situation is not only in Delhi, but also almost all over the country, we are finding that the State Government employees, Central Government employees, law and order authorities, are being divided unfortunately on religious and communal lines, caste lines. Sir, it is rather a serious situation. It is not a situation where one is just talking for the sake of talking. I feel sorry that the statement is snow-balled. It is not even willing to really criticise the break—down of law and order in the machinery. Sir, if the 'Dargah' can have bullets in it and a man can die in front of the 'Dargah' and a child standing in the second storey can be shot down and the excuse is to disperse the mob that was beating the two policemen and then the Home Minister of this country is going to accept that and put it in a statement before this House, what as happened in this country? Sir, not only that. There is a talk of Bangladeshi. Can I go one step further? All 'Aryans' are not Indians. It is the Dravidians who are Indians. Suppose I say that, how will it sound? It is going to the other extreme. A person might have been in Bangladesh at one time, might have been in Pakistan at one time, but once he has settled in India, he is an Indian, irrespective of his community, irrespective of his religion... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Then you would bring people from China and Pakistan here... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIP.R KUMARAMANGALAM: First you try to understand the English. There is a word "settled", understand its meaning

[*English*]

Sir, unfortunately, this is the problem. There is a lack of understanding of the real situation. You can paint anybody with any name, but once he has settled and become a citizen of India, he is an Indian, he does not belong to any other country. Khuranaji is as much an Indian as any other person who has come from another country and settled down

and become a citizen of this country. I would like to end only by saying this... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this means that any foreigner whether Bangladeshi or any other can settle anywhere in India and can become an Indian citizen. He is saying this thing in the House and that too in front of the hon. Home Minister... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIP.R.KUMARAMANGALAM: I think the hon. Member again does not understand English. If he wants, I will tell him in Hindi. Here what is happening is that without hearing the translation of my speech in Hindi, they are presuming their own mental translation. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would seek your indulgence in this. I am not making any controversy. They are unfortunately intruding into my speech. I would only like to say that certain documents belonging to official agencies including the 'samshanghat' registers, I understand, were being referred to in this House. I wonder how they came into the possession of the Member. It shows that it is not only the Police but it is also the authorities and the officials of the NDMC who are involved in this whole exercise. It is very interesting to know how this is functioning. I would request the hon. Minister to look into it in depth. There is a sinister plan to bring a communal war in this nation.

I request the Minister to take immediate steps to put a full stop to the dangerous communal plan of one of his crutches.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE (Nanded): Sir, I think you for giving me an opportunity to speak in the debate.

It is easy to be wiser after the events. This is rather a serious matter which has come up for discussion before the House. There are several thoughts that criss-cross one's mind. However, I would like to make a

[Dr Venkatesh Kabde]

a rather sad observation that as human beings and people belonging to different political parties we cannot come out of our prejudices and convictions regarding what is right and what is wrong. Sir, I need hardly state before this august House that it behoves upon us as custodians of democracy and secularism that we have to rise above partisan considerations and rationalise our thinking on such occasions. I neither have the authority nor the desire to apportion blame to one side or the other, but just would like to ponder over a few points and would like to share them with the hon. Member of the House. It is well-known that the situation was smouldering for some time and the trouble was expected at 7.00 a.m. and was known to the police authorities. It is a sad conclusion that the law and order authorities could not take proper precautions in this city of Delhi and avert the damage caused to the humanity.

Sir, may I suggest that in all such flagrant situations there should be a hot line between the highest authorities at political and administrative levels and quick action should be taken. I am aware that all said and done this will not prevent recurrence of such incidents because I believe ultimately it is the conscience of the society which is the real protector of the society.

Finally before I conclude, I would suggest that the fate of the society depends on some strong social minded persons whose wisdom and authority is beyond question, and these are the people who should be organised and pressed into action to work with law and order authority in such situations. What is true for such occasions is also true for religious or victory processions of the political parties which are indeed dormant volcanoes of communal tensions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, I did not earlier want to intervene in this debate, but I feel after hearing all the discussions that a very serious trend is emerging and I want the Hon. Home Minister to take note of this. This is something really very

serious that is emerging in this country and unless all those who love our Motherland, all those who feel that India must stand and stay united irrespective of religion, creed, caste or any other differences and rise above political party labels I am afraid this trend that you see, the symbol of which—as Subhasiniji pointed out earlier, this is a symbol, this is not a small piece of wall at one place. This is a symbol of what is happening in a big way in other places because some people in this country saw that they could rise on a wave of fundamentalism and come to power suddenly in a big way on the wave of such fundamentalism. I would like to ask the House... (*Interruptions*). You take things seriously. You don't understand the seriousness of the matter. Don't interrupt like this. You understand the gravity of the situation. It is alright politically you may feel that this is a good thing and strike while the iron is not of fundamentalism to come to power in India as a party in this country believing in one religion. This ambition may fair for you, but consider the portent and the gravity for our nation. If such a trend develops today for political opportunism, then that is where all progressive minded people must think seriously. It is alright you may have permutations and combinations of power; you may want to support, but this is not going to help the stability of our country.... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Think about the country. Everybody however as to what is in your mind today.

[*English*]

I am warning this House and through you this nation about it. We must know where we are going. My good friend Chadraseshkarji is here and if this trend continues in this country, we will have a total disaster coming to this nation in the form of religious fundamentalism and fanaticism. This is what I want to warn. This incident in Nizamuddin is only a symbol. Today, you are taking this grave land issue; yesterday it was the issue of some five Hundred thousand or six hundred thousand years old Masjid. Can a five

hundred years old Mosque be destroyed for a five thousand years old temple of sentimental attachment? If this is to continue, it can extend to thousand of places in this land, to Mathura, Banaras etc., and where will it stop? Now, in Delhi if you start this.

[*Translation*]

Shri Khurana, think over this matter seriously. Your dream of 'Hindu Rashtra' may be good idealistically, but if this communal violence continues, then what will happen? I would like to tell you that the edifice of this country rests on humanitarian values. Our culture is the culture of humanity. I would like to warn that if they ignore this aspect and if they dip it in the colour of fundamentalism, it will pose a grave danger for the country. We should seriously consider this issue. I would urge the hon. Home Minister to pay attention in this regard.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have per force to participate in this discussion with a heavy heart. I did not want that such question should come before us. But the reality of life is that we cannot lose sight of these things. The warning given by my friend, Shri Sathe is the warning of time and our future will become dark, if we do not pay need to it in time. This is my view. I will not point towards any person or any group, but would like to say that the civilization and culture of our country is thousands of years old and we have seen many changes in the course of history. We have passed through many ups and downs politically, but the chain of our civilization and culture remained unbroken. In history, many rulers came and went, but we maintained our amity. I do not claim to be the custodian of old culture, but those who do must read the following inscription on the door of the House:

"Agar Nigah paroveti ganana
laghuchetsam.

Udarcharitanam tu vasudhaiv kutumbakam."

Thousands of years ago, authors of our scriptures directed that the whole world is

like a family. But we are fighting over just one yard of land belonging to the cremation ground or graveyard. We feel hurt when we witness such a scene in this House. I would like to appeal to the House through you, that if we fail to identify this danger in time, nobody knows what will happen to this country. Many of my friends, who are praising me now, had criticized me when I said that sending army inside the Golden Temple was an unfortunate event. I had not spoken this with a view to making any political gains. In my opinion, if one tries to break the traditions, history will never forgive him. We should not break the traditions ruthlessly. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit through you, to the hon. Home Minister that whenever the people belonging to minorities put forward their demands—no matter in which part of the world they are—they get agitated due to the feelings of distrust, misery and pain. I would specially like to tell my colleague Shri Khurana that the people belonging to minorities are everywhere in this world, whether it is because of language or because of religion. If we go by their bitterness, I am afraid we would arrive at wrong political conclusions. We should try to understand their feelings and if they have some apprehensions or if they feel that they are not getting justice, we must try to remove this feeling—be it the present Government or the previous Government. I would like to request the hon. Home Minister that it is not a simple law and order problem but people's sentiments are involved. This fact cannot be denied that the sentiments of the people belonging to minorities in this country have been hurt. We should try to remove this feeling of fear from their minds, otherwise it will lead them to desperation and this desperation on their part can put this country on the hearth of fire and destruction. Many hon. Members irrespective of their party affiliations, asserted that they would be able to solve the Punjab problem through strong measures but we could not teach a lesson to one and a half crore Sikhs in all these years. My friend Shri Kumaramangalam said that we were trying to teach a lesson to the members of another community. Let them learn the lesson in due course. I would like to

[Sh. Chandra Shekhar]

say that no community should try to teach a lesson to the country. It would be better if we learn our own lessons. I don't think that the police officers or any body else is to be blamed. I would like to tell Shri Hukumdeoji that all the police officers are not indolent that they may be thrown out. But hon. Home Minister, Sir, can action not be taken even against those who have dragged the body of a man like a dog and there is evidence in the form of a photograph. I know the police officers here, some of them are very honest and able and I have full faith in them. But I am astonished to learn why action has not been taken against the policeman who dragged the body of a person like a dog. If we don't take any action, it appears that we don't want to do anything at all. The solution to such basic and controversial questions cannot be found either by taking the issue to the streets or by show of strength. Only the judiciary can decide. If we will overlook the judiciary and instead try to solve it in this manner, by using force, then the problem will become more complex. I would submit to Shri Khurana that history is not going to spare either him or me. So many great personalities have come and fallen to dust. Even the emperors of Delhi are lying in their graves. It does not matter much as to who occupies the throne. Today the voice of humanity is being gagged and all of us should try to revive this voice and only then we can hope to find a new way for this country. I would request the hon. Home Minister not to disgrace the entire administration to save the skin of a police officer. Don't earn a bad name for yourself by trying to solve this problem through show of strength. Action should be taken against those who have committed injustice and the decision should be taken by judiciary alone. If this much is done, it would create confidence in the hearts of the people.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the members of different parties in the House have expressed their

concern over the incident that took place in Nizamuddin. Shri Chandra Shekhar has said that it appears to be very simple but it is not so. Presently, we are facing the problems of Punjab and Kashmir and we know that the people of these two states are agitated and feel a little bit alienated also. We have been trying our best to solve the crisis in Punjab for the last five-six years. It will not be an exaggeration to say that it is eating into our vitals. Shri Mohammad Shafi has already stated in this House that the circumstances are responsible to a great extent for the situation prevailing in Kashmir. The people of Kashmir are directly affected by any communal violence taking place here in Delhi. Thus, I would like to say that if we want our country to become strong and our fellow citizens to prosper, then we should not raise any question of minority or majority. I would prefer not to go into that question as Shri Chandra Shekhar has very rightly said that such incidents of violence taking place in the land of Ganga and Yamuna rivers is unbecoming. This land has always assimilated in itself every plus point of different cultures and the people in turn were influenced by the civilized culture of our land. This particular incident has taken place at such an unfortunate time when on one side we are trying to meet the challenge in Kashmir and on the other side, the dark clouds of an attack by the enemy are looming large on the borders of Punjab. Although similar incidents have taken place in Bhagalpur, Meerut, Makrana and many other places also but since this incident has happened in the capital of India, it makes the matters much worse. If the situation cannot be brought under control even in Delhi on a small issue, then what will be the fate of other states. This is not an issue of the temple and the mosque or the cremation ground and the graveyard. Even two real brothers fight with each other over trivial issues but in such cases, either both the parties sit together and sincerely try to resolve the differences amicably or the issue is settled through the courts. Why does it happen that people belonging to one particular community assemble on one side and people belonging to the other community are on the opposite side? Why every time the

policy of 'Might is right' is adopted to solve the problem? The proper method is to reform our law and order machinery. Is there a remedy to the poison of fundamentalism that has spread from village to village and vitiated the minds of the people? Why we could not bring the situation under control in Bhagalpur and Meerut even in three months' time? Merely the reformation of the law and order machinery will not be sufficient. What is needed most is that the people should be inspired to stand together in the times of crisis. Otherwise, we will have to face lots of problems. Even then, I would like to say that if we want our nation to progress and prosper, then no further divisions of our motherland in the name of religion should be allowed at any cost. There is no doubt that the statement which I made in the House is based on the reports and information and facts that I have received. I have tried to relate the factual position. I have added nothing to it. It is true that this dispute has been going on for the last many months and years. It is also a fact that the matter was taken up with the Arya Samaj in the presence of police officers a number of times and they contended that they had done nothing wrong. On 16th March they had a meeting with the Additional Commissioner of Delhi in which they said that they merely wanted to visit the place and would do nothing. A delegation came to my residence also at 12.30 and they expressed their apprehension that something was definitely going to happen there the next day. They were of the view that a mob would go there to demolish the mosque. It is true that a mosque and some shops have also been constructed along the wall. This was in the report but it did not mention that any wall would be constructed at the cremation ground. They were apprehensive that efforts would be made to demolish the encroachments near the mosque. I do not want to say anything about the S.H.O. but the Assistant Commissioner of Police and Deputy Commissioner of Police should have anticipated the situation that they may not keep their word. People started pouring in from 7.15 A.M. onwards. They came in trucks and brought building material, bricks etc. The police was not there

till then. Slowly the crowd swelled and on the other side also those who had come to me started collecting. After that stone pelting began. It is true that police was not present there at that time. Slowly the crowd was 6,000 and odd people and the two groups clashed. It is also a fact that 4-5 police officers and 7-8 constables were injured and the situation became very difficult because people on one side were raising the slogan of "Har Har Mahadev" and on the other side that of "Allah-o-Akbar". It became very difficult for us to disperse the mob. Many leaders like Shri Dipen Ghosh and others visited the scene and tried to calm down the people but nothing could be achieved. It is also a fact that police wanted to impose curfew but before that, it was essential to disperse the mob. We regret that the police was forced to open fire on the mob. Consequently we ordered a judicial enquiry into the whole matter and a judge of Supreme Court Shri Hedge has been asked to submit report within three months. I do not want to go into things, particularly about land and wall, which have already been discussed. My information is that the wall was not completed. There was a demand for a long time that the construction of wall should be stopped. It is true that we have transferred the Assistant Commissioner of Police and S.H.O. of the area..... (Interruptions)..... I want to say that besides judicial enquiry into the whole incident, we are going to conduct a departmental enquiry also, and we will forgive none but condemning the entire Delhi police on this score is not good. We cannot condemn the whole police department. No such incident has taken place in the last four years. Therefore, I would not like to condemn the entire police force. If an incident takes place somewhere because of the mistake of a constable, the entire Delhi police cannot be blamed for that. When we talk about the Delhi police, their record of service has been commendable as there has been no incident during the last four years. By and large the police officers are responsible and capable. It is true that this incident could have sparked a communal clash. God forbid, it did not happen as it happened in Bihar 2-4 days back. I do not know how that crowd started

[Sh. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed]

gathering on both sides and there was a clash between the police and the people. It was a clash between the administration and the people but it was not a communal clash. Had it happened, its tremors would have shaken the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to inform my colleagues, so far as judicial enquiry is concerned, it is being conducted. So far as taking other action is concerned we will take administrative action and as I have said earlier both the officers have been transferred. Besides, I myself visited the spot. I want to say that the people who live there, whether they are Bengalis, Assamese or others, are all citizens of our country. When I went there, I saw cowdung strewn every where. There is a small park but there is no proper fencing. We will have to give them alternative place to settle. There are some people who want to occupy it forcibly whether it is the land of the grave-yard or the cremation ground. Vested interests are on both sides. Therefore, there is no fencing of that park. Some people create obstructions in it. I want to submit to the hon. Members that to err is human. After all policemen are also human beings, if they commit any mistake, we will see to it.

I had accompanied the Prime Minister on his visit to the riot affected areas of Bhagalpur. When we visited some Mohallas, the people said that they had only one demand that B.S.F. should be deployed for their safety. They said that they did not want

any other help or assistance. The people have that much confidence. The people should know that the police is our guardian. I mean to say if something happens, like a dacoity in a house or a son of a person is killed, he knocks at the doors of the custodian of a law to seek justice but God forbid if that guardian of law becomes violator of law or the protector becomes predator then what would happen. Therefore, we try that the reputation of our para-military forces i.e. B.S.F., C.R.P.F. and Police remain unblemished. It has been said that Delhi Police was involved in it and they took part in it, but I do not believe it. I can say that there was some incompetence on the part of Delhi police, whether it was at the officer level or at the lower level, does not matter. They have not tackled the situation properly. I called the Police Commissioner and told him that this was his negligence and such things should not recur in future. I also instructed him to take action in this matter. I would like to appeal to all the Members to cut across party lines and condemn such incidents.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

20.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Friday, March 23, 1990.
Chaitra 2, 1912 (Saka)*